

SUMMARIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS OF VOIN BOJINOV

I. BOOKS:

1. НАЦИОНАЛНО МОГЪЩА И ОБЕДИНЕНА БЪЛГАРИЯ. ФОРМАЦИИТЕ НА РАДИКАЛНАТА ДЕСНИЦА И НАЦИОНАЛНИЯТ ВЪПРОС. ИК „ГУТЕНБЕРГ“. С., 2014 (В СЪАВТОРСТВО С НИКОЛАЙ ПОППЕТРОВ), 273 СТР. (АВТОРСТВО СТР. 31-45, 64-121, 156-181). ISBN 978-619-176-023-7.

1. NATIONALLY POWERFUL AND UNITED BULGARIA. THE FORMATIONS OF THE RADICAL RIGHT AND THE NATIONAL QUESTION. GUTENBERG PUBL. S., 2014 (CO-AUTHORED WITH NIKOLAI POPPETROV), 273 PAGES (AUTHORSHIP PP. 31-45, 64-121, 156-181). ISBN 978-619-176-023-7.

The study is collective work together with the historian N. Poppetrov. It is based on a documentary material, and in particular, on the periodical press of the interwar period, related to right-wing parties and organizations and their programming documents. The book studies the influence of various social factors on the Bulgarian national issue, after the end of the First World War. The purpose of the work is to reveal and present the new development of the Bulgarian national issue in the context of the changed geopolitical status quo in the Balkans and after the Bulgarian defeat in the World conflict.

The focus of my part of the research is on a several organizations from the Bulgarian far-right spectrum and the change of their ideological views after the signing of the Treaty of Neuilly. For example, a first-fascist formation such as the Bulgarian National Defense Union, in the beginning of its public activity, occupies moderate positions, contenting itself with respect for the rights of Bulgarians who remained by the will of the victors in the neighboring countries of the Kingdom and with the demand for an exit to the White Sea. The same can be says for the Union of Fighters, which is starting with moderate demands on difficult matter. Over time, however, both formations shifted to a sharper language, making them typical revenge organizations carrying the charge of fascism.

Attention is also drawn to two (first) Nazi organizations - the National Society and the NSBRP, which are transitional formations to pure National Socialism. Their extremism is the reason for the rapid disappearance from the political scene.

The other two totalitarian structures – ZVENO and the NSD – are extremely interesting. The first is the only right-wing formation that has come to power and has the ability to put its intentions into political reality. In the book I focus on the Unit in detail, as it differs from other parties, emphasizing these differences - the desire for good relations with France and Yugoslavia, which are the main opponents of Fascist Italy, a negative attitude towards the IMRO, etc. I have also given a place to Prof. Tsankov's People's Movement, which, although adhering to the harsh phraseology, but it could not be described as fascist / Nazi, at least because it is not an anti-Semitic organization.

In the course of a detailed study of the structure, functions and activities of these formations, an in-depth analysis is made regarding the following problems: the detachment of

native Bulgarian lands from the territory of the Kingdom; the refugee issue that has caused enormous suffering for the nation; relations with neighboring countries holding the Kingdom in complete isolation; the opportunities for a revenge, etc. At the same time, a comparison was made between some of the formations on such important issues as their attitude to the Macedonian issue and the IMRO, 'understanding with its neighbors, and especially with Yugoslavia, etc. Mihailov, who is criticized for IMRO's behavior threatening the Bulgarian statehood in the Pirin region, that is, the creation of the so-called "state in the state". I very much appreciate the policy of the military regarding the Internal Organization through which it has been liquidated.

The contribution of the study should be sought in several directions: the work is the first attempt of contemporary Bulgarian historiography to thoroughly examine the national question in the programs and actions of the far-right political spectrum in the Kingdom; it gives a different look to these organizations, other than the anti-Bolshevik image they have among most of the historical college. This contributes helps for a better historical qualification of these formations. Although in extremely small circulation, the study gained popularity, as evidenced by two scientific reviews, as well as the fact that the book is part of the holdings of the National Library of Belgrade, the University Library of Belgrade and the National and University Library of Skopje.

2. УПРАВЛЕНИЕТО НА ДЕВЕТНАДЕСЕТОМАЙЦИТЕ 19 МАЙ 1934 – 22 ЯНУАРИ 1935 ГОДИНА. ИК „АРКА”. С., 2017, 247 СТР. ISBN 978-954-8356-62-6.

2. THE POLITICS OF 19TH OF MAY ON POWER. MAY 19, 1934 – JANUARY 22, 1935. ARKA, PUBL. S., 2017, 247 PP. ISBN 978-954-8356-62-6.

The monographic survey broadens and deepens the issues in the field of national history, tracing in detail the nine-month rule of the so-called, politics of 19th of May - a symbiosis between the politics and representatives of the Military League. The monograph represents the first large-scale study the basis of significant documentary material and information from the Bulgarian and foreign periodicals of that time for this rule.

In the first chapter, I draw attention to the institutions to which the Bulgarian statehood rests by analyzing their characteristics after the First World War. The scope of the historical study includes: the Tarnovo Constitution, as well as the attempts of the BANU to change the basic law; the monarchical institute and its coexistence with the governments of the farmers; the People's bloc; The National Assembly and its powers; the structure of the Council of Ministers; the party system in the Kingdom. The purpose of the analysis and the information provided is to enable the reader to compare the public walk in the country before and after the coup.

Chapter Two illustrates the path to radical change, the reasons for it, the act of coup itself, and the reasons for its success. A special place is given to the history of ZVENO and the Military Union, it characterizes the management of the People's bloc, the actions of the army on the night of May 18th to May 19th, the perception of the coup by the Bulgarian public and abroad, etc.

The focus of the research interest in Chapter Three falls on the real governance of the nineteen-seventies and the distinctive features of their domestic politics - the banning of parties, the liquidation of the IMRO, the persecution of the Communists, etc. The following paragraph is devoted to administrative activity and the reorganization of local authority. These are the replacement of administrative staff in ministries and municipalities, savings and administrative reforms, renaming of settlements, etc. The public transformations, the activity of the "Renewal Direction", the grouping of society into deferent organizations, the church in public affairs, the pursuit of elitism, the judicial reform, the fight against poverty and unemployment. Due attention was also paid to the financial activities of the conversion office - the imposition of the system of monopolies, the creation of Bank Bulgarian Credit, the issuance of new banknotes, and so on.

The book also has a paragraph on the foreign policy of official Sofia after May 19. Emphasis is placed on establishing Bulgarian-Soviet diplomatic relations and King Alexander I's visit to the Kingdom and his assassination, shortly after his visit to Sofia. A thorough analysis of the ideology has been made. It was used by Tsar Boris III to consolidate his personal regime. In this context, the monograph broadly reflects the relationship between the monarch and his government, as well as the conflicts in the Military Union, which is the main engine of the coup. For the reasons stated above, the study emphasizes the actions taken by the king in his fight against coups. The complex political maneuvers that eventually led to the resignation of the coup Cabinet, which paved the way for the establishment of King Boris III's own personal regime, were followed.

The monograph describes the characteristics of institutions and processes that have been neglected so far in historical literature (Chapter One). I tried to adhere to the historical truth of the events of that era, without idealizing the royal past of Bulgaria (a trend that dominates today and well captured throughout the historical writings), but also to critically analyze the actions of the responsible camp. This leads to the most objective picture of the 19 May government and a logical interest in the book. It has been presented in the catalogs of several world libraries - the Library of Congress, the University Library - Seattle (USA), the Russian National Library - St. Petersburg, the State Historical Library

3. РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА В СЪВРЕМЕННАТА ГЕОПОЛИТИКА. ИК
„ГУТЕНБЕРГ“. С., 2017, 314 СТР. ISBN 978-619-176-106-7.

3. THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN CONTEMPORARY GEOPOLITICS.
GUTENBERG PUBL. S., 2017, 314 PP. ISBN 978-619-176-106-7.

The monograph traces the status quo of the Republic of Macedonia in international relations today, and seeks to identify and identify the Bulgarian interests in the current geopolitical conditions that have developed around the young state since its declaration of independence in 1991. The methodological analysis toolkit includes a system of approaches and methods, the basic being the historical one, ie the processes and phenomena are presented in problem-chronological aspect.

The first chapter traces the past of the RM as an integral part of socialist Yugoslavia and its place in the complex relationships in a multinational state. Particular attention is paid to the development of Yugoslav Macedonianism as the ideological basis on which the political existence of the Yugoslav Republic is based. He describes his power planting, his methods of work, led by the Skopje nobles, and the results of it. Periodic anti-Bulgarian campaigns are highlighted, as a trend in the behavior of Skopje and Belgrade. The strong dependence of the NRM politicians on Belgrade was also traced and their aspirations to constantly adjust to the wishes coming from the Yugoslav capital. Skopje's hostile attitude towards Bulgaria, the search for a "Macedonian minority" in the Blagoevgrad district, the desire of politicians near Vardar to maintain close ties with Belgrade, and so on, play a role in the research field.

The emphasis in Chapter Two falls on the final stage of the breakup of the SFRY and the declaration of the RM as an independent state. The oscillations among the Skopje elite and its intention to preserve the south-federation at all costs to preserve power privileges, as well as the circumstances surrounding the proclamation of "Macedonian" independence - an act taken by the Skopje authorities solely to preserve themselves and the system - are set out that they have built. The chapter highlights important points in the political development of the RM in the first years of its independence, the strengthening of the Albanian element, the clear polarization between the SDSM and the VMRO-DPMNE. Attention was drawn to the civil war in the country since 2001 and the subsequent signing of the Ohrid Agreement, which gave a new state framework to the young state. The ten-year reign of N. Gruevski was highlighted, forcing the so-called ancient Macedonianism and taking extreme hostile behavior towards Bulgaria, as well as a number of other problems - the Greek blockade and the veto of Athens; the Tirana platform has given new impetus to Albanian nationalism; The "color revolution" in Skopje and Gruevski's fall from power; the pogrom over parliament and the takeover of the Social Democrats. On the basis of historical and political realities, I outline my prognosis for the future development of the RM, outlining a vague perspective on the young country, due to the serious contradictions within the country and the different interests between the great powers.

In the third chapter of the book, a significant place is given to the relations of the RM with the Great Powers, and the narration is accompanied by the necessary historical retrospection. Facts and examples illustrate the behavior of the US, Russia, Turkey, China and the EU towards the young country and highlight the interests of each of the major political factors in the Republic of Moldova, among which there is a huge contradiction between the West (US and EU) and Russia, as well as and the very interesting line drawn by China to our southwestern neighbor, which Beijing is steadily following.

Chapter four describes the RM's relations with its neighbors - Serbia, Greece, Albania / Kosovo. It outlines Belgrade's desire to maintain its influence in Skopje, the Greek veto that sidesteps RM from global processes, outlining the unspoken Greek-Serbian coalition against the young state. Attention is drawn to the Albanian ambitions towards our southwestern neighbor and the contradictions between the Albanians that may arise among them.

In Chapter Five, the burden falls on relations between Bulgaria and the RM, here again I make the obligatory historical retrospection of the recent past - the recognition of the RM from official Sofia, the subsequent insincere behavior of Skopje towards the Bulgarian side, the rise of the relations in 1999, achieved through the signing of a joint declaration between the two Governments. In parallel, the crisis in relations between the two countries, which began in 2001 and deepened with the start of Gruevski's rule, is being traced. The monograph offers some options for the future behavior of official Sofia, based on historical facts about the long-standing development of the Macedonian issue. In this context, it analyzes Macedonianism, its variations and ways of combating it, both within the borders of Bulgaria and in the international institutions, where this artificially created ideology has taken root. Bulgarian politics has been evaluated over the last 20 years with a critical eye on.

4. РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА В СЪВРЕМЕННАТА ГЕОПОЛИТИКА И МЯСТОТО НА БЪЛГАРСКИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЕН ИНТЕРЕС ТАМ. С., 2018 (В СЪАВТОРСТВО С ЙОРДАНКА СТОЈАНОВА-ТОНЕВА), СТР. 246 (АВТОРСТВО СТР. 7-106). ISBN 978-619-7200-11-9.

4. THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN CONTEMPORARY GEOPOLITICS AND THE PLACE OF BULGARIAN NATIONAL INTEREST THERE. S., 2018 (CO-AUTHORED WITH YORDANKA STOYANOVA-TONEVA), PP. 246 (AUTHORSHIP PP. 7-106). ISBN 978-619-7200-11-9.

In that part of the book that I wrote, I briefly convey the content and conclusions of the monograph "The Republic of Macedonia in Contemporary Geopolitics". I have made some changes throughout the text that make the presentation more accessible without burdening it with a number of historical facts. This was done in connection with the fact that the research was written on a project of the Diplomatic Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria. The purpose of the text is to serve as a tool for Bulgarian diplomacy on the contemporary development of the Macedonian issue and to outline the steps that official Sofia should take to protect its national interest in our southwestern neighbor to the maximum. That is why the monograph was presented to the interested public at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a presentation organized by the Diplomatic Institute (May 16, 2018).

5. СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКА ЮГОСЛАВИЈА В АГОНИЈА 1980-1989. С., ИК „АРКА“, 2019, 240 СТР. ISBN 978-954-8356-67-1.

5. SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA IN AGONY 1980-1989. S., ARKA PUBL., 2019, 240 PP. ISBN 978-954-8356-67-1.

The weight of the monograph falls on the development of Yugoslavia after the passing of Joseph Broz Tito / Walter and ends with the changes to the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, made in the autumn of 1989. Through them, the Yugoslav disintegration takes on real forms and dimensions. The upper chronological limit is precisely 1989, since with the fall of the Berlin Wall, the geopolitical status-quo in the world has changed radically. With the wave of changes in Eastern Europe, the destructive processes in

the Yugoslav space were already taking place on a completely different background, requiring a different type of historical narrative.

The book focuses on the creation of Tito's Yugoslavia, its state structure, and the contradictions in the country as long as Tito is alive. An analysis is made of the constitutions of 1946, 1963 and 1974, as well as of the constitutional law of 1953 that shaped the state character of a multinational state. Self-government and its results are evaluated. Attention is drawn to the different economic development of the Yugoslav republics and regions, which creates a contradiction between the Yugoslav elite. Emphasis is placed on the emergence of the Albanian issue in the SFRY and its negative impact on the political development of the country, due to the resistance of the RCC to giving more rights to the Kosovo allies and so on.

The monograph deals with Tito's death and its consequences. Emphasis is placed on the entry into force of the so-called rotational system of government of the country and of the KJC - the leading political-social force in the SFRY. The book describes the struggle for power after Tito's death, the desire of representatives of different nations in the country to enforce the state affairs that gave rise to Serbo-Croatian and Albanian-Serb antagonism.

Particular attention in the book is given to the events in Kosovo that took place in 1981. They clearly demonstrate that the Tito model is suffocating, and their bloody suppression shows that the SFRY faces complex problems that are at stake for the lives of thousands of Yugoslav citizens. What has happened in the Autonomous Region entails not only a serious political crisis, but an economic turmoil that has put the Yugoslav economy at a corner. Inflation rises with each passing day, unemployment rises sharply, businesses run at a loss. This gives rise to a national feud, which was suppressed at the time of Tito by Brotherhood and Unity. Political and domestic clashes on a national basis are becoming a daily routine that undermines the foundations of the state. The peculiar highlight of this activity is the SANI memorandum received by the Slovenian journal *Nova revija*, which marked the beginning of irreversible destructive processes in Yugoslavia.

Slobodan Milosevic plays a major role in the country's negative trends. The monograph looks very closely at his empowerment, the elimination of his rivals at high party and republican peaks, as well as his actions to stabilize the SRC by taking away the autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina. The book analyzes a serious set of facts that led Milosevic to the top in the CCK and the SRC, and draws attention to the power machine he builds not only in Serbia but also in republics in which Serbian influence is too strong. The line of conduct maintained by the Serbian leader causes wounds that cannot be closed, and this leads to the logical end of Yugoslav agony, replaced by Yugoslav dissolution.

There are some authors in the Bulgarian historical literature who pay attention to the issues involved (eg M. Lalkov, V. Enchev, M. Stamova), but my monograph is the first attempt to thoroughly and selectively trace the post-titular decade in the SFRY. in the Yugoslav aspect, and not in a single nuance - the Croatian question, the Kosovo question, the Slovenian question, and so on.

6. СОЦИЈАЛИСТИЧЕСКА ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА В РАЗПАД 1989-1992. С., 2021

6. SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA IN DISINTEGRATION 1989-1992. S., ARKA PUBLISHING HOUSE, 2021, 280 PAGES ISBN 978-954-8356-69-5

At the center of the book is the problem of the development of socialist Yugoslavia after two important acts that took place in the SFRY in 1989 - the changes in the Slovenian and the changes in the Serbian constitution. The actions of Belgrade and Ljubljana clearly show the antagonism in the federal state - on the one hand is the intention for liberal change presented by the Slovenian leadership, and on the other is the Serbian leadership, which wants to preserve Yugoslavia and strengthen Serbia in federal affairs.

The first signal that the SFRY was accelerating towards its collapse was the XIV Congress of the QMS, which practically ceased to exist after its termination. The end of the All-Union Party deprives socialist Yugoslavia of its main ideological pillar. Tito's type of communism could no longer bind the peoples inhabiting Yugoslavia with "Brotherhood and Unity." Logically - the destructive processes in the SFRY begin. They are accompanied by attempts at economic reform by the government led by Ante Markovic, which has had some economic success but has failed to curb inflation, poisoning the lives of ordinary Yugoslavs.

The economic difficulties in Yugoslavia intensify nationalism in the country. On his way stands Titoism, which was quickly crushed by the racing cohort that raised the national idea of its own flag. Its path has been facilitated by the emergence of the multiparty system in the SFRY, which has driven the last nail into the coffin of Tito's Yugoslavism, making political and economic change in the federal state irreversible. This marked the beginning of secession among the Yugoslav republics. In Slovenia and Croatia, the first free elections were won by supporters of the notion of a so-called loose confederation with the prospect of full independence. In Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic confirmed his position as leader, arguing for the Serbization of Yugoslavia with the support of the Montenegrin Communists. In Sarajevo and Skopje, they are trying not to take sides in the dispute, trying to preserve the common state after serious structural reforms. They show a special interest in preserving the SFRY near Vardar. The local nomenklatura is not only afraid of its privileges, but also of the process of "re-Bulgarianization" if Macedonianism loses its most loyal ally, Yugoslavism.

The big step towards the break-up of Yugoslavia was the war in Slovenia, followed by the conflict in Croatia. It is clear that the Serbian leadership and the Southern Conservatives are ready to do anything to stop the separation of the "northern republics" from the union state. The two wars became a pan-European problem. Not only the EEC, but also the United States and the collapsing USSR are actively intervening in the Yugoslav drama. Their attempt to stop the bloodshed in Slovenia succeeds, but the Croatian case is far more complicated. Belgrade has not backed down from its understanding of bringing all Serbs together in one country, further fueling Croatian nationalism and fears in Sarajevo and Skopje of a possible takeover of Serbian Yugoslavia. The great powers are also hesitant. The United States has consistently remained in a position to preserve Yugoslavia while Germany seeks its historic revenge. In the end, Berlin prevailed, demanding the recognition of Slovenian and Croatian independence, with which on January 15, 1992, Tito's Yugoslavia, as bequeathed by the

marshal, ceased to exist. On the same date, official Sofia recognized the independence of the Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, making history with the SFRY.

II. ARTICLES:

ЕДИН ЕПИЗОД ОТ БЪЛГАРО-АМЕРИКАНСКИТЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ.
ДОМИНИК МЪРФИ И АНДРЕЙ ЛЯПЧЕВ. – В: БЪЛГАРО-АМЕРИКАНСКИ
КУЛТУРНИ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИ ВРЪЗКИ ПРЕЗ XIX - ПЪРВАТА ПОЛОВИНА НА XX
БЕК. С., 2004, СТР. 232-242. ISBN 954-072-111-3.

AN EPISODE OF BULGARIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. DOMINIC MURPHY
AND ANDREY LYAPCHEV. - IN: BULGARIAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND
POLITICAL RELATIONS IN THE XIX - FIRST HALF OF THE XX CENTURY. S., 2004,
PP. 232-242. ISBN 954-072-111-3.

The study focuses on the role of D. Murphy in concluding the so-called "Thessaloniki Armistice", through which Bulgaria emerged from the hostilities of the First World War. Relations between the US diplomat and Minister Lyapchev, who heads the Bulgarian delegation on the armistice, have been traced. The heartfelt gestures made by Murphy to the Bulgarian side that helped to conclude the agreement with the Entente are highlighted. This is the first scientific study in modern Bulgarian historiography that reveals the involvement of the American diplomat in the Bulgarian national cause.

КАК СОФИЯ СЕ ПОУЧИ ОТ БЕЛГРАД. МИНАЛО, 2006, № 2, СТР. 82-87.
ISSN 1310-34156.

HOW SOFIA LEARNED FROM BELGRADE. MINALO, 2006, NO. 2, PP. 82-87.
ISSN 1310-34156.

The study draws attention to the activities undertaken by the Bulgarian authorities since the coup of May 19, 1934, and their similarity to the initiatives implemented by King Alexander I Karadjordjevic after the imposition of his dictatorship, which became a reality in 1929. The differences between the nineteen-seventh regime in Bulgaria and that of the Yugoslav monarch, being the original source of ideas promoted by the bell-ringers and the military since 19 May.

ДОМИНИК МЪРФИ – ЕДИН ПРИЯТЕЛ НА БЪЛГАРИТЕ. МАКЕДОНСКИ
ПРЕГЛЕД, 2006, № 4, СТР. 117-128. ISSN 0861-2277.

DOMINIC MURPHY – A FRIEND OF THE BULGARIANS. MACEDONIAN
REVIEW, 2006, NO. 4, PP. 117-128. ISSN 0861-2277.

The text introduces the reader to Murphy's activities in Bulgaria and his commitment to the Bulgarian cause at the end of Bulgarian participation in the First World War and immediately afterwards. The US diplomat's commitment to the aspirations of the Macedonian Bulgarians and their hopes that the United States could be an impartial arbiter on the Macedonian issue, which entered an even more complicated phase after the end of the world military conflict, was stressed.

„ЦАРЯТ-ОТЕЦ“ ИЛИ „НАРОДНИЯТ ЦАР“ – КРАТКИ РАЗМИСЛИ ВЪРХУ БИТИЕТО НА ДВАМА БЪЛГАРСКИ МОНАРСИ. – В: ПРЕЛОМНИ ВРЕМЕНА. СБОРНИК В ЧЕСТ НА ПРОФ. ЛЮБОМИР ОГНЯНОВ. С., 2006, СТР. 261-266. ISBN 978-954-07-2429-4.

THE "KING-FATHER" OR THE "PEOPLE'S KING" - BRIEF REFLECTIONS ON THE EXISTENCE OF TWO BULGARIAN MONARCHS. - IN: TURNING TIMES. COLLECTION IN HONOR OF PROF. LYUBOMIR OGNYANOV. S., 2006, PP. 261-266. ISBN 978-954-07-2429-4.

The study compares the personal regimes of King Ferdinand I and King Boris III. It is concluded that there is a freer political atmosphere in Ferdinand, although the head of state remains the last resort in the country. Through historical “contrasting” I aim to emphasize that with his son and heir, opposition activity is muted to a minimum. Thus, the myth of the "good" King Boris III, of the "People's Tsar" was put to serious historical criticism, which is a major contribution to the article, which differs from the writings on the "democracy" of Tsar Boris III, which dominate the Bulgarian historiography today.

АНДРЕЙ ЛЯПЧЕВ И СЕМЕЙСТВО КАРАВЕЛОВИ. – В: АНДРЕЙ ЛЯПЧЕВ. ИЗКУСТВО, КУЛТУРА, ПОЛИТИКА. С., 2006, СТР. 72-77. ISBN 954-91697-8-2.

ANDREY LYAPCHEV AND THE KARAVELOV FAMILY. - IN: ANDREY LYAPCHEV. ART, CULTURE, POLITICS. S., 2006, PP. 72-77. ISBN 954-91697-8-2.

The article draws attention to the close friendship between Lyapchev and the Karavelov family, the relations between the Bulgarians from Macedonia and P. Karavelov, as well as to Lyapchev's friendship with Mina and Laura. Attention is drawn to the fact that it is Lyapchev who acquainted Yavorov with Laura, as the poet and politician know each other along their activities in the national liberation movement of the Macedonian Bulgarians. This is the first study of its kind, representing a part of Lyapchev's life from this angle.

ИВАН МИХАЙЛОВ И ВМРО ПРЕЗ ПОГЛЕДА НА СЪВРЕМЕННАТА БЪЛГАРСКА ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ. – В: ПРЕДИЗВИКАТЕЛСТВОТА НА ПРОМЯНАТА. С., 2006, СТР. 232-237. ISBN 954-07-2439-2.

IVAN MIHAYLOV AND VMRO THROUGH THE VIEW OF CONTEMPORARY BULGARIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. - IN: THE CHALLENGES OF CHANGE. S., 2006, PP. 232-237. ISBN 954-07-2439-2.

The work critically analyzes some of the new historical writings on the personality and work of Iv. Mikhailov. The thesis of the completely unnecessary imposition of a kind of historical cult is supported. Mikhailov, which has become so tangible since the changes of 1989, I emphasize in my work that in the name of historical justice Mikhailov should not be given "historical amnesty" simply because he was considered a villain during Communism. One should not forget the nature of his actions, which cost the lives of dozens of Bulgarians, guilty only of being in opposition to the organization's ambitious leader. However, the

qualities of the article are explained by the fact that it was completely reprinted by another author dealing with the subject.

НАРОДНО-СОЦИАЛНО ДВИЖЕНИЕ (СГОВОР). ИСТОРИЧЕСКИ ПРЕГЛЕД,
2007, № 1-2, СТР. 114-133. ISSN 0323-9748.

PEOPLE'S SOCIAL MOVEMENT. HISTORICAL REVIEW, 2007, NO. 1-2, PP.
114-133. ISSN 0323-9748.

The article is dedicated to the NSD - a party headed by Prof. Tsankov, who appeared on the political horizon after the collapse of the Democratic Covenant, in 1932. Based on rich documentation, the structure of the formation, its method of financing, its ideology, political it also targets the means to achieve them. Attention was paid to Professor Tsankov's personality, his political ambitions, and his desire to gain power at any cost, regardless of the consequences. The information and conclusions contained in the article find their place in the bibliography of some studies devoted to the movement and to Prof. Tsankov.

ПОСЕГАТЕЛСТВАТА ВЪРХУ ВИСОЧАЙШАТА ОСОБА. – В: ВОЕННИ
СЪЮЗИ И КОАЛИЦИИ ПРЕЗ ХХ ВЕК. С., 2007, СТР. 197-203. ISBN 978-954-509-403-
3.

ATTACKS ON THE HIGHEST PERSON. - IN: MILITARY UNIONS AND
COALITIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. S., 2007, PP. 197-203. ISBN 978-954-
509-403-3.

The work represents the first attempt in modern Bulgarian historiography to summarize the attempts to assassinate Prince / Tsar Ferdinand I. Curious facts are presented, with the political motive for the eventual physical liquidation of the monarch in the course of his attacks being brought to the fore. The personal qualities of the monarch, as well as his dislike for the people around him, whom he looks at from above, have not been overlooked.

ПАКТЪТ ЗА „ВЕЧНО ПРИЯТЕЛСТВО“ В КОНТЕКСТА НА БЪЛГАРСКИЯ
НАЦИОНАЛЕН ВЪПРОС. СПИСАНИЕ НА БЪЛГАРСКАТА АКАДЕМИЯ НА
НАУКИТЕ, 2008, № 1, СТР. 33-42. ISSN 0007-3989.

THE ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP PACT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE BULGARIAN
NATIONAL ISSUE. JOURNAL OF THE BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 2008,
№ 1, PP. 33-42. ISSN 0007-3989.

Based on rich source material, the study deals with Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations on the eve of World War II and with attempts by official Sofia to ensure Yugoslav neutrality for the peaceful revision of the Treaty of Neuilly. To this end, the Bulgarian side freezes the Macedonian issue, receiving verbal assurances of Yugoslav support for Bulgarian hopes for the return of South Dobrudja and Western Thrace. The work gives a new interpretation of the Bulgarian behavior, as only possible at that historical moment, which is in contrast to the thesis of the "betrayal" of Koseivanov, launched in recent years.

ДЕВЕТНАДЕСЕТОМАЙЦИТЕ, ВМРО И БЪЛГАРО-ЮГОСЛАВСКОТО СБЛИЖЕНИЕ. – В: ИСТОРИЯТА – ПРОФЕСИЯ И СЪДБА. СБ. В ЧЕСТ НА ЧЛ.-КОР. ГЕОРГИ МАРКОВ. С., 2008, СТР. 375-395. ISBN 978-954-378-025-9.

THE POLITICS OF 19TH MAY, THE IMRO AND THE BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV RAPPROCHEMENT. - IN: HISTORY - PROFESSION AND DESTINY. IN HONOR OF CORR. GEORGI MARKOV. S., 2008, PP. 375-395. ISBN 978-954-378-025-9.

At the center of the historical study is the desire of the nineteenth-seventh power to liquidate the Internal Organization in order to achieve a faster and more efficient warming of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. It is emphasized that at the bottom of this aspiration lies the determination of the bellmen and the military to eliminate the so-called "state in the state" of VMRO in Southwestern Bulgaria. The article also traces King Alexander's attitude to power in the kingdom and to his "colleague" Tsar Boris III, as well as the echoes of the assassination of the Yugoslav monarch in Marseille and the importance of this act for the understanding between Sofia and Belgrade. The study concludes that VMRO has long gone through its time and is an obstacle to Sofia's foreign policy plans. That is why I emphasize the positives of the nineteen-seventh ban on Internal Organization.

АНДРЕЙ ЛЯПЧЕВ И БЪЛГАРСКАТА НЕЗАВИСИМОСТ. ИЗВЕСТИЯ НА ДЪРЖАВНИТЕ АРХИВИ, 2008, ТОМ 95-96, СТР. 18-25. ISSN 0323-9780.

ANDREY LYAPCHEV AND BULGARIAN INDEPENDENCE. STATE ARCHIVES NOTICES, 2008, VOLUME 95-96, PP. 18-25. ISSN 0323-9780.

The article, which was written on the basis of documents stored in the CDA, is devoted to the role of Lyapchev in the recognition of the Bulgarian independence declared in 1908. As minister in the cabinet of the Democratic Party, he leads the delegation to sign the agreement between Sofia and Constantinople recognizing the kingdom's independence. This is also Lyapchev's first contact with major European politics, which makes the work a curious historical read.

СВЕЩЕНИЯТ ОГЪН – 1941 Г. – В: КУЛТУРА И КУЛТУРНА ПОЛИТИКА В БЪЛГАРИЯ 1879-1944 Г. ПАЗАРДЖИК, 2008, СТР. 118-120. ISBN 978-954-91740-3-8.

THE SACRED FIRE - 1941 - IN: CULTURE AND CULTURAL POLICY IN BULGARIA 1879-1944. PAZARDZHİK, 2008, PP. 118-120. ISBN 978-954-91740-3-8.

The work draws attention to the sacred fire, lit in 1941, as a symbolic act of the Bulgarian national unification achieved after the return of South Dobrudzha, as well as Vardar Macedonia, the Western Suburbs and Western Thrace. In the article, I argue that this association depends solely on German successes on the fronts. The result of this is notorious, making Bulgarian unity an impossible historical and political act. However, the study is the first to be devoted to the so-called sacred fire, which is still neglected by our historical science.

ЗА ГРУЗИНО-ОСЕТИНСКИЯ КОНФЛИКТ. НОВО ВРЕМЕ, 2008, № 11, СТР.
83-88. ISSN 0323-9055-20660.

ABOUT THE GEORGIAN-OSSETIAN CONFLICT. NOVO VREME, 2008, NO. 11,
PP. 83-88. ISSN 0323-9055-20660.

At the heart of the article is the 2008 conflict that broke out in Georgia and South Ossetia. I point out the causes of the collision, the role of the US and Russia in it, as well as the grave consequences of Georgia's President Saakashvili's adventure. In the text, I make some analyzes and predictions, among which is the belief that the events in the Caucasus are the laboratory for the next major clash between Washington and Moscow - that of the future geopolitical development of Ukraine. In this line of thought, the contribution of the article is more than clear - it foresaw the crisis in Ukraine, four years before it became fact.

ЛЯВАТА ПОЛИТИЧЕСКА ИДЕЯ ПРЕЗ ПОГЛЕДА НА ПРОФ. АЛЕКСАНДЪР
ЦАНКОВ. – В: ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ ПО ИСТОРИЯ НА СОЦИАЛИЗМА В БЪЛГАРИЯ
1891-1944. ТОМ I. С., 2008, СТР. 308-323. ISBN 978-954-92194-6-3.

THE LEFT POLITICAL IDEA THROUGH THE EYES OF PROFESSOR
ALEXANDER TSANKOV. - IN: STUDIES ON THE HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN
BULGARIA 1891-1944. VOLUME I. S., 2008, PP. 308-323. ISBN 978-954-92194-6-3.

The study is dedicated to the early years of Al's social work. Tsankov, when he was strongly influenced by social democracy and even became a member of the ranks of the Bulgarian broad socialists. The work outlines Tsankov's evolution to the far-right, which is where his hateful attitude toward left-wing political tendencies in the kingdom that emerged after the end of World War I came. The professor's opinion on the Communist Party, on the events of September 1923, on what happened in the country after 1925, and on the crisis in the Nazi government was also presented. The article is one of the few cases in Bulgarian historical science that deals in detail with the professor's social democratic aspirations.

ПАКТЪТ ЗА „ВЕЧНО ПРИЯТЕЛСТВО“, ИЛИ ОСЪЩЕСТВИЛИ СЕ БЪЛГАРО-
ЮГОСЛАВСКОТО СБЛИЖЕНИЕ? ТОКОВИ ИСТОРИЈЕ, 2008, № 1-2, СТР. 38-54. YU
ISSN 0354-6497 (РЕПУБЛИКА СЪРБИЈА).

THE ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP PACT, OR DID THE BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV
RAPPROCHEMENT COME TRUE? TOKOVI ISTORIJE, 2008, NO. 1-2, PP. 38-54. YU
ISSN 0354-6497 (REPUBLIC OF SERBIA).

The article is intended primarily for Serbian historical audiences, placing at its center the Pact for Everlasting Friendship between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, signed by Koseivanov and Stojadinovic in early 1937. In my work, I examine in detail the benefits to Belgrade of the agreement, as the Kingdom of Yugoslavia secured the freezing of the Macedonian issue by official Sofia, giving uncertain guarantees of neutrality in the eventual realization of Bulgarian revisionist desires towards Romania and Greece. The study is a good idea because it presents the Bulgarian point of view to the Serbian scientific community.

19. ЩРИХИ КЪМ ПОРТРЕТА НА КИРИЛ ДРАНГОВ. БИБЛИОТЕКА, 2010, № 2-3, СТР. 52-61. ISSN 0861-847X.

TO THE PORTRAIT OF KIRIL DRANGOV. BIBLIOTEKA, 2010, NO. 2-3, PP. 52-61. ISSN 0861-847X.

The research briefly presents the life and work of K. Drangov. On the basis of his personal file, kept in the Ministry of Interior, his biography and some personal moments from it are revealed. Attention is drawn to Drang's activity in the Internal Organization, his participation in the punishment of the murderers of T. Alexandrov, his relations with Yves. Mikhailov, his fate after the coup of May 19, 1934, etc. I have not passed his death with a weapon in his hand, since September 9, 1944. This is the first detailed study of K. Drangov's life that can serve for writing his voluminous biography.

ЗА БЪЛГАРСКАТА НЕЗАВИСИМОСТ, КОВАЧЪТ И НЕГОВАТА РЪКА, НАЖЕЖЕНОТО ЖЕЛЯЗО И КЛЕЩИТЕ. – В: НЕЗАВИСИМОСТТА НА БЪЛГАРИЯ 1908 Г. – ПОГЛЕД ОТ XXI В. С., 2010, СТР. 234-239. ISBN 978-954-2903-02-4.

FOR BULGARIAN INDEPENDENCE, THE BLACKSMITH AND HIS HAND, THE IRON AND THE PLIERS. - IN: THE INDEPENDENCE OF BULGARIA 1908 - A VIEW FROM THE 21ST CENTURY S., 2010, PP. 234-239. ISBN.978-954-2903-02-4.

The study criticizes the actions of the Bulgarian rulers in 1908, and especially those of the monarch, since to this day the Bulgarian historical science avoids engaging in the sole actions of Tsar Ferdinand I made by him along the declaration of independence. That is why the article is a counterpoint to the monarch's reincarnation, which has become so contagious in recent years among a number of native historians. The text critically examines the moves of official Sofia over the declaration and recognition of Bulgarian independence, highlighting the secretive role of Tsar Ferdinand and reconciling him with the Austro-Hungarian interests, instead of the Bulgarian ones, leading to a number of troubles for the country after 1908.

ПОЧЕМУ РАСПАЛАСЬ ЮГОСЛАВИЯ? КРАТКИЙ ОБЗОР СОБЫТИЙ И ПРИЧИН ОТ ТИТО ДО МИЛОШЕВИЧА. – В: IMAGINES MUNDI. АЛЪМАНАХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ВСЕОБЩЕЙ ИСТОРИИ XVI-XX ВВ. БАЛКАНИКА. ВЫПУСК 2. ЕКАТЕРИНБУРГ, 2010, СТР. 248-257. ISBN 978-5-7741-0145-0 (РУСКА ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ).

WHY DID YUGOSLAVIA COLLAPSE? A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF EVENTS AND CAUSES FROM TITO TO MILOSEVIC. - IN: IMAGINES MUNDI. ALMANAC OF STUDIES OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY OF THE XVI-XX CENTURIES. THE BALKAN. ISSUE 2. YEKATERINBURG, 2010, PP. 248-257. ISBN 978-5-7741-0145-0 (RUSKA FEDERATION).

The article presents to the Russian audience an analysis of the reasons for the collapse of socialist Yugoslavia. The prerequisites for the serious domestic political crisis in the country are monitored, especially after Tito's death. Relations between Ljubljana and Zagreb, on the one hand, and Belgrade, on the other, are discussed, as well as the desire of Serb-

minded politicians in the NRM to maintain political closeness between Skopje and Belgrade. The purpose of the article is to acquaint the Russian audience with the Bulgarian point of view on the Yugoslav breakup, because until now it remains too receptive only to Serbian ones.

СЪЮЗЪТ „БЪЛГАРСКА РОДНА ЗАЩИТА“ В СВЕТЛИНАТА НА
БЪЛГАРСКИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЕН ВЪПРОС. ВОЕННО-ИСТОРИЧЕСКИ СБОРНИК,
2011, № 4, СТР. 129-139. ISSN 0204-4080.

THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL DEFENSE UNION IN THE LIGHT OF THE
BULGARIAN NATIONAL ISSUE. MILITARY HISTORY PROCEEDINGS, 2011, NO. 4,
PP. 129-139. ISSN 0204-4080.

The study presents the understanding of the BNDU on the Bulgarian national issue after the end of the First World War. The organization's theses concerning the Bulgarian minorities in the neighboring countries are analyzed; the foreign policy of the Sofia cabinets; the outcome of the difficult situation in which the kingdom falls after the Treaty of Noah and so on. Recipes are indicated which, according to the BNDU, will allow the country to once again take a worthy place on the Balkan Peninsula. The survey is the first of its kind on the UMD and the national issue and is cited abroad.

БЪЛГАРИЯ И МЛАДОТУРСКАТА РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ (11 ЮНИ 1908 – 6 АПРИЛ
1909). – В: COLLEGIUM HISTORICUM. ТОМ II. С., 2012, СТР. 27-37. ISBN 978-954-
617-115-3.

BULGARIA AND THE YOUNG TURKS REVOLUTION (JUNE 11, 1908 - APRIL
6, 1909). - IN: COLLEGIUM HISTORICUM. VOLUME II. S., 2012, PP. 27-37. ISBN 978-
954-617-115-3.

In this work, I focus on the relations between Sofia and Constantinople, following the outbreak of the Young Turks Revolution. That is why I analyze the nature of this significant historical event and its response in the principality. At the same time, I follow the reasons for the revolution, as well as the consequences it has behind. Of course, I emphasize on the declaration of Bulgarian independence and the negotiations around its recognition, emphasizing the connection between the outbreak of the revolution and the proclamation of Bulgarian independence.

WHY DID YUGOSLAVIA BREAK UP? A VIEW FROM OUTSIDE. TOKOVI
ISTORIJE, 2012, №2, PP. 265-271. YU ISSN 0354-6497

The article aims to present to the Serbian scientific community the reasons for the disintegration processes in socialist Yugoslavia catalyzed after the death of Marshal Tito. They are grouped and analyzed according to their importance and the importance they have in the Yugoslav breakup. The reasons for the disappearance of the SFRY from the political map of the world have been reduced to economic, political, public-life and geopolitical ones, which suggest that the existence of a multinational country after the fall of the Berlin country was practically impossible.

СЪЮЗЪТ НА БЪЛГАРИТЕ-ФАШИСТИ И ОТНОШЕНИЕТО МУ КЪМ
НАЦИОНАЛНИЯ ВЪПРОС. МАКЕДОНСКИ ПРЕГЛЕД, 2012, № 2, СТР. 57-68. ISSN
0861-2277.

THE UNION OF THE BULGARIAN FASCISTS AND THEIR ATTITUDE TO THE
NATIONAL ISSUE. MACEDONIAN REVIEW, 2012, NO. 2, PP. 57-68. ISSN 0861-2277.

In this text I present the UBF's views on the Bulgarian national issues after the end of the First World War. I outline the evolution of the formation on a number of aspects of the national question, as well as the recipes it gives to resolve the national question. At the same time, I draw attention to the radicalization of the formation over time and to form it as the ultimate revanchist organization, which is as close as possible to the aggressive fascist appearance. This is the first study that thoroughly presents the UBF's understanding of the Bulgarian national issue between the two world wars.

BULGARIA AND THE YOUNG TURK REVOLUTION. THE BEGINNING OF
THE END OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. – В: ADAM AKADEMI SOSYAL BILIMLER
DERGISI, 2012, № 2, PP. 81-90. ISSN 2146-4936.

The article is devoted to the relations between the Principality of Bulgaria and Ottoman Turkey after the outbreak of the Young Turks Revolution. Emphasis is placed on the fate of the Sultan state after the revolutionary act and the attempt of the Bulgarian side to take advantage of the events in Constantinople to declare and recognize Bulgarian independence. The paper also illuminates the situation in Macedonia at that time, revealing some unfavorable facts about the Bulgarian national liberation movement in the area, that is, the article is critical, pointing out weaknesses in the activities of the Exarchy and the Internal Organization.

КРЪПКИТЕ ПО ДРЕХИТЕ НА МАКЕДОНИЗМА. МАКЕДОНСКИ ПРЕГЛЕД,
2013, № 3, СТР. 101-106. ISSN 0861-2277.

THE PATCHES ON THE CLOTHING OF MACEDONIANISM. MACEDONIAN
REVIEW, 2013, NO. 3, PP. 101-106. ISSN 0861-2277.

The article focuses on the first years of the independent life of the Republic of Macedonia and the aspiration of the Skopje elite to maintain the Yugoslav spirit in the young country. Attention is drawn to the intensified anti-Bulgarian campaign in our southwestern neighbor, to the problems between Macedonians and Albanians in the Republic of Macedonia, as well as to the rampant ancient Macedonianism forced by projects such as Skopje 2014. The article is well received in the scientific community, which is evidenced by the fact that it is cited.

ИТОГИ ПЕРВОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ ДЛЯ БОЛГАРИИ И СУДЬБА БАЛКАН.
– В: ПЕРВАЯ МИРОВАЯ ВОЙНА – ПРОЛОГ XX ВЕКА. МОСКВА, 2014, СТР. 319-
323. ISBN 978-5-94067-422-1 (РУСКА ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ).

RESULTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR FOR BULGARIA AND THE FATE OF THE BALKANS. - IN: THE FIRST WORLD WAR IS A PROLOGUE OF THE 20TH CENTURY. MOSCOW, 2014, PP. 319-323. ISBN 978-5-94067-422-1 (RUSSIAN FEDERATION).

The article is aimed at the Russian historical audience and presents the Bulgarian perspective on the fate of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian national ideal, in the midst of the First World War. In work, Bulgarian defeat in the global conflict is viewed through the prism of Balkan realities, when Bulgarian neighbors seize native Bulgarian lands, putting the kingdom in complete international isolation. The inclusion of the article in a foreign scientific collection speaks of the interest of the Russian public in the topic and in the research.

BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA ON THE EVE OF THE APRIL WAR.– В: СРБИ И РАТ ЈУГОСЛАВИЈИ 1941 ГОДИНА. БЕОГРАД, 2014, СТР. 189-194. ISBN: 978-86-7005-114-0 (РЕПУБЛИКА СЪРБИЈА).

The study is dedicated to Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations on the eve of World War II. Emphasis is placed on the two countries' attempts for coordinated action, which preserves the possibility of political maneuver in the circumstances. The compromises made by Sofia in order to reach such a joint action are also mentioned. The two sides' desire for concurrent accession to the Tripartite Pact - a wish that has failed because of a coup in Belgrade aimed at Prince Paul's policy, is also underlined. Following an editorial evaluation, the article was accepted for publication in the Republic of Serbia and cited in Serbian scientific literature.

БЪЛГАРСКАТА ИСТОРИЧЕСКА КНИЖНИНА ЗА ОХРИДСКОТО ВЪСТАНИЕ. – В: 100 ГОДИНИ ОТ ОХРИДСКО-ДЕБЪРСКОТО ВЪСТАНИЕ. С., 2014, СТР. 103-109. ISBN: 978-954-290-314-7.

THE BULGARIAN HISTORICAL BOOKS ON THE OHRID UPRISING. - IN: 100 YEARS SINCE THE OHRID-DEBAR UPRISING. S., 2014, PP. 103-109. ISBN: 978-954-290-314-7.

This historiographical article traces the Bulgarian historical literature on the Ohrid Uprising. Some of the studies are analyzed and the scientific results obtained are summarized. It takes into account the event's literature, which saw the light of day for a long period of time - from World War I to our present day. However, this is the first historiographical study on the subject.

THE BALKAN WARS IN THE BULGARIAN ART: ARTISTS AND PAINTINGS. – В: THE CENTENARY OF THE BALKANS WARS 1912-1913. CONTESTED STANCES. VOL. II. ANKARA, 2014, PP. 1233-1242. ISBN 978-975-162-942-5 (РЕПУБЛИКА ТУРЦИЯ).

The main works of the most famous Bulgarian painters, created at the beginning of the twentieth century, dedicated some of their finest works to the Balkan wars and to the heroism of the Bulgarian soldier, are presented in the work. The article presents the most significant paintings of Veshin, Dimitrov, Mitov and others, Bulgarian artists, who saw with their own

eyes the greatness of the victories, but also the cruelty that inevitably leads the war. Such studies, the work of a graduate historian, are rare in our historical science.

POLITICAL CIRCLE “ZVENO” BETWEEN SOFIA AND BELGRADE 1934-1935.
ТОКОВИ ИСТОРИЈЕ, 2014, №3, СТР. 89-98. ISSN 0354-6497.

The study aims to present the public behavior and ideas of the circle “Zveno”, the internal and external political development of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and in particular the relations between Sofia and Belgrade, which are at the center of the formation program. In the article, I also draw attention to the role that the “Zveno” plays in Belgrade's plans for Bulgaria. The citation of the study abroad shows the usefulness of it for unraveling the past of this formation.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF BITOLYA (MONASTIR) VILAYET.– В:
ИСТОРИЈА И ГЕОГРАФИЈА. СУСРЕТИ И ПРОЖИМАЊА. БЕОГРАД, 2014, СТР. 41-
51. ISBN 978–86–80029–62–7.

The article traces the administrative development of the Bitola Province - its borders, which change over time and those of the territorial units that make up the villages - Nahi, Kazi, Sanji. The political reasons why the Turkish authorities define the outline of the villa in order to better control the Bulgarian population there are outlined. In this context, the overall administrative system in the Turkish Empire, as well as its development and regulation, are also highlighted. The article was accepted for publication in a reputable scientific series in the Republic of Serbia, which testifies to its scientific value.

FROM ENEMIES TO ALLIES. BULGARIA AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE ON
THE EVE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-1915.– В: UNDERSTANDING THE
FIRST WORLD WAR AT ITS CENTENARY. ISTANBUL, 2015, PP. 85-90. ISSN 978-
975-409-702-3.

At the center of the work are the Bulgarian-Turkish relations on the eve of the accession of the Kingdom of Bulgaria to the camp of the Central Powers. The Bulgarian-Turkish talks on the cession of the kingdom of about 2000 km² near Edirne are described as a pledge for the Bulgarian orientation to Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople. With this territorial change, Bulgaria is receiving its largest expansion, which is internationally recognized - just over 114 km². The article is of interest to the Turkish scientific community and has been approved and published in a compendium, edition of the Turkish Military Academy in Istanbul.

БАЛКАНСКИЈ ГАМБИТ. ПРИСОЕДИНЕНИЕ БОЛГАРИИ И ЈУГОСЛАВИИ
К ТРОЈСТВЕНОМУ СОЮЗУ. – В: ВТОРАЯ МИРОВАЯ ВОЙНА В ИСТОРИИ
ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВА 1939-1945 ГГ. МОСКВА, 2016, СТР. 250-262. ISBN 978-5-901882-60-
3

BALKAN GAMBIT. THE ACCESSION OF BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA TO
THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. - IN: THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN THE HISTORY OF
MANKIND 1939-1945. MOSCOW, 2016, PP. 250-262. ISBN 978-5-901882-60-3.

The text has been devoted to relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the forefront of the unification of the country of Kam Ost. So you're interested in the great sili, you're directly in the country, and why you're the reason for turning into Belgrade - an act that prejudiced the German decision and betrayed Vardarska Macedonia and Westernized borderline to Bulgaria. The work was appreciated and published in a scholarly collection, published by the Moscow University.

ЗА СКОПИЕ И ЗА НОВАТА МУ ПРЕМЯНА. МАКЕДОНСКИ ПРЕГЛЕД, 2016,
№ 1, СТР. 91-102. ISSN 0861-2277.

FOR SKOPJE AND ITS NEW CLOTHES. MACEDONIAN REVIEW, 2016, NO. 1,
PP. 91-102. ISSN 0861-2277.

The article analyzes the historical and architectural development on the city of Skopje, having taken an extract from the Skopje 2014 project. The last congress in itself is clearly a political message, which, incidentally, is disfigured by hail and the substitution of an inconspicuous memory and identity.

BULGARIAN FASCISM AND THE INTELLECTUALS 1927-1941. – IN:
INTELECTUALII POLITICII SI POLITICA INTELECTUALILOR. BUCURESTI, 2016, P.
322-332. ISBN 978-606-537-300-6.

The paper answers the questions about the popularity of far-right ideas among a part of the Bulgarian intelligentsia. The reasons for this popularity and the results of the involvement of some Bulgarian intellectuals in the right-wing formations in the Kingdom of Bulgaria are indicated. At the same time, there is an emphasis on some differences in the understanding of the far-right among Bulgarian intellectuals. The content and topic of the work aroused interest in Romania, where it was published.

БЕГЪЛ ПОГЛЕД ВЪРХУ РАЗВИТИЕТО НА МОНАРХИЧЕСКИЯ ИНСТИТУТ
В ТРЕТАТА БЪЛГАРСКА ДЪРЖАВА (ДО 19 МАЙ 1934 ГОДИНА). – В:
ИСТОРИКЪТ – ИЗСЛЕДОВАТЕЛ И ПОПУЛЯРИЗАТОР. СБ. В ЧЕСТ НА АКАД.
ГЕОРГИ МАРКОВ. С., 2017, СТР. 93-103. ISBN 978-954-09-1108-3.

A BRIEF LOOK AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MONARCHICAL
INSTITUTE IN THE THIRD BULGARIAN STATE (UNTIL 19 MAY 1934). - IN:
HISTORIAN - RESEARCHER AND PROMOTER. IN HONOR OF ACADEMICIAN
GEORGI MARKOV. S., 2017, PP. 93-103. ISBN 978-954-09-1108-3.

The article undergoes a scientific "dissection" of the character of the monarchical institute in Bulgaria, from the time of Prince Alexander to the kings Ferdinand I and Boris III. The power of the monarch, his role in government, his participation in making important decisions for the country, the human appearance of the rulers, their relations with different parties and formations, etc., are also analyzed. Some interesting historical facts are emphasized, such as the size on the civilian list over the years, the rise of Tsar Boris III as Bulgarian monarch in violation of the Turnovo constitution, etc. However, there are not many

attempts in modern Bulgarian historical science that look critically at the monarchical institute in Bulgaria.

ФАШИЗЪМ – НАЦИОНАЛСОЦИАЛИЗЪМ. ИСТОРИЯ, 2019, № 1, СТР. 50-57.
ISSN – 3710.

FASCISM - NATIONAL SOCIALISM. HISTORY, 2019, NO. 1, PP. 50-57. ISSN -
3710.

The study focuses on the causes of the emergence of Italian fascism and German national socialism, drawing a parallel between the two far-right ideologies, linking, to some extent, their rise to the speed of Bolshevism in Russia. The article emphasizes the general, but also the difference between fascism and Nazism. It is emphasized that, despite a number of extremes, the Mussolini regime in Italy is softer than that of Hitler in Germany. There are a number of nuances that distinguish the two ideologies and their way of exercising power. Attention is also paid to the folk psychology of the Italian and German nations. Eventually, the Germans stood tight to Hitler to the very end, while the Italians chased Mussolini at the first convenient moment. The article aroused interest abroad and was referenced and indexed in prestigious databases.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AFTER TITO'S DEATH (ACCORDING TO THE NOTICES OF THE BULGARIAN DIPLOMATS IN BELGRADE). – В: ТЕМАТСКИ ЗБОРНИК РАДОВА МЕЂУНАРОДНОГ ЗНАЧАЈА. СОЦИЈАЛНА ПОЛИТИКА У СРБИЈИ НА РАСКРЉУ ВЕКОВА. БЕОГРАД, 2019, ПП. 273-283. ISBN 978-86-81394-05-2 (VŠSR).

At the heart of the study are the political, economic and social problems of the SFRY immediately after Tito's death, according to reports by Bulgarian diplomats in Belgrade. The article reveals the entire "hollowness" of socialist Yugoslavia immediately after the marshal's demise, highlighting his lack of political presence. The struggles for power among the Yugoslav leadership for Titus' succession are described, serious attention was paid to economic and social issues in the multinational state, etc. There were even rumors walking around in Yugoslav society illustrating his ailing condition. The rising Albanian problem and the wave of nationalism that led the SFRY along the path to the precipice are also affected.

АКЦЕНТИ ВЪВ ВЪНШНАТА ПОЛИТИКА НА РЕПУБЛИКА ТУРЦИЯ СЛЕД ГЛОБАЛНИТЕ ПРОМЕНИ ОТ 1989 Г. – В: ЦЕНТРАЛНА ЕВРОПА И БАЛКАНИТЕ XIX - XX ВЕК. СБОРНИК В ПАМЕТ НА ПРОФ. МИЛЧО ЛАЛКОВ. С., 2019, СТР. 265-273.

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AFTER THE GLOBAL CHANGES SINCE 1989 - IN: CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS OF THE XIX - XX CENTURIES. COLLECTION IN MEMORY OF PROF. MILCHO LALKOV. S., 2019, p. 265-273.

The article focuses on the foreign policy of the Republic of Turkey after the global changes that took place in 1989. Some domestic political aspects of Turkish social development are considered, giving the argument of official Ankara to lead more and more active behavior in foreign policy. The study draws attention to Erdogan's personality, his doctrine of Turkey's role in world affairs, and Ankara's attitude towards Sofia in particular.