

STUDIES AND ARTICLES

**MUNICIPAL INTEGRATION OF SOUTHERN UKRAINE JEWS
AT THE END OF THE XVIII – THE BEGINNING OF THE XX
CENTURIES: SETTLEMENT, MODERNIZATION
AND PARTICIPATION IN SELF-GOVERNMENT**

Alexander V. Cheremisin

Abstract

The article is dedicated to the research of Jewish population conditions in southern towns of Ukraine during the end of the XVIII – beginning of the XX centuries. Jewish population constituted a substantial part of southern towns' population during the studied period. That is why the participation of the Jews in cultural, national and municipal life of southern Ukrainian towns is analyzed. Employment of the Jews in towns is characterized, too. The South of Ukraine from a legal point of view of the Russian Empire was marked as a limit for Jewish settlement, so the details of their participation in self-government are analyzed. The problem of the Jews' participation in urbanization and modernization of the Southern Ukraine region is studied taken separately. Demographic changes in a part of Jewish population and in regard to their correlation in municipal councils are also characterized. The conclusions are made concerning the role of the Jews in urbanization of the Southern Ukraine region and their activity in municipal self-government.

Key words: *The South of Ukraine, Jewish population, municipal self-government, local government, the limits of settlement*

**KING CAROL II'S NATIONAL RECONCILIATION POLICY
AND THE "CONCENTRATION GOVERNMENT"
LED BY GHEORGHE TĂTĂRESCU (NOVEMBER 1939 – MAY 1940)**

Mihaela Iliu

Abstract

At the end of 1939 and in the first part of the next year, Carol II tried to adopt a reconciliation policy, which determined the appointment of Gheorghe Tătărescu as the President of the Council of Ministers from Romania. Depicting the internal and external context that led to the formation of Tătărescu Cabinet or finding the main reasons for the "government of concentration" are some of the most important issues that will be taken into consideration in the next pages, another concern being to identify the main aspects of Carol II's reconciliation policy. Moreover, by analysing the above-mentioned topics, it will be very important to highlight the role played in the monarchic authority regime by the Tătărescu Government.

Key words: *King Carol II, reconciliation policy, Gheorghe Tătărescu, Government, Romanian former politicians*

**THE CASE OF THE “DISPLACEMENT” OF SERBS FROM KOSOVO
DURING WORLD WAR TWO**

Haxhi Ademi

Abstract

In Albanian historiography, the case of Serbs leaving Kosovo during World War II, which we refer to by the term “displacement”, but in quotes, is rarely addressed and always in the context of other issues.

This may be so because the displacement of the Albanian population between the two wars (1918-1941) has gained more attention from researchers for at least three reasons: 1. Because the displacement of the Albanian population during the two wars (1918-1941) reaches incredibly high figures (up to 240 thousand), without adding the displacement from 1912 to 1918, as well as the plans for displacement during World War II which reached over half a million; 2. Because the case of “the displacement of the Serbian population” during the Second World War has been contested by the Albanian intellectual and scientific forums; and 3. Because of the lack of interest and will, always for nationalist reasons, to reflect on a problem that was not useful for Albanians. However, regardless of the reasons or justifications we can make today for Albanian historiography, we consider that it is now necessary to treat it as a separate issue for at least two reasons: 1. To overthrow and deny the thesis of Serbian historiography which consistently claims that during the Second World War a large number of Serbs (60 to 100 thousand) were displaced; and 2. To shed light once and for all on the truth about the movement of the Serbian population from Kosovo in the above mentioned years through the motives, causes and other reasons we will further elaborate.

Key words: *Kosovo, Serbs, migration, Kosovo, World War II*

**THE UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX AUTOCEPHALOUS MOVEMENT
DURING THE YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION**

Andrii Smyrnov

Abstract

The article deals with the development of the Ukrainian autocephalous movement during the German-Soviet War. The subsequent German occupation of Ukraine led to a spontaneous revival in church life. The Archbishop Oleksii Hromadskyi created the Autonomous Orthodox Church under the Moscow Patriarchate. The Metropolitan Dionisii Valedynskyi of Warsaw gave his blessing for the establishment of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and designated Archbishop Polikarp Sikorskyi as administrator of the church. In February 1942 Sikorsky consecrated the first two bishops of the UAOC on Ukrainian territory (Nykanor Abramovych and Ihor Huba), and in May 1942 the Kyiv Council of UAOC bishops elected Dionisii as locum tenens of the Metropolitan See of Kyiv. It should be emphasized that the hierarchs of both jurisdictions were forced to sign archpastoral appeals containing obeisance towards the occupiers, to pray for the German authorities and army during worships, and to encourage young people to go and work in Germany. The UAOC of the 1940s is not a sectarian and collaboracionist group, but an independent Church with canonical bishops, which through the Warsaw Metropolitanate was in eucharistic communion with other local churches.

Key words: *the Orthodox Church, autocephaly, hierarchy, canonicity, occupation*

**WITH VIGILANT CONCERN: THE DEBATE
ARISING FROM THE SPANISH FILM CENSORSHIP LAW OF 1963
IN THE WRITTEN PRESS**

Fátima Gil Gascón, Manuel Gómez Segarra

Abstract

This article aims to analyze the newspapers and magazine's opinions gathered in relation to the appearance of the censorship laws of 1963. The publication of the code generated an intense debate between two different positions: the official one promoted by García Escudero, general director of cinematography, and the one defended by the most reactionary groups, composed by the parents and some members of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The discussion, which never addressed the possible suppression of coercive measures, mainly focused on three aspects: who should exercise censorship, what was the role of the viewer and where were the boundaries of it.

Key words: *Censorship, cinema, mass media, Francoist regime, laws*

**THE CONFERENCE IN MALTA (2-3 DECEMBER 1989)
AND THE END OF THE “COLD WAR” – PERCEPTIONS
IN EASTERN EUROPE**

Adi Horațiu Schwarz

Abstract

At the beginning of December 2019, there will be three decades of one of the international conferences that have been written in historiography that “have changed the fate of the world.” The leaders of the two superpowers of the moment, US President George Herbert Walker Bush (George Bush Sr.) and General Secretary of the PCUS, Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev, the USSR leader, decided to hold a bilateral meeting in the context of the changes that had begun to take place in Central and Southeast Europe. This article will attempt to explain to what extent the Conference in Malta (2-3 December 1989) led to the end of the “Cold War” and the way in which talks and decisions concerning Central and Southeast Europe were perceived between the two leaders in Malta. The article brings to light a series of interviews, documentary testimonies, memoirs and historiographical analyses carried out by Romanian and foreign historians on the events that occurred 30 years ago.

Key words: *Mikhail Gorbachev, George Bush, Malta, Cold War, Eastern Europe, decisions*

**THE MODEL OF INTERETHNIC ACCORD
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN (1991-2018):
HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASPECT**

*Kanat A. Yensenov, Gani M. Karasayev, Seitkali Z. Dynsen
Bekmurat R. Naimanbayev, Marat K. Islamov*

Abstract

This article examines the population, nationality, ethnic cultural centers as the model of interethnic harmony existing at that time, and the experience of different nationalities living in political stability and peaceful coexistence in the Republic of Kazakhstan during the years of independence. It also describes the foundation, formation and activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. The main principle of sovereignty and political stability of Kazakhstan is interethnic peace and harmony. Taking into account the interethnic accord and political stability – the basis of unity of the people, the work on preservation of peace will continue in the future. At present, representatives of different nationalities live in our country. It is well-known that the future of an independent country, which unites them, is directly related to these interethnic relations. This is why the article examines the model of inter-ethnic accord in the Republic of Kazakhstan from the point of view of historical research and examines the fact that representatives of different nationalities live in political stability and peaceful coexistence. In general, the Republic of Kazakhstan is the 9th largest country in the world map. Over 18 million people live in Kazakhstan these days. Representatives of more than 140 nationalities, who have justified themselves, live in a concrete mutual understanding and agreement. There is every reason to conclude that the existing interethnic accord, mutual peace and stability in the country are just as good examples for the nations of the globe.

Key words: *independence, sovereignty, cooperation, tolerance, understanding, assembly*

**THE “BOLIVARIAN REVOLUTION” OF VENEZUELA
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF POST-COMMUNISM
AND POST-DEMOCRACY (1998-2019)**

Fidel Rodríguez Legendre, Cristina Ruiz-Alberdi

Abstract

The main objective of this article is to analyze the so-called Bolivarian Revolution registered in Venezuela (1998-2018) in the framework of post-communism and post-democracy. In this case, we estimate that its evaluation is fundamental since it was the first experiment in Latin American revolutionary rupture that had the overcoming of capitalism as its goal, carried out after the break up of the Soviet bloc and the splitting of the bipolar world that came from the Cold War. From the point of view of the categories and traditional concepts, the evaluation of the process initiated by Hugo Chávez may be of significant importance, since the peculiarity of this experience has shown that categories such as democracy, dictatorship, revolution, and totalitarianism have been insufficient for a clear understanding of the social, political and cultural phenomenon that occurred in Venezuela. With the aim of achieving an interpretation that can contribute to the clarification of this process, in this paper we will first expose the appreciations and concepts referring to post-communism and post-democracy, taking into account various points of view and theoretical approaches, to then analyze the most important historical facts linked to the Chavez revolution and the internal transformations experienced in this process to finally establish a balance of this experience after twenty years.

Key words: *post-communism, competitive authoritarianism, post-democracy, revolution*

**NATIONAL CODE: METAPHYSICS AND UNITY
OF HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

*Akmaral Dalelbekekyzy, Zeinol-Gabden Bisengali, Akenur Toleubayeva,
Aimukhambet Zhanat, Karlygash M. Baitanasova*

Abstract

The long development history of literature has formed a new kind of artistic thinking system. Generally, there was an influence of internal potential of each nation's literature on it apart from classical basis. Artistic thinking has enriched the cognitive perception and fantasy of a man. The nature of the speech art of any nation is too deep. Man generally recognized the language itself, specific features of the speech art, and deepened its meaning over epoch. Even the power of the word has become a reflection of the people's customs and religious beliefs. The tradition of their life and national-ethnographic peculiarities were illustrated by words and a diversity of peculiarities in a form of signs, paralanguage and symbolic characters were supplemented. They highly emphasized the powerful character of the word and the tradition, ritual, and customs of their life were conveyed through various forms of expression. It came from the folklore genres of our nation. These features have accumulated in the centuries-old space and have reached these days. The people were constantly retrieving their cognition, memory, concepts and ancient images. It later focuses on the stability that identifies the formation of the nation, its history, socio-political status, and cultural phenomenon. Thus, the national code, established in the cognition of people, has formed. Its significance is to analyze the nature of phenomena in the national consciousness, to determine its role in the past and future and thereby to demonstrate the uniqueness of the national identity.

Key words: *nationality, history, cognition, metaphysics, code, person*

**GEOPOLITICAL USES OF THE SPEECH
IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: ELEMENTS OF ANALYSIS
OF COOPERATION BRIC AFRICA**

Hanse Gilbert Mbeng Dang

Abstract

The new configuration of the international system has favoured numerous changes in the international order. One of these major changes is the reorientation by state actors of their foreign policy practices. From this perspective, discourse occupies a prominent place in the direction and conduct of foreign policies. It is even at the heart of the practice of new international relations. The shift of the world towards a multipolar model, the formation of numerous geopolitical entities on the basis of political and economic solidarities, revived the debate on the geopolitical uses of discourse in international relations. This debate finds its foundation and its relevance in the geopolitical reconfiguration of the world with the advent of new geopolitical and geo-economic entities like the BRICs recently become the BRICS or BRICAS. As a result, multilateralism emerges as a form of international cooperation par excellence. In this new framework, Africa is positioning itself more as an actor who makes sense. This repositioning of Africa on the international scene is taking place through the new impetus given by African leaders to relations with emerging countries. The structural and conjunctural transformations of the world system call on Africa to renew its relations, particularly with the BRICS. In this context, the present proposal aims at identifying the elements of analysis of the Africa-BRIC cooperation on the basis of the reciprocal speeches of the plenipotentiaries of the two entities.

Key words: *geopolitics, discourse, international relations, Africa, BRIC*

**ALBURNUS MAIOR / ROSIA MONTANA – A HISTORIOGRAPHICAL
ANALYSIS**

Florian Olteanu

Abstract

The article wants to present exclusively the historical importance of the Alburnus Maior/Rosia Montana site, marking the main discoveries made during the entire history. The political debate over the contemporary mining project of RMGC will be presented soon in another work, much extensive (a book) because of the complex legally, economic, strategic and patrimonial importance of the site of Alburnus Maior-Rosia Montana, for Romania and for the mankind.

Key words: *Rosia Montana, Alburnus Maior, Roman mines, wax tablets, historical importance*