

## STUDIES AND ARTICLES

### THE DISCURSIVE OBSESSION OF CATO CENSOR

*Mădălina Strehie*

#### **Abstract**

Cato the Censor or Cato the Elder was a Roman statesman known for his conservatism and traditionalism. He is said to have been a successful lawyer who never lost any case, he delivered memorable speeches on various political, legal or economic themes, each time concluding his speeches in an obsessive manner: *Censeo Carthago delenda esse. I think Carthage should be destroyed* – our transl.

This discursive obsession of Cato Maior, who remained in history as Cato the Censor due to the perfect exercise of the censor magistracy, denotes not only his traditionalism, his conservative affinities, but also a fear of Rome's enemies/rivals. Carthage was at that time the power which dominated the Mediterranean Sea, having a strong empire and great financial influence, facing the Roman ambitions of expansion in the region, and also the Roman state's existence literally, as proven during the Punic Wars.

Although a rigid conservative in conceptions, Cato the Censor was a great Roman patriot, a man of distinguished culture, an exceptional jurist, he wrote several works of economic and literary value, always supported the Roman state and fought with all his powers, in particular the power of his words, for the supremacy of the Eternal City. He believed that the enemies of Rome had to be eliminated, only in that way could Rome become a great power, even if these considerations also betrayed the fear of the foreigners/enemies of the Romans. Cato the Censor demonstrated that Rome could defeat them by tenacity and by following the **mos maiorum**, his main argument in Roman politics.

**Key words:** *political discourse, Cato the Censor, enemies, ancient Rome, conservatism*

**THE TIME OF GREAT CHANGES: THE MIGRATION PERIOD  
AS A STAGE IN THE EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE ORIGIN**

*Kalkaman Zhumagulov, Aigerim Akynova,  
Gulnar Kozgambayeva, Aliya Ospanova*

***Abstract***

Events, that took place at the dawn of human civilization are still of great interest to historians. In this article the authors analyze the original historical data, history of Hun who caused the Great Migration of Eurasian and European people and relationship with East Roman Empire. The main reasons of this phenomenon are analyzed: political, cultural, socio-economic and geographical. This research shows all the stages of the Great Migration process and how he had affected on the creation of the new political unit – Eastern Roman Empire. Nowadays, in the world history, namely in the history of West Europe in the period of the Great Migration life of people has become one of the significant issues. The pick of this process, which covered whole European continent and changed its political, economic, ethnical, cultural development came to 4-7 centuries. Moreover, in 4-7 centuries Eurasian history is considered as continuation of Hun history in Europe.

**Key words:** *Great Migration, Eastern Roman Empire, huns, West Roman Empire*

**VORONTSOV DYNASTY'S CORRESPONDENCE AS A SOURCE  
OF THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE  
OF XVIII-XIX CENTURIES**

*Irina V. Ladikova*

***Abstract***

The article analyses systems of correspondence relations between the members of Vorontsov dynasty and British state and military figures, which is kept in the British archives. Research is conducted within the scientific paradigm and using methods of a special historical subject – epistolology. Correspondence is presented as a source of the history of international relations in XVIII-XIX century. The activity of Vorontsov family corresponders and the members of Vorontsov family is defined and a description and the main events that happened in that period on the world stage are given. Research findings are presented in a table that contains correspondence relations title, a period during which the correspondence was conducted, and topic-based letter groups, which contain the materials concerning main problems of international relations in Europe of XVIII-XIX century. The article outlines the prospects of further scientific research, the key one being a reconstruction of correspondence and its introduction in scientific circulation.

**Key words:** *British archives, history of international relations of XVIII-XIX century, correspondence, epistolology, noble circles*

**THE BRITISH-AMERICAN DIPLOMACY  
IN SEARCHING FOR THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY  
IN MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1820-1846**

*Nguyen Van Sang*

***Abstract***

This article is about the Northeast boundary in Maine and New Brunswick in the British-American diplomatic relations. After American War of Independence, the boundary in Maine and New Brunswick was established a dispute issue in relationship between two countries. So what was their opinion of the border in Maine and New Brunswick? What were their actions to resolve the conflicts related to the boundary between two countries in Maine and New Brunswick? How it was resolved in the British-American relations? And what was the effect of this deal of heated debate on Great Britain and the United States relationship? This article seeks to answer questions the British-American diplomacy relating to the Northeast boundary in Maine and New Brunswick from 1820 to 1846.

**Key words:** *Great Britain, United States, Maine, New Brunswick, Northeast boundary*

**EUGENE SCHUYLER AND THE FIRST AMERICAN LEGACY  
IN ROMANIA**

*Marilena Rîzescu*

***Abstract***

Schuyler contributed effectively in the almost four years when he activated in the diplomatic function in Bucharest to the progress of the economic relations in particular, but also political or cultural relations between the two states. Even though there was no reciprocity of diplomatic representation in the two capitals, as the American side wanted, the role of the American legacy in Bucharest diminished proportionally with the enlargement of its responsibilities to Serbia and Greece, followed by the transfer of its diplomatic residence to Athens; Schuyler's mission in Romania marked an important stage of bilateral diplomatic relations. The debut in the new diplomatic post has not been consumed under the best auspices for Schuyler, the unresolved personal issues overlapping and in the end, creating prolonged discomfort. Somehow insignificant from the American perspective and with a low weight, but not neglected in the overall international diplomatic relations, the diplomatic relations between the two states marked an indisputable gain on a political level, which is distinct in terms of consequences and significance for the partners, having in the person of Eugene Schuyler, the first diplomat accredited in Bucharest with the rank of Charge d'Affaires (1880-1882) and then Minister Resident (1882-1884), a brilliant exponent of modern-day theory and practice.

**Key words:** *Eugene Schuyler, American legacy, Charge d'Affaires, Minister Resident, diplomatic relations, United States of America, Romania*

**THE IMPACT OF COMMUNIST LEADERS ON THE FORMATION  
OF LOYAL MASSES AFTER THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION 1917  
IN THE REGIONS OF FORMER RUSSIAN EMPIRE**

*Aleksandr G. Gryaznukhin, Tatiana V. Gryaznukhina*

***Abstract***

It's shown that regional party leaders had the leading role in the escalation of the revolution 1917. The authors explain this with a significant level of regionalization and fragmentation of territorial, national, and geographic features of the former territory of the empire. The paper shows that the change of territory management regime, ideological basis led not only to modernization but also to long-term regress of management system as a whole. The novelty of the paper is that the Bolshevik party has no regional political offices for management and only revolutionary units. The materials, which allow determining the role of political leaders in the expansion of the revolution after October, 1917 are represented.

**Key words:** *revolution 1917, province, masses, party leaders, Russia*

**THE LIFE OF THE SPANISH WOMAN  
UNDER THE FRANCOIST REGIME (1940-1978)**

*Cristina Ruiz-Alberdi Fernández, Fidel Rodríguez Legendre*

***Abstract***

The aim of this article is to analyse the social context in which Spanish women lived between the end of the Spanish Civil War (1939) and the transition (1978), and examine to what extent the said context affected their professional lives and created conditions to achieve forms of self-realisation. This research sets out to study the situation of women in the workplace and labour market of the period and to explore how they were able to give meaning to their existence through their social and personal lives. To this end, we will take into account the element associated with belonging to a given social class, as this variable influenced the opportunities for cultural and professional development. In this line of thought, it is necessary to point out that the methodological approach used for this study is based on oral history, taking as a starting point the testimonies collected by the researchers between the years 2006 and 2007. Consequently, it is important to note that 200 women were interviewed from 7 of Spain's autonomous communities, with an average age of 78, and who at the time were all living in retirement homes.

Based on this information, and after processing the data and subsequent analysis, we arrive at a series of conclusions of fundamental importance, which enable us to detect the most significant behaviours of this generation of women who are known today as the “solidarity generation”, and which was one of the key elements that drove the process of transition.

**Key words:** *woman, human rights, civil liberties, education, culture*

**OPERATIVE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PARTICIPANTS  
OF UKRAINIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC (1955-1957) BY THE SOVIET REPRESSIVE BODIES**

*Vasyl Ihnytskyi, Vitalii Telvak*

***Abstract***

The article is an attempt to disclose an unknown aspect, namely, the work of the Soviet special services on revealing, investigating, and detention of former participants of the OUN and UPA in the territory of Romanian national republic. As potentially dangerous the Soviet system considered even those nationalists who had emigrated abroad, therefore, after the liquidation of the Ukrainian organized resistance movement, they were perpetually search for. Hence, after the revealing of such persons, who most often were former heads and members of the nationalist underground of Chernivtsi region, a detailed plan of their investigation was made. A leading role in this process was played by the secret service agents who carried out the most difficult operative combinations of the Soviet law enforcement bodies. The well arranged – since the 1940s – cooperation between the USSR law enforcement bodies and the Romanian national republic assisted in the effective search, investigation, and arrests of the Ukrainian nationalists.

**Key words:** *Romania, operative-search activity, the OUN (B), the OUN (M)*

**THE EU POLICY TOWARDS THE POST SOVIET COUNTRIES  
FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION**

*Andreea Gavrilă, Marina Anatoliivna Shpakovskaya*

***Abstract***

The accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the European Union represents an important moment in the extension of Western European democracy to the Black Sea region – a meeting point of the European, Euro-Asian and Islamic security areas. The aim of this paper is to present an analytical evolution of the EU policies towards the post soviet countries from the Black Sea region. The objectives of this paper are: to describe the Eastern Dimension of the European Union's Policy, in order to understand the role of the EU in the region; to analyze the policy of the Russian Federation and its influence in the post-Soviet space; and to present the role that Turkey plays in the region. The Eastern Partnership has sent a positive signal with the aim of changing the climate and supporting the rapprochement of eastern countries to the European Union. From the perspective of this research, geopolitics is used to analyze the policy of the EU towards the post soviet countries from the Black Sea region. This article analyses the background on which the EU has developed its eastern oriented policies, their evolution, the current situation and future perspective, also taking into consideration the situation between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, but also the positioning of Turkey. The main conclusion of this article is that the Black Sea region has gained a great importance not only for the EU but also for other non-EU countries from this region, but especially for the Russian Federation.

**Key words:** *EU, Russia, Eastern Europe, Black Sea region, European Neighbourhood Policy*