

**STUDIES AND ARTICLES**

**COMMENTARY BY JAN ZAMOYSKI, THE ROYAL SECRETARY,  
ON LEGAL CUSTOMS OF THE VLACHS OF SAMBIR FROM 1568**

*Grzegorz Jawor*

***Abstract***

The aim of the presented article is, first and foremost, to edit a source – extremely rare for the areas of the old Poland – of a narrative character on the Wallachian settlement, which consists of fragments of the inventory on the Sambir domains from 1568. It presents key elements of the political organisation of this community, of both individual mountain settlements and entire groups which created a supra-rural structure referred to as a *kraina*. It contains information on geographical realities of the ecumene which the Vlachs inhabited, but also on relations between the settlers and land owners, and in particular the subsidies and fees paid by the former to the latter. The account written in the old-Polish language is difficult to access for the European studies, hence I have made a decision to publish it in English and provide it with quite extensive footnotes where I have placed explanations of terminology which could have raised interpretational doubts in the text. The translation is preceded by information on the origins and process of Jan Zamoyski's mission, which are presented against the background of political battle that took place in Poland in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

**Key words:** *Wallachian law, pastoralism in the Carpathians, Wallachian settlement, mountain farming*

**STRUGGLE OF THE RIGHT ON THE SEA  
IN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS:  
THE CASE OF THE CREOLE SLAVES REVOLT (1841)**

*Nguyen Van Sang, Piotr Robak,  
Nguyen Duy Phuong, Lam Trang*

***Abstract***

The article analyzes British-American relations on the Creole case from 1841 to 1842. This study is based on correspondences, diplomatic papers and treaties between the two countries from the time explosion of Creole case to Webster-Ashburton treaty. The study focused on three fundamental issues: the process that the Creole became an international case in the British-American relations; diplomatic activities of the two countries to address the Creole case and maritime rights relating this incident; the Creole case after signing the Webster-Ashburton treaty. The study found that Creole is a special case of slave ship compared to the previous cases. The Creole vessel was sailed to a British colony due to the rebellion of the slaves aboard rather than other reasons. Neither the Great Britain nor the United States had ever dealt with similar cases, so the two sides failed to find a unified view regarding the differences in the laws and policies of the two countries on slavery. If the Creole case was not resolved, it could have more impacts on the relations between the two countries, eventually pushed the two countries into a war. In that situation, the solutions given to the Creole affair were only temporary. However, the Creole case opens the way for the settlement of maritime rights for the British-American relations at the next stage.

**Key words:** *Creole case, Creole vessel, the United States, Great Britain, Webster, Ashburton*

**A UTILITY RECLAIMED BY OUR CENTURY'S CIVILIZATION  
THE METRIC SYSTEM (1872-1875)**

*Alexandru Ionicescu*

***Abstract***

Currently, the usage of the metric system is spread, with little exceptions, on the entire globe. Over a century and a half ago though, the perspectives of adopting the meter and the kilogram were not so bright, a lot of problems and difficulties being met on the way. Initially adopted in 1864, the percepts of the metric system proved to be hard to adapt to the reality of the young state – Romania. The situation was dallied for almost two decades. As a result of adhering to the International Metric Convention (1883) and also by establishing the Central Service for Measures and Weights (1889), Romania made the jump from only an intention of adopting the measures and weights to concrete actions for implementing these new measures. Through this study, our objective is to put a light on the legislative efforts made for the introduction of the metric system between the years 1872-1875. Although lacking the desired finality, the initiatives promoted by the Lascăr Catargiu Government (1871-1876), represent an essential landmark in understanding the difficulties raised from the adoption of the measures and weights to the level of Western Europe. By questioning the documents form the epoch, through press materials and debates carried between the years 1872-1875, the subject of adopting the metric system proved to be of vital importance. Its implications, both in the activities of the state and the commercial branch were treated with utmost responsibility and seriousness by Lascar Catargiu's conservative members.

**Key words:** *Metric System, the Conservative Government, Conversion, Ștefan Fălcoianu*

**COMPONENTS OF THE MODERNIZATION OF DOBRUDJA  
WITHIN THE ROMANIAN STATE (1878-1916)  
(I)**

*Stoica Lascu*

***Abstract***

The study presents a synthesis of Dobrudja's place and role in the overall development of modern Romania are outlined in direct relation to the historical necessity of the unitary evolution of the State, the advantage of the existence of a large maritime facade. The economic, social, cultural, urban, political progress of Dobrudja [*Dobrogea*] in the period up to World War I – was possible as a result of the State's constant concern for the modernization of the two counties between the Danube and the Black Sea. The state of development of the Dobrudjan industry in the Modern Times reflects the social, mainly agricultural, structure of this Romanian space. The ethnic minorities benefited from a legal framework favorable, resulting in what is called the "Dobrudjan Interethnic Model". In 1913 is the recovery of Southern Dobrudja, in the context of maintaining the balance of the Balkan territory and strengthening the Romanian border security.

**Key words:** *Modern Dobrudja, Industry, Agriculture, Constanța-Port, Constantin Pariano*

**PROPAGANDA OF TRANSYLVANIANS IN AMERICA  
FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE ROMANIAN CAUSE**

*Marilena Rîzescu*

***Abstract***

The Romanian propaganda activities remained quite limited throughout the war period, although the Romanians were in the most favorable position. Romania entered the war on the part of the Allies in exchange for achieving Greater Romania by annexing Transylvania and the adjacent territories of Hungary, with Wilson's consent. As the common minister of United States of America in Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia, in the person of Charles Joseph Vopicka, decisively opted for diplomatic methods, by mobilizing Romanians, in the end a massive wave of immigrants, almost exclusively from the Habsburg Monarchy made their way to the United States of America. The initiative of the Romanian government to send in early 1917 to America a patriotic mission composed of Vasile Stoica, Vasile Lucaciu and Ioan Moța represented a necessary political tactic to achieve propaganda for the Transylvania's cause by organizing a volunteer unit consisting of Transylvanian immigrants in the United States to support the French front. This mission had a double role in presenting the sufferings, the struggles of the Romanians from Transylvania, as well as the aspirations of the oppressed peoples.

**Key words:** *Romanian propaganda, the United States of America, Vasile Stoica, Charles Joseph Vopicka, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Woodrow Wilson*

**THE IDEOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL RENAISSANCE FRONT  
IN PRO-CARLIST CONTEMPORARY PERCEPTIONS**

*Mihaela Ilie*

***Abstract***

The National Renaissance Front – the first Romanian single political party – played an important role within the authoritarian regime established by King Carol II on February 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup>, 1938. By establishing NRF, the Monarch wanted to own a political instrument that could mediate a relation with common people of Romania. The ideology of the new political party was not rigorously established; neither the official documents that created and organized the Front, nor the different representatives of the Carol's regime, who approached this topic, were capable of describing a coherent set of political ideas of the NRF.

This article aims to present the ideology of the Front in pro-carlist contemporaries' perceptions, as it was depicted in speeches and writings. The purpose of the paper is to complete the image of the NRF's ideology by putting together a part of the existing information on the main political ideas promoted by the royal political party.

**Key words:** *National Renaissance Front, ideology, King Carol II, authoritarian regime, pro-carlist contemporaries*

**CONTRIBUTION OF MASTERS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES  
OF THE KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY TO THE VICTORY  
OVER FASCIST GERMANY**

*Larisa F. Maljutina, Aleksandr G. Gryaznukhin, Lyudmila V. Belgorodskaya,  
Tatiana V. Gryaznukhina, Elena E. Kushnarenko*

***Abstract***

The article considers the role and importance of masters of industrial enterprises of the Krasnoyarsk Territory in the process of converting civilian production to the production of military products, training and educating workers, organizing socialist competition during the Great Patriotic War and the victory of the USSR over fascist Germany (1941-1945). The growth in the number of engineering and technical workers at the enterprises of the region in connection with the evacuation from the western regions of the country and the training of personnel on the ground is analyzed. The role of masters in the reconstruction of technological processes, the introduction of a new organization of labor, and the increase in production productivity is noted.

**Key words:** *The Great Patriotic War, masters, Krasnoyarsk Territory, conversion, mobilization, socialist competition*

**THE STRUGGLE OF SOVIET REPRESSIVE AND PUNITIVE ORGANS  
AGAINST FORMER ROMANIAN INTELLIGENCE AND  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STRUCTURES IN UKRAINE (1944-1951)**

*Vasyl Ilytskyi, Mykola Halin*

***Abstract***

The article is devoted to the disclosure of an unknown aspect – the work of the Soviet special services in the Romanian direction (1944-1951). The work in this field was to organize the identification of former employees of the Romanian special organs, agents and assistants who, after the retreat of the German-Romanian troops, escaped to the territory of Romania, and agents of the intelligence agencies of that state, which were transferred to the territory of the USSR before the German-Soviet war, and also left in the rear for reconnaissance and sabotage activities at the time of departure of the German-Romanian troops from Ukraine. The main role in this process was given to agents who implemented the most complex operational combinations of Soviet security forces. It has been established that the potentially dangerous Soviet system considered even those employees of the former Romanian special services who emigrated abroad so their search continued. In the first place, the cooperation of the security forces of the USSR and the Romanian People's Republic has been well established since the second half of the 1940's, leading to the effective search, development and arrest of former employees, agents and supporters of the Romanian intelligence and counterintelligence agencies.

**Key words:** *the USSR, Romania, operational search activity, agents, special services*

**UKRAINIAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA AT THE END  
OF THE XIX<sup>TH</sup> AND BEGINNING OF THE XX<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY:  
HISTORIOSOPHY ASPECT**

*Tetiana Tymbal*

***Abstract***

The article presents the results of the historical and philosophical researches of Ukrainian emigration to Western Canada. The character and features of the first emigration flows from Ukraine to Canada at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the conditions for the formation of the Ukrainian diaspora and its functions were analyzed. The Diaspora is seen as a way of being rootedness of an immigrant on a new cultural and historical basis. Significant contribution of Ukrainians to the socio-economic and cultural development of Canada was mentioned. The scientific novelty of the presented research is that the problem of emigration is considered in context of the author's concept of being rootedness of man, and also we have identified the general features of foreign Ukrainianness as a special socio-cultural phenomenon and determined the ontological status of each of the five waves of Ukrainian emigration.

**Key words:** *Canada, Ukrainian emigration, diaspora, being rootedness of man*

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE FOREIGN POLICY TRANSFORMATIONS  
IN ROMANIA AFTER THE FALL OF COMMUNISM**

*Alexandra Porumbescu*

***Abstract***

The international relations scene following the end of the Cold War suffered severe mutations, bringing former socialist states in the position of identifying and promoting their national interest in a new strategic environment. The main thesis of this paper is that, in order to observe and correctly evaluate the foreign policy options Romania has at this moment, it is important to understand the evolution of the international agenda following the transformations that occurred due to the fall of the communist regime. Our analysis will be structured on the four main areas of interest of Romanian foreign policy: NATO integration, integration into the European Union, regional cooperation and relations with the neighbouring states, and the strategic partnerships and special bilateral relations Romania is engaged in.

**Key words:** *foreign policy, Romania, diplomacy, European Union, NATO*

**THE PROBLEM OF A THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING  
OF POLITICAL REALISM IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF RUSSIA**

*Marina Shpakovskaya, Natalia Ivkina, Andreea Gavrilă*

***Abstract***

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the political realism theory in the foreign policy of Russia. The aim of the research is to compare the main trends observed in theories close to political realism with the actions of Russia in the world political arena. The preamble of the work presents the systematization of the main types of political realism (classical realism, defensive and offensive realism, neo-realism), in addition, the parameters of a new, non-research constructive realism.

The results of research of many scientists developing the theory of political realism are presented in the form of a table. In the main part of the study, using the method of structural and functional analysis, each part is considered within the framework of a system of stable foreign policy views of Russia. As a result, it is concluded what type of theory of political realism correspond to certain steps in the foreign policy of the country.

**Key words:** *the theory of political realism, the foreign policy of Russia, power potential, modernconflicts*

**STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF BEHAVIOUR OF SUBJECTS  
AND OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL TRAUMA**

*Vira I. Dodonova, Roman A. Dodonov, Olena S. Aleksandrova,  
Olena V. Popovich, Yurii V. Omelchenko*

***Abstract***

The aim of this article is a socio-philosophical generalisation of the leading strategies of behaviour of actors of historical trauma to achieve tolerant relations between social groups, societies and states. The basic methodological premise of the research is the thesis of the discursive nature of historical trauma, thus, the main method is the method of discourse analysis. These theoretical generalisations were made on the basis of comparative analysis of socio-political discourse of Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and Ukraine. A tangible place in this discourse belongs to the thematisation of the Holocaust, the Holodomor, Stalin's repression and the like. The authors came to the conclusion that it was necessary to differentiate the behaviour of subjects and objects of a historical trauma. If the first (subjects) choose denial of guilt, self-justification, awareness of responsibility, repentance as the main strategies of their behavior, the latter (objects) can choose strategies of oblivion (silence), manifestation, forgiveness. At the same time, the strategy of manifestation is divided into several tactics, among which the tactics of "telling the truth", "restoring justice", "revenge" and "justifying by the victims of the actions of their offenders" are described. The strategies of overcoming the historical trauma should contribute to the restoration of social and spiritual health of the society. The most effective strategies in this regard are repentance and forgiveness. At the same time, forgiveness is the prerogative of the victims just like repentance is the prerogative of the guilty.

**Key words:** *victims, repression, guilt, repentance, forgiveness*