

STUDIES AND ARTICLES

COUNT A.P. BOBRINSKY (1826-1894),
THE THIRD MINISTER-REFORMER OF RAILWAY MANAGEMENT
IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Oleh Pylypchuk, Oleh Strelko

Abstract

The article highlights the activity of Aleksey Pavlovich Bobrinsky on the post of Minister of Ways of Communication, who is famous for his reform efforts in the sphere of railway transport and also in the construction of ports and water channels. It shows how knowledge and experience gained by A.P. Bobrinsky in England at the construction of channels and during his participation at international forums, were later successfully used in his practical activities in the Russian Empire. The analysis of sources allowed finding out that A.P. Bobrinsky took an active part in reforming a number of important issues of railways management like receiving concessions for the construction of railways, the process of setting up joint-stock railway societies, as well as the construction of waterways of the country through the direct implementation of dredging works and different hydrotechnical measures. It was found that the activity of Count Alexey Bobrinsky as the Minister of Ways of Communication had a significant influence on the processes of development of railway transport, ports and water channels of the Russian Empire in the second half of the 19th century. Being a manager of the Ministry, A.P. Bobrinsky established the Interim Statistical Department, which resolved a long-standing and a very important issue of a clear and scientific organization of the procedure of collection, processing, verification and presentation of statistic data on the condition and operation of ways of communication, which were an extremely important matter for the further activity of the Ministry. His achievements include the beginning of the construction of the Maritime Canal from St. Petersburg to Kronstadt and the construction of the St. Petersburg and Kronstadt ports. A large amount of remedial works, for example, on the Neva river made it possible to increase its depth. That is why A.P. Bobrinsky, who was well versed in such experience, became a staunch supporter of using the technology of dredging works on navigable rivers and theoretically justified the possibility and feasibility of using dredgers to provide transit depths required for navigation. Thus, thanks to the actions of A.P. Bobrinsky, foreign experience was used by domestic railway engineers and specialists of water transport in the practical direction of their activity. It is shown that an authority of A.P. Bobrinsky as the Minister-Reformer in different activities was recognized not only by the Ministry of Ways of Communication of the Russian Empire but also among the international scientific and administrative communities.

Key words: *A.P. Bobrinsky, railway transport, water transport, reforms, joint-stock railway societies, evangelical Christianity in Russia*

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

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, and political progress of Dobrudja 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 Dobrudja 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, "Dobrudjan interethnic model", Minorities, Ion Bănescu, Constantin Sarry, Petru Vulcan*

**ILLUSIONS AND REALITIES:
THE FIRST STAGES OF ROMANIAN EMIGRATION
TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY**

Marilena Rîzeșcu

Abstract

The history of the industrial development of the United States of America is composed of a series of gigantic leaps of prosperity, and the beginning of Romanian emigration is closely linked to these industrial impulses, when the need for labor for hard work was felt, works that did not require training special. In order to get the necessary labor at the lowest price, emigration agencies and shipping companies have expanded their purpose of action in the East and South of Europe. The Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867 established the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary and together with the severe Magyarization policy reflected in the legislation meant for the Romanians of Transylvania represents the beginning of the unsatisfactory national manifestations. The hope of escaping the economic, political, social and depressive situation was just the cause that pushed the Romanians to emigrate. The attractive force exerted by the economic conditions in America, the positive influence of the trans-oceanic emigration beyond the Atlantic, the penetration of the emigration agents in the consciousness of the Romanian peasant, the easy earning of money to support the helpless families left in the country represented the goals of Romanians immigration to the United States.

Key words: *The United States of America, Austria-Hungary, Romanians, emigration, socioeconomic status, accommodation*

**ROMANIA AND ITALY
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR:
FROM AN ALLIANCE TO ANOTHER (1914-1915)**

Laura Oncescu

Abstract

After the outbreak of the First World War, Italy and Romania have adopted position of neutrality. Given to the fact that the both states were linked to the Central Powers through the Alliance treaties, the interest of the Romanian and Italian governments, not to remain isolated in front of the pressures of Austro-Hungary and Germany was mutual. The declaration of the neutrality of Italy prompted the Romanian government to act the same. Thus, Romania declared its neutrality, on 21 July/3 August 1914. The common position of the two states, the Romanian-Italian collaboration from the period immediately following the declaration of neutrality, by concluding agreements, in September 1914 and February 1915, have postponing the signing of the Alliance treaties, by Italy (April 1915) and Romania (August 1916) with the Antanta and their war against the old ally, the Central Powers.

Key words: *Romania, Italy, neutrality, alliance, special Mission*

**THE CHANGES THAT FOLLOWED THE FIRST WORLD WAR
AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOSOVO
ACCORDING TO THE ALBANIAN PRESS**

Veli Kryeziu, Bujar Dugolli

Abstract

The service that the Albanian press brought to people by publishing news, announcements, etc. was unmatched. The First World War also involved ethnic Albania almost on all sides. The Albanian press, which was mainly published in Albania in 1913 and abroad – in the USA, Romania, Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria and Italy – was the only source of information for the Albanian people. For the period of time we are writing, through the press, people have gained knowledge about thinkers, the nation, the state, language, culture, religion, and scientific achievements in that country and in the world. A person through the press manages to eradicate illiteracy, manages to rise to freedom of expression and opinion, and to know its history. News and information published in the press of the time was very important. We have found that most of the press articles of that time were published without the author's name. The news was published only in the name of the newsroom or with initials, the reason being the security of field correspondents reporting on daily events, which were a concern for what was happening daily in Albania, Kosovo, to the Albanian population in Macedonia and those who lived in Montenegro. The land that through the injustice of the Great Powers to the Albanian people is detached from the motherland of Albania by the decisions of the Berlin Congress of 1878, and the London Conference of 1913.

Key words: *war, Kosovo, Albania, Serbia, press*

**THE FAMINE OF 1932-1933 IN KAZAKHSTAN:
GENOCIDE OR ETHNOCIDE?**

*Sultan K. Zhussip (Aqquly), Dikhan Qamzabekuly, Sagymbay Zhumagul,
Karlygash Aubakirova, Nurzhan Konrbayev*

Abstract

The article aims to analyze information brought forward by Alikhan Bukeikhan exposes the inaccuracy of the Soviet statistics on population of the Kazakh people before and after the famine of 1932-1933. Leading approach to the study of this problem is *the comparative method* that has afforded revealing the true extent of the national disaster of, which reduced the population the Kazakh people from 7.2 million people to less than 2 million. This information possessed by the Kazakh national leader became accessible only recently. The materials of the paper imply the practical significance for the university teachers of the philological specializations.

Key words: *Kazakhs nation, Stalin, Goloschekin, collectivization, repression*

**DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO THE DIPLOMATS
IN THE ROMANIAN LEGATION IN LONDON, REGARDING
THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION (JANUARY-JULY 1940)**

Marusia Cîrstea

Abstract

The article succinctly illustrates the international situation in the summer of 1940 and the manner in which the Romanian diplomats related the events of the time, trying to maintain a balance between the main threats to Romania: Germany, Hungary and the Soviet Union. At the same time, the documents presented here (signed by V.V. Tilea and Radu Florescu) examine: the position of the Chamberlain Government regarding the military events in progress; the negotiations between England and Italy; the way in which the United States perceived the war in Europe; the Soviet Union's intercessions in the Near East.

Key words: *Romania, Germany, England, Viorel Virgil Tilea, Radu Florescu*

**STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF ROMANIAN INTELLIGENCE
AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE BODIES IN TRANSNISTRIA
(1941-1944) (BASED ON SSA SSU)**

Vasyl Ilnytskyi, Mykola Haliv

Abstract

The article aims to elucidate the unknown aspect – the establishment, development and investigation of Soviet special services Romanian intelligence and counterintelligence agencies acting in Bucovina governorate, Transnistria (1941-1944). Due to newly discovered, recently secret materials of Branch State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine in Bukovina governorate and Transnistria it was managed to establish the functioning of an inspectorate of safety (“Inspectorul de siguranță”), a police department (“Chestura Poliției/ Direcția poliției”), a Direcția Jandarmeriei (“Inspectoratul Jandarmeriei”), the Military Security Division of the Romanian Army (“Siguranță”). On the basis of these documents administrative-territorial, internal organizational structure of Romanian intelligence and counterintelligence bodies were reconstructed, the main principles of operation and activities were highlighted. At the same time, it can be stated that Romanian law enforcement agencies carried out effective, coordinated (despite the fact that quite often the functions of these bodies were duplicated) intelligence and counterintelligence work on the territory of Bukovina governorate and Transnistria.

Key words: *USSR, Romania, SSI, gendarmerie, police*

HISTORY OF GERMAN DIASPORA IN KAZAKHSTAN (XIX-XXI)

*Kanat A. Yensenov, Bekmurat R. Naimanbayev, Ualikhan S. Ibrayev,
Bayyrzhan B. Yensepov, Krykbai M. Aldabergenov*

Abstract

This scientific research paper informs the history and destiny of German Diaspora in Kazakhstan. For example, the paper considers the data about Germans' settlement in the territory of Kazakhstan, their placement and participation in the work, and the deportation of Germans to Kazakhstan in 1941 during the Soviet Union, their placement in the regions, because of difficult historical background in the XIX century during the Russian Empire, their deportation to Kazakhstan because of collapse of Volga Autonomy, their labour in the development of the republic's industry and the development of the virgin lands, and later the Germans' rights to the labour during the 1950s and details of their migration to Germany. Moreover, the paper demonstrates, the existence of the German Diaspora in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the XXI century, their activities for the development of the republic establishment, foundation and functioning of the Republican Association of Germans "Revival", their political stability and interethnic harmony with the people of Kazakhstan, population, location and ethnicity in the country and the activities of well-known celebrities.

Key words: *German autonomy, migration, immigration, deportation, repression, rehabilitation*

**THE GEOSTRATEGIC AND ECONOMY
IN THE GULF OF GUINEA**

Moussa II Lisson

Abstract

The Gulf of Guinea's (GoG) tremendous potential is creating investment opportunities for the region. Some of its resources, such as oil, minerals, natural gas and fishing among others, continue to attract significant investment. Nevertheless, these natural endowment of the (GoG) has been plagued with numerous challenges which unless they are tackled and dealt with, the exploitation of these resources would never be of any significant development to the zone's economy. Some of these challenges affecting the zone include piracy, maritime raids, weak maritime policies, poor governance among others. Although some have been taken at national, regional, inter-regional and global levels such as formation of cooperatives among member states and the deployment of water armies to water bodies to combat these acts, much is still expected to be done given that these alone have proven to be insufficient in handling the challenges. This partly explained by the fact that, most of these criminal acts are believed to be caused by nationals who feel cheated by their home government as they fail to give their own share of the benefits from the exploitations of these resources, and so as a means to by pass the exploiters and get their share, they turn to criminal acts as they consider the only means possible to get their own benefits. Therefore to solve the criminal acts in this zone which has made it to be attributed the name "Danger Zone" and promote profitable economic activities, the exploiters should consider sharing the benefits to concern the entire population instead of limiting it to some particular classes of people.

Key words: *Geostrategic, Economy, Gulf, Guinea*