

**CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE PHASES OF EVOLUTION OF  
THE ROMAN TOWN OF ROMULA, IN LIGHT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RESEARCH AT THE CENTRAL FORTIFICATION (2013-2018)**

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***Abstract***

The research carried out in the first two decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century brings us new information regarding the evolution of the Roman town of Romula. It was the biggest urban, economical and cultural center of the Dacia Inferior (Malvensis) province. For the first time, we can clearly identify the different Roman layers, as well as their chronology as part of the Central Fortification.

Research revealed a number of five archaeological layers dating from the Roman period. They have been numbered in the order of their discovery, starting from under the plant layer. From a chronological point of view, we can place them in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century A.D. and in the 4<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. (late Roman layer I), the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century A.D. (Roman layer I), the last decade of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D. until the first third of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century A.D. (Roman layer II), the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D. until the second-last decade (Roman layer III), the second quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D. (Roman layer IV), the first quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D. (Roman layer V), neolithic (layer VI).

**Key words:** *Archaeology, Roman Period, Romula, Roman Town, excavation*

**FROM THE HISTORY OF PROFESSIONAL INTERNSHIPS:  
TRAVELS OF UKRAINE'S UNIVERSITY LECTURERS TO FRANCE  
IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE XIX CENTURY**

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***Abstract***

The article is focused on the current theme of features of professional internships in the Ukrainian lands of the Russian Empire in the third quarter of the XIX century. During this period, professional internships were the object of the management system carried out by the Ministry of Public Education through subordinate higher educational institutions in the form of two-year foreign study trips. The study considers the features and results of study trips of famous scientists – legal scholars A.V. Romanovich-Slavatinskij and D.I. Kachenovskij, historians F.Y. Fortinskij and M.N. Petrov, who represented two leading universities of Ukraine in the era of the Great Reforms – Kyiv and Kharkiv. Scientists showed the forms of practical implementation of the ministerial tasks assigned to them, the peculiarities of teaching and organizing scientific research in the largest higher educational institutions in France in their reports. Foreign study trips had a significant impact on the ultimate establishment of the scientific worldview of scientists of Ukraine, their professional success and contributed to the introduction of the best practices of French professors into the educational process. The management structures of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine can rationally use the experience of organizing domestic professional internships in the era of the Great Reforms of the XIX century for the successful development of national science.

**Key words:** *cultural monuments, scientific purposes, Middle Ages, Great Reforms, foreign contacts*

**THE SOCIAL AND PUBLIC ACTIVITY OF THE VESTRY  
OF MADONA DUDU CHURCH DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

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***Abstract***

The Vestry of Madona Dudu Church was an influential and rich entity that played a key role in helping and sustaining war efforts in the First World War struggle. Thanks to the founders, the vestry had a consistent wealth, including buildings, fertile lands, and other benefits that were under the administration of responsible people.

In 1913 the old church was demolished and the plan was to construct a new cathedral, but all the financial resources and the vestry's goods were redirected to help the people that were suffering from the Great War. The unpublished documents that I studied are a testimony of the efforts and the consistent help of the Vestry of Madona Dudu Church for those that needed not only spiritual guidance but more likely material support.

**Key words:** *Madona Dudu, First World War, archive documents, war efforts, Craiova*

**A VISIT OF NICOLAE IORGA TO POLAND IN JUNE 1924:  
AN ATTEMPT OF RECONSTRUCTION**

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***Abstract***

The article is dedicated to the reconstruction of the visit of Nicolae Iorga to Poland in June 1924. The motivation of the visit has been explored, peculiarities of its preparation and media accompaniment. It was found that Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in charge of the case of the historian's visit. The scientist's itinerary has been recreated, which included visits to the universities in Warsaw, Vilnius, Poznan, Krakow and Lviv. The subject of scientific and public lectures of Iorga were found out, their key ideas were distinguished. The peculiarities of the saturated cultural program of Romanian delegation were investigated, which consisted of excursions round cities, visits to museums and theatres, meetings with representatives of the local elite. It was assumed that the visit of Iorga was his attempt of practical realisation of the idea of setting up the tight bi-governmental Polish-Romanian collaboration with the help of the instrument of cultural diplomacy.

**Key words:** *Nicolae Iorga, Poland, Polish-Romanian collaboration, reception, cultural diplomacy*

## JEWES MERCHANTS IN CRAIOVA IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD (I)

*Narcisa Maria Mitu*

### ***Abstract***

Jewish Emancipation, defining their legal status and granting their political equality represented one of the main problems which, starting with the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and until mid of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, caused a powerful outburst of anti-Semitic attitudes of all kinds. The first clear anti-Semitic abuses took place during the governances of Tatarescu (January, 1939 – December, 1937) and of Goga-Cuza (29<sup>th</sup> of December, 1937 – 10<sup>th</sup> of February, 1938) and were encouraged by the administrative measures issued by the Romanian authorities. They continued during the royal dictatorship (10<sup>th</sup> of February, 1938 – 5<sup>th</sup> of September, 1940) and escalated when the Legionnaires and Ion Antonescu started their dictatorship. In Craiova, the Jewish firms were forced to close their businesses. The law no. 641 from 19<sup>th</sup> of December 1944 for repeal of anti-Semite legal measures, by art. 14 restore the circumstances, thus the trading or industry firms radiated as provided or as a consequence of some measures in effect, could be re-enrolled at request.

**Key words:** *Craiova, Jews, entrepreneur, interwar period, economic evolution*

**HISTORY OF PERSECUTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL CLASS  
IN KAZAKHSTAN DURING STALIN'S REPRESSION**

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***Abstract***

The end of the 1930s was marked by a new wave of political repression, which took on a massive character. Strengthening the cult of Stalin's personality and impatience of all kinds of dissent, attempts to declare all the difficulties of the country's development as the result of the activities of "enemies of the people" led to the physical elimination of almost all influential leaders who could oppose the regime. Documents and data in this area were collected and used to conduct this study. In 1937-1938, many statesmen of Kazakhstan, as well as representatives of the intelligentsia, were accused of "national-fascism" and espionage. The number of those arrested in 1937 across Kazakhstan reached 105 thousand, of which 22 thousand were shot. The executions of the intelligentsia were called the highest measure of social protection, and the concentration camps that filled the country were places of social prevention. The works of intellectuals were confiscated and banned. These were, in fact, the crimes of totalitarianism that violated and trampled on human rights. The authors used new research data from the state archives of Kazakhstan. In addition, foreign and Kazakh research works on repression in Kazakhstan were analyzed. It was found that despite several attempts, only after the proclamation of independence by Kazakhstan, the victims of the repressions were rehabilitated, and the scientists gained access to archival data and were able to study this period. However, there are still many pressing issues related to repression that need to be explored.

**Key words:** *autonomy, repression, Great Terror, rehabilitation, totalitarianism*

**THE STATE – IN INTERPRETATION OF JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET**

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Vasyl M. Hrudnytskyi, Liudmyla D. Rudenko*

***Abstract***

The manuscript explores the historical conditionality of the state – its essence and primary features in the doctrine of J. Ortega y Gasset. In his interpretation, the state is a metaphysical phenomenon, an imaginary potency that requires the creation of a new socio-political reality. This idea is embodied due to the regulatory violence, consensus between the lifestyle of a mature nation, its freedom and the creative inspiration of the elite. The state is an integrating force that constrains the hierarchical order of values and balances spiritual movements with material stability. In turn, a nation-state is a metaphysical tension and unity of the past and the future, the tradition and a new consolidating idea, a fusion of democratic institutions and the subconscious calling of blood, earth, and a language of a mature nation. The democratic nature of the nation-state is its obligatory advantage – it provides an individual with ground and values to harmoniously withstand collective oppression. The nation-state is not possible without a high level of social elasticity, without a tight consolidation of elites with social strata, without democratic principles of cooperation.

**Key words:** *violence, nation, elite, social elasticity, theory of raciovitalizm*

## ORIGINS OF THE US PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

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### **Abstract**

The article aims to analyze the origins of public diplomacy in the United States and its further development. The main objectives are to identify the main vectors of the US public diplomacy, but also the system of institutions and departments responsible for the development and implementation of public diplomacy programs in the United States. The research is exploratory and its purpose is to trace back the history for a better understanding of the evolution of US public diplomacy. For the preparation of the article, we have used chronological, comparative methods of historical knowledge, classification, and systematization of historical sources and bibliographic material.

Results show us that in the first quarter of the 20th century, US public diplomacy was focused on the active involvement in international politics and the rejection of isolationism policy, which was primarily reflected in the departure from the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine and the US's entry into the First World War, which had a great influence on the development of public diplomacy in the United States as a way of promoting the US interests. After analyzing the system of institutions and departments responsible for the development and implementation of public diplomacy programs, it should be noted that the speeches of the President, Secretary of State, the remarks of the National Security Advisor, and the head of the Pentagon have a great influence on public diplomacy. All government agencies understand the necessity and importance of public diplomacy programs.

**Key words:** the USA, public diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, soft power, international relations

**THE AFRICAN UNION (AU) AND THE ISSUE OF ARMED  
OPPOSITION GROUPS IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:  
WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

*Patrick Magloire Essomo Ngossia*

***Abstract***

The humanitarian situation in CAR has always been a worry. In 2009, following attacks by certain armed groups, internally displaced persons and Central African refugees constituted more than 5% of its population, or approximately 108,000 people for internal displacement during three years between 2006 and 2009 and 138,000 Central African refugees in the South from Chad, Sudan and eastern Cameroon. Massive abuses by Ugandan rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) or the Lord's Resistance Army in the east of the country are worsening the situation of insecurity, especially with the kidnapping and destruction of their property. Added to this is the porosity of borders, the proliferation and illicit circulation of weapons, which are all threats to the stability of CAR. Since 2006, the country has been recognized as a fragile and post-conflict state. In 2008, a Security Sector Reform (RSS) project was launched with the aim of pacifying the country and initiating its development. After the signing of the APLG, the politico-military groups signatory to the agreement are inactive, thus respecting the clauses. In the face of the abuses committed by rebel groups in CAR, our analysis highlights these armed groups, the responsibility of the African Union in resolving the conflict and establishing lasting peace in CAR.

**Key words:** *the AU, armed groups, CAR, crimes, war, humanity*