
SUMMARY***Sergei Suleak****"We return onto the Moldavian land as avengers".**

In the 65th year of the victory over fascism, the theme of the "Soviet Occupation" of Bessarabia arises once again. However, the events of those years show that the local population considered the Romanians as occupiers. After the beginning of WWII, the Bessarabians entered the ranks of the Red Army. In 1940, thirty-eight thousand Bessarabian soldiers deserted the Romanian army and joined the Red Army. Having occupied Bessarabia at the end of July 1941, the Romanian authorities created the province of Bessarabia. In the fall of 1941, forty-nine ghettos were created in Bessarabia and one hundred seventy in Transnistria. Over three hundred thousand Jews and fifty thousand gypsies perished in the concentration camps of Transnistria during the Romanian occupation. The war brought Moldavia irreparable damage. The economy of the land was totally destroyed and over six hundred fifty thousand people perished.

Nikolai Babilunga**"Voting with feet" by the population of Bessarabia in 1940 – a real referendum.**

During the years of the Romanian occupation the majority of Bessarabians did not consider themselves "Rumanians". The inhabitants of the Old Kingdom in the position of occupiers (bureaucrats, officers and policemen, colonizers and clergy, landowners and bankers, soldiers sent into the country from Romania itself, and a handful of collaborators linked to the occupiers) left Bessarabia in 1940. The basic population of Bessarabia did not think about leaving but greeted the liberating soldiers in exuberance with flowers, fruit and wine. Only an insignificant part of Bessarabians left – in total, no more than 2 %. This percentage includes the 1940 and 1944 exodus.

Vasilii Mishanin**The Sovietization of Transcarpathia in the second half of the 1940's.**

The article is about the first steps of the Sovietization of Transcarpathia during the period of activity of the People's Council of Transcarpathian Ukraine (1944-1945) and the politics of the Soviet government in imposing a Soviet way of life in the Transcarpathian Region, as an integral part of the

* annotations of the material published in the rubrics «History of the Rusins» and «Famous Rusins».

Soviet Union, where any independence in any sphere of life by the local authorities was completely excluded.

Iurii Danilets

Orthodox Church in the first year of Soviet rule in Transcarpathia (1944-1945).

In the first year of Soviet rule in Transcarpathia Orthodox clergy supported the policy of the Communists. The Orthodox were allies in the fight against the Uniates, wanted to go under the control of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Mikhail Iurasov

The question about the date of the baptism of the ancestors of the Rusins by St. Methodius.

In a recent publication by the Austrian historian P. Shrainer of the Byzantine manuscript of the 15th C. (cod. Par. gr. 2303), which is preserved in Paris, it is reported that in the year 6390 from the creation of the world (881-882 AD) the Ros people was baptised. Although, judging by the text of the document, the author of the manuscript was a contemporary of the documented events, historians are not certain which group of Rus' are under question. The main reasons of the uncertainty of the specialists is because of the heyday of paganism in Eastern Europe at the time and the firm belief that the Rus' lived only in the mid Dnieper region. Along with this, exactly in 881-882 AD, St. Methodius journeyed from Moravia to Constantinople. During this journey the primary teacher of the Slavs and his students could have been in the basin of the Upper Tisa and in the lower Danube region descending along the Siret and Pruth rivers. Having baptised a part of the East Slavs, who were considered Rus', Methodius informed the Emperor Basil the Macedonian and Patriarch Photius about this event resulting in the news of the baptism of the Ros people. This could have been noted by one of the Byzantine chroniclers, a contemporary of the event.

Maksim Zhikh

Concerning the problem of the ethnic self-identity of the early Slavs: according to the work of Florin Kurta.

On the basis of medieval sources of much research the author convincingly refutes several of the works of the known American Slavist Florin Kurta. Kurta considers that in general the Slavs did not exist before the 6th C. and that they were formed in the "shadow of Justinians fortresses and not in the bogs of the Pripiat". Their "making" (according to Kurta) "was a result not

so much due to ethnogenesis as to the invention, fabrication and labelling by the Byzantine writers". However, the analysis of the sources doesn't give a basis to consider the opinion of the American researcher correct with regard to the beginning of the ethnogenesis of the Slavs.

Mikhail Negin

The Galician Assembly under Iaroslav Osmomysl.

In the given work the assembly action of the Galicians during the reign of the Galician prince Iaroslav Vladimirovich Osmomysl is studied. The article is based on chronicle, archaeological and research data. Along with this, the earlier and later Galician assembly movements are studied which is necessary for an adequate evaluation of the time period under study. In conjunction with the specifics of the subject, the series of research questions are principally dedicated to the question of the interrelationship of the assembly, society and prince. In the work is included other material about the history of other Russian lands. The result of the research demonstrated the significant power of the Galician assembly which was capable of influencing state politics and accordingly taking matters into their own hands.

Igor Burkut

WW1 in the historical memory of Galicians and Bukovinians.

In the article the author characterizes the peculiarity of the historical memory of WW1 by the inhabitants of contemporary Galician and Bukovina. The conclusions drawn were: The "Great War" has been remembered first of all by the violence of the Russian soldiers and the repressions of Austro-Hungarian soldiery.

Tatiana Pikovskaia

The place of the Sub-Carpathian Agricultural Union (SAU) in the political life of Transcarpathia (1918-1938).

The article studies the political activity of one of the most popular parties in Transcarpathia during the period of its entry into the First Czech Republic - the Sub-Carpathian Agricultural Union (SAU). Particularly, considerable attention was focused on the attitude of SAU to the national problem which was one of the crucial political problems at the time. The importance of Hungary on the formation of the program principles of the SAU, in particular on its transfer to the opposition positions, has been clarified. The political program peculiarities of the SAU and its attempt to find allies among other political forces has been determined.