

SUMMARY

Sergei Suleak**Milestones of Moldavian Statehood.**

Moldavian statehood has undergone a long process of development. Having formed in the second half of the 14thC into a Vlach-Rusin Moldavian Orthodox Principedom, it became a vassal state of Turkey. In 1774 a part of the Principedom, Bukovina was occupied and then annexed by Austria. In 1812 the Pruth-Dniestrovian land called Bessarabia was joined to Russia in agreement with the Treaty of Bucharest and with Turkey. After the revolution in Russia in 1917, on the territory of Bessarabia a Moldavian Democratic Republic is proclaimed within the Russian Federation. At the beginning of 1918 the territory of Bessarabia was occupied by Rumania. In 1924, on the Left Bank of the Dniester River the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was created as part of the Ukrainian SSR. After the liberation of Bessarabia on Aug. 2, 1940 a Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic was created in the USSR. In June 1990 the sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova was proclaimed. On Aug. 27, 1991 the Parliament adopted the Constitution of the Independence of the Republic of Moldova.

Igor Voznyi**The Political Development of the Territory of Northern Bukovina on the Eve of its Entrance into the Moldavian Principality (second half of the 13th-14thC).**

The problems of the political development of Northern Bukovina in the second half of the 13th-14thC are discussed in the article. The desolation which dominated here after the Tartar-Mongolian invasion are outlined. The political and military events that took place and the role Northern Bukovina played in the geopolitical history of South-East Europe are analyzed. The history of the entrance of the given territory into the Moldavian Principality are noted.

Mikhail Chuchko, Sergei Pivovarov**The Creation of the Land of Moldavia and the Formation of its Northern Borders in the second half of the 14thC-beginning 16thC in Light of Written Sources and Archeological Material.**

The article deals with the process of the settling of Moldavia as a Hungarian Border «Mark» in the region to the east of the Carpathian Mountains and its transformation into an independent state in the middle of the 14thC. Primary attention is paid to the question of expansion of the territory of Moldavia «from the mountains to the sea» at the end of the 14thC and the last demarcation of the borderline with Poland along the River Cheremosh at the beginning of the 16thC.

Aleksandr Maiorov**Miracle-Working Icons in Galician-Volynian Rus' at the Beginning of the 13thC.**

As with the Byzantine Emperors and rulers of the Slavic states in the Balkans, the princes of Old Rus' and then the Moldavian Gospodars demonstrated on-going concern in the acquisition of highly-revered Christian relics and foremost of miracle-working icons. Up to the time of Prince Roman Mstislavich the appearance in Galician-Volynian Rus' of the highly-revered miracle-working icon of Our Lady of Kholm has drawn the attention of researchers. Most likely, there appeared in Galich one other Christian shrine - the Byzantine Mosaic Icon of the Mother of God «Agiosoritissa», which is now kept in a monastery near Cracow. From Galician-Volynian Rus' is the highly-esteemed miracle-working icon known as «The Black Madonna» of Czestochowa. According to tradition it was painted by Evangelist Luke and is classified as an iconographic type of

the Mother of God «Odighitria». Today the Czestochowa Icon is one of the main shrines of Poland revered by Catholics and Orthodox alike.

Aleksandr Ogui

The Moldavian Trade Route: Its Formation, Flourishing, Decline (14th-17thC).

The formation in the 1370's of the Moldavian Trade Route, as an alternative to the Tartar, is discussed in the article along with typical goods of eastern trade (14th-15th C), the change in the assortment of goods and the transition to the trade of KRS, which formed two thirds of state income (16thC); the decline of trade because of the Cossack Campaigns and Wars (1595-1612, 1648-1672), which required the moving of the trade route into Transylvania.

Leonid Macionzhnik

The Formation of a Multi-Cultural Society in Bessarabia in the 19thC.

Moldova is often called the city-state: every fifth citizen lives in the capital. Having lost its heavy industry, Kishinev has kept most of its scholarly potential: for example, the level of Moldavian programmers is high. the work of Moldavian physicists and mathematicians was used even in Soviet cosmic technology. The division between city and village continues and even though the reasons for this are not the same as in the 19thC, its relatively simple and easy among the general populace to pass these reasons on as nationalistic. From this stems the disunity in Moldavian society which brought on the lengthy political crisis in 2009. Generally speaking as long as this division continues, as long as Moldova is divided into city and village life, no stability is possible.

Petr Shornikov

The Russian Community and the Rumanian State 1918-1940.

During the interwar period (1918-1940) the Rumanian occupation of Bessarabia discontinued Russian of its official status and Russians other national minorities representation in administration and the potential for legal participation in political life. However, Russians created a network of several organizations, which withstood and supported the functional sphere of the Russian language and aided in the perservation of the orientation of the population toward Russia.

Igor Burkut

The Activity of the Soviet and Ukrainian Underground on the Territory of the Chernovtsy Region in 1941-1944.

In the Chernovtsy Region at the beginning of WWII, the Soviet underground did not lend itself to an effective force because of the lack of the necessary support of the local population. The massive repressions of 1940-41 pushed it asunder. However, some anti-occupation groups did eventually form. In the Bukovinian regions the Ukrainian nationalistic underground was larger although it didn't activate into armed conflict against the occupation by Hitler nor Rumania.

Viacheslav Sodol'

Relations Concerning Land Between Orthodox Monasteries and Local Authorities in Moldavian SSR 1940-1950.

After the liberation of Moldavia in 1944, the Orthodox Church was granted judicial rights. The monasteries kept the right to own land, have privileges and have free use of buildings and inventory. However, because of the significant number of older monks, who could cultivate the land and carry on agriculture, many monasteries declined the privileges offered them. During the period of the complete collectivization of the MSSR

the land issues between the local authorities and monasteries sharpened because of the state farms' attempts to claim the privileges of the monasteries. These conflicts were able to be regulated thanks to the intervention of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Moldavian SSR and also because of the decline of antagonism between state farm and monastery. The author makes note of the unique situation of the Kitskan Monastery and its land endowment.

Vitalii Ichenko

Anti-Church Politics of the Soviet State in the MASSR (eg. in the Municipality of Slobodzeia).

The article is dedicated to the problem of the relationship of the Soviet State and the Russian Church in one of the tragic periods of history in the 20thC - specifically in the 1930's during the period of massive oppression. The author, having outlined in short the position of the Church after the October Revolution, then focuses on a regional history - the history of Autonomous Moldavia of which the research concerns the clergy of Slobodzeia. The example is based on research which is of several biographical facts and the difficult fate of the clergy, who for their faith and people often were deprived of freedom and in the majority of cases, their lives.

Nikolai Babilunga

The Fall of the USSR and the Crisis of Moldavian Statehood.

The Moldavian SSR existed a half century as a Soviet Republic. The destruction of this form of statehood of the Moldavian people and its disintegration is firmly tied to the transition in the 1980's of the local national-party bureaucratic elite of the Soviet Republics into the position of aggressive nationalism, russofobia and anti-communism. The rebirth of Moldavian statehood and the overcoming of the division of society is possible by means of a federation. like the Swiss, where the interests of the individual and the role of the central and local authorities is defined, which stems from the needs of each individual. In this system the central government is subsidiary to the local.

Natalia Nechaeva-Iuriichuk.

The Particulars of the Formation of Moldavian Statehood After the Acquisition of Independence.

The Republic of Moldova belongs to the group of those states which up until now are undergoing a period of formation of statehood. As a result of the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, it entered into the USSR just as the Baltic Countries and the Western Ukraine. Thus, the Republic of Moldova belongs to the group of those states which formed on the ruins of the Soviet Union and didn't free itself from Soviet «protection». Beginning in 1990 and continuing to the present time, the Republic of Moldova is undergoing a complex process in the formation of its statehood. During this time a new constitution (1994) was adopted and a transition to a parliamentary form of rule was completed. Today Moldova is undergoing a political crisis which began in 2009 and is connected to the unwillingness of political forces in the country to direct its activity into a constructive channel.

Aleksandr Kozholianko, Georgii Kozholianko

The Love-Family Orientation of Youth in the Rituals of the Moldavians of Bukovina during the Pre-Christmas Period.

The pre-Christmas rituals of the winter calendar of the Moldavians of Bukovina are researched in the article. Attention is directed to fortune-telling and superstition of the youth aimed at explaining the future of the couple and a fortunate family life.