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Founded by Mariupol State University

129a Budivelnykiv Ave., Mariupol, 87500

Tel.: (0629) 53-22-60, e-mail: visnyk.mdu.istoria.politologia@gmail.com

Web-page: www.visnyk-politologia.mdu.in.ua

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HISTORICAL SCIENCE

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S. Arabadzhy

MARIUPOL GREEK COURT: FIELDS OF ACTIVITY AND FUNCTIONING PROBLEMS

The article examines the structure of Mariupol Greek court and the changes taking place in the course of its functioning. It was determined that there were six departments in the court: criminal, public, investigative, economic, orphan and police ones. The article gives the characteristics of the basic fields of activities of this institution: legal proceedings in public cases in which the Greeks were engaged; investigation and interrogation in criminal cases; police activity – secret watching, inquiries, apprehension and detention of criminals; customs supervision; execution of secret decrees of province administration – search of fugitive convicts, counterfeiters etc; economic cases supervision, drawing up reports as to economic development of the neighbourhood. According to the court decree every village had assigned police staff for order monitoring. Russian officials worked in the police.

The staff of the Greek court was comprised of a chief of the court, four assessors and a secretary. In the middle of the XIX century the staff of the court included a chief of the court, three assessors, a secretary and heads of departments subordinate to him. As usual one of assessors was charged with the police responsibilities, the second – with investigation ones, the third – with financial duties. Except the secretary and the heads of departments court officials were elected by the Greek resettlers for the three-year term. For this purpose once in three years every Greek village sent to Mariupol city two commissioners who together with the city representatives elected a chief and three court members. The staff of Mariupol Greek court was represented only by the ethnic Greeks.

The informative potential of Mariupol Greek court materials in regard to examining Pryazovya Greek community everyday life was analysed in the article. The Greek court functioning problems were connected with the staff of the institution. Well-off Greeks often used financial and personal influence in resolving to their advantage. Besides, in everyday life Greeks quite often faced the problem of long legal investigation in the Greek court. The period from the document acceptance to case settling usually took much time. There were some occasions when Greeks wrote complaints to Novorosiya Governor-general against Mariupol Greek court because of long term of legal investigation or assessors' abuse of their official position.

Key words: *Mariupol Greek court, Greeks. Pryazovya.*

N. Voitovych

**DWELLING AS A LOCUS OF LIFE / TEMPORARY STAY OF THE
CHARACTERS OF "LOWER" MYTHOLOGY (A STUDY BASED ON
ETHNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS)**

The primary focus of the article is on the mythological aspect of the building ritualism. According to the traditional Ukrainian worldview, dwelling is not only a place of residence of its living owners, but also "guests" from the "other" world, i.e. characters of the so-called "lower" mythology.

The author of the given ethnographic research carries out an in-depth analysis of the set of magical actions and preventative measures the residents of the house undertook in order to protect their dwelling, as well as disarm, invite or coax the representatives of the mythological world.

The article describes a number of rituals related to the choice of a "clean" place to build a house and rites connected with laying the foundation and the process of building. The article also pays attention to the fact of the ritual incompleteness of a building during the year and focuses on the very moment of moving into a new house. All the rituals described can be viewed as a proof of the belief that the house is inhabited not only by the living residents, but also by the domestic spirits – a group of different mythological characters that were thought to encourage livestock breeding and promote personal welfare. Ethnographic materials testify that the dwelling and its parts, doorstep in particular, are associated with the origin of the Carpathian spirit of enrichment (one of the types of the domestic spirits). The author concludes that the corners and the foundation below the doorstep of the house were the main loci of demonological characters, since, initially, they were burial places for all "their" "clean" dead. The house was also inhabited by other types of domestic spirits, such as the house adder/snake, hodovanets' and house spirit ("domovyk"). Temporary "guests" could also include "unclean" dead.

According to archaic beliefs, the successful construction of your own house, as well as the very fact of living there, depended on the assistance of the dead ancestors, who would become the guardians/temporary residents of the certain places in the house. That is why the significant part of the set of rituals was connected with magic, which aimed at both protecting members of the household from negative demonological influence and ensuring their happy life in the given house.

Keywords: *building ritualism, dwelling, domestic spirit ("domovyk"), house snake, hodovanets', demonological characters.*

House is not only the main space for life, but also a symbol of the family wealth and well-being, the locus of many ritual ceremonies. It is often contrasted with outside, "foreign" or the "other" world. Therefore, the house becomes an object of various rituals that residents carry out in attempt to protect it from evil forces. Taking into account traditional Ukrainian beliefs, the latter were often not only temporary guests, but, along with the main inhabitants, were viewed as full-fledged owners of the house. Such coexistence meant that earthly owners had to perform a set of magical actions and take some preventative measures in order to protect, disarm, invite, coax, etc., certain demonological characters. It was commonly believed that following given rituals can ensure the success of the household and bring wealth and health to its members.

As a result, it is not uncommon for ethnologists to pay close attention to the national building traditions [17; 26; 36; 46]. However, we are not interested in the material aspect of the given issue (design, planning, heating, building materials, etc.). What interests us the most is the spiritual aspect of the problem. Therefore, the purpose of the article is to analyse the traditional Ukrainian ideas which closely correlate with the folk demonology. More specifically, we will try to find out in what way prosperity, wealth and health of the house owners depended on the mythical inhabitants of the house, and what "relationships" existed between them and the living members of the household. This research has been written on the basis of the ethnographic materials collected by the author herself during her field trips to the Ukrainian Carpathians.

A series of rituals are held even at the stage of the building site selection. Ethnographers have provided detailed descriptions of typical Ukrainian superstitions, customs and magical actions associated with the choice of "clean" site for the house, laying its foundation and the process of building, its ritual incompleteness during the year and the moment of moving into a new home [55, p. 184-188]. For instance, the most complete data on building ritualism of people living in Boykivshchyna (the Boyky) can be found in Mykhailo Zubrytsky's works (records of the folk beliefs and legends associated with the construction of the new houses and ideas people had about esoteric powers of the builders and millers) [19]. Studying this part of the folk life culture and having dedicated a monograph to the given topic, researcher Roman Siletsky pays considerable attention to the choice of the "clean" place for construction of the house and to philosophical ideas associated with the builder and the building sacrifice [44].

The choice of the site for construction was an incredibly important process that involved three stages: finding an optimal site from the practical point of view, "gathering information" about the chosen site based on omens and superstitions, and the final assessment of the symbolic appropriateness of the place with the help of fortune-telling [41, p. 83]. For assessing the symbolic appropriateness of the place, Ukrainian people who lived in the Carpathians addressed "the person who was good at finding the right place for construction" ("toho, khto rozymivsia na pliatsakh"). Thus, laying the foundation ("zakladschyna") is one of the most important moments of the construction works, since it was the thing the future of the inhabitants of the house depended on. At the stage of laying the foundation the future residents of the house were closely following the actions of the builder. They believed that "... *as a building master hews the first chip, he knows how people will live in the hut*" [4, p. 23]; "*When the building master is laying foundation in the corners, it is necessary, so as not to make the master angry and be sure that everything will be all right, to give him money, because he can do something badly*" [2, p. 4]; "*For three houses (for three householders) he lays the foundation in the way to bring only good, and for the fourth house—to bring about something bad, otherwise he will not be a master*" [6, p. 3]. Perhaps that is the reason why the foundation of a house is mentioned in many traditional legends. The foundation of the house was also viewed as a thing that could possibly harm people, as suggested by the following field data, "*When the newlyweds came back from church, they both sat down and said, 'Let's sit on the foundation of the house so that we will be buried in one grave.' And they died the same day*" [4, p. 11].

The process of the house building presupposed direct contact with the ground. Therefore, living people had to gain "permission" and "support" of their dead ancestors, as their world was believed to be located underground.

It is worth pointing out that Ukrainian mountaineers never built houses at the crossroads or places crossed by the pathways [22, p. 246]. Places, where the cattle loved to lie down, areas occupied by anthills, and sites, where the householder dreamed about a domestic animal, were considered to be good [12, p. 32]. Also, people were afraid to erect house on the sites which served as ancient burial places [42, p. 155] (given fact is connected with the notion of respect for the dead, who were thought to harm living people in case they were not their relatives) or

on the old ruins of a heating stove, called "pechyshche" [41, p. 83] (since, in many cases, the heating stove was regarded as a place where the domestic spirit was thought to reside – as a result, it could have been "occupied" by another spirit). People who lived in Pokyttia (the Pokutiany) never built their houses on the sites where there were a lot of tree stumps or where some fruit trees used to grow, especially if the stumps became red after trees had been cut down – "because it is blood" [49, p. 53]. Before laying the foundation, the Ukrainians who lived in the Carpathians used to lay a loaf of bread and salt under each of the four corners of their future house – that was supposed to bring wealth and rapport into their home. In this context it is necessary to bear in mind that in Polissia bread and salt were essential attributes for inviting a *house spirit* ("*domovyk*") to a new dwelling [40, p. 120].

In the worldview of the people living in Lemkivshchyna (the Lemky) the heating stove was a place inhabited by the *house adder* that was said to bring happiness to the house dwellers. Therefore, when constructing the house people cut off the cock's head and then immured it into the wall. During that time it was forbidden to whistle [42, p. 158]. As long as the heating stove served as a locus of "life" of the domestic spirits, a person, who wanted to ask *spirits* for help in different situations (especially those, which were connected with the household), had to address the stove directly. For example, the Boyky knew "*that after you have bought a piglet and brought it home you should lean it to the heating stove, so it becomes as honest as a stove*" [4, p. 9]; in Lemkivshchyna people said, "*when eggs are lent to the village, you have to scratch the fore part of the stove, and your hens will lay eggs much better*" [8, p. 20].

The process of setting up the ceiling beam was also seen as extremely important, while the beam was believed to be one of the places where domestic spirits resided. Ceiling beam was considered sacred. At the beginning, the building master put it on someone's head, and while he was setting the beam up, bread and salt were brought [32, p. 62]. The Ukrainians who lived in the Carpathians never used old ceiling beams for constructing new houses and in Boikivshchyna such "hrahara" (ceiling beam) was burnt [43, p. 89]. Perhaps, it was due to the fact that the old ceiling beam had been already occupied by an "alien" domestic spirit, which could bring all the troubles and misfortunes, the inhabitants of the old house suffered from, to a new dwelling.

Some interesting rituals are connected with the completion of the stage of laying the foundation ("*zakladschyna*") in Polissia, where it is celebrated with a feast. Remarkably, when meeting guests, house owners were watching that the latter didn't step on the doorstep (!), "because under the doorstep there is a holy spirit that protects the house" [41, p. 93]. What is more, when moving the house this spirit had to be "bought over" or coaxed [41, p. 93]. The same rituals were followed by the Boyky who lived in Transcarpathian region – they put some wheat, which was consecrated on Christmas Eve, into a small hole in the doorstep of a new home [7, p. 215].

One of the requirements for the construction of a new dwelling was its ritual incompleteness which lasted for some time. For instance, in Boikivshchyna people used to leave a part of the roof unfinished for a year. Although the construction of the house itself had already been completed, the hole was left to let "all the evil things flyaway" [55, p. 186]. In Pokuttia building master did not nail the last patch of roof – it was thought that if he did, someone in the family would die [49, p.54]. People who lived in Polissia (the Polishchuks) were not allowed to whitewash the ceiling in their new homes, "leaving some room for the *house spirit* ("*domovyk*")" [40, p. 117]. In Boikivshchyna region a ban to whitewash was directly linked with the late owner of the house – "In case there has been a dead man in the house, it should not be whitewashed for about a year, as the dead man's soul is still present in the walls" [19, p. 73], "if they are stripped off, the soul would be driven out" [35, p. 218]. In some cases, ritual incompleteness was also associated with the outbuildings. For instance, the

Poles did not nail one of the planks in the barn. They also used to leave a special hole, which would allow *home-based spirits* to get inside [56, p. 128].

The Ukrainians who lived in the Carpathians believed that peaceful coexistence with *hodovanets*' (a type of a domestic spirit, typically found in the Carpathian and West Slavic traditions – *N.V.*), depended on feeding and coaxing it. What is more, places for such sacrifices, in most cases, coincided with the places of permanent or temporary location of the spirit of enrichment. Among these places were inner porch, attic, ceiling beam, heating stove and corner of the house ("you shouldn't stand in the corner so as not to stamp troubles with your feet" [31, p. 115]).

Therefore, the most important unearthly inhabitants of the houses, along with living householders, were domestic spirits – a group of various mythological characters, which was formed on the basis of three main features: location in human dwellings or other outbuildings; bringing prosperity in livestock breeding and promoting welfare; establishing genetic link with the souls of the dead ancestors [11, p. 153]. Researchers distinguish between several types of mythological characters:

1. zoomorphic – in the form of a snake which ensures the well-being of the family and livestock and that is genetically associated with a dead ancestor (so-called *house snake*).
2. zoomorphic character in the form of a weasel, which takes care of the cattle.
3. anthropomorphic male character – a spirit which acted as a guardian of the family, house and the entire household (namely the *house spirit* ("*domovyk*").
4. Spirit of enrichment, which is attendant on people and brings them wealth (*hovanets*' , *hodovanets*').
5. spirits that live underground or in the foundation of the house – they are responsible for the cattle and can promote well-being; their distinctive feature is a short stature (e.g. *karlyk* ("*dwarf*") and *krasnoliudok*) [11, p. 153].

The so-called domestic godlings (*besy-horomozhyteli* ("*daemons that occupied the dwelling*"), which were met by the new house owner with a black cat and a black chicken, are also mentioned in the medieval Slavic resources [38, p. 40].

In the Ukrainian Carpathians a type of the spirit of enrichment (*hovanets*' , *hodovanets*') is dominant. Information about this kind of spirit is closely intertwined with the West Slavic demonological views. In these territories it was commonly believed that *hovanets*' inhabited the houses only of those people who "meddled" with evil spirits (at the same time, there is some evidence of presence of *hovanets*' in every house, though).

Ethnographic materials, collected in Boikivshchyna, show a great variety of local names given to this type of character: *zasidych*, *zasidach* (interestingly, *zasidych* means "the one who occupied a certain part of ground for residence" [24, p. 84]). Yuriy Kmit, conducting the study of the dialect of Boikivshchyna, recorded a word "*domoviy*", which was used to denote a snake that lived under the house and that people were afraid to kill [23, p. 64]. Obviously, this lexeme refers to a domestic spirit of another type, namely –*house snake* (in Boyko dialect "*pidtramnytsia*" – a snake that lives under the "tram" (foundation of the house. –*N.V.*) [34, p. 71]).

The dwelling and its parts, especially the doorstep, are associated with the origin of the Carpathian spirit of enrichment. Informants state, "*Zavytky* (girls who lost their virginity, became pregnant and delivered a baby without being married. – *N.V.*) *buried their children under the doorstep of the house and in the corner of the house – hiding them from people*" [2, pp. 6]. Therefore, the spirit of enrichment is a soul of a stillborn or executed child that was buried under the doorstep (it is not surprising that this character did not like people who slept at the doorstep [25, p. 15], as long as the spirit itself owned the abovementioned place). The same

ideas were widespread in other parts of the Slavic world, including Poland, where the soul of the child, who was buried under the doorstep, was said to turn into "*klobuk*" [29, p. 148].

Some researchers suggest that the original burial sites for all the dead family members (ancestors, who were supposed to become guardians of the house) could have been located right inside the dwellings, as well as in other places associated with the houses, such as corners, foundation or place under the doorstep [39, p. 74]. This is attested to by the information, recorded by V. Hnatiuk in Boikivshchyna, "*When daughter-in-law comes home after the marriage, she steps on the doorstep and says, "Is there such a hollow, where father and mother could hide?"*" [35, p. 211] and some other materials describing Boyko traditional wedding – there was a custom to "call the family together" – the ruler of the feast ("*starosta*") knocked three times on the doorstep with a stick and invited all the family to gather together, calling "*Rode, skhozhaysia!*" [28, p. 257].

It might seem a paradox, but the dead children (especially preterm babies) were not buried in the same way as those, who died of unnatural causes ("*zalozhni mertsi*"). Having undergone the ritual of cremation, they were buried under the doorstep and the corners of the house as "full-fledged" ancestors of the family [20, p. 361]. Even D. Zelenin wrote, "There is a special burial place for unchristened dead children ("*poterchata*") that cannot be used for other people who died of unnatural causes ("*zalozhni*") (emphasis added. – *N.V.*). Despite the fact that in ancient times such burial sites as those inside the house or under it were typically used for "clean" dead (people, who died naturally), "*poterchata*" were buried there too. "*Poterchata*" were not expected to harm householders in any way, since their ancestors took them under protection – in other words, they did not allow "*poterchata*" to be governed by *evil spirits*" [18, p. 72]. As a result, we may suggest that unchristened dead children, who, along with their deceased relatives, were buried under the doorstep of the house, were thought to become guardian spirits, which protected the house. That might be the reason why the Polishchuks, when commemorating, on Wednesday before Easter, their stillborn children, who often appeared in their dreams, were eating some unsalted unleavened bread at the doorstep (emphasis added. – *N.V.*) [48, p. 247].

Similar ideas were widespread among the Hungarians, who dug some eggs into the ground under the house (identical to the method and place of burial of the child) "to encourage good fortune" [45, p. 20] (apparently, it was also done to attract the guardian spirit). The ancient custom of immuring eggs in the foundation of residential buildings was mentioned in the works by Julian Yavorski [52, p. 11]. The detailed information on the abovementioned custom can be found in the materials collected by I. Vahylevych, where it is specified that those were not simple eggs, but "*znosok*" (small eggs without yolks. – *N.V.*) which had to be "buried under the doorstep of the inner porch doors, and after nine years a house spirit will appear in the egg" [10, p. 127].

There was one more resident of the house, which represented a different type of domestic spirits – *house adder/snake*. The country, where *house adders* were traditionally respected, was ancient Lithuania. In the corner of the dwelling, householder usually kept an adder, which was considered to be the guardian of the household. It was also believed that adders bring success. Mind you, the story lines which picture the adder bringing wealth to its master can be found in many Ukrainian legends [9, p. 62]. Beliefs, which are associated with the *house snake* or *adder*, often show a strong genetic link with the dead ancestors and the fate of the family members, whose doorstep is occupied by the given spirits. It is worth noting that in the Carpathian demonological tradition it was strictly forbidden to harm the *house snake* or *adder* in any way, let alone killing them. Ukrainian mountaineers thought that the *house snake* and *adder* "*live in the wall* (in the foundation. – *N.V.*) *of every house and protect it* [2, pp. 6], and their death will lead to death of all the cattle [47, p. 492], or even the mother [21, p. 141]. Relics of respect for *house adder*, which lives on the stove and brings happiness, are still preserved in the traditional

worldview of people living in Boikivshchyna. Similar ideas are widespread among people living in Lemkivshchyna, too [42, p. 158].

Apart from the already mentioned "residents" of the house, there were other subtypes of domestic characters, including the *black cock* ("without a cock the house is deaf" [14, p. 6]). This fact can be clearly illustrated by the field material, collected in Turka district, Lviv region, "*If a black cock after spending the first night in the house crows, everything will be fine. That cock is called "zasidyk", because it was the first to stay ("zasisty") in that place. It was not allowed to kill the cock, while it was almost equalled to the owner of the house*" [3, pp. 28]. This lexeme emphasises the link of the domestic spirit not to the person who owns it, but to a specific place, including the house ("*if somebody had been sitting at home for a long time, people said to him/her, "You are zasidyk"*" [3, pp. 6]). It is likely that, in this case, a black cock symbolically replaces the oldest member of the family, who had to be the first to enter a new house, and after death he was going to become its guardian.

Even today, on the territory of Boikivshchyna, we can find some information about the *house spirit* ("*domovyk*"), which is sure to be found in every house and whose staying there is evaluated quite positively, "*It is present in every house – to protect the stove against thunder and storm, but nobody sees it*"; "*[House spirit] is the owner of the house. There is one in every house*" [1, pp. 3; 6, pp. 12]. Such statements combined with information on construction rites suggest that Ukrainian mountaineers, when moving to a new dwelling, would invite a domestic spirit to go with them – otherwise, it would actively begin to destroy the household. On the whole, the harm it brings correlates with the nature of the dead ancestors, who are known to be easily offended by the household members. In order to lure the spirit into a new house, for example in Pokuttia, the owner of the dwelling put a spoonful of porridge on the doorstep, "so that the children will sleep" [49, p.54], i.e. so that peace and quiet establish in the house. In attempt to invite domestic spirit to a new house people who lived in Boikivshchyna started up the fire using embers taken from the old heating stove. That is the reason why building up the "live fire" was an essential magical act when settling in a new house [50, p. 18]. However, the invitation could only refer to the family's "personal" domestic spirit, meaning that the given spirit was a members of a particular family –under such circumstances it "did not do any harm to the household members, for it was "theirs", domestic, because it was the owner of the house" [5, pp. 6]. The Polischuks also believed that only "your own" *house spirit* ("*domovyk*") has to be invited, since "if it is your house spirit ("*domovoy*"), it will walk quietly and will not frighten you or make you worried. Otherwise, it is some kind of spook ("*lyakaha*")" [13, p.236].

Domestic spirit was seen not only as a "resident" of these loci, but also as their guardian and the full-fledged owner. Very often people were not able to change anything, so when *hodovanets*' started bothering them too much, they built a house in another, "clean" place [54, p. 193]. That is why the abovementioned places had always remained under the "rule" of the domestic character; any intervention in "its territory" could lead to fatal consequences, "*As the house owner was dying, he asked them not to knockdown the stable and not to cut that apple tree with a hollow down, but they did everything their way – and then hanged themselves*" [1, pp. 3]; "*The stable was dismantled, but we had to leave the floor to it (to hovanets'.– N.V.), because our horse cart would not move an inch*»[3, pp. 25]; "*It was like a devil for the household – so, when dismantling the stable, we left a corner for it and put there a jar*" [6, pp. 6]; "*Sitting in the stove, zasidyk protects the house*"[3, pp. 6].

The distinguishing feature of *hodovanets*' in Boikivshchyna was the ability to foresee death, see future and warn people about upcoming troubles – "When it did a pee in the attic opposite the corner and its urine soaked through the ceiling" [35, p. 405], when something banged in the attic [35, p. 211], when the ceiling beam cracked (in this case, the owner of the house was often expected to die) [30, p. 150] or the stove sank down [35, p. 304]. At the same time, in order to ease the pangs of death, either the ceiling beam or the inside part of the stove

("cherin'" were drilled [53, p. 78], and the person was put in the middle of the house under the main ceiling beam [15, p. 332]. With great reverence the ceiling beam was treated by the Polishchuks, who called it "father" and "the household owner" [37, p. 82]. Great important was attached to the process of making a ceiling beam, and obeying certain magical rules was essential. People were afraid to beat it with an axe, because it could cause the death of the owner of the house. The "head" of the ceiling beam was carved in the form of projecting edges, the amount of which corresponded to the number of household members, and one more edge was added – for the *house spirit* ("*domovyk*") [37, p. 83, 85]. All these features are directly related to *hovanets*' – we should take into account the fact that the abovementioned places (corner, chimney, stove, ceiling beam) are "owned" by this spirit.

Domestic spirits were thought to reside in the houses of their masters – beyond the walls of the house they were often portrayed as powerless and completely harmless creatures (except when the owner sent them to play tricks on his neighbours). This may indirectly be linked to one of the names of domestic spirits in Hutsulshchyna – "*domar*" [51, p. 103], which in Boyko dialect is used to describe a man who works at home, not in the field [33, p. 227].

Temporary mythological guests of the house could appear in the form of the "unclean" deceased. What is peculiar about the characters of this category is the fact that their harmful deeds were directed on their family members, relatives and close friends (e.g. dead mother came to breastfeed her child; the deceased husband came to his wife and had sexual relationship with her). For example in Boikivshchyna, in order to protect the house against the unwanted deceased, in the early morning on the day of the Christmas Eve daughters-in-law were starting to spin to the left side and attached the spindle of yarn above the door or scattered the threads around the house [27, p. 337], etc.).

To sum up, dwelling has always been viewed as the main stage for personal and family life. It was a place where the major events of family life took place and household work was done. As a result, a close relationship between building ritualism and certain area of folk demonology were formed – including the ideas about the representatives of the otherworldly mythological system that live along with the house owners. The origin of the traditional beliefs that explain the impact of the demonological characters on lives of the dwellers, can be traced back to the ancient times of the early Slavic communities. Despite the relative unity and similarity of the ideas Ukrainian people share, there are some local features that manifest themselves in different ways: nomination of the ritual ceremonies, magical rituals, preventative measures and characters of the "lower" mythology, etc.

According to archaic beliefs, the successful construction of the house and the very living in it depended on the assistance of the deceased ancestors, which were going to become the guardians/temporary residents of certain places in the house. Therefore, the significant part of the set of rituals was connected with magic, which aimed at both protecting members of the household from negative demonological influence and ensuring their happy life in the given house. In the latter case, house owners always invited, coaxed and fed their dead ancestors.

These ideas evolved into beliefs which focused on the "domestic spirits" (*house spirit* ("*domovyk*"), *hovanets*', *hodovanets*', *house snake*, etc.), which, as the Ukrainians concluded, should be present in every house. In most cases, mythological inhabitants of the houses were traditionally located near the stove, smoke flap in the ceiling in the attic, in the corners of the house and under the doorstep. This fact is connected with an ancient custom of cremation and burial of the dead under the doorstep.

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UDK 94(472)«18»

V. Volonyts

**THE SYSTEM OF NIZHYN GREEKS CREDITING IN THE CONTEXT OF
TRADE RELATIONS DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE IN THE XVIII – EARLY XIX
CENTURIES**

Nizhyn Greek trade community was one of the most powerful merchant communities in Ukraine since late XVII century. It conditioned Nizhyn formation as one of the foreign and home trade centers of the state.

The appearance of a powerful Greek trading station in the last quarter of the XVII century exactly in Nizhyn was not accidental. The town of Nizhyn having Magdeburg rights was situated at the intersection of the significant trade routes and it became the center of attraction to the Greek merchants. Success of the Greeks commercial activity was caused by the existence of trade and diplomatic traditions forming in the course of the XVII century.

Among the reasons made for the Greek trade phenomenon besides the Greeks' enterprise and the ability to find the goods and customers the developed system of crediting should be mentioned.

Every merchant used his own funds in his trade activity. But in case of money pressure he asked the members of community for help in the form of loan or establishing partnership. Merchants applied to creditors who usually were Ukrainians or Russians. Greeks' loans were guaranteed by bonds or bills of credit which sometimes remained unsettled. That provoked a large number of legal actions and debt cases. At the same time the Greeks not only borrowed but loaned money as well. The Greek Church in Nizhyn functioned as bank and received from 10% to 20% per annum. The volume of credit transactions caused accrual of hundreds of thousands karbovantsiv in liabilities while initial capital equaled several thousands. Some merchants loaned money without having enough funds for repayment. This fact confused all the members of credit relations and often made mutual settlements in case of bankruptcy impossible.

Even after Bill of Credit Charter was signed in 1729 the Greeks widely used obliks that is credit instruments written in Greek causing misunderstandings and notices of dishonor of notaries public.

Key words: *Greek merchants, crediting system, Nizhyn Greeks.*

UDK 94:342.515(477-25)«18»(092)

V. Grukach

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES KYIV, VOLYN, PODOLIA GENERAL-GOVERNOR D.H. BIBIKOV AND A THEY INSTILLATION IN RIGHT-BANK UKRAINE

Consider legislative initiatives D.H.Bibikov General-governors who have to bridge the Polish influence on the Right Bank Ukraine. Based on comprehensive analysis of published and archival sources, historiography achievements the legal bases for the creation and further evolution of the Institute of General Governorship of Right Bank Ukraine are examined. It is reported that it was due to the introduction of a number of factors related to the special needs of the region, in particular, the continuation of the jurisdiction of Polish-Lithuanian legislation, availability of multi-ethnic composition of the population, lack of support for the new government from the local elite, dominant Catholic and Uniate churches, deficit of pro-government minded officials.

The activity of Kyiv governors-general, their legislative initiatives, relationships with governors and noble government agencies is analyzed. The reasons and circumstances of liquidation of Kyiv General Governorship in the early twentieth century are reported.

Key words: D.H. Bibikov, Kyiv governor-general, legislative initiatives, noble assemblies, Province Government, the governor, the Right-Bank Ukraine, the Russian Empire.

UDK 903.5(477.6)

S. Nebrat

BURIAL INGUL CATACOMB CULTURE WITH THE BONES OF ANIMALS

The article is devoted to the burials Ingul catacomb culture of the Northern black sea in which were found the remains of sacrificial animals. Such graves were discovered a specific weight of 8,2% of all known burials Ingul culture. They were almost indistinguishable from the other graves. The largest number of complexes with such a funeral dowry comes from kurgans of the Lower Dnieper river, the basin of the Ingulets and the Dnieper interfluve and Molochnoy.

Buried almost never accompanied by a whole carcase of the animal. Typically in the grave had of the skull, jaw, shoulder blades or limbs only domestic animals. According to the beliefs of primitive people, the part of the object symbolized this whole subject. There is no reason to say that the tradition of placing the remnants of the sacrificial animals in the burial was taken from the catacomb tribes of the Seversky Donets and Don.

It is worth noting that animal bones for some reason not been found in rich burials of burial mounds on the Molochnaya River . The use of sacrificial animals in the burial rite hardly indicated high social position of the deceased. It can be assumed that the animal in the context of a funeral ceremony performed a different role. Fully understand it now is almost impossible.

Keywords: *bronze age, Ingul catacomb culture, animal bones.*

UDK [930"1991/2015":271.5"157/164"](477)(045)

A. Papazova

**THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN UKRAINE IN LATE XVI –
EARLY XVII CENT. STUDIED BY THE UKRAINIAN SCHOLARS OF POST-
INDEPENDENCE PERIOD**

Ukrainian scholars of post-independence period expanded the scope and the focus of the articles, which described the evolution of the Society of Jesus, chose new related issues to study, introduced new sources into scientific use, and reconsidered the assessments of the practices of the Society of Jesus.

However, the only Ukrainian author who dedicated her monography to Jesuits' work in education in Ukraine during the abovementioned period was researcher Tatiana Shevchenko. Previously, research was reduced to mere issuing of articles, however the range of issues concerning the Jesuit practices extended annually.

Modern Ukrainian scholars took into consideration certain issues of source studies in particular source classification was studied by T. Shevchenko, A. Papazova, and historiography was studied by D. Nalivaiko, A. Papazova, P. Rychkov, S. Seriakov, T. Shevchenko. However, only A. Opria has thoroughly analyzed the focus of articles and the views of modern Ukrainian scholars (until 2009) on Jesuit practices in Ukraine in XVI – XVII cent.

Ukrainian scholars have paid special attention to the work of certain Jesuit houses in a number of the cities of Ukraine, the provision of material support and human resourcing to the houses, the methodology of teaching in Jesuit colleges, and the role of certain facilities of Jesuit houses (libraries, theatres, pharmacies etc.). Ukrainian researchers have also paid attention to the founders and the benefactors of the houses, the influence of the Society of Jesus on Ukrainian culture and people, the methods of advancement of Catholic faith in Ukraine, the results of the implementation of Jesuit educational system and missionary activities in Ukraine, the recruitment of Rusyns to the Society, the role of Jesuits in theoretical grounding and preparation of The Union of Brest.

The initial period of the activities of the Society in Ukraine yet was not much covered by scholars. The range of newly developed topics was narrow. Some articles were dedicated to the work in education and the activities of certain houses though without taking into account the latest approaches or developing an approach to the study of the practices of the Society of Jesus.

This is the reason why the sources which deal with the problem, especially Jesuits' works, shall be thoroughly analyzed. It is also required the development of historiographic issues. The views of scholars on the missionary activities of the Society of Jesus and their influence on cultural and political developments in Ukraine shall also be taken into account.

The core, the principles, the scope and the lines of the missionary activities of the Society, its economic and cultural efforts, its participation and role in the most important events taking place in Ukraine during the abovementioned period also require further consideration by scholars.

Key words: *Society of Jesus, the lines of activities of the Society of Jesus in Ukraine, houses of the Jesuit Order, the area of research of Ukrainian scholars of post-independence period, the initial stage of the activities of Jesuits in Ukraine.*

UDK 94(477)''1943/1945'':37

V. Revenko

ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK IN RURAL SCHOOLS SOUTH OF UKRAINE IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD.

The article is devoted to the analysis of complex conditions, which were education, lacked of school buildings, teaching material resources, there was a significant lack of teachers and specialists with higher education. Part of children of school age did not attend school through a difficult financial situation, lack of clothing and shoes and work on the farm.

To improve the material conditions of students and the elimination of children's homelessness, the public education authorities and the public had taken the necessary measures: provided clothing, money assistance, free meals, conducted classes at home and provided books and notebooks. Analysis of the educational process showed that in the post-war period in the Ukrainian village carried out considerable work on creation of preconditions for the growth of the educational level of the peasantry, constantly expanding the network of secondary schools that allowed us to cover the training of all segments of the population.

Key words: *education, rehabilitation of school agriculture, rural schools, teaching, textbooks, writing utensils, teaching staff.*

UDK 94(477.62-2Map)''1917''(045)

V. Romantsov

MARIUPOL BILSHOVYKS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN 1917. LESSONS FROM HISTORY ON THE BRINK OF THE REVOLUTION CENTENARY

The article elucidates scientifically topical issues of nowadays of Mariupol Bilshovyks' struggle for power in 1917. The article's publication enables to define the historical conditions of social transformation taking place in 1917 in Ukraine from democratic revolution to armed confrontation, from Ukrainian national-democratic revolution to the Bilshovyks' dictatorship. It enables to define the Bilshovyks real place in social processes in Ukraine in general and in Mariupol in particular in revolutionary events of 1917 from the point of view of centenary prescription in the context of decommunisation policy. The article gives the possibility to analyse historical experience of political activity in Ukraine of the political force that combined communist socialist radicalism, tendency to solve social problems with methods of force and pro-Russian political orientation. At present there is a pressing need to analyse the problem under examination without ideological bias.

Striving to seizure of power during revolutionary events of 1917 Mariupol Bilshovyks guided by their authorities' instructions aimed at seizing power in the city at any cost. In fact, the Bilshovyks strove for this in the national scale. In the course of their struggle in Northern Nadazovye Mariupol Bilshovyks counted on armed forces. Formation of Red Army troops from among the workers having military training was carried out at Mariupol plants. At the crucial moment these illegal armed units were used by Bilshovyks for seizure of power.

The Provisional government, Ukrainian Central Rada and governmental authorities subjected to them in 1917 made some mistakes in economic and social policy issues. The expected reforms were slow or didn't start at all. This fact aroused disappointment and

discontent of general public. It diminished credibility of democratically founded power and gave the Bilshovyks great opportunities for political speculations and propaganda.

While preparing for seizure of power Mariupol Bilshovyks paid great attention to indoctrination of workers, soldiers and the youth, actually, waging an aggressive information war against democratic governmental bodies, against Ukrainian Central Rada. It was aimed at forming overtly negative attitude to the existing Ukrainian power among lower classes. Such Bilshovyks' experience of 1917 was used by anti-Ukrainian powers in Donbas in spring – autumn of 2014 destroying governmental bodies of the Ukrainian state.

Key words: *historical experience, decommunisation policy, revolutionary events of 1917, Mariupol Bilshovyks, military seizure of power, information war, the Bilshovyks dictatorship.*

UDK 321.01:627.8(477.75)"1950/1953"

P. Satskyi

IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH-UKRAINIAN AND NORTH-CRIMEAN CANALS (1950-1953)

In this article the author's major goal was to analyze the principles of the organization of the ideological work for the building of Southern-Ukrainian and Northern-Crimea channels and the melioration system of the South of Ukraine and the North of the Crimea. The problem analysed in this article did not raise any interest of the researchers previously, while in 1952 there was raised the question of the revision of the scheme of building of the system of melioration of these regions, which in the end resulted in the refusal of the building of the Southern-Ukrainian channels. However, in the context of the events of the last years the topic of the social-economic integration of the Crimea and Ukraine in the period until 1954 has become very actual. The project of the building of Southern-Ukrainian and Northern-Crimea channels and the melioration system of the South of Ukraine and the North of the Crimea was being fulfilled in the context of the program of the economical settling of the regions of the South of Ukraine and the Northern regions of the Crimea by means of development of agriculture and the increase of the number of population of these territories. That is why at the time of the building of the channels the construction of the working settlements in the area of these constructions and social objects was made. This was supposed to create the prerequisites for the settlement of the before mentioned regions.

For the building of Southern-Ukrainian and Northern-Crimea channels and the melioration system of the South of Ukraine and the North of the Crimea there was created the Chief Directorate "Ukrvodstroy" of the Ministry of Cotton of USSR. There was created the construction works management, which was responsible for the building of housing and social facilities from scratch in the structure of this Directorate. Only some of these Directorates were building local systems of melioration.

The process of the organization of building was actively supported by the human resources on part of Council of Ministers of Ukrainian SSR and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. The party management of Ukrainian SSR was actively doing the fulfilment of the process of creation of party officials in the structure of "Ukrvodstroy" and construction and installation departments, which was building up this organization. In fact, ideological work of the parties at "Ukrvodstroy" was organized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which were given the staff for the creation of party officials. Moreover, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine was controlling the activity of the party organizations in the structure of "Ukrvodstroy", in particular it is referred to the fulfillment of the ideological propaganda works. Party organizations involved in the construction, taking into consideration the specifics of the

administrative-political system of USSR in the late Stalinist period, were fulfilling the human resources politics at "Ukrvodstroy". That is why the human resources fulfillment required for the building and its administering was under control of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. That is why the activity of the party management of Ukrainian SSR in the period of Crimea entry into the composition of Ukrainian SSR in 1954 was also spread on the Crimea territory, on which the construction works by "Ukrvodstroy" were fulfilled. In the end, the party members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine were doing the job required for the integration of the Crimea with Ukraine.

Keywords: *political department of the Main Office "Ukrvodstroy" ideologically-organizational activities, Crimea, organizational set, staffing.*

UDK 314.745.23(430+436)"1945/1948"

V. Tarasov

COFFEE, CIGARETTES AND CHOCOLATE IN ORDINARY COMMUNICATION «DISPLACED PERSONS» IN POSTWAR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA 1945-1948 (BASED ON VISUAL AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES)

The article deals with the everyday life in post-war Germany and Austria 1945-1948. The author analyzes the basic forms and models of ordinary life communication between «displaced persons» (DPs), the locals and the occupying authorities. The problem is studied by the example of use the most popular products of the postwar period (coffee, cigarettes and chocolate). Analyzed the main features of the changes of the closed way of life in the camps DPs.

The peculiarities of life and living conditions of displaced persons, their communication practices with the camp administration and the German locals. It outlines the main ordinary life priorities DPs, shows the character and methods of their employment.

In the center is the research journal «DiPiniada» (along the lines of Homer's «Iliad»), which was published in a displaced persons camp in Munich-Pasing in 1946-1947 years.

Analyzed characteristics of the economic and social interaction between the different communities of the postwar world. The problem of ordinary life camps displaced persons is studied by the example of materials samizdat journal «DiPiniada».

It identifies the most common situations in ordinary life DPs that reveal the difficult circumstances of post-war world order. Communication DPs camps showed in the context of the overall historical situation.

The history of displaced persons is regarded as a complex social phenomenon that has played a significant role in the history of post-war Europe. The author notes that for a comprehensive study of this phenomenon is necessary to use not only traditional documentary historical sources, but also a set of visual sources. In this context, «DiPiniada» journal is considered an important historical source.

The study was conducted on the basis of a group of historical research methods. We used chronological, systematic methods, as well as comparative analysis. All phenomena are considered by the author as complex.

It is noted that the investigation has prospects both in methodological and in the objective aspects. Of particular interest are the artistic decisions of the magazine, which are of interest not only for historians but also researchers of art.

Keywords: *history of everyday life; DiPi; «black market»; visual historical sources; «DiPiniada».*

UDK 39:378.22(477.83-25)“193”

R. Tarnavskyi

**Ph.D. DEGREES IN ETHNOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY
IN LVIV UNIVERSITY DURING 1930th**

On the basis of a huge range of archive and library data, the author describes the receipt of scientific degree of Ph.D. (promotion) in the field of ethnography and ethnology by scientists of Lviv University during 1930th. He focuses on specific of process of promotions and subjects of dissertations, shows the role of Ph.D. thesis in the field of ethnography and ethnology for becoming of Adam Fischer's Lviv ethnological school.

During the end of the 19th – the first third of the 20th century Lviv was one of the strongest ethnological centres of the Central and East Europe. From 1895 the city was home to the Ethnological Society of Lviv and the Ethnographic Commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of Lviv; from 1910–1913 there existed specialized departments of ethnology at Lviv University (1910–1912 – the Department of Ethnology by professor Stanisław Ciszewski; 1913–1941 – the Department of Antropology and Ethnology (Antropology), Anthropological-ethnological institute by professor Jan Czekanowski). There were ethnology specialization courses at Lviv University (first «Ethnography», then – «Anthropology and Ethnology», and since 1923 – «Anthropology, Ethnology, Prehistory»). It was this scientific environment that encouraged the Polish scholar Adam Fischer to develop into a professional ethnologist, and in 1924 he founded the new Department of Ethnology and Ethnological institute of Lviv University.

During the 1930s a number of A. Fischer's pupils (most of them were assistants and Ethnological unstitute) defended doctorates and received a Ph.D. in ethnography and ethnology. Among them were: Jan Falkowski (the theme of his Ph.D. thesis – «Farm implements plow-type» / «Narzędzia rolnicze typu rylcowego»), Tadeusz Cieślak («Slavic sobotka. Part I. Sobotka in Poland» / «Sobótka słowiańska. Część I: Sobótka w Polsce»), Henryk Perls («Snake in the beliefs of the Poles» / «Wąż w wierzeniach ludu polskiego»), Józef Gajek («Rooster in folk beliefs» / «Kogut w wierzeniach ludowych»), Alexander Jaworczak («Village Dombrovky (Lantsut district). The ethnographic monograph» / «Wieś Dąbrówki (pow. Łańcut). Monografia etnograficzna»), Leon Popel («Mortar in Poland» / «Stępa w Polsce»), Irena Nestiuk («The ethnographic monograph of Zamość distict» / «Monografia etnograficzna pow. Zamojskiego»), Roman Harasymczuk («Hutsul dances» / «Tańce huculskie»). These works, most of which was published as a monograph, became famous ethnological research in Polish and Ukrainian ethnological science. However, doctoral thesis of Irena Nestiuk and Tadeusz Cieślak are currently unpublished and accessible to researchers only in the form of manuscripts from the collections of the State Archives of Lviv region.

Key words: *the Department of Ethnology, Lviv University, PhD, promotion, ethnography, ethnology, Adam Fischer, field research, comparative historical method, Ukrainians, Poles.*

UDK 94(477.6)"194"(045)

N. Shypik

**EXPLOITATION OF PRISONERS' LABOUR IN CORRECTIVE-LABOUR
INSTITUTIONS OF DONETSK AND LUHANSK REGIONS
IN THE SECOND HALF OF 1940-ies**

Camp economy was an important constituent of Soviet totalitarian system. The main features of it were formed before the war. The prisoners worked at numerous economic entities and at erection of new buildings in the Soviet Union. So it's not surprising that Soviet party authorities counted on the prisoners in planning the reconstruction of Ukrainian industrial entities that were concentrated in Donbass territory. The decrees of State Defense Committee of the USSR as to deploying the camps for building ferrous metallurgy entities in Donbas appeared just before the German troops ousting. In 1946 the working units of the sole in Ukrainian SSR big camp – the Donlag were concentrated mainly in Stalin and Voroshylovgrad region. That camp primarily aimed at coal production, mines reconstruction, industrial and residential construction. However, after less than a year of existence it was wound up because of defects in its functioning. Among them there was absence of basic life conditions, deterioration of the prisoners' general condition, death rate growth and many escapes. Its units came under supervision of Stalinsky department of Corrective-labour camps Committee of Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR.

At the request of industrial administrators according to the Soviet government's special decrees a great number of prisoners were sent to work at enterprises of other ministries. They were settled in the special contractor camp centres in which as of August 1947 in Donbas there were no less than 30.000 people. Not having resources to protect the prisoners effectively the administration sometimes introduced the regime of release. It led to increasing crime rate in many places. Often those released worked and lived near free categories of people spreading the prison subculture elements. On account of lack of food in corrective-labour institutions during Holodomor the state-party authorities resorted to paroling a part of the contingent and sending it to work at mining enterprises which had an urgent need for great number of workers. As the head of the corrective-labour colonies of Stalin region department reported the prisoners built the blooming which was the second most high-capacity in the world and 2 rolling mills of the union importance. They reconstructed 10 blast and 17 open-hearth furnaces, built tens of thousands of square metres of dwelling space for miners and metallurgists of Donbas.

Key words: *forced labour, corrective-labour institutions, Donlag, special contractor camp centres, parolees, the released.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

UDK 327.88

N. Gavrilova, H. Bushuiev

FACTOR OF FUNDING ISLAMIC STATE IN THE SYRIAN CONFLICT

Article describes the financial foundations of the terrorist organization Islamic State in the Middle East, particularly in Syria and Iraq, as well as general trends in terrorist financing today, and the methods of combating the financing of terrorism in the contemporary Islamic world.

But this is unlikely to be enough to fully "dismantle" ISIS. Unlike al-Qaeda and other groups, ISIS, which has renamed itself the Islamic State and unilaterally declared the reestablishment of an Islamic caliphate, was financially self-sufficient for about eight years as a terrorist and insurgent group before committing itself to running a proto-state. Remember that before it renamed itself the Islamic State, the group was known as ISIS, as the Islamic State of Iraq, as al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI), as Majlis Shura al-Mujahidin, and as Jamaat alTawhid wa-l-Jihad. And unlike other groups, which are reliant on state sponsors, major donors, or abuse of charity, AQI was financially independent by virtue of engaging in tremendously successful criminal activity enterprises domestically within Iraq.

The study structures the Islamic state system revenues that it receives in controlled areas. Particular attention is paid to the oil sector and the so-called taxation system that IS implemented on seized territories.

Equally important is the aspect of foreign funding. In particular, the article highlights such important sources of IS incomes as financing by private individuals and non-government funds. Article also shows the latest technologies in terrorists fundraising, such as crowdfunding.

Authors examine various aspects of the financing of the Islamic State and its influence on the development of this terrorist organization.

Keywords: terrorism, extremism, Islamic State, funding.

UDK 327.7:061.1ЄC(045)

O. Grynko

HISTORY OF FORMATION AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN UNION'S REGIONAL POLICY

In the article were analyzed approaches to the definition of the beginning and the stages of formation of EU regional policy. In modern historiography, which is dedicated to the study of the EU regional policy there are no common assessment on how it started, and on the allocation of the stages of its development. The author consider existing approaches to the periodization of the EU regional policy and the criteria that the authors lay as a basis for the proposed periodization of regional policy. Therefore, the criteria depends on the aspect of regional policy, which analyzed. Economists as criteria for periodization accept changes in economic and financial mechanisms of regional policy, transformation of its objectives.

Political scientists emphasize on the qualitative changes that occur in the nature of relations "center-regions" and the transformation of the latter in equal partners in the political process. Some researchers determined the criteria for the periodization of the nature of the legal framework for regional policy and quantitative changes in the composition of the EU.

Key words: EU, regional policy, integration, region.

UDK 327.5

I. Zelmanovych

«FROZEN» CONFLICTS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF GEOPOLITICAL CONFRONTATION

The article analyzes the nature of "frozen" conflicts, their causes and difficulties of their resolution. It reveals the place and role of "frozen" conflicts in the geopolitical environment, and the effects they may have, both for regional and global security system. It is stated that at the beginning of the 21st century one of the most global problems of humanity is the issue of establishing of international peace and security.

After all, today according to various estimates, there are about forty hotspots all over the world. Thus the number of victims among the civilian population and the military is constantly increasing as a result of armed conflict.

The main focus of the article is given to the "frozen" conflicts, which moved from the stage of acute confrontation to the stage of intense, so-called "smoldering" conflicts. However, in practice, political or military lull often appears misleading.

The article also attempts to identify the interests of the leading countries of the world in the zones of "frozen" conflict.

Analyzing the causes of "frozen" conflicts and the complexity of their settlement indicates that their presence is beneficial for leading geopolitical players that with the help of these territories are trying to strengthen their sphere of influence in a given region. A vivid indication of this is the post-Soviet space and the politics of the Russian Federation. In order to maintain its sphere of influence in the region, it has resorted to the "conservation" of conflicts, thus destroying all aspects of the international order, and undermining security and stability in the world. The article points out that today the whole democratic and civilized world community should make every effort to stop and resolve all the armed conflicts.

After all, as John Kennedy once said "humanity has put an end to war, or war will put an end to mankind".

Key words: conflict, "frozen" conflict, the post-Soviet space, conflict resolution, geopolitical environment, the Russian Federation, the United States of America.

UDK 327:324/323.1

O. Ivasechko, O. Koval

BREXIT AS A MODERN THREAT TO THE INTEGRITY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

The article considers the potential consequences of Brexit as a result of holding referendum and initiating corresponding process. Being a part of the EU, the United Kingdom critically referred to the formulation and implementation of the European policy, which was predominantly aimed at closer integration within the Union. The author pays particular attention to the UK basic requirements for the implementation of reforms in the European Union, comprising non-participation of the United Kingdom in the further political integration, expanding the single market for the EU member states, limiting the social rights of migrants and introduction of the principle of multicurrency pricing. The procedure for withdrawal from the EU is clearly described in Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. The sequence of actions in case of leaving the EU are pointed out, which, in particular, consists in negotiations with Brussels on the implementation of Article 50, signing a number of bilateral trade agreements around the world, and, most importantly, in adaptation of national legislation of the country after the EU legislation expires. The article deals with an attitude of the higher representatives of the Kingdom and citizens towards the implementation of Brexit. The author highlights main factors that determine adherence or criticism of Brexit, which are the following: geographical division of the population; urbanization and level of education of respondents; occupation and political views of the British. The main arguments of supporters and opponents of Brexit are identified, which are implied, first and foremost, in the preserving of national identity of the British people, economic losses of the country, reducing the political weight of the United Kingdom in the international arena, deterioration of security situation in the United Kingdom, enhancing migration trends and in significant impact of the EU law on national law of the Member states that, according to supporters of Brexit violates the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the country. Among 27 EU Member countries 6 representatives will face huge implications because of Brexit, as well as they more than any other states are involved in trade with the United Kingdom and have high mutual level of expenditure in the tourism industry. The author draws conclusions, which suggest the possible steps the EU could take to prevent a domino effect and consolidate the European countries if Brexit happens to be successful.

Keywords: Brexit, United Kingdom, euroscepticism, British policy, referendum.

UDK 327.5(430)

U. Ilnytska

FOREIGN POLICY STRATEGY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY IN FORMATION OF THE EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE SYSTEM AND CONFLICT SETTLEMENT IN THE EAST OF UKRAINE

The article is a comprehensive study of the role of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in formation of the European security and defence system and conflict settlement in the East of Ukraine. The author analyses main principles, objectives, and stages of the EU security and defence policy formation. It is stressed that this policy is one of the main elements of the EU general foreign policy and encompasses defence and military aspects, as well as civil crisis management. The EU security and defence system is claimed to reflect the EU security policy in the framework of NATO. In the article, the following objectives of the EU security and defence are distinguished: protecting common values and main interests of the EU member-states, preserving independence and integrity of the Union; strengthening the EU security, as well as security at the international level.

The article pays particular attention to the role of the FRG in formation of the European security and defence system. It is proved that fulfilment of the defence vector of the EU foreign policy is directly related to the influence and domination of the Republic. The author of the research points out that Germany plays a role of the major subject of the European security process which is proved by its active actions in the security and defence sphere on the European arena. The article presents main principles of a new paradigm of the FRG security foreign policy determined by modern challenges and topical problems. It is highlighted that new vectors of the FRG foreign activity in the security sphere were declared during the Munich Conference 2014 and presuppose active participation of the FRG in development and implementation of normative legal decisions on settlement of regional and world conflicts; wide application of preventive diplomacy mechanisms for preventing crises and eliminating their escalation; facilitation of peaceful regulation of contradictions; fight against terrorism, criminality, and illegal migration. In addition, the FRG fulfils the European security policy through coordination of activity of such institutions as Europol, Eurojust, and Frontex.

The article dwells on the role of the FRG in conflict settlement in the East of Ukraine which is highlighted as one of its primary tasks. The state is an initiator of peaceful elimination of the contradiction at the diplomatic level. The article reflects and analyses main attitudes and principles of the FRG concerning the Russia-Ukraine crisis. In particular, the FRG is pointed out to blame Russia for breaching norms of the international law and aggravating the precedent in the East of Ukraine; not to recognise annexation of the Crimea; to accuse the Kremlin policy and adhere to the principle of not lifting sanctions against the Russian Federation.

Key words: *European security and defence system; foreign security strategy of the FRG; the FRG as a subject of the EU security policy; the conflict in the East of Ukraine.*

UDK 325.455

I. Karih

HUMANITARIAN SPHERE AS AN OBJECT OF SECURITY POLICY

One of the urgent problems of Ukrainian political science discourse is the question of the definition of "humanitarian security" and the highlight of humanitarian sphere as an object of national security. Information and ideological aggression, internal and external migration led to the transformation of the humanitarian sphere issues, search tools to influence the educational and scientific sphere, culture and religion. The article proposes to focus on the humanitarian sector of society as a subject of national security policy.

The author presents an analysis of the main approaches to the problem presented in the scientific literature and legal framework. The conceptualization of the term "humanitarian security" is seen by the approaches and views of Ukrainian scholars O. Dzoban, O. Onyshchenko, O. Poltorakov, in the works of the National Institute for Strategic Studies. The practical implementation of the theoretical approaches to the humanitarian problems of the Ukrainian society is seen by the example of the National Security Strategies in 2007 and 2015.

The both Ukrainian political scientists and the law allow to distinguish humanitarian security in a special direction of governmental policy, but don't propose enough complete answer to the questions about its content and the main priorities. The analysis of the concept of "humanitarian security" in Ukrainian scientific and political discourse indicates the controversy of this issue and artificial limitation of humanitarian sphere as an object of national security, which blocks the integrated solving of the existing problems. Conceptualization of the term "humanitarian security" will build a more coherent strategy for protection of national interests in the humanitarian sphere.

Further studies of the humanitarian sphere as an object of national security policy is important and promising in view of the threats and risks to national security of Ukraine, which is increasingly spread in the humanitarian sphere.

Keywords: *humanitarian sphere, humanitarian security, social policy, national security.*

UDK [323.23:654.19]:324(73)

P. Katerynychuk

ROLE OF NEW MEDIA IN THE ELECTION PROCESS: RECEPTION OF THE USA EXPERIENCE

This article examines the role of new media in the electoral processes of the United States as a tool of political manipulation and political mobilization.

The author notes that the spread of the Internet and new social media and mobile devices with mass access to the network, the spread of political information became immediate. At the same time, in spite of the benefits of such access to alternative sources compared to classical audio-visual and printed media, there also are a lot of threats.

American presidential elections proved once again that big election fund – is not a guarantee of victory. Presidential elections in 2008 were worth of 160 million US dollars in the whole country. In 2012, only Mitt Romney spent on the election race over 1 billion dollars, but

it did not provide him the post of President of the United States. A special role in election campaigns in 2008 and 2012 played the media as the main source of electoral sympathies, which allowed Barak Obama become a President of the USA twice.

The 2016 presidential elections in US will be always known as the elections in which populism won over the pragmatism, businessman won over the politician, and social media have overcome the traditional media, because it allowed to raise the number of Americans who did not want the continuation of the political course of Barack Obama "pleasing everyone," sacrificing ignoring the internal interests of its citizens. Actually those hundreds of thousands votes, which was not enough for H. Clinton victory were caused by the confidence of democratic voters while possible lost of D. Trump mobilized and force his voters to come to the stations, and a key role here a new media played which helped Republicans take the post of the forty-fifth President of the United States of America.

The author concludes that the electoral campaign in the United States showed still underestimated power and possibilities of new media in political process and notes that the rise of the global information space causes a potential threat not only to information security, but also causes the accumulation array of false information, which often is crucial in shaping political preferences and political decision making. USA election campaigns showed the new rules and underestimated expectations of American citizens as well as the rise of populism in American political culture provided by the liberal democracy crisis.

Keywords: *new media, political mobilization, news sites, B. Obama, D. Tramp, H. Clinton.*

UDK 32.019.52

V. Kozma

PERSON AS SUBJECT of POLITICS

The article analyzes the nature and content of political socialization as a socio-historical phenomenon. A brief overview of the basic scientific concepts and existing theories of socialization. The importance of political studies the personal aspect of the socialization process. Particular attention is paid to the issues related to the interpretation and understanding of the concepts of political socialization and politicization. On the basis of sociological research shows the degree of politicization of Ukrainian society.

Since the second half of the twentieth century the problem of political socialization is actively used for system analysis of different political phenomena and events. However, almost unexplored is the personal aspect of the socialization process, are open questions related to changes occurring in the structure of the personality. For complete objectivity, it should be noted that such studies are conducted, but most of them are focused on the study of biological or psychological and behavioral changes. The main focus of modern political science research focuses on the study of personality in the system of relations "man-power", "man-politics."

Political Socialization is part of the multifaceted process in which there are reproduction and further development of political structures and relationships, and the development of social and political qualities of that support and implement these relationships in his life.

The politicization of consciousness is one of the most controversial topics in the study of the phenomenon of politicization. We believe there is a direct correlation between efficient and good governance and the degree of politicization of the mass consciousness of citizens. The higher the efficiency of public administration politicization of the lower stupa and vice versa.

Keywords: *personality, socialization, political socialization, politicization, freedom, individuality.*

UDK 342.9:383:681.3

M. Kuzhelnyi

**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF CONCEPTUAL ISOLATIONISM IN THE
FOREIGN POLICY OF UKRAINE**

This research paper deals with analyzing theoretical, methodological and conceptual bases of research of Ukrainian authors on the problems of forming external information policy of Ukraine. The leading investigated themes and ideas that underlie their development are established. It is shown that the views that can be determined as “isolationist” became firmly established in the national academic discourse on the foreign information policy of Ukraine. The field of theme problems of the national studies on the state information policy is formed of four dominant weakly interconnected lines: these are the range of problems including the development of mass communication, national security, manipulation of information, European integration and image positioning of the country. According to the author, the issue of the national security in the information area is absolutely dominant in the subject area of the information policy; while the subject area of the information component of European integration is virtually self-sufficient and does not go beyond the issues of the internal information policy (tasks of Ukrainian audience’s conviction). The favourable external image is seen as a self-sufficient target of the foreign policy and condition of ensuring a favourable investment climate. The peculiarity of the scientific methodology of national studies is not an articulated idea of the “linear” nature of the information perception by the audience. That is, there is a belief that the audience perceives the information “as it is” or how it is perceived but its source. The modern concepts of forming public opinion, like the concepts of social psychology, are generally not used in the studies. In fact, the image policy from the conceptual point of view is synonymous with passive informing. In general, and as a result, the features of the conceptual bases of the foreign information policy of Ukraine is the rejection of subjectivity of Ukraine in the external political space, the idea of closed national information space, limited tools. According to the author, these terms do not correspond to the real state of the national information policy and the needs of the national diplomacy. The author defends the view that the foreign information policy of Ukraine should be formed within the strategies of the “full spectrum diplomacy” and be an active tool to influence the external environment.

Keywords: foreign information policy, Ukraine, isolationism.

UDK 328.132.4

M. Lopata

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COALITION MINORITY GOVERNMENTS IN
THE VISERGRAD GROUP COUNTRIES**

This article is devoted to minority coalition cabinet formation in Visegrad Group countries since start of transformation period. In the article were analyzed main factors of formation such type of governments and theories related to study of minority governments. Main approaches of the definition "coalition minority cabinet" are examined. The coalition minority government means that the political party in coalition with other or others presented in the parliament / or deputies in parliament, which totally possess less than 50% of the full composition of parliament. The author analyses coalition minority cabinet formation in two constructions – with dominant party and equilibrium construction. The dominant party is not only the largest party, but it "gets" much more ministries in comparison to other allies of the coalition. The distinction between the majority government and the so-called "able to live" is examined. This means that such minority cabinets can be "able to live", if we will take into account the preferences of the programs of the government and opposition parties. The minority government is more effective taking in consideration programming, when no other possible coalition of parties does not agree to replace this cabinet.

Experience of Polish, Slovak and Czech coalition minority governments is analysed and characterized.

More coalition minority governments existed in Poland and Slovak Republic, (four – cabinet of J. Olshevski, H. Suchocka, L. Miller and M. Belka in Poland, cabinet of M. Moravchik and and three such cabinets of M. Dzurinda in Slovak Republic). Less such government were formed in Czech Republic (obviously thee cabinets – cabinets of V. Klaus, S. Gross and M. Topolaneck). In Hungary coalition minority governments were not formed. Those cabinets often were formed in Poland on the Begin of 90-th, when party system was not established and electoral legislation didn't predict electoral barriers for entering national parliament or lower chamber of the parliament. In Czech Republic such type of cabinets existed mainly after 2004, when CR become EU member. In Slovak coalition minority governments formed mainly in the period before entering EU in 2004.

Key words: *Coalition government, minority coalition, political party, dominant party, equilibrium construction.*

UDK 323.21

E. Mamontova

**SOCIAL DIALOGUE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PUBLIC POLICY:
THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS**

The essential characteristics of social dialogue in the context of modern social-humanitarian knowledge are provided. The theoretical approaches to the definition of the concept of "social dialogue", "dialogue between the authorities and society", "interactive interaction" in terms of political science are generalized.

Dialogue - it's not just talk, but some type of public relations. During the dialogue, participants of communicate must not only to listen and hear each other, but to follow the agreed rules of communication. In this regard it should be noted that in Ukraine the culture of social dialogue, discussion, debate, polemic has not received the relevant theoretical awareness and implementation in the social, political and administrative practice. In the modern sense the dialogue is a specific analogue of public diplomacy as procedures of talks with the summary arrangement. Social dialogue is a path from conflicts through stage joint discussion of problems to the understanding and cooperation of participants of communication. Not accidentally, dialogue in the policy becomes a norm of civilized cooperation and democratic interaction between the parties.

Dialogue is the extremely complex, multifaceted phenomenon. Not accidentally that together with political theory other sciences (philosophy, sociology, public administration theory, cultural studies, psychology, philology, history, logic, anthropology, communication theory, management, PR, rhetoric) are attracted the attention to dialogue too. Philosophers consider dialogue in context of its epistemological, ontological, heuristic, cognitive and general methodological aspects. For sociologists dialogical discourse is interesting in connection with problems understanding, interpreting and social construction of reality. For theory of culture dialogue represents special value as a way to tolerant coexistence and peaceful interaction of different cultures ("dialogue of cultures") as well as a form of art and expression in the arts. Psychologists try to get into the psychology of interpersonal dialogue interaction. For the theory of public administration the dialogue is canal of contact installation between civil society and business with government structures.

From the standpoint of political theory axiological status of dialogue is so high that it is on the right in the same row with such fundamental political values as democracy, freedom, equality and equal rights. In terms of modern researchers of political discourse, democracy - is not so much a set of procedures and their application but dialogic interaction between different policy actors - the state, political parties, public organizations and individuals, inclusive. Based on the analysis of theoretical and methodological achievements of this issue is determined that the dialogic interaction is a form of social interaction and a form of social dialogue, where social dialogue is an important functional characteristic of modern society and is implemented in all forms crosssubjective relationships and interactions, both explicitly, and in implicit form.

Keywords: *social dialogue, dialogical interaction, public policy.*

UDK 303.05:303.7.032.4+[323.1:327.56]+94(4+7)''XX/XXI''

O. Marukhovska-Kartunova

PERIODIZATION OF THE GENESES OF THE ETHNOCONFLICTOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE WEST IN THE XX-XXI CENTURIES: MULTIPLICITIES OF CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES

The article is devoted to research of the periodisation problems of the geneses of the Western ethno-political conflict studies. The existing conceptual approaches to the periodisation of this complicated and contradictory process are analysed. In particular the conceptual approaches to the problems of periodisation of the geneses of a new sphere of scientific knowledge by such Ukrainian scholar as A. Kisse, Russian researchers as V. Avksentiev and A. Aklaev and also Western scientists as John Agnew, Denis Sandole and Sean Byrne, Karl Kordell and Stefan Wolff are examined.

The advantages and shortcomings of those approaches were studied, objectively characterized and described. It was proved, that a range of problems of evolution of ethno-political conflict studies in both foreign and home scientific literature remains scantily explored. Author's innovative conceptual approach to the periodisation of the above mentioned process was suggested. It was proposed to date the beginning of origin of this sphere of scientific knowledge not from the middle of 1950th, as some western scientists consider, but from the beginning of XXth century, in particular from 1914th year.

The author of the article also tries to educe the real reasons of avoidance of the use of such concepts as «ethno-political conflicts» and «ethno-political conflict studies» by some Western scientists. The main reasons of this avoidance are following: existence of conflicts among the scholarly disciplines, among theorists, researchers, and practitioners; and among training programs and graduate studies for scarce resources – students, clients, grants, and so on.

Key words: *periodisation, conceptual approaches, geneses, ethno-political conflict studies, new sphere of scientific knowledge.*

UDK 32.019(477)

K. Odarchenko

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL DIMENSIONS OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS AGAINST SOCIAL INTERACTION MODELS IN UKRAINE

The article deals with theoretical and practical dimension of internal communications on a background of social interaction model in Ukraine. In addition, the article provides a theoretical overview of the specific organizational development of political parties by Weber.

Established that the specific organizational structure of the parties are: firstly, that her organization needs most adequately reflect the structure as potential voters and those segments of society that the party is trying to win over during the election campaign; secondly, that the organization should ensure decision-making, and that in a reasonable period of time; thirdly, the inner decision-making process should make possible the rapid adoption of unambiguous responsible decision that will be an expression and confirmation of the existing parties in consensus on the fundamental provisions of concern to voters. fourthly, that the changes in the

party organization should occur in the context of changes taking place in an environment party.

Determined that the optimum for Ukrainian model of social interaction, is an organization of network type, which operates in a mode atraktyv game with a certain set of rules and algorithms, filled with lively ideology and structured in small groups to create conditions for creative implementation participants, each of whom has the ability to take all decision personally, without delegating powers.

Keywords: *inner communication, internal democracy, the organizational structure.*

UDK 321.64(519.3)"1991/2016"

I. Osadchuk

THE POLITICAL REGIME OF NORTH KOREA (1991–2016): TOTALITARIANISM OR POST-TOTALITARIANISM?

The political system of North Korea (DPRK) remains one of the most closed political practices in the world. In Ukrainian Political Science, DPRK's political system, especially at the present stage of its development, is investigated insufficiently. The main question, which became the subject of scientific debate, is the following: «Is the current political regime of the DPRK totalitarianism?». The goal of the research is to analyse the functioning of the current political regime of North Korea (1991–2016) and to determine its type. North Korea's ideology is not intellectually systematized today. The introduction of new ideological concepts in its politics, such as Songun («military-first» politics) and Kangsong Taeguk («Strong and Prosperous Nation» politics as a supposed leading strategy in strengthening North Korea's economy and military), is best interpreted as a new emphasis on the military-oriented segment of Juche. The myth of the «continental imperialism» is not typical for the country (it is only typical the «imperialism among Koreans»). In the 1990's, there was a significant shift of the centre position of the Worker's Party of North Korea to the army, though a monolithic power centre has remained. The military should be given priority in politics and resource allocation. Bribes became an institutionalized tool for gaining travel permits for both domestic and cross-border travels. The breakdown of police control through bribery had effectively damaged the function of the North Korean's system of control. Moreover, all the tools the state had earlier used to ensure control have eroded. Police control and terror are not «comprehensive», but their role in the DPRK's political system is significant. The economic crisis and the regime's subsequent inability to finance its institutions had eroded the monopoly of mass communication. The breakdown of the state economy gave rise private and unofficial economy. Therefore, the current political regime of North Korea is determined as post-totalitarianism. Post-totalitarianism suggests a state of structural totalitarianism, but with a weakened central power that allows other groups of interests, i.e. relating to class, regions, economical or other bureaucratic spheres, to take root and affect politics. Post-totalitarianism involves a sort of pluralism that does not exist in the totalitarian society. In this political system, ideology turns into a mere instrument for those in power and is adapted to other forces than of purely regime's political goals.

Keywords: *political regime, totalitarianism, eroding totalitarianism, post-totalitarianism, authoritarianism, North Korea.*

UDK 329(436)

V. Parlyk

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PARTY SYSTEM IN AUSTRIA

The political system in the Second Republic of Austria is stable and permanent party landscape. For nearly five decades after the end of World War II, the party system has been dominated by the Austrian People's Party and the Social Democratic Party.

Austrian political scientist Anton Pelinka identifies typical signs of the political parties of the Republic of Austria, as a scientist Wolfgang C. Müller - phase development of the Austrian party system on the dynamics of party competition. Other Austrian scientists such as M. Mokre and J. Pollak, distinguish the general features of the Austrian party system, stressing that the parties as membership organizations are the largest in western Europe in relative terms and among the largest in absolute terms.

Giovanni Sartori refers to a system as «limited» or «moderate» when two or five parties are relevant. The following arguments describe the characteristics of this system: a relatively small ideological distance among its relevant parties, a bipolar coalition configuration, and centripetal competition.

The Austrian parliamentary elections held in September, 2013 give an important basis for the analysis of political processes and changes of parties and party systems.

Keywords: party system, political parties, the system of moderate pluralism, two-party system.

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N. Pipchenko

INTERNATIONAL INTERNET COMMUNICATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

The international Internet communication during the transformation of international relations should be considered on an interdisciplinary level that is a combination of political, communication and technological research directions which formed the basis for the analysis of the category of «social networks» and its transformation into the category of «social media». It is found that the applied aspects of the information globalization connected not only with the problems of international security and the world economy but also related to the activity of international actors in foreign policy because the transformation of foreign policy interests, formation and maintenance of the country's reputation in the world, promotion of national interests in the international arena depend on the influence of modern Internet communications on international cooperation.

By analyzing the specific features of international Internet communication the EU the author found that the common is the conceptual provision of international Internet communication as a tool of foreign-policy activity but fundamentally different is the practice using social media platform to achieve foreign-policy interests of the EU Members State. Author's monitoring showed that the EU uses the international Internet communication for provide a supranational prestige of a powerful international actor during the common foreign policy implementation.

Keywords: *international relations, foreign-policy activity, international Internet communication, the EU.*

UDK 323.1(477):327.51

K.M.S. Prondzyska

CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT IN SOUTHEASTERN UKRAINE: ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS

The article examines the approaches of Ukrainian and foreign researchers to determination of the internal and external factors that led to the conflict in Southeastern Ukraine. The central issue of this article is the correlation between the internal conflict factors existing in the Ukrainian society and the external ones caused by the informational influence and military intervention of the Russian Federation. Analyzing the existence of sociopolitical cleavages in Ukraine before the current conflict, the relationship between the Euromaidan events, which led to installing a new government and the latter military conflict in Donbas, as well as the informational influence of Russian Federation, we came to the conclusion that despite of existence of internal conflict factors and extreme political instability of Ukraine in the beginning of 2014, the military conflict and proclamation the internationally unrecognized Donetsk and Luhansk "People's Republics" would not have been possible without active external informational and military support.

The internal conflict factors include the sociopolitical, linguistic, cultural and historic differences between the regions of Ukraine, which were largely emphasized during most of the election campaigns in the independent Ukraine. However there were no signs of the existence of separatist movement in Southeastern Ukraine until the spring of 2014. The events of Euromaidan between November 2013 and February 2014 increased the tension between the East and West of Ukraine. The new government did not gain wide recognition in the Southeastern Ukraine, which led to seizure of regional administrations by pro-Russian protesters, supported by the local law enforcement authorities. Nevertheless, we consider that the abovementioned internal factors themselves could not have led to the military conflict. The Russian Federation viewed the Euromaidan and consequent government change as a threat to its geopolitical interests. As a result, both informational and military actions were taken in order to destabilize political, social and economic situation in Ukraine, as well as to prevent its possible integration with European Union and NATO. The Russian mass media carried out an extensive propaganda campaign, aimed on discrediting the Ukrainian government. Manipulative techniques were used in order to present the new Ukrainian authorities as "Nazi" and a threat to the Russian-speaking citizens. As the fear of Nazism is deeply rooted in the consciousness of the former USSR societies, this external informational influence, combined with the military force used by the Russian Federation, was a crucial factor leading to the annexation of Crimea and secession of the parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

The vast majority of Ukrainian and foreign researchers agree that conflict in Southeastern Ukraine was caused by a mixture of both internal and external factors. Searching the ways to resolve the current conflict requires both recognizing and understanding the mistakes made by Ukrainian authorities in the identity politics in the past, as well as withstanding and overcoming the negative external informational influence.

Keywords: *conflict in Southeastern Ukraine, conflict factors, separatism, hybrid war*

UDK 327.2

N. Rzhavska

RATING MODEL AS FORM OF ANALYTIC CENTERS EVALUATING MARKS: ABOUT SOME RATING INDEXES

Guided by the results on the theoretic and practical experience of the formation, development and determination of the analytical centers functioning effectiveness, as well as, their effectiveness evaluation by means of the Global Go To Think Tanks Index Reports by James McGann, there has been determined the main strategical aim for the index model and described the meaning of some rating indexes for analytic center public image.

International analytic centers index rating is one of the tools for the analytic centers activities and influence evaluation that together with other mechanisms are used for the determination and research on the organizations that are doing the investigations about the state policy problems. Within the help of ratings there are determinations formed, as well as, signals given about the samples of the desired organizational structure models.

Rating methodology is based on the several hundreds experts opinion poll from many countries of the world. According to the mentioned above criteria and evaluation marks of the experts, there is a final rating produced for the expert analytical centers of all over the world.

One of the most famous analytic centers rates is the Joseph H. Lauder Institute in the USA one, so, in order to create such a rating, there is a need for the analytic centers marking indexes, from geographical replacement to the analytical product subject matter. They are formed by means of the so called "indicators", in other words, recourses, number of the scientific production and influence as well.

Unlike the realities that existed about 10 years ago, one of the main tasks of the analytic centers in the modern world is the distribution of the ready production and information on the provided researches.

The index system of the annual rating report of the «The Global Go To Think Tanks Index Reports by James McGann» is developed as catalyst for the discussion about the efficient way of the analytic centers influence.

The current rating is made, first of all, for the comparison of the analytic centers place index-rating categories with another organizations and carrying out the new possibilities for taking them to those categories, where they are not present at the present time.

Key words: *rating model, rating methodology, index-rating, think tanks, analytical centers.*

UDK 323:321

O. Tretyak

**IMPLICATIVE AND PREDICATIVE POLITICAL TRUTH ABILITIES:
BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY AND DISCURSIVE ONTOLOGY**

The article considers peculiarities of implicative and predictive interpretation components of modern political truths which determined by discursive factors of political ontology. Reviewed the meaning of political manipulation for understanding the persuasive rhetoric importance. The role of the subjective implicative nature of political truth as a factor demonstrating the latent attributive subjectivity in the practice of political science knowledge determed.

As technological way of thinking went beyond the production and scientific research, then the political activity that takes technological character, reveals the political implications of truth for purely pragmatic and utilitarian and situational point of view. In addition, technologization of politics questions the traditional ideological and political values of pragmatic truth.

The political truth in technology-discursive context appears as an object manipulation and at the same time acts a means of manipulation. Extra-linguistic techniques of discursive political behavior encourage information recipients to accept the message in a manner that is clearly defined by technological preconditions. Since many political concepts are discursive or have abstract essence, the interpretation of current political events and disclosure of their content rhetorical becomes an attractive alternative to relatively independent rational-critical perception of reality. Thus manipulative political truth is not only a product of political technologies, but is a product of consent of the of mass recipient to perceive this «truth».

In the political sphere, the emergence of coherent (consistent) political truth is understood as the result of a consensus in democracies or as authoritarian monological suggestion. In both cases, the producer of manipulative political truths are subjects of politics, while the recipient of manipulative truth agrees to include its meaning to their world view. At the same time very important is conceptual consistency of political truth against other similar manipulative entities.

Thus, the political predication of truth primarily associated with forms of rational and logical proof. However, as the current study show, logic does not always unambiguous when it determines the truth of certain academic positions.

The political truth as an epistema or probable probative knowledge becomes problematic because of the specificity of cultural discoveries in modern logic and methodology of science. Despite the existence of technologies and innovations in political activities, meaning of the race for power and dominance is one of the oldest principles of political activity. In this regard, the political truth as the truth of discovery is questioned.

Key words: *political truth, political epistemology, subjectivity, democracy, political discourse.*

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A. Trofimenko

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION IN UKRAINE

Legal framework for anti-terrorist operations, the work of public authorities, arrangement of the activities of people living on the ATO territory and rights and obligations of the subjects of ATO are carried out under the statute of law which is comprised of a number of laws and regulations adopted by the legislative and executive authorities of Ukraine. The article analyzes the laws and regulations that constitute a legal framework for anti-terrorist operation (ATO) in Ukraine.

The notion of "anti-terrorist operation" in Ukrainian legislation was used for the first time in 2014, when the President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko endorsed the amends to the Law of Ukraine on the Fight Against Terrorism. The Ukrainian legislation denotes antiterrorist operation as the complex of the coordinated special measures directed toward the prevention, aversion and suppression of the criminal activities committed with a terrorist purpose, liberation of hostages, neutralization of terrorists, minimization of consequences acts of terrorism or other crimes committed with a terrorist purpose.

Anti-terrorist operation is carried out to fight against the acts of terrorist organizations in the region and to insure the appropriate level of national security. The main law which regulates anti-terrorist operation in Ukraine is the Law on the Fight Against Terrorism of 2003 (amended in 2005-2016). It determines the conditions of carrying out an anti-terrorist operation, grounds and procedures for adopting decisions, subjects of its implementation and management, ATO region regime, rights of persons, conditions of negotiating with terrorists, informing the public on an act of terrorism and end of an antiterrorist operation.

Among the subjects directly carrying out the fight against terrorism in Ukraine the key role is played by the Security Service of Ukraine which provides, through the Antiterrorist Centre attached to the Security Service of Ukraine, the organisation and carrying out of antiterrorist activities. The author also describes its main tasks and powers.

The author also analyzes the essence of the notion of "antiterrorist operation area", "regime in the region where the antiterrorist operation is carried out", provides the measures which may be taken on this territory and the rights of persons involved in an operation. Special attention is payed to the administrative and legal status of the participants of ATO, laws that determine it as well as geographic boundaries of the ATO region through the analysis of regulatory acts approved.

The article also describes the drawback of the active legislation in the field being analyzed which is the lack of the sanctions imposed for the violation of the regime in the region where ATO is carried out. Moreover, the existence of a large amount of active by-laws adopted by the legislative and executive authorities of Ukraine make it difficult to determine the regime in the ATO region. Also, though it's difficult to set the real geographical boundaries of the ATO region due to their constant changeability, national legislation strictly determines the area of "temporarily occupied territory" in Eastern Ukraine, however does not provide for introduction of special administrative and legal regime like it was done in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The author also provides the drawbacks of the legal framework for anti-terrorist operations, which obstruct the effective functioning of the ATO region and the "temporarily occupied territory" in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, and also requires further elaboration.

Key words: *anti-terrorist operation (ATO), ATO region, a regime in the region where the antiterrorist operation is carried out, the Antiterrorist Centre attached to the Security Service of Ukraine, the participant of ATO.*

UDK 327.82(94)(045)

M. Trofymenko

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia is the world's sixth largest country by total area with the population of 24, 400, 000 people. Australia has the world's 13th-largest economy and ninth-highest per capita income and also represents the 12th largest defence budget.

Australian foreign policy develops under certain geographical conditions (it is a country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent) and the fact that it has common sea borders with a number of island states, such as Indonesia, New Zealand, East Timor, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands.

This article analyzes the structure of public diplomacy in Australia, determines its efficiency, defines organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, engaged in the implementation of public diplomacy. The author also reviews the Report by the Australian Senate on the development of public diplomacy, which includes the monitoring of the activities of institutions engaged in the implementation of public diplomacy and provision of recommendations on the coordination of the lines of implementation and public diplomacy efforts aimed at the efficiency improvement. The present paper also studies the budgetary reporting of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on allocation of funds on the Australian public diplomacy. The author concludes that despite the economic austerity, funds are allocated in a way that does not interfere with the high efficiency of public diplomacy.

The discussion of the special 2007 Report on Public Diplomacy by the Australian Senate demonstrates that there is a number of organizations and private sector actors, and civil society representatives that consider themselves as one of the creators and promoters of the Australian public diplomacy. Submissions, written or oral, were received by the Senate from over 30 institutions and individuals. It should be noted that most of Australia's universities are considered to be state (as opposed to federal) institutions, though in a sense, they may be viewed as a part of the third sector. The federal level government agencies and institutions engaged in public diplomacy development are as follows:

Australian Broadcasting Corporation;

Australian Agency for International Development;

Australia Council of the Arts;

Australia Film Commission;

Australian Sports Commission;

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, after 2015– Department of Agriculture and Water Resources;

Department of Education, Science and Training;

Department of Defence;

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade;

Invest Australia.

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is the body primarily responsible for implementing Australia's public and cultural diplomacy programs on behalf of the Government to advance foreign and trade policy objectives». DFAT states that public diplomacy became

one of the main areas of focus of the organization. Thus, expenditure on public diplomacy in 2014-2015 comprised 15,182 AUD. According to this document, expenditure on public diplomacy in 2015-2016 reduced to 5,044 AUD and to 4,594 AUD in 2016-2017 and 2017-2018. The tendency towards reduction of expenditure is preconditioned by the general austerity policy of Australian government. It is worth to mention that other budget-related programs such as "Program for the promotion of tourism perspectives of Australia", "Assistance for the development program" etc. can also be regarded as public diplomacy efforts. If one considers these programs as an item on a state budget spent on public diplomacy by Australian government, it will account for hundreds of millions of AUD.

Under the above-mentioned budget plan, the main aim of the public diplomacy program was the creation of a positive current image of Australia and promotion of a clear understanding of its governmental policy, aims and more active integration into Indo-Pacific Region.

The results expected from the implementation of the public diplomacy are as follows: the promotion of people-to-people contacts and the positive current image of Australia as the area of focus for business activities, investments, tourism, education, and support of the tasks of the foreign policy of the government. In addition, the report mentions the promotion of national Australian interests through new approaches, which attract foreign audiences with the modern image of Australia and facilitate the establishment of networks, cooperation and links between people and institutions to build understanding, trust and influence.

DFAT maintains the operation of the web-site which provides insight into the public diplomacy events, reports, financing documents, strategies, electronic sources on monitoring of the efficiency of public diplomacy etc.

Key words: *public diplomacy, globalization, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Senate, the Commonwealth of Australia.*

UDK 323.321(477)

O. Tupitya

CIVIL SOCIETY IN UKRAINE: SOCIAL AND DEMOCRATIC GUIDELINES

Considered cooperation of civil society in Ukraine and political orientation of social democracy in its modern sense. Studied the impact of social organizational agenda on democratic reforms. Identified the principles of NGOs conduct in conditions of socio-economic crisis. Considered the consolidation of civil society based on the growing influence of the social agenda. Determined social demand meaning for practical civil and political activities development. The purpose of the article is to establish a democratic and social determinants in the development of modern civil society in Ukraine and over the world. Reveled the specifics of determinants distribution of contemporary civil society. Established organizational principles of socially-oriented civil groups. Patterns of trade unions interest in broad cooperation with organizations similar in philosophical notions and ideological convictions characterized.

Civic public studied as an essential component of democratization, development of political participation, the criterion of change in transformation countries. Grounded, that in contemporary Ukraine civil society convincingly proved its capacity for large-scale political changes in a short time. Outside the systemic political science study remain problems public of orientation to issues of social justice and protection of the population. Societal interests and relationships are the foundation of social and political participation.

Asserted, that in transitional countries, one of the leading factors of distribution of social benefits is the state. On this basis, many civil society organizations and informal groups direct their appeal to state institutions. It urges the state to certain actions of standardization and regulation of social activity. Arguably, the social segment of civil society is under constant modification. On the one hand, its traditional form representatives of social interests, including trade unions, on the other hand, an important part of the public space are experts, representatives of the media, active citizens. That is why the focus of the importance growing of social segment of civil society is the applying the requirements of the corporate social responsibility of business, which almost did not happen during the years of Ukraine independence.

Keywords: NGOs, social democracy, political parties, social movements, social agenda.

UDK 316.77:327

M. Shevchenko

THE DIALOGUE OF CULTURES PRINCIPLE AS THE BASIS OF THE INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The article deals with the problem of dialogue within the system of intercultural communication in conditions of globalization transformations. It differentiates the dialogue notions as "truth, which is divided in half" and discussion as a "destruction of the opponent." Based on the works of E. Levinas three types of dialogue are analyzed – integration (positive), identification (negative) and synthetic (symbolic). The article delimits the meaning of the Soviet Union internationalism ideology and modern European cultural dialogue. The need for intercultural communication is proved to be a constituent part of any culture deep need. The education is shown to be one of the most important spheres in which the dialogue of cultures takes place.

The problem of a culture dialogue in the context of globalization reflects the current forms of socio-cultural interaction with a specific feature of universal world cultural relations strengthening.

The dialogue is carried out simultaneously in two dimensions - time and space, showing itself in intercultural communication, thus resulting in different images collision, forming new meanings and aspirations. Dialogue can never be essentially completed; it can occur between cultures, countries, individuals and even within the same person. It has a clear structure, played at all levels of social life: actors, the dialogue subject, the dialogue space and relationships between them. The essence of the dialogue principles as intercultural relations has remained unchanged since the time of the human community formation. The dialogue of cultures is a meeting with another culture, another time, and its result is a more adequate assessment date of the modernity. Global culture is represented with different models of time that complement each other. The historical process expands the space of the dialogue for all mankind, because the dialogue itself includes both the potential of order and chaos, allowing the social system, that is in such interaction, to act in a state of stable progressive development, rather than a static stagnation.

The need for cross-cultural communication, finding ones reflection and vice versa, looking for the reflection in itself, constitute a deep essential every culture need: dialogue of cultures is abstracted from class cultures and other diversities, focusing attention on the formation of the comfortable environment for all individuals within the unique culture that at the same time is opened to the world.

Key words: culture, intercultural communication, dialogue, The Other, multiculturalism, education.

SCIENTIFIC LIFE

REVUE

KIYANKA I. POPULISM IN HISTORY AND MODERNITY: IDEOLOGICAL CURRENTS, MOVEMENTS AND POLITICAL TECHNOLOGIES / I. KIYANKA. – LVIV: PROSTIR-M, 2016. – 387 P.

In the monographic study "Populism in history and modernity: ideological currents, movements and political technologies" thoroughly analyze complex problems associated with the phenomenon of populism, which is relevant to policy in many countries, and implementation of populist slogans are sometimes dramatic.

Study populism updated and the presence of social order from stakeholders political parties somehow use populism to implement their political programs and coming to power.

Relevance of the research is obvious in view of the lack of a comprehensive study of the problems of populism in Ukraine, political science proper evaluation of previous studies, rethinking some of the myths of individual researchers.

In the first and second chapters, the author analyzes in detail the study of populism in Ukrainian and foreign literature (historiography overview). After all, the Ukrainian literature interest in populism has appeared in the late 1990s. The initial study was the basis of his findings Western Front Desk analytical researchers.

Attracted attention of scientists manifestations of populism in the actual political landscape of Eastern Europe. The researchers also pointed to the populist part in the activities of almost all Ukrainian political parties, the relationship between populism and representative function of national crisis the party system. At the same time we can point to considerable differences and disagreements scientists. This comprehensive, integrated analytical study of populism in Ukrainian historiography until now not carried out.

The scale and depth of the author's intention disclosed in the third and fourth chapters of the monograph devoted to a detailed analysis of the history of populist movements in the US and karyinah Western and Eastern Europe, are taken into account the views of Ukrainian populists.

In this paper, the author appealed to many and with this very different and far apart in space and time displays of populism, which, however, his story does not end there. It was important to show excellent "populist" stories because of the complexity, diversity and ambivalence of the phenomenon of populism, the study is based on only one of them would be inadequate.

The author made the findings will be useful for policy makers, researchers, students of public administration, political scientists, lawyers.

Key words: *populism, political system, democracy, political party, political regime.*

T. Sydoruk