MAJOR ELEMENTS AND RESULTS OF STOLYPIN’S AGRARIAN REFORM (1906–1916). The paper focuses on the economic foundations of Stolypin’s agrarian reforms. Relying on the well known and thoroughly verified primary sources on the problem, the paper tries to analyze the economic content of the reform’s major elements and results as an integral part of Russian peasantry’s inclusion into the land-market and market-economy relationships. The major strategic objective of Stolypin’s agrarian modernization was to increase the agricultural productive forces, to improve the peasants’ well-being, to stabilize the social and political situation in the countryside and to establish an agrarian foundation for monarchy and order in the face of prosperous land owners. According to P.A. Stolypin, Russia’s future agrarian system had to include small prosperous market-oriented households of peasantry and highly developed large capitalist farms of land gentry. The reformers saw the way to achieve these objectives and develop a modern agrarian system through the establishment of a free market of land that had to provide for the transfer of land to efficient peasants by peaceful and economic means. Accordingly, the reform had three economic elements: 1) the market mobilization of community lands; 2) the expansion of the market for rented land; and 3) the support of the state to the peasants’ resettlement to Siberia and the development of the regional land market. The destruction of the land community was the major component of agrarian transformations. The decree of November 9, 1906 and a law of June 14, 1910 allowed the peasants to leave the community, to transfer their plots to private property and to move from a community parcel land usage to individual plots represented by farnsteads and “cut offs”. The law of May 29, 1911 established that settlements where the land redistribution had taken place would be considered to have moved to the hereditary ownership of land plots. On the whole, from 1906 to 1915 2.5 million households, or 47 % of community members, left communities and secured their lands as private property. 2.8 million households with homestead ownership should be added. Consequently, 5.3 million peasants, or 40 % of their total numbers, became land owners. Applications for land redistribution were submitted by 6.2 millions, or more than 60 % of all the community members. With the help of the Peasant Bank, peasants purchased 4 million desiatinas of gentry lands. On the total, they purchased 10 million dessiatinas. From 1906 to 1916 3 million persons moved beyond the Urals, to the lands of the national colonization fund. Thus, the years of the Stolypin land reform saw the beginning of the development of a class of owner peasants and of the united land market (40 % of communal and 20 % of gentry lands).

The Stolypin reform pushed the country’s agrarian development along the road of the peaceful evolution. It created the prerequisites for the economic victory of a peasant enterprise over a gentry estate in the sphere of agricultural production and in the land market. The reform unleashed the creative modernization potential of peasant manifested in the rapid development of rural cooperatives. But the Stolypin modernization remained unfinished – it was interrupted by the bloody epoch of revolutions and the civil war.
means of communication, schools, hospitals, land improvements and the economical help to new settlers. Realization of these actions should not only promote the strong device and adaptation of immigrants on new places, but also to promote transformation of Siberia into one of the most developed agricultural areas of Russia. P.A. Stolypin considered, that the agricultural production made in Siberia, can be realized with success on foreign markets, for realization of this problem civil-engineering designs of railways which should pass through the basic agricultural areas of Siberia have been made. The government has recognized possible to distribute to Siberia the basic action on support of individual country facilities (farms) to enter in Siberia the private country landed property. For an embodiment of the problems planned by the government significant money resources which were put in development of a social and economic infrastructure of region were allocated. In clause it is shown, that, despite of the First world war which has begun in 1914, the actions of a new agrarian rate planned by P.A. Stolypin continued to be realized, their financing though, and it was slowed down, but has not stopped. The author ascertains perspectivity of the agrarian rate planned by the government in Siberia and does a substantiated conclusion about success stolpino’s colonization policies.

Key words: stolipin's an agrarian reform, Siberia, resettlements of peasants to Siberia.

P. 19. Forminykh S.F. P.A. STOLYPIN IN TOMSK. In article the author writes about visiting Tomsk by Chairman of the Council Ministers of Russia P.A.Stolypynym and main agriculture land manager A.V.Krivoshein during their joint trip to Siberia (1910). Tomsk at that time was not only an administrative center of Tomsk province, but also a large scientifically-educational center in Russia. There were two higher educational institutions in Tomsk: University and Institute of Technology. Already after visiting of a city by P.A.Stolypynym in the autumn of 1910 the Siberian Higher Female Courses had been opened in Tomsk. P.A.Stolypin and A.V.Krivoshein visited University and Institute of Technology. At a meeting with a management of high schools and professors the problem of opening of new faculties was discussed. Honored guests examined library, museums, offices, visited a student's hostel. P.A.Stolypin underlined value of Tomsk as center of science of Siberia. Representatives of city administration at a meeting with Chairman of the Council Ministers brought up a question on construction of the Altay railway which should promote increase in export of the grain which was grown in Altai. In Tomsk resettlement problems were mentioned, the prospect of colonization of Narymsky edge was discussed. At the end honored guests visited district survey of district hospital. In summary the conclusion is done that the head of the government of Russia during a trip to Siberia attached great value to development of Tomsk as scientifically-educational center of Siberia. This Siberian city continues to keep and develop today the traditions put still in the end XIX-beginning XX centuries. Two high schools which P.A.Stolypin visited in 1910 (Tomsk Polytechnical and Tomsk State Universities), have received the status «National research university».

Key words: Siberia, Tomsk, resettlement, higher education and science.

P. 25. Shilovsky M.V. "STOLIPIN'S REFORM" AT SIBERIA: WAS IT REALLY A REFORM? The author tries to revise the post-soviet stereotype of Petr Stolypin's agrarian policy at Russia and Siberia as a complex reform which gave a powerful incentive to the agricultural colonization of the Asiatic Russia at the early XX-th century. The author believes that, irrespective of the reform’s objectives, P.A. Stolypin’s activities made a substantial positive impact on the development of the country’s agriculture, and the resettlement of peasants to Siberia continues to play an important geopolitical role as it has been the most resolute endeavor to move population beyond the Urals and to consolidate Russia’s grip over the territory of Northern Asia. The contribution of P.A. Stolypin’s reforms to the country’s development in the early 20th century has been great, but insufficient to prevent the revolution. In the author’s opinion, P.A. Stolypin belongs not to the victors such as Peter I or V.I. Lenin, but to the losers such as M.S. Gorbachev who also launched belated reforms and lost the struggle for power to his contenders.

Key words: P.A. Stolypin, reforms, Russian history.

II. PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY

P. 31. Kuryshnev I.V. TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME AND BANDITRY IN WESTERN SIBERIA (EARLY 1920-S). The article is devoted to the actual social problems of crime and gangsterism of the 1920s. It should be noted that the general historical description on the history of crime in West Siberia at this period does not exist yet. The author considers the motives of origin and expansion of mass criminality and banditry in the region against the backdrop of tumultuous social upheaval of the revolution and civil war, insurgency and the tragic consequences of social fractures in Russian history. Based on little-known representative sources, the author made a conclusion that the development of crime and banditry in the first half of the 1920s appeared mainly due to largely predetermined weakness of the regional authorities and the political regime, lack of coordination between government agencies of the not firmly established Soviet power, as well as all kinds of abuse of its representatives. The atmosphere of lawlessness, without any doubts, was only reinforced with the low-level forensic investigation and overall justice system, low level of culture, drunkenness and mismanagement of the county militia. Of the particular concern to some of the most principled and honest Communists was the fact that the military units and local Communist authorities carried out an execution of the persons suspected of banditry without any charge or a court trial. In fact, it was simply a systematic killing of the local upraises participants or a settling of the personal scores. In turn, the repression of the rebels was largely due to revenge arising from the very course of the peasant movement of 1920–1921. The characteristic feature of this movement was quite a pronounced destructive protest against the Communists and employees of Soviet institutions. The crime situation was significantly complex until 1924 due an existence of the small gangs committing the brutal murders of local Communists, members of Soviet institutions and their families, and looting of their property. The scale of theft and murder has been increased especially in the first half of 1922 due to a widespread famine. Especially acute criminal situation has been developed on the border with the Kyrgyz edge (Kazakh SSR) regions, where flourished the armed robbery led by the local authorities who steal the horses and cattle mostly with the groups of Kazakhs. County law enforcement agencies were quite powerless to fight this problem. The author concludes that the crime situation has been gradually improved,
especially in the second half of the 1920s, in connection to stabilization of justice administration and the strengthening of the local Soviet power representatives managed to stop the development of crime and reduce its incidence in the future.

Key words: crime, banditry, criminal situation, legislative and investigative bodies.

P. 35. Vorobyov N.V. Kim M.Y. SIBERIAN URBAN AND LABOUR CONSUMER’S COOPERATION IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE «NEW CONDITIONS OF LIFE». As a result of revolution and civil war, the old, pre-revolution, way of life had been eliminating, and the “new”, Soviet, way of life had started to be formed. Emancipation of women, obtaining equal rights with men, possibility to participate in the public activity, socialization of children’s upbringing, appearance of a new family form were supposed to be the important consequences of this reorganization. Urban and labour consumer’s cooperation was engaged in propaganda of a healthy way of life, cultivation among women the culture of taking care after themselves and their children. The great expectation for the cooperation was also the organization of institutions for daily life purposes (repair shops, hairdressing salons, etc.). The special role of cooperation was revealed concerning the public meal. For many visitors, it was the only chance to get hot meals in the period of hunger, thus, the system of public meals of the urban and labour consumer’s cooperation provided the satisfaction of an important part of consumer’s needs of the cooperated population. In 1920s, Siberian urban and labor consumer’s cooperation took part in the construction of the “new conditions of life.” The concrete participation of the cooperation in changing the daily life practice revealed in the organization of public meal chain, bread production, service institutions, in protection of mother- and childhood, and in women’s emancipation.

Key words: cooperation, new economic policy, Siberia, «new conditions of life».

P. 39. Ereneeva O.I. ENSURING THE SIBERIAN NORTH OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IN THE 1930s THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. In the second part of 1920th – 1930th Russia started the process of industrialization which helped to increase North role in the system of national economy. As industrialization progress mainly depended on region staff condition in 1930th government put its efforts on preparation specialists for Siberian North. In the process of northern areas specialists’ preparation took active part central and regional educational institutions. On the north were started and functioned both Russian and national schools where many eminent teachers worked. Boarding schools functioned. The main role in organization of national boarding schools and liquidation of illiteracy of North indigenous populations were played culture bases that had highly skilled pedagogical staff. Problems of further vocational training of youth in northern districts were solved on two levels. In Russian Federation on a boundary of 20–30th years were opened branches and faculties of average and higher educational institutions for out-of-competition admittance and preparation of experts among North natives. The leading role had played the first and the only in the world Institute of Northern nations which was opened in Pushkin city in Leningrad region. The nearest educational institution which prepared staff for Northern Russian and national schools was Tobolsk pedagogical technical school. Tobolsk zoo – veterinary technical school, Omsk and Troitsk veterinary, Irkutsk fur raw material institute, Yakut technical school and Northern branch of working faculty of Tomsk university prepared workers of rural and trade economy. Experts of fishing industry and agriculture in Tobolsk were prepared by fishing technical school and forestry. In 1930th and Krasnoyarsk the first higher educational institution of branch – the Siberian timber institute became a smithy of staff for the developing wood and woodworking industry, forestry. Tobolsk doctor's assistant -obstetric school was engaged in preparation of medical workers for northern areas. Future north nation doctors were trained in high schools of Moscow, Sverdlovsk and Omsk. Preparation of financial workers was carried out by the Leningrad financial and economic institute and the Perm financial and economic technical school. On the second level functioned average special educational institutions opened in the district centers of the North. On the basis of Tobolsk pedagogical technical school, were started its native branch average special educational institutions of North people in Obdorsk (Salekhard) and Ostjako-Vogulsk (Khanty-Mansiysk).

Key words: General education, vocational education, national district, the national school, personnel policy.

P. 45. Kim M.Y. SETTLEMENT OF POLES IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 2ND HALF OF 1930th YEARS. The article is devoted to the process of settlement of Poles in Kazakhstan in 1930s. By the middle of 1930s, the process of forced migration of the population gradually turned from a social-class principle to the national. Already the whole peoples who didn't evoke trust in an existing regime underwent the eviction. The border areas of their residence particularly strengthened distrust towards them. Eviction of the people of the USSR took place deep into the country, to the most uninhabited areas with a lack of labor force. One of such areas was Kazakhstan, and in its economic life the ethnic groups took the most active part. One of the first peoples sent to Kazakhstan were Poles from the Soviet Ukraine who were expelled from the territories bordering Poland. The social and living conditions of Poles sent to Kazakhstan in the second half of 1930th years are described in the article, their struggle for the contingent, their living conditions, medical and cultural service, and meals conditions are presented. The process of social-living and economic adaptation of Poles in the republic is considered.

Key words: migration, Poles, Kazakhstan, social and living conditions.

P. 49. Anisimova L.A. RESULTS AND PERSPECTIVES THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL POLICY IN KRASNOYARSK REGION. The article describes contemporary social policy in the context of a historical theme. Krasnoyarsk region suffered from the aftermath of the disintegration of the economy. Krasnoyarsk region is facing dichotomy, between becoming a region of industrial importance and it appears to be neglected region yet an emerging one. Economical transition resulted in neglecting the social sphere. The solution to the problem is possible, and practicable; but it requires from the government a change of attitude which is not yet apparent.

Key words: social policy, region, perspectives.

P. 53. Gotovko O.O. HISTORY OF CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON ENERGETIC ZONE EXEMPLIFIED BY THE IRKUTSK REGION IN 1950–1995s. In this article the author examines rates and features of creating the common power line network of the Irkutsk energy system (1950–1990s) and points to its importance for urban and agriculture development, as well as for establishing cooperation with other energy organizations (for example Buryatenergo and Krasnoyarskenergo). In chronological sequence a brief history of creation and development of Irkutskenergo power lines is provided in the article. The article states: 1950–1960s – creation and upgrading of urban networks; the beginning of establishing the energy connection between cities (the first Angarsk–Irkutsk power line with 110kV electric voltage and Irkutsk–Bratsk power line with 220kV electric voltage); 1960–1970s – intensive building of high voltage power lines with 220kV and 500 kV electric voltage (PL-220 and PL-500). The beginning of the interaction of Irkutskenergo with other regions. Growth of the electrical networks determined the necessity of creating the specialized network enterprises to control the work of the networks more efficiently.; 1970–1980s – intensification of the parallel work of the Irkutsk power system with Buryatenergo and Krasnoyarskenergo; 1980–1990s – great attention is paid to such issues as improving the power supply of agricultural consumers; 1990–1995s – modernization of outdated power lines. Centralized and uninterred power supply systems, except in remote areas because of the undeveloped transport infrastructure, with high voltage lines. O.O. Gotovko points to the role of high- and low-voltage power lines of Irkutskenergo in creating the Common
energetic zone exemplified by the Irkutsk region. In conclusion, the author concludes that, since the moment of its creation PL-500 is the main energy artery of Eastern Siberia together with other power lines. It gradually became power supplying for the entire social and industrial infrastructure of Irkutsk, Usolye-Sibirskoe, Cheremhovo, Svirsk, Angarsk, and hundreds of middle-sized and small settlements of the Irkutsk region.

Key words: urban network building, network enterprises, agricultural consumers, Common energetic zone, Irkutsk region.

III. PROBLEMS OF HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE

P. 57. Lutsenko A.V. A.A. BOGDANOV’S OPINION ABOUT SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF FINANCIAL CAPITALISM AT 20th CENTURY. This article is about the research of processes of transition of the West-European capitalism in a “financial” phase of development in the first quarter XX of century. This research was made by Alexander Bogdanov (1873–1928), the original founder of system analysis' methodology (Bogdanov was the first scientist in the world who investigated laws of organization process, which subsequently became a basis of tectology – first methodology of the system analysis).

The union of the financial capital with militarist groups and state bureaucracy is estimated from tectologic positions and the prospects of development of a society under influence of this union of economic and political forces are characterized. Bogdanov approved, that the financial capital aimed only at profit extraction, inevitably deforms all socio economic system, having made a basis of its functioning not consumer, but virtual – symbolical cost embodied in such specific goods, as various valuable papers and credit obligations (which were named “the paper gold” by Bogdanov). In this situation state bureaucracy will be compelled to play a role of financial capitalists’ pay ability guarantor, and militarist groups will be converted to the tool of maintenance of virtual – symbolical values of the financial capital and also become a primary factor of social and political stability. By a result of development of the given union financial capitalists the government officials and military headquarters, on Bogdanov’s idea, inevitably must be wars getting more and more large-scale character.

The special attention is given to circumstances of global military crisis in 1914–1918, to following for it “military-communist” transformation of social system, and to changed role of intellectual group in a society under influence of the “military communism”. Bogdanov approved, that the First World war planned as Blitzkrieg, has taken the form of “exaustable war” not because it has appeared most large-scale war, that is why, that the socio economic system, deformed by the financial capital, objectively could not organize life-support of a society (received super-profits remained virtual and were not converted in vitally necessary resources, the requirement in which has strongly increased). A problem of life-support was compelled to solve by the state bureaucracy which has established “military-communist” leveling distribution of the vital boons and directive planning of their manufacture. The intellectual group turned into the basic organizing force of a society and which has pushed aside the financial capital from production management was actively involved in process of production management.

Key words: tectology, system analysis, financial capitalism, militarism, military crisis, intellectual group.

P. 62. Mitiukov N.W., Portseva L.P. ABOUT NECESSARY OF A CREATION OF THE GUIDE-BOOK ABOUT VOTKINSK’S SHIPBUILDING. Shipbuilding in Votkinsk on the second half of XIX – early XX century is one of the cultural and technological phenomena of Russia of that period. Far from a river highways, town Votkinsk factory wasa, one of the largest shipbuilder in Russia. However, as shown by analysis of the literature, there is still no systematic description of the technical aspects of the history of Votkinsk’s shipbuilding. Few historians engaged by Votkinsk’s steamers were interested, above all, the capitalist-ratio, for example, in light of the development of river transport, or as part of the industry of the Urals. Until now, there is used only a limited data, often only in the retelling, moving from work to work. For example, a number of built in Votkinsk to Izhevsk factory ships varies from two to the four. Case does not contribute to the identification and availability of similar items of different ships, for example, seven ships were called "Votkinsky zavod."

Organize information to best create a special directory of all constructed on Votkinsk steamers with their characteristics and a brief biography. We believe that this edition, with the assistance of photos and technical documentation about Votkinsk shipbuilding may be of interest to historians and ethnographers. After a scientific revolution will put an array of the unknown to a wide range of data, the historians will be able to sound analytical conclusions about the effectiveness of shipbuilding, the level of technological innovation adopted, etc. And there is interest in the topic not only in the Udmurt Republic, in Russia, but on the countries of ex-USSR, where ships Votkinsk plant served as military ships and civil vessels. The Navy historians have repeatedly raised on internet forums and conferences, the need for such a systematization. For example, currently published similar catalogs steamers of KVZHd and Volunteer Fleet, etc. Another important aspect of this work is that a lot of technical documentation from the archives of the Votkinsk plant broke up in private collections (especially during the civil war and in the 1920s), and publication of data from private collections on the aforesaid subject all the more necessary to start that with the passing of the old collectors are often their archives with data in the trash relatives who do not understand their historical value. In this regard, currently in Votkinsk started the company to publish books about the history of the city to turn it into a tourist attraction – while rare tourists visit the city only as the birthplace of the composer Tchaikovsky, completely losing sight of the rich historic and industrial past.

Key words: water transport, shipping message, Votkinsk’s shipbuilding, history.

IV. EUROPEAN STUDIES IN SIBERIA. PAPER OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE “THE EU AND RUSSIA: PATHS OF MODERNIZATION” (TOMSK, 24–25 OCTOBER 2011)

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P. 64. Deriglazova L.V. MODERNIZATION OF EUROPAN SOCIAL MODEL IN TIME OF ECONOMIC CRISIS. The article reviews changes in EU social policy during economic crisis of 2008–2010. The economic and financial problems of Euro zone forced governments of member-states to step back from achieved level of social protection in order to meet convergence criteria. Lisbon treaty signed in 2007 narrowed the level of EU institutions’ influence on social policy of nation-states. In time of economic crisis Europeans face with unsolved dilemma – to save European unity in expense of social cuts, or to save social achievements on a price of EU collapse.

Key words: social policy EU, economic crisis of 2008–2010.
In the modern conceptions the process of modernization is seen as subjectively multifactoral, historically invariable and operational capabilities for the EU. The process of their creation is divided into two time periods of the European Union existence. Before real foreign policy practice. Policy of the EU aimed to defend human rights, being ethical, can simultaneously have instrumental elements. At the XXI century the European Union (EU) are still facing many security threats. At the same time the EU is trying to become more influential political actor in the international stage that pushes European countries to actively develop the capacities of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). However, this process is accompanied by challenging and controversial issues, among which the creation of the operational capabilities of the EU is. The article describes the evolution of this issue within the closely related military and integrated structures in Europe. The paper presents an analysis on the development of the CSDP command and planning structures emphasizing the formation of the operational capabilities for the EU. The process of their creation is divided into two time periods of the European Union existence. Before the fateful meeting in Saint-Malo the EU relied on the strategic opportunities of the Western European Union (WEU). By the mid-1990s, in addition to the establishment of the planning and command structures at the strategic level, the WEU was given an access to the operational capabilities of its member countries and NATO. However, the question about the future strategic and operational capacity of the EU emerged due to integration the WEU into the European Union. The dialogue initiated by the United Kingdom and France in 1998, led to the creation of CSDP emphasizing Union’s intention to autonomous action at the international arena. For this purpose at the beginning of XXI century there are the institutionalization of CSDP at a strategic level and the EU’s steps to develop an integrated crisis management concept. To guarantee the same operational capabilities of the EU, the EU adopted a model of the WEU, expressed on the one hand by the concept of fram nation and on the other hand through a joint mechanism with NATO “Berlin Plus”. However the supranational character of CSDP, challenging international environment and the pursuit of individual EU Member-States to deepen political integration has given rise to the third approach, summed up in the idea of creating a permanent EU Operational Headquarter. The article highlights the general contradictions between the EU Member-States related to this issue and examines the prospects of its possible solutions in the future. In this respect, it is concluded that the establishment of a permanent EU Operational Headquarter is a logical continuation of the Union’s policy. At the same time the shift marked at the positions of many EU countries in support of the European project gives hope for its progressive decision despite objection of the United Kingdom and NATO.

Key words: European Union, framework nation, “Berlin plus”, EU Operational Headquarter.

P. 80. Igumnova L.O. GOALS AND MOTIVES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AS A NORM ENTREPRENER. The European Union is one of the key promoters of universal principles and ethical norms in the world, acting as a “normative power”. The article reveals the essence of foreign policy goals, intentions and motives of the EU as a norm entrepreneur. Its author examines the typology of foreign policy goals, discloses the notion of “milieu goals” and “possession goals”, and then proceeds to the analyses of European normative aims. Fundamental values that form normative image of the Union are concretized in the article and their significance for the essence of European foreign policy. According to the author, these values are not only in the core of normative decisions, but also inspired new foreign policy actions. Beyond the Union’s goals, the EU’s foreign policy is devoted to the topical issue on the development one of the areas of European integration and related problems. At the XXI century the European Union was considered as an effective instrument of normative influence. In the meantime the Union’s foreign policy was criticized, due to a lack of consensus on the idea of supranationalism and international norms. The liberal Altruistic actions of the EU to diffuse international values can at the same time strengthen economic positions of the European Union, meet challenges of the 21st century, and on the other hand through a joint mechanism with NATO “Berlin Plus”. However the supranational character of CSDP, challenging international environment and the pursuit of individual EU Member-States to deepen political integration has given rise to the third approach, summed up in the idea of creating a permanent EU Operational Headquarter. The article highlights the general contradictions between the EU Member-States related to this issue and examines the prospects of its possible solutions in the future. In this respect, it is concluded that the establishment of a permanent EU Operational Headquarter is a logical continuation of the Union’s policy. At the same time the shift marked at the positions of many EU countries in support of the European project gives hope for its progressive decision despite objection of the United Kingdom and NATO.

Key words: foreign policy goals, normative power.

P. 89. Kim O.V. THE MODERNIZATION THEORY BETWEEN EUROCENTRISM AND MULTIPLY MODERNITY. The idea of the modern world’s convergence was formed during the “Cold War period”. The first linear theories of modernization were Europe-centered and emphasized the priority of the Euro-American civilization’s cultural, political and economical values. This tradition is based on the fact that European and the people living in other parts of the world developed in genetically different ways. Eurocentrism was sustained by the military underdevelopment, traditionalism and subjected position of the “Third World’s” countries in the colonial period, as well as by the absence of endogenous scientific and technological progress in those regions and by their peripheral position in the capitalist world-system. In the political theories of the 1950s–1960s the European society was reported to be the objective leader of the society at that time due to its social mobility and psychological plasticity (L. White, G. Stuart, T. Parsons, S. Black and others). The development of eurocentrism led to the emergence of the Westrenisation theory. For the first time borrowing European social institutes was considered as the main condition of successful development. In the meanwhile the introduction of western ideas, lifestyles and behaviour patterns led to the collapse of the traditional way of life and mentality which were replaced by a complex of pro-western values, standards and social practices. In the futurological prognoses of westernization it was marked that international division of labour, global economic integration, advancement of liberal values etc. would lead to the unification of the global community and to the emergence of a “universal civilization”. In the 1970s pluralistic theories of modernization, which criticized westernization, appeared. S. Huntington urged the problem of the possibilities for deep intercultural borrowings between civilizations being limited. S. Eisenstadt described the varieties of contemporary modernizing societies and raised the question of preserving the national socio-cultural traditions. M. Levy criticized the conception of “catch-up development” on the ideological, technological and economical dependence upon the West being a factor of preserving underdevelopment. At present most researchers mark that the modernization in the westernization was based on the national traditions, would be incomplete, risky and fragmented. In the modern conceptions the process of modernization is seen as subjectively multifactoral, historically invariable and
reversible. Show how regional and institutional features, it goes at different speed and intensity in different social subsystems and at different stages of development. The ‘modernity type’ of the society is considered to be a significant factor of development. This concept is interpreted as the cultural, social and regional concept of modernization; a complex of the society and culture characteristic features and historical conditions which influence the general prerequisites, potential and perspectives of modernization.

**Key words:** Modernization theory, Eurocentrism, transit society

P. 95. Litsareva E.Y. PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION WITH THE EASTERN PART OF THE EU’s ENLARGEMENT PROCESS. The second half of the twentieth century was a new step in the increasingly growing interconnectedness, politically and economically. This period was an important milestone in history of the EU. There were changes related to the establishment of the European economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The depth of integration within the euro zone has dramatically increased. EMU became not only the highest stage of economic and monetary integration of the EU, but also the foundation of the formation of a unified social space and the formation of a political Union in Europe. There is a strong core now in Europe with the establishment of Monetary Union, whose members are related relationships strong economic and political cohesion. In the first decade of the twenty-first the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) became the center of the greater attraction for the States of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). The CEE countries have sought to gain access to the single European market, which opened opportunities virtually unimpeded trade within the European Union. There was a possibility of increasing investment attractiveness and accelerated economic growth, prospects for solving the problems of the European Union. A real prospect of entry into the euro zone appeared. Join the euro area has become a priority for many of the new EU members. At the present stage, the existence and further development of Economic and Monetary Union largely depend on the one hand on the prospects for economic development of the euro-zone countries and resolving the difficulties, aggravated by the EU in crisis of 2008, on the other hand – the problems of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe that joined the EU and joining the eurozone, including overcoming economic backwardness from Western Europe. Not all, both economic and political fields, the process runs smoothly. There are more developed and less developed States, and hence opportunities does not always equal. Political circle’s resistance opposition in relation to the process of expanding the EMU in some countries must be considered too, as “old” and new EU members. In this increasingly evident is the protection effectively还可以, it is necessary to rely on the European financial system and labour relations. Despite all this, the issue of EMU is not yet settled. In the past, the main factor here was the problem of the history’s European countries, unresolved. So the prospect of Modernization is the matter of effective mechanism in place and sufficient obtained, a plenty of collisions, misunderstanding and remain. Because of these problems like economic overdependence, visa-free regime, human rights, post-soviet countries unresolved. So the prospect of Modernization is the matter of effective mechanism in place and sufficient political will of both parties.

**Key words:** Economic and Monetary Union, States of Central and Eastern Europe.

P. 105. Matsepuro D.M. THE EU-RUSSIA CO-OPERATION MECHANISMS: PROSPECTS FOR MODERNIZATION . “Innovations” and “modernization” – are the words indexed more frequently than others in the EU-Russia dialogue. So it is reasonable to consider the relevant mechanisms of co-operation in much more details. Earlier the idea of strategic partnership was realized in the framework of the so-called “four common spaces”. These spaces are: the common economic space, the common space on freedom, security and justice, the common space on external security, and the common space on research, education and culture. The Moscow Summit in May 2005 adopted Road Maps to act as the short and medium-term instruments for the implementation of the four Common Spaces. Meeting at Rostov-on-Don for their 25th Summit on May 31-June 1, 2010, the EU and Russia launched a Partnership for Modernization to the mutual benefit of their citizens. The European Union and Russia, as long-standing strategic partners are committed to working together to address common challenges with a balanced and result-oriented approach. In this context, the Partnership for Modernization will serve as a flexible framework for promoting reform, enhancing growth and raising competitiveness, and will build on results achieved so far in the context of the four European Union – Russia Common Spaces, complementing partnerships between European Union Member States and the Russian Federation. The section of Russia is one of the key implementation instruments for the Partnership for Modernization. Although there are strong doubts among experts and officials if this new-created mechanism will be sufficient for ruling the bilateral relations. In spite of the results obtained, a plenty of collisions, misunderstanding and remain. Because of these problems like economic overdependence, visa-free regime, human rights, post-soviet countries unresolved. So the prospect of Modernization is the matter of effective mechanism in place and sufficient political will of both parties.

**Key words:** European Union and Russia. Partnership for Modernization. Co-operation mechanisms. Road maps.

P. 108. Morozova A.E. THE EU AS AN EXAMPLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EURASIAN UNION. The article develops a historical parallel between the development of the European Union and development of the Eurasian Union of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. As we all know the history of development of the European Community was not easy. It passed in a rigid polemic about ways of development of the European integration. Whether it would have a form of confederation of the separate states or “superpower” was the main question which was discussed at that time and which is not removed from the agenda of EU now. Great Britain played a special role in this polemic. British Prime Minister, M. Thatcher, offered a confederative variant of EU, preserving the national sovereignty of its member states. Even now the position of Great Britain is based on the M. Thatcher’s point of view. The European union, as well as EU, started to function as the Customs union. The variant of development Eurasian union can be considered and discussed, using parallels in the EU history.

**Key words:** European Union (EU), Common Free Market Zone (CFMZ), Eurasian Union.

P. 111. Ponomarev S.A. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF SMALL AND AVERAGE BUSINESS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE BEGINNING OF 2000th. The article tells about development strategy of the small and average business enterprises within the frameworks of The Confederation of European Business «BUSINESSEUROPE». There are now 41 members from 35 countries, including the European Union countries, the European Economic Area countries, and some Central and Eastern European countries. The Basic motivation for BUSINESSEUROPE for over fifty years remained a collective cooperation in Europe. The main aims for BUSINESSEUROPE are integration of the central industrial federations to promote solidarity between them, encouragement of the competitive industrial policy in the whole Europe and of the cooperation with institutes of the European Union. Also among the main tasks of BUSINESSEUROPE are the organization of interaction between business groups of Europe in the field of development of economic and foreign economic policies of the European countries and first of all members of EU. In spite of opinions of many researchers, that The Confederation of European Business is inefficient, particularly distinguishing such shortcomings, as «complexities in achievement of internal unity and formation of a common position», recently, the work of BUSINESSEUROPE together with national federations of the industry and enterprise proved the contrary. One of the most significant achievements, according to researchers is «the semi-institutional status» of the BUSINESSEUROPE Commission with its relations with EU bodies, it gives it the chance for lobbying activity in relation to the European institutes by means of conferences, and different declarations. Interaction
federations of industrialists and businessmen at the European level helps institutes of the European Union to solve many difficulties in business sphere. As the Confederation of the European business is a forum of some kind, and simultaneously the lever of influence on the European Commission, it helps business to influence formation of internal economic policy of the European Union by creation of legal act. Successful cooperation during the last years has allowed EU institutes and national governments to pay attention to the huge importance of the small and average businesses in EU economy; it has led to the restructuring of the legislation for small and average businesses in the single.

Key words: BUSINESS, EUROPE, European Union, the small and average businesses.

P. 114. Semenov A.V. THE CLASH OF THE PUBLIC SPHERES: MODES OF DISCUSSION ON THE EU-RUSSIA RELATIONS. In this article discussion on EU-Russia relations in the public sphere us in focus. Using 'the public sphere' concept the author analyzes divergent trajectories of deliberative institutions' development in Western Europe nation-states and Russia. It is stated that in the countries like Great Britain, France and Germany, which now constitute the core of the European Union, public sphere's invention was highly influences by emerging bourgeois class. The latter formed a new political force – public opinion. Later the public sphere in European politics degraded due to its 'structural transformation' – fragmentation of bourgeois public, socialization of state's functions and privatization of the public space by private capital. Simultaneously there was searching for so efficient and democratic institutions of public discussions particularly regarding supranational institutions of the EU. European public sphere is still under construction but there are feasible signs of its coming. Although Russian public sphere since its inception in the late XVIII century was quite similar to European then its trajectory was different. It became 'acclamatory official' public sphere during Soviet period, in early 1990's there was a short period of democratizing public sphere however at the midst of V. Putin presidential term it was again an instrument for manipulating public opinion. Thus if European public sphere is emerging Russian is declining.

All this affects mode of discussion on the EU-Russia relations both on official and wider public levels. Experts state that political dialog blocked because both sides talk on different languages and have no shared values. It is negative agenda that unites EU and Russia at this moment and dialog seems to be more ???. Official Brussels has came to limits trying to influence Moscow on human rights and democracy governance issues. Expert communities in Russia and the EU share the same pessimistic approach to the EU-Russia relations' future. Wider public on both sides is not interested in advocating strengthening of these relations. Acute example of deadlock is 'Partnership for Modernisation' program. This situation can be called 'the clash of the public spheres' due to positive shared political agenda absence and divergent rules and principles of dialog.

Key words: the public sphere, EU, Russia, modernization.

P. 122. O.Yu. Smolenchuk. EVOLUTION OF THE NETHERLANDS FOREIGN POLICY WITHIN EUROPEANISM AND ATLANTICISM. The article examines the evolution of the Dutch foreign policy after the Second World War within the Europeanism and Atlanticism based on American and West European historical and political researches. The scientific originality is explained by the insuffcient study of this subject in Russia. The Netherlands, as a «small country», can act as a «middle state power» regarding its power and influence, on which future decisions will depend. The paper also briefly defines three main features of the Dutch foreign policy given by the Dutch professor and politician Voorhoeve J. We can point out such as maritime mercantilism, neutralist abstentionism and internationalist idealism which are considered the priority principles before the Second World War. The post-war foreign policy of the Netherlands acquires three new constants of the development which include: 1) adherence of transatlantic interests in terms of foreign and security policy; 2) support for supranationalism regarding the European integration; 3) a traditional priority of economic integration over political one. During different post-war periods the Netherlands foreign policy changed its direction, and it had Europeanism or Atlanticism attitudes. The Dutch commitment to Atlanticism can be explained: firstly, the United States assistance in the Netherlands liberation from Nazi Germany in 1945; secondly, economic help concerning the Marshall plan, thirdly, the Dutch joining to NATO under the American supervision in 1949. In this case some researchers speak about so-called «aloofness in dependence» meaning that the Netherlands, participating in the Western block where the one state takes a leader’s position, are allowed to support «its own neutrality» in new conditions, and there is no necessity to develop its own «ambitious foreign policy». If we discuss Europeanism attitude, it is necessary to point out a question on supranational institutes in European structures. In the first turn, it concerned a disagreement one or some «big» states (first of all, France and Germany) to dominate, as well as the importance of transatlantic cooperation within the common foreign and security policy. The key moment for the Netherlands is also economic cooperation, especially during the first periods of economic integration in Europe, when the Netherlands were considered as a recipient-country. Thus, in the time after the Second World War the Netherlands being a «small power state» became an important actor in the European integration and transatlantic partnership. However, the Dutch independency and so-called «aloofness in dependence» from other countries did not play into the hands of the Netherlands themselves.

Key words: the Netherlands foreign policy; Europeanism; Atlanticism.

P. 126. Iulatov K.V. THE EVOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION’S POLICY IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS. The intensification of European states’ policies regarding the South Caucasus started before the collapse of the USSR in the late 1980s and was due to the development of ethnic conflicts in the Transcaucasian republics. But up to the USSR collapse and for some time after it European countries had no definite strategy concerning the South Caucasus region, the strategies having started to develop only since 1993. Up to 2008 the resources that the EU sent to the region were quite moderate despite its projects (from TRACEA to the "new good-neighbour policy") being very ambitious. As the result the predominante foreign actor in the South Caucasus was the USA the Russian Federation being the most important actor in the South Caucasus region's regimes do not correspond to.

Key words: TRACEA, EU, Russia, modernization.
However, generally it can be stated that the military events of 2008 enabled the European Union to strengthen its position in the South Caucasus and to have a more intensive influence on the processes in the region.

**Key words:** Ключевые слова: politics, European Union’s policy, Caucasus.

P. 132. *Rumiantsev V.P.* LANDING OF BRITISH TROOPS IN KUWAIT IN 1961. The landing of British troops in Kuwait in 1961 was one of the most successful military operations of the United Kingdom army after the end of World War Two. This testing of the British concept of “remote control” under the situation in the region to the East from Suez made an impression on the Arab World. By flexing the muscles the government of Harold Macmillan did the same what Sir Antony Eden wanted to do in 1956, but the result was better.

**Key words:** Great Britain, Kuwait, Middle East.

P. 142. *Svyatokhov V.S.* THE WEST GERMAN DISCUSSION ABOUT THE ABOLITION OF THE STATUTORY LIMITATION FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIALISM CRIMES IN 1964–1965. Until the middle of the 1960th many trials on the Nazi criminals had been held in the Federal Republic of Germany. According to the criminal code of West Germany the statute of limitation for National Socialism crimes should come into effect on the 8 May 1965 (20 years after the end of crimes). Consequently, national socialists, who had taken part in the exterminations, should be at large either in West Germany or outside its borders. The possibility of the statutory limitation expiration set off a storm of protest in Israel, the USA and European states. The problem of the abolition of the statutory limit became the matter of the political dispute in the FRG in 1964–1965. The main question was, whether the abolition of the statutory limit contradicted the Basic Law of the FRG. The article 103 of the Basic Law forbids passing a retroactive law. The center of the discussion was Bundestag, where debates were held on the 10th and on the 25th of March 1965. The defenders and opponents of the abolition of the statutory limit had their own arguments. One may suspect that the real reason behind the disinclination to prolong the law was the fear of disclosure, because some national socialist criminals were employed in government service in the FRG. The disclosure of such cases damaged West Germany’s reputation in the world very strongly. Concerns about West Germany’s reputation were also the reason, why some politicians opposed the abolition of the statutory limit. The debates in Bundestag resulted in passing the law that prolonged the statute of limitations for four years. The main part of West Germans didn’t support the prolongation of the Nazi criminals’ prosecution and preferred to put the past behind them, to forget it. One can say the decision of Bundestag contradicts the attitude of the majority of West Germans and the interests of many deputies and members of government. Therefore the compromise law was passed. The motive of many deputies was to decline all responsibility, to appease the world public opinion.

**Key words:** statutory limitations (the statute of limitation), war crimes and crimes against humanity, «struggle to come to terms with the past» («Vergangenheitsbewältigung»).

P. 147. *Khakhalkina E.V.* «ANGOLO-FRENCH RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION IN 1958–1960». After World War II two models of European integration were proposed. One of its was British concept of the creation of intergovernmental structure as a mean of overcoming French-German antagonism and strengthening of Western Europe. Such structure was organized in 1949. It was a Council of Europe. The second model of integration was proposed by French general commissar of General Commissariat of Planning J. Monne. He had been arguing a supranational approach to integration of Western Union. In 1951 a European Organization of Coal and Steel in according to J. Monne’s plan was created. Great Britain greeted the start of European Integration process but was out of Six (France, FRG, Italy, Belgium, Luxemburg and Netherlands). The french initiatives in the sphere of integration became the most viable and promising projects. In 1951 the European Coal and Steel Community was created. At a conference in Messina in 1955, the Six decided to create the European Economic Community and European Atomic Energy Community. The catalyst for the creation of supranational institutions was the Suez crisis of 1956. New British Prime Minister, Mr. H. Macmillan in January 1957 proposed for the Cabinet to discuss the so-called “grand design”, which, in essence, was an alternative version of the French initiatives of the integration of Western Europe. In February 1957 a discussion of the project of British free trade area (or the economic part of the “grand design”) began on the basis of the European Organization for economic cooperation. In 1957–1958 British government had initiated the negotiations on the base of Organization of European Economic Development on this idea. Position of France had a key character for the result of negotiations. British had tried to argue the French the advantages of their idea from political and economical points of view. But French politicians especially general Ch. de Gaulle (he became a President of Fifth Republic in 1958) considered British plan as an attempt to undermine the Six, Caucasus and to have a more intensive influence on the processes in the region. The article 103 of the Basic Law forbids passing a retroactive law. The center of the discussion was Bundestag, where debates were held on the 10th and on the 25th of March 1965. The defenders and opponents of the abolition of the statutory limit had their own arguments. One may suspect that the real reason behind the disinclination to prolong the law was the fear of disclosure, because some national socialist criminals were employed in government service in the FRG. The disclosure of such cases damaged West Germany’s reputation in the world very strongly. Concerns about West Germany’s reputation were also the reason, why some politicians opposed the abolition of the statutory limit. The debates in Bundestag resulted in passing the law that prolonged the statute of limitations for four years. The main part of West Germans didn’t support the prolongation of the Nazi criminals’ prosecution and preferred to put the past behind them, to forget it. One can say the decision of Bundestag contradicts the attitude of the majority of West Germans and the interests of many deputies and members of government. Therefore the compromise law was passed. The motive of many deputies was to decline all responsibility, to appease the world public opinion.

**Key words:** statutory limitations (the statute of limitation), war crimes and crimes against humanity, «struggle to come to terms with the past» («Vergangenheitsbewältigung»).

V. PROBLEMS OF WORLD HISTORY

P. 156. *Shemetova T.A.* RENEWAL OF TRANSIT TRADE OF TEA WITH THE CHINESE PROVINCE OF ZINJIANG IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 20-s OF THE XX CENTURY. The author of the article pays the main attention to the problems and perspectives of the renewal of transit trade of tea between the USSR and the Chinese province of Zinjiang in the middle of the 20-s of the XX century. The positions of the USSR structures concerned, of the merchants and the authorities of the Chinese province of Zinjiang are highlighted. As a result the conclusion that most of the parties concerned spoke for the positive decision of the problem of allowing the transit of tea from China through the territory of the USSR and organizing of a mixed joint-stock company. But the idea of transit of tea and organizing a joint-stock company in the first half of 1925 was not fulfilled into practice because of the aggravation of a political situation in the region in May, 1925. Therefore it was impossible to restore the transit of tea as one of the means of the influence on the strengthening of trade, economic and political positions of the USSR in the province of Zinjiang during this period. Discussions on this issue both within the interested structures of the USSR and the representatives of the China continued later.

**Key words:** The USSR, Xinjiang, transit tea trade.
P. 161. Krivets E.A. SOCIO-POLITICAL ROLE OF COPTIC CHURCH IN EGIPT. In modern Egypt there is a hard discussion about the role of the church in the state, the level of church influence in politics etc. These problems are complicated for the Copts – the Egyptian Christians, because Islam as a state religion gives answers for their questions and determines of policy and social-public construction.

Key words: Copts, Coptic church, Christianity, Egypt, Arabs, islamization, patriarch, monophysit, Muslim, Islam state.

P. 167. Egorov A.I. RUSSIA-GERMANY: FROM THE “STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP” TO THE PRAGMATIC COOPERATION (2001–2008). The first half of the 2000s. should recognize the heyday of the unipolar structure of international relations, characterized by the undisputed superpower in the face of the superiority of U.S. over other members of the international community in all spheres, especially economic and military-political fields. Russia, whose international positions have been weakened, however, tried to become a full member of the emerging regional space. The main tool for achieving this goal was the mechanism of "strategic partnership" that Moscow sought to put into practice in bilateral relations with key European powers. A special role is assigned the Kremlin partnership with Germany as the most developed EU countries, claiming the status of the geopolitical center of the continent. At first, this desire has found a positive response from Germany and provided a positive trend in Russian-German relations. However, events in the mid-2000s. gave reason to believe that "strategic partnership" is not a reliable guarantee that prevents a new round of tensions between Russia and Germany. The increase in tension was generated by a set of conflicts, as multilateral, in which Germany participated as a member of western organizations, and bilateral, due to unresolved issues in the dialogue of the Moscow-Berlin. By the middle of the first decade of the XXI century. Relations between Moscow and Berlin have lost the dynamism and the need for additional momentum. At this time, began drifting toward the international system of soft unipolarity, which caused variation in the development of bilateral relations. This development could go one of two scenarios that can be roughly described as pessimistic and moderately optimistic. In a number of reasons – high degree of institutionalism bilateral relations, the coalition nature of the new federal government with active participation of the SPD in shaping foreign policy in Berlin – was elected the second option. Turning to the rails of pragmatism, the rulers of Germany, in words critical of domestic and foreign policy of the Kremlin softened its stance on several issues. During the intergovernmental consultations to Russian President V.V. Putin has managed to achieve from the new Federal Chancellor A. Merkel to the importance of building the North European gas pipeline to the energy security of Germany. Both Russia and Germany made clear its commitment to multilateral solutions to international problems. Berlin had to consider that the use of the Russian card in European politics, it provides a great opportunity for political maneuvering.

In general, Russia and Germany have managed to keep the spirit of cooperation that allowed to be optimistic about the future of bilateral relations.

Key words: Russia, Germany, the strategic partnership, pragmatic cooperation

VI. PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

P. 176. Zinovyeva V.I., Bersenev M.V. DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR DISABLED STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF SWEDEN AND FINLAND. The articles reviews the support system for disabled students at the universities of Sweden and analyzes its peculiarities in the higher educational institutions of Finland. Special attention is given to the anti-discrimination practices in provision equal availability of services for students with different forms of disability. The article also describes the process of introducing the Bologna system, multilanguage aspect and reduction of administrative expenses.

Key words: support system for disabled students, equal opportunities, study certificate.

VII. DISCUSSION AND REVIEW