

Розуміння того, що вони воюють проти своїх братів, похитнуло б серед солдатів – українців і білорусів – вірність військовому обов'язку. Водночас, моральний стан їх у разі війни з Німеччиною був би набагато вищий [10, с. 24].

Звісно, побоювання польського вищого військового керівництва щодо боєздатності солдатів непольської національності не були безпідставними. Так З. Книш пригадує, які настрої панували серед вояків-українців у перші дні Другої світової війни: «З одного боку ми, українці в польському війську, раділи, що пропадає наш ворог, а з другого не знали, що діяти і як себе вести. Воювати за Польщу нікому не хотілося, але й до німця переходити ніхто не збирався добровільно, пам'ятали, як німці прогандлювали Карпатську Україну і не було до них симпатій» [9, с. 26].

Підсумовуючи, варто відзначити, що питання чисельності і розподілу вояків представників національних меншин за родами військ протягом усього міжвоєнного періоду було одним із пріоритетних для польського військово-політичного керівництва. Оскільки панівним у польському суспільстві залишалося недовірливе та упереджене ставлення до нацменшин, влада змушена була проводити щодо цієї категорії населення жорстку політику і в армії. Так, до призовників непольської національності застосовувалася низка обмежень під час їх розподілу до певних родів військ, до того ж чисельність представників національних меншин ретельно контролювалася, щоб запобігти збільшенню відсотка їх присутності як в цілому в армії, так і в окремих підрозділах зокрема.

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Dmitruk Ya. V., postgraduate student of the Department of History of Central and Eastern Europe, Taras Shevchenko Kyiv National University (Ukraine, Kyiv), dm.yaroslava@gmail.com

Conditions for passing representatives of national minorities to military service in the armed forces of Poland during the interwar period

The article is an attempt to comprehensively cover the question of the attendance of representatives of national minorities in the military service of the Polish Army in the interwar period, as well as the determination of the role of national minorities in the structure of the Polish armed forces. The article analyzes data on the distribution of recruits between military units and troop numbers in the context of nationalities, as well as features of military policy concerning representatives of national minorities in the Polish Army.

Based on the elaborated materials, conclusions were drawn on key aspects that influenced the conditions for military service in the Polish Army by representatives of the nationalities in the interwar period.

Keywords: Polish Army, national minorities, military duty.

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Mammadov A. A.,

PhD Student in Historical Sciences (PhD/DLA),
Eötvös Loránd University (Hungary, Budapest),
matlabm@yandex.com

GEOPOLITICAL INTEREST, MECHANISMS AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE CASPIAN REGION

The article examines the geopolitical and geostrategic policy of the EU, the US and China in the Caucasus. It says that the foreign policy of these countries in the Caucasus is different. This article includes events that occurred in the previous century. The research paper also illustrates the changing priorities of foreign policy towards the CIS countries and the Caucasus. It covers the exploration and transportation of energy resources from this region along with the national security of the CIS countries.

The article also refers to quotations of world-renowned scientists, politicians and analysts who emphasize the similarities and differences in political decision-making in the region.

Keywords: Geopolitical space, Geostrategy, resource distribution, national security.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

Over the past 20 years, the issue of exploiting the energy potential of the Caspian region was an inevitable matter in

the political agenda of the world's largest countries. Access to the Caspian energy sources and influence in this region is one of the priorities of the foreign policy of the US, the EU, China and Russia. Given the complex internal political situation, the Caspian Sea zone remains one of the most volatile regions in Eurasia, a field of collision between the geopolitical interests of the world's largest players.

The Caspian region as a geopolitical space

The widely used term «Caspian region», which entered into scientific circulation after the collapse of the USSR in 1991, requires scientific clarification. Since 1991, several interpretations of this term have been accumulated reflecting the rapid development of the geopolitical processes in the region. At the same time, the parties involved applied their own interpretation defining the term «Caspian region», while bearing various geopolitical interests.

In terms of geography, the Caspian region includes the Caspian Sea and the adjacent states bordering the Caspian Sea – Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran and Azerbaijan. The term Caspian was used by Russian geographers since the 18th century. The Northern Caspian region includes the Atyrau region of Kazakhstan and the two regions of the Russian Federation (the Astrakhan region and Kalmykia), the Eastern Caspian region includes the Mangistau region of Kazakhstan and the west of Turkmenistan, the Southern Caspian region – the northern regions of Iran, the Western Caspian – Dagestan (Russia) and Azerbaijan. Regardless of its Soviet origin, its root traces back to Russian scientific community [1].

As it is located at the junction of Europe and Central Asia, both Russian and foreign researchers emphasize the unique geographical location of the Caspian region, which allows developing transport projects through this region. It is also seen as a «border region» at the junction of the Caucasus, the Middle East, Russia and Central Asia. Some Russian and foreign researchers consider the Caspian region as bordering five states or as connecting states (Georgia, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan) both geographically and political.

There is also an approach including nine countries as Caspian basin: five Caspian states (Russia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan), as well as Georgia, Armenia, Turkey, Uzbekistan. Thus, by expanding the scope the Caspian region includes Russia, Iran and the countries of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan), the countries of the South Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia), or Russia, Iran, Turkey, part of the Central Asian states (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and the states of the South Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia). To denote a narrower understanding of the Caspian region, the term Small Caspian is used to refer to the expanded understanding of the Caspian region – the Great Caspian, implying to the inclusion of the Caspian region of the South Caucasus and Central Asia. The region has promising conditions and transportation routes for the Caspian energy resources to the world market. The understanding of the Caspian region as the Great Caspian reflects the increased geopolitical significance of the region after the collapse of the USSR. It is primarily due to the growing interest of extra-regional players (the US, the EU, China) to exploit the energy potential of the region. As M. Olcott notes: The US political interest is concentrated in the area that is called the Caspian basin and which covers the territory of Central Asia and the Caucasus. However, the

inclusion of the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus in the Caspian region leaves behind to study the political and economic role of Iran, which borders them on the Caspian Sea with large political and economic weight both in the Caspian region and in the Middle East. At the same time, Central Asia and the South Caucasus are independent regions that require a separate comprehensive study due of its complex and dynamic geopolitical processes.

Geopolitical interests

To begin with, geopolitical interest is defined as a science studying the policy pursued by the actors of international relations where the behavior of participants at global level is always goal-oriented and is motivated by interests which can be defined as perceived needs of the actors of international relations, the satisfaction which is necessary for their sustainable development [2].

In fact, to denote the interests of states as the main subjects of international relations, the category of «national interest» is used in the framework of political analysis. The basis of national interests is the provision of the national security of the state – the preservation of its territorial integrity, while ensuring security and welfare of citizens. The concept of national interests has become widely used in the political lexicon since the formation of national states in Europe in the 16th–17th centuries.

Firstly, to refer to the interests of the European Union, it is legitimate to underline the term «supranational interest», which is formed based on harmonizing the national interests of the EU member states and creating supranational institutions for their implementation [3, p. 241]. The American professor H. Morgenthau (1904–1980) developed the concept of national interest [4, p. 256]. He raised national interests in the basis of foreign policy of the state and believed that the achievement of regional or world hegemony is the highest criterion of any major power. H. Morgenthau classified national interests as permanent, (fundamental) and transient (intermediate). Constant interests are the protection from external threats, the development of foreign trade and investment, the protection of private capital abroad, the relations with allies and the choice of foreign policy. Among the transient interests, he singled out the interests of survival, vital interests (preventing the possibility of serious threat to the security and well-being of the nation), important interests (preventing potentially serious damage to the country), peripheral or minor interests (interests of a local nature) [4, p. 256].

H. Morgenthau considered the national interests of power as the main distinctive feature of the state. Strength as an expression of national power including: geographic location, natural resources, industrial potential, military preparedness, population size, «national character» (population's attitude to war), «national morality» (attitude of the population towards government policies), and quality diplomacy [5].

Correspondingly, J. Blanchard notes that the result of the whole aggregate of state (national) interests is the purposeful strengthening of the geopolitical power of the country. In this connection, to denote national interest, «related to the goals of domination, hegemony, expansion, as well as protection from them and strengthening security, the use of geopolitical interests is legitimate. Satisfaction of geopolitical interests is aimed at ensuring national security, political stability while preserving the desire of individual countries to control territories and resources of strategic importance» [6].

In modern international relations, ensuring energy security has acquired a special role in protecting the geopolitical interests as the main subjects of international relations. D. Yergin stated that under energy security, one should understand the conditions for the proper functioning of the energy sphere, maintaining the country's defense capability at a proper level. At present, pipeline transport is one of the main ways to gain access to energy resources and pipeline transport, especially the transportation of products such as oil and gas is of strategic importance not only for the economy, but also for ensuring national security. This can be a reason for a state's intervention and control over the functioning of the main pipelines [7, p. 69–82].

The author also emphasizes that competition is rapidly growing for the access to energy sources among the power centers of the world (the US, the EU, Japan) and those who have taken the highest bid to win superior ranks in the world recently (China and India).

These aforementioned countries are interested in controlling the regional geopolitical environment. The energy reserves of the Caspian state is a key resource where control is sought to consolidate both external and regional players. The states are well aware of their national and geopolitical interests, while realizing foreign policy. Interests, resources, goals and ways of actions are considered as an integral part of foreign policy programs.

Interests and distribution of resources

Satisfaction of national interests requires the use of certain resources. In detail, the main categories are material, information, time, space (geospatial) and organizational resources. Firstly, material resources include natural, human (demographic), military and economic, whereas information encompass means of political, ideological, scientific and cultural influences. Secondly, organizational resources engulf the ability of the state to formulate its interests and rationally use the available resources. Moreover, military strength, scientific and technical potential, production and economic capacities, organizational resources, aggregated creative assets have been allocated as components of a state's resource potential.

Furthermore, resources can also be divided into real and potential categories. The real resources of the state can be utilized immediately, while potential resources can be applied after a certain period of time with varying degrees of probability.

In reality, E. Nuriyev notes that in the current system of international relations, despite the obvious successes of globalization and the development of international cooperation, the significance of military power is very minor. Being as one of the potential resource, the military force remains pertinent of regional and external players in the Caspian region which affects the uncertain status of the sea. When national interests are reinforced with appropriate resources, they are transformed into foreign policy goals that can be represented in the space–time hierarchy. Based on the criterion of space, the goals can be divided into local, regional, subcontinental, continental and global ones. Based on the timing of the implementation of objectives, they can be divided into short–term (up to one year), medium–term (up to five years), long–term (up to ten years) and promising – without a definite period of implementation [8].

At present, only the United States pursues goal–setting at the global level. The Caspian region occupies an important place in the realization of the US global foreign policy goals.

The principles, strategies and tactics used in the foreign policy of the state constitute the image of the state's actions. Strategy and tactics are carried out in the form of shares and operations. Shares are defined as particular actions where operations are their totality. Shares can be classified as political, diplomatic, propaganda, economic and military, as well as initiative or response. Depending on the nature of the interests and resource base, the following actions are expansion (conflict, war), rivalry, cooperation and partnership.

Geostrategy of Caspian region

An important place in geopolitical analysis is the category of geopolitical strategy (geostrategy). Geostrategy includes «assessing the military potential of states – their land, sea, air, space forces to create a strategic advantage and put pressure on a potential adversary in the international arena in the struggle for resources and control over the territory. The military aspects of geopolitical analysis is referred to assess the contemporary security problems in the Caspian region with active penetration of external players into the region [9].

The paper examines the regional geopolitical interests of the US, the EU and the PRC in the military–political aspect through the study of their military and political interests. The term «military–political interest» can be defined as «a need realized by the political elite for ensuring military security, protecting the sovereignty and integrity of the country with the use of military force».

The issues of military–strategic stability in the Caspian region has been considered. The concept of «military–strategic stability» is viewed as a stable state of international relations at regional and global levels, in which the coalition states desist from resolving disputes by military means.

In political science analysis, soft and hard power can determine the resource fulfillment of national and geopolitical interests and foreign policy goals.

The term «hard power» was developed by American scientists Kurt Campbell and Michael O'Hanlon as the use of military force to meet national interests. To ensure vital national goals, states must work out the deployment of ground and naval forces. Currently, hard power cannot be seen in military concept, it may also carry financial and economic impact. To put it in another way, embargos and sanctions may directly affect the target country's economy. It has been observed that earlier power possessed a determining and leading role, whereas now power has shifted to strong economies. Germany and Japan can be the best examples as post–war countries with great power, but limited military capabilities.

The concept of «soft power» was developed by the Harvard University professor Joseph S. Nye [10]. It implies the achievement of foreign policy goals based on attraction, persuasion and voluntary participation of subjects of international relations, in contrast to the usage of coercive measures. For the attainment of foreign policy goals, the US and the EU apply the so–called democratic values of human rights and freedom as soft power. As a matter of fact, soft power used by China can be detected as low–price goods flooding the world market and cheap labor force, as well. Such strategy allows active influence on the world economy, as well as the provision of competitive educational system and intellectual potential. An essential feature of Chinese foreign policy is the constant search for partially weak, economically effective solutions. The concept of soft and hard power for the analysis of specific means enable the US,

the EU and China to realize their geopolitical interests in the Caspian region.

The protection of national interests as the basis for the interaction of actors in international relations has been consolidated in the tradition of political realism which interpret international relationships. Within the framework of this tradition, theoretical notions related to the comprehension of spatial and geographical factors in international politics were developed.

The term political realism has been developed by N. Machiavelli, T. Hobbes, E. Carr, H. Morgenthau and by several other scholars throughout the history. The representatives of political realism put the principle of power in the protection of national interests as the basis for the interaction of states in the world [11, p. 385].

The main objective of the state in international politics is to ensure its own security. The reason is that international relations are anarchic in nature where states seek to build up their resources and establish power in the international arena using force, mainly military strategy and diplomacy. The power of a state is operated through the control of conduct of other subjects of international relations. Referring to the assumptions of G. Morgenthau, whatever the material goals of foreign policy is, some factors such as the acquisition of sources, raw materials, control of sea routes or territorial changes will always imply control over the behavior of other states while influencing their will [12].

H. Morgenthau believes that the state's attitude to international politics is a dynamic quality. It changes along with the shift in the strength of the state. The clash of interests of states leads to interstate conflicts and even to extreme form of manifestation. International cooperation is manifested mainly through the creation of military-political alliances and for joint defense [13].

The patterns of international relations, revealed by the theorists of political realism, continue to appear in modern international relations. At present, the United States, China, Great Britain, France and Russia are permanent members of the UN Security Council.

These above mentioned countries are formulating and defining the vector of development of the key international processes. China, with its impressive economic results has submitted its application for the role of the world's leading power. After the collapse of the USSR, several states emerged. In this context, countries were divided into several poles»: One superpower (USA), several strong powers (Germany, Japan, Russia, China, etc.), three economic poles (USA, Europe, Japan), five political poles (the USA, Russia, China, England, France – five permanent members of the UN Security Council) [14]. The clash of external states in Caspian region affects its geopolitical situation.

Conclusion. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the active penetration of external players – the US, the EU, China into the Caspian region, these actors are interested in using the Caspian's energy potential and consolidating its geopolitical influence in the region. There is a competitive struggle between the United States, the EU, and on the other hand, the Russian Federation. The gradual strengthening of China's position in the Caspian region and the growing competition between the US and China lie at the heart of the regional geopolitical situation. The EU is using soft power to anchor itself in the Caspian and relies on US resources and capabilities in the region.

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Мамедов А. А., докторант з історичних наук, Університет Етвеша Лоранд (Угорщина, Будапешт), matlabm@yandex.com

Геополітичний інтереси, механізми та його здійснення в Каспійському регіоні

Розглядається геополітична і геостратегічна політика ЄС, США і Китаю на Кавказі. У ньому говориться, що зовнішня політика цих країн на Кавказі відрізняється. Ця стаття включає події, які відбулися в минулому столітті. Дослідницький документ також ілюструє мінливі пріоритети зовнішньої політики щодо країн СНД і Кавказу. Він охоплює розвідку і транспортування енергетичних ресурсів з цього регіону поряд з національною безпекою країн-членів СНД.

У статті, також є посилання цитат всесвітньо відомих вчених, політичних діячів і аналітиків, які підкреслюють схожість і відмінність в прийнятті політичних рішень в регіоні.

Ключові слова: геополітичний простір, геостратегія, розподіл ресурсів, національна безпека.

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Назаралиев Э. А.,

диссертант, Институт Рукописей им. Мухаммеда Физули Национальной Академии Наук Азербайджана (Азербайджан), nazaraliyev_elnur@mail.ru

БИБЛИОТЕКИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Оценивается большое влияние глобализации на международное образование и библиотеки. Отмечена существенная роль современных библиотек в образовании и создании электронных библиотек. Проанализирована роль современного технического оборудования в создании современных электронных библиотек.

Ключевые слова: образование, библиотеки, глобализация, ИКТ в библиотеках.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)