

стрийскими патриотическими силами предпринимались попытки спасти новое государство от привязки к Германии посредством провозглашения нейтралитета. Сторонники нейтралитета Австрии имелись и за ее пределами.

Однако, когда в январе 1933 г. канцлером рейха стал А. Гитлер, оказалось, что на деле вступить за самостоятельность Альпийской республики готова только фашистская Италия, причем, исходя лишь из собственных интересов. Совсем скоро А. Гитлер добьется своего: Австрия станет частью Третьего Рейха и будет втянута во Вторую мировую войну, а путем угроз и давления на Австрию процесс формирования национальной идентичности австрийцев остановится. Но ненадолго – до весны 1945 г., когда Австрия будет восстановлена как независимое государство.

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The impact of labour migration on intercultural communication. New trends and problems

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In the modern world, the growth of labour migration is increasing every year. This is primarily due to an increase in the influx of refugees into Europe. However, cross-border migration, especially labour migration, has increased in all regions of the world. And the growth rate of labour migration in Asian regions remains particularly high. Migrant workers make up 4.4% of the global workforce, which exceeds the share of international migrants in the total population. There are many problems associated with labour migration: from the “brain drain” to the problems in intercultural communication that arise from the neglect of migrants [1].

For example, one can notice the continued growth in the migration of low-skilled labour to the Arab States. In Saudi Arabia alone, 10.2 million migrants from around the world and in most cases they are from Egypt. More and more migrants come from the countries of South and Southeast Asia, as well as from other Arab countries. A number of Arab countries (Yemen, Iraq and Libya) are both exporters and importers of labour. The problems of intercultural communication

in this region arise primarily for religious reasons, as well as because of historical hostility between countries [2].

Intercultural conflict is pronounced in European countries, because of neglectful attitude towards migrants and the riots that they cause. Due to the many terrorist attacks and other disturbances that were arranged by migrants, nationalist sentiment erupted in Europe. Germany is attractive for the labour force, as it has a favourable economic situation, relatively liberal immigration laws, as well as established mechanisms for attracting foreigners to the domestic labour market in recent decades. The Construction industry is one of the most common areas of temporary labour migration in the Netherlands, Germany and Norway. These countries often impose restrictions on temporary workers, such as a ban on the transfer of family members to the country [1].

Some countries like the United States of America or Australia have special immigration programs and in these states, the attitude of the population is more tolerant, because most often the country needs precisely highly-skilled immigrant workers and such workers win respect of among the population. The policy of attracting qualified specialists on an ongoing basis is pursued by the countries of classical immigration: Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA [3]. One of the tools for this is the selection system, which is implemented in Canada, Australia, New Zealand. For instance, in countries such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, a scoring-system has been introduced; and thanks to this system, the proportion of skilled migrants is increasing significantly in Australia and Canada. Thus, these countries attract migrants to those industries that meet the country's needs. In Australia highly-skilled specialists gain are in demand especially if they have work experience and language skills. This migration significantly affects the brain drain from migrant countries, which makes developed countries even more developed, while developing countries are noticeably lagging behind [4].

Current trends indicate that migration will continue to grow in the future. Nevertheless, growing inequalities in wealth, income, human security, human rights and demographic trends in different countries exert increasing pressure on migration. Due to migration, there is a tendency to increase nationalist sentiment, which significantly affects the relationship between people. This problem can only be solved by legislative regulation and a more thorough selection of migrants for jobs.

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Материалы исследований Г. Ф. Соловьевой у д. Веточка Рогачевского района Гомельской области

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В 1963–1965 гг. Радимичский отряд экспедиции Института археологии АН СССР под руководством Г. Ф. Соловьевой проводил изучение курганных могильников радимичей у деревни Веточка Рогачевского р-на Гомельской обл.

В ходе археологических исследований были выявлены 4 курганные группы (Веточка I, II, III, IV). В курганной группе Веточка I насчитывалось 15 курганов высотой от 1,50 до 3 м., диаметром от 8 до 15–18 м. Раскопано 4 насыпи. Погребальный инвентарь состоял из небольшого количества женских украшений: курган № 2 – янтарные, золоченые бочонкообразные, стеклянные бусины; курган № 3 – проволочное серебряное колечко с несомкнутыми концами. В курганах №№ 1, 2, 4 – обломки глиняных горшков.

В курганной группе Веточка II часть насыпей была уничтожена песчаным карьером. Исследовано 5 курганов. В ходе археологических исследова-