

РАЗДЕЛ 1
ИСТОРИЯ. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ.
ГОСУДАРСТВО И ПРАВО.
ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯ

China's philosophy about the Ukraine crisis
(up to 1 May 2014)

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No matter what kinds of Ukraine struggle ending will be, there will be only one international winner. The player does not deeply involve, like Russia, the European Union and the United States. She was usually sit quietly. There is no doubt that China will benefit from it.

The Huffington Post on April 17 says, according to the problem of the Ukraine when Russia and West was arguing. Beijing is smiling silently. In the future, Ukraine's chaos will seriously damage the relations between Moscow and Washington and Brussels, this will affect their policy coordination in global affairs, such as the rise of China involves the geopolitical and global economy, the military balance problems.

So far, Russia-China relations have always been a kind of pursuit relative balance, cautious bilateral relations. China was mostly be much more positive between the Russia-China relations. In particular, Russia has been reluctant to support China's territorial disputes in the East Asia.

The paper says, now Russia was facing the sanctions of political and economic parts from the West, which will inevitably push Moscow much more closer to Beijing, the possibility of the China-Russia allied to against the West was greatly increase, on the other hand, Russia's strategic position in Asia will also strengthen. Russia has the solid strategic rear arms supply base and the sources of energy, with all of these, China will be more confident to challenge America's role in the Asia-Pacific region.

We should see the truth when Mr. Putin's visit to China in May. Because of the situation in Ukraine, The gas pipeline agreement between China and Russia, which was long-delayed due to the price, will be finalized. West's sanctions will also make Moscow much closer to Beijing.

Speaking about the Ukraine crisis, we must talk about the Crimean status referendum. The referendum was considered illegitimate by most countries

including the European Union, the United States, and Canada because of the events surrounding it including the plebiscite being held while Russian soldiers occupied the peninsula. Thirteen members of the United Nations Security Council voted in favor of a resolution declaring the referendum invalid, but Russia vetoed it and China abstained. During this abstained, Beijing has found the entire issue of a referendum to decide matters of sovereignty to be “very sensitive,” however. Separatism is deemed an extremist ideology; it might provoke a challenge from the multiethnic areas of Xinjiang and Tibet. The Chinese government will not tolerate any political movement that appears to advocate separatism. China’s media tends to support any events that are not helpful to the Western political agenda. This makes them incredibly happy, in reality, China is actually very conflicted. On the one hand, they have to oppose the West, but on the other, it is a double-edged sword. China is afraid of the question of independence and the referendum, because this touches on China’s own issues in Xinjiang and Tibet.

China’s own internal politics are dictating its response to external events in the wake of deadly knife attacks in Kunming at the beginning of March 2014, Beijing has blamed on Uyghur separatists from Xinjiang. They started out talking about a terrorist plot by East Turkestan terrorists, but now they have gone all quiet, using a name for Xinjiang preferred by pro-independence activists. Because it could be Crimea today, Xinjiang tomorrow.

On the other hand, the United States will take less attention in Asia-Pacific region because the Ukraine crisis. Its Asian Allies will be much more convergence.

According to the Wall Street Journal reported that the United States was deeply troubled because of the Ukraine crisis, Obama had to change his foreign policy. When the mid-term of his election year, Obama was supposed to focus on the short-term of the economic recovery agenda, now the plans has been disrupted.

“We don’t need to war,” when Obama accept the interview from the CBS news says. “We need a consensus which could build the successful relations with the neighbor’s countries for the country like Ukraine, but can’t be infringement sovereignty.”

White House officials privately admit that, unless Moscow will make a significant shift, otherwise the US-Russia relations will not be normalized when Mr. Obama’s rest of the term. And in order to the alleviate the effects of deterioration of ties between US-Russia relations, the United States and China relations will become the key to the American’s Asian strategy, and this will certainly made the America stem the strategy of China’s rise complicatedly

The US officials said that they plan to make Mr. Obama put much more energy in Europe, especially to satisfy the eastern European countries about the NATO’s military presence. This made Mr. Obama’s focus weaken on Asia, made the situation in the Asia-Pacific region complicatedly.

Mr. Obama once famously declared, “return to the Asia-Pacific” strategy, after that, because of the Iran and the Middle East problem, the strategy was lost many. Mr. Obama started his Asia 4-country (Japan, South Korea, Malaysia and Philippines) visit at 23 April. It is the time to face Asian Allies’ inquiry.

Mr. Obama’s trip was an important opportunity for America to consider the “Return to Asia” strategy. Now, the American officers need to make a plan for Mr. Obama to appease the Allies, he need to appease the Allies’ fear in the territorial disputes with China.

After all, benefit from the Ukraine crisis, Moscow will much more closely to Beijing, and the Washington will much more mindful of Beijing. This is the China’s official philosophy about the Ukraine crisis: the third party benefits from the tussle.

Проект Ирландской «республики» 1627 г.

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С 30-х гг. XVI в. Ирландия после длительного периода изоляции снова стала объектом международных отношений, вовлеченная в междинастические, межконфессиональные и колониальные конфронтации. В первую очередь, интерес к острову проявляла Испания, ставшая главным оплотом католицизма в Западной Европе. Поэтому именно к Мадриду с призывами защитить истинную веру обращались некоторые группы внутри Ирландии, маргинализированные вследствие наступления английского абсолютистского государства и расширения бюрократического аппарата в ранее автономные регионы острова. Тем более что с конца XVI в. особую популярность в определенных кругах приобретает псевдоисторическая концепция, возводившая происхождение населения Ирландии с Пиренейского полуострова и тем самым утверждавшая кровное родство ирландского и испанского народов. В этой связи примечателен 1627 г., когда после провала переговоров по поводу заключения брака между английским принцем Карлом Стюартом и испанской инфантой Марией, дочерью Филиппа III Габсбурга, отношения между двумя государствами стали напряженными. Этим попытались воспользоваться ирландцы, от имени которых выступили Флоренс Конри и Оуэн Ро О’Нейл, лично направившиеся в Мадрид, чтобы предложить организовать военную экспедицию в Ирландию [1]. Флоренс Конри — представитель интересов духовенства, представитель наследственной «ученой» династии, ставший священником и членом ордена францисканцев, а с 1609 г. — архиепископом Туама. В своих сочинениях Флоренс Конри одним из первых