

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF STATE HISTORICAL POLICY RESEARCH: THE EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINE AND POLAND

The relevance of the work lies in the fact that recently Ukrainian-Polish relations are at the stage of transformation and active development. This requires the study of their dynamics with the help of event analysis, which allows us to show the nature, frequency and specificity of the actions of the Polish and Ukrainian sides. Turning to event analysis actualizes the issue of choosing a scale for measuring conflict. Therefore, the purpose of the work is a description of the main stages of the formation of historical politics in Ukraine and Poland, a demonstration of event analysis as one of the most effective methods of problem analysis, an analysis of conflict scales appearing in scientific literature and the selection of a scale possible for use in describing the actions of Polish-Ukrainian authorities.

S. Sergienko singles out the following main stages of historical politics in Ukraine: 1) 1991-2004: nationalization of the public sphere, symbols and educational system with the dominance of the Ukrainian national narrative; 2) 2005 – early 2010: radical revision of memory policy in the direction of nationalism, anti-communism, creation of the Institute of National Memory, "places of memory", construction of memorials, commemorative practices; 3) from the beginning of 2010 to 2014, the combination of a national-patriotic version of Ukrainian history with a partially symbolic rehabilitation of the Soviet past [1]. The history of the formation of historical politics in Poland had similar features and chronological periodization. In particular, the Polish researcher Władysław Masiaż singles out the following stages of the formation of the historical policy of Poland:

1) 1989-1995 are the years when after the restoration of sovereignty and freedom of speech, there was an explosion in the media about the so-called white spots in recent history (Katynia and mass deportations of Polish citizens in 1939-1941 and 1944-1946).

2) 1995-2000 – at that time the period of relative stabilization came interest in history, which allowed professional historians, political scientists, sociologists, museologists, journalists and people interested in the past to conduct and publish the results of their research.

3) 2001-2005 – after the opening of the Institute of National Remembrance in 2001, there was a revival of, according to Dudek, the "conservative model" of historical politics. This process began after the victory of the political party "Law and Justice" and the Kaczynski brothers in the 2005 elections [2].

Analyzing the issue of the historical policy of Poland in the external aspect, it is necessary to point out the supranational dimension of this phenomenon. In the literature, there is even a concept of cross-border politics of memory. Its presence can be seen in international disputes, the creation of national identity, and the formation of the image of the state and its nation. Therefore, it is one of the elements that make up the image of not only the internal, but also the external policy of this center of power.

Therefore, the historical policy of Poland can be considered as one of the tools for promoting the expected image of the state, the nation [3].

Event analysis as a method of research was created in 1960. Its essence lies in systematically formalizing the presentation of interactions between policy makers within a certain scale, which reflects the state of conflict / peace processes. The first systematic presentation of his methodology and tools is contained in the work of the American scientist C. McLeland, which, according to A. Akhremenka, can be considered the founder of the given direction. Event analysis uses the WEIS (World Event Interaction Survey), Goldstein, Azar and Olzak scales. Coding system WEIS was developed by C. McLeand.

The WEIS coding scheme classifies events into 63 specific categories; these are organized into 22 general categories such as "Consult", "Reward", "Protest" and "Force". Examples of WEIS event codes: 11. Reject: 111 Turn down proposal; reject protest demand; threat 112-Refuse; oppose; refuse to allow; 12. Accuse 121 Charge, criticize, blame, disapprove; 122 Denounce, denigrate, abuse; 13. Protest 131 Make complaint (not formal) 132 Make formal complaint or protest, 18. Demonstrate, 181 Non-military demonstration; walk out on 182 Armed force mobilization, exercise and/or display [4, p. 10].

The classic scale that transforms the values of codes into interval values is the Goldstein scale, which allows you to work with WEIs encodings at an interval level and apply complex statistical methods to work with event data [5].

Edward E. Azar, however, used a scaling approach to events study (where he assessed the intensity of the actions of specific nations when they had interactions with each another). Azar's 13-point measurement scale is based on evaluating data within the context of "... who does what to whom and/or with whom and when" and the scale rated from low to high the violence intensity between two nations. It is this measurement of intensity of violence that this thesis will concentrate on and in particular the use of Edward Azar's 13-point interval scaling approach for national event prediction [6, p. 15]. S. Olzak in the research "The Global Dynamics of Racial and Ethnic Mobilization" outlines the intensity of non-violent actions on a five-point scale [7, p. 80]. The scale of violent actions for Olzak: 1. Acts of sabotage. 2. 1-2 clashes. 3. Fighting in a limited area. 4. Collisions in different territories. 5. Localized efforts to achieve power [8]. Consequently, different types of scales are used in political research. The most well-known are WEIS (World Event Interaction Survey), Goldstein, Azar and Olzak. The Goldstein scale translates the values of codes into interval values. The Azar 13-point measurement scale is based on data evaluation in the context of "who does, who and / or with whom and when", and Olak defines the intensity of violent and non-violent actions on a five-point scale.

Comparing different scales for the event analysis it can be argued that in order to study the activity of the parliaments of Ukraine and Poland in shaping the historical policy concerning our countries, it is necessary to apply its own scale of events. This will make it possible to simplify the coding system and make the charts more simple and accessible for analysis.

REFERENCES

1. Сергієнко С. Історична політика в Україні. URL: <https://commons.com.ua/uk/istorichna-politika-v-ukrayini/> (дата звернення 06.12.2022)
2. Hahn H. Pamięć zbiorowa – przedmiot polityki historycznej// Narodowe i europejskie aspekty polityki historycznej, red. B. Korzeniowski: Poznań. – 2008, s. 33
3. Władyka W. Cztery lata rządów PiS: Polityka historyczna w służbie polityki URL: <https://www.polityka.pl/tygodnikpolityka/kraj/1924522,1,cztery-lata-rzadow-pis-polityka-historyczna-w-sluzbie-polityki.read> (дата звернення: 05.12.2022)
4. McClelland, Ch. A. Event-Interaction Analysis in the Setting of Quantitative International Relations Research. University of Southern California, 1967.
5. Gerner D.J., Schrodtt Ph. A. Analyzing International Event Data: A Handbook of Computer-Based Techniques. Cambridge University Press, 2000.
6. Edward E. Azar's Early warning model – Does it work? Donald E. Childre, Jr. Captain, USAF AFIT/GLM/LSM/90S-10,1990.
7. Olzak S. The Global Dynamics of Racial and Ethnic Mobilization”, Stanford University Press, 2006, 288 p.
8. Olzak S. The Global Dynamics of Racial and Ethnic Mobilization, Stanford University Press, 2006, 288 p. URL: <https://bit.ly/2TErueo> (дата звернення 20.01.2019).