

rights and privileges of the nobility; the continuation of their participation in the life of the country; some even suggested counter-reforms that would result in nobility's regaining of its importance.

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## **UNDERSTANDING THE LIBERAL AND REALISTIC APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

*Introduction.* The relevance of the paper is to understand the liberal and realistic approaches to international organizations as the modern world order is being formed in international relations. *The objective* of the paper is to discuss the liberal and realistic approaches to the international organizations.

International Organizations have become a very important part of international relations playing a significant role in mutual relations of the states. As globalization and interdependence between different countries rises, the importance of international organizations increases as well. We find the international organizations at the heart of all of the political and economic challenges of the XXI century.

While the new world order is being formed, the presence of international organizations has shaped the way for actors to interact positively with each other on the international arena. The international organizations might be a main platform for the state actions, moreover, they also themselves have become the international actors. International organizations are organizations with international memberships

that usually pursue a common purpose or objective. Often, they set the guidelines for behavior and activity among state and non-state actors in the world order.

Today we have many various international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, and a lot of regional organizations such as the OPEC, the European Union, and the Arab League and so on.

There are several alternative approaches that have been developed in terms of the international organizations, including the liberal and realistic approaches. They study and analyze how the international system works and the role of international organizations positioned on the international arena. Based on how they vision the world, the international organizations serve a particular role in the international relations.

The realistic approach to the international organizations:

J. Mearsheimer believes that institutions only have marginal power, giving way to an arena of power relations between States, making them a reflection of the distribution of power in the international system [3].

A professor G. Schwarzenberger criticized League of Nations as an ineffective instrument towards collaboration peace. He praised mutual bilateral pacts except an organizational body in the realm of peace building. G. Schwarzenberger did not accept the technical fusing arguments of several organizations and in a great denial about their 'low politics' can acquire an achievement on the realm of 'high politics' [6].

According to H. Morgenthau, the state is one and unique authority in international system. International area is a dimension which the fights and conflicts were conducted to survive and guarantee the supersede situation over other states. H. Morgenthau did not give any important role to organizations in preserving peace. He introduced the organizations as moderate entities that can be safety valves and being representative bodies in accordance with economical and technical issues [4].

Finally, K. Waltz states that international organizations and institutions are mere tools of state's policy conjuncture and are rendered as interest preserving places for state affairs. For K. Waltz, the only way for organizations to have awareness in international scene is to supersede state authority in several dimensions [7].

The liberal approach to the international organizations:

According to a professor K. Pease, the possibility of cooperation in international relations, international organizations are quintessential, as they not only allow a physical platform and space for state cooperation, but within the international organizations' charter is often a set of requirements that states and non-state actors have regarding this cooperation in international affairs. International organizations are not formed for calculated interests of one state, but rather, these organizations are created because of their need with regards to international issues [5].

R. Keohane is very optimistic about the relevance of international organizations, in addition, he states that international organizations are capable of facilitating cooperation, and without them the prospects for our species will be very poor indeed. Hence, he values organizations' role in promoting cooperation [2]. J. Hobson states that international organizations are vital to make the world peaceful and cooperative.

Thus, their argument is that international organizations do play significant role in maintaining peace and stability [1].

Consequently, the realistic approach is one of the main paradigms in the theory of international relations. It generally focuses on the concepts of balance of power, sovereign state, national interests and security as they relate to the states in the international system, and only over mentioned concepts are really matter to them. Therefore, for the realists, the international organizations play only an auxiliary role in reaching their objective. In addition, they do not believe that the international organizations are able to stop some powerful countries from aggressive behavior on the international arena as well realists consider them as less effective instrument. For example, let's take a look at major wars in the past and see some failed attempts of international organizations to stop those wars from breaking out. Namely, the League of Nations and the United Nations were unable to stop conflicts or wars.

On the other hand, the liberal approach takes a very different position regarding the international organizations in the international relations. For the liberalists who advocate the possibility of cooperation in the international relations, the international organizations are important and quintessential, as they provide a platform and some space for state interrelation and cooperation between each other in the international affairs.

*Conclusion.* Thus, the international organizations are avenues for diplomacy, interrelation and international peace. They often point to various achievements on human rights, environmental policies, among other issues such as economic cooperation and interdependence to illustrate the positive role of international organizations in the international affairs. Moreover, they allow actors to come together and solve different global issues, as working together, it could be much more accomplished than if each state or actor works individually. Finally, the international organizations help develop economic conditions and share vital information in the word as well allow multinational corporations to bring international societies closer to one another through the international market.

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## **THE FIGURE OF STEPAN BANDERA IN THE MEMOIRS OF THE OUN LEADERS**

*Introduction.* OUN is a political organization of the early XX century, which has evoked permanent scientific interest. Despite the extensive historiography of the topic under consideration, investigating the problem of personal measurements, which are important sources of the personal origin, are still regarded as extremely topical. Analysis of the sources about OUN gives one an opportunity to deepen into the human dimension of history. Especially when we are talking about the outstanding personality of Stepan Bandera.

*The objective* of the paper is to discuss the figure of Stepan Bandera in the memoirs of OUN leaders. The memories of this leader of Ukrainian nationalists were published by V. Oleskiv – the curator of the London Museum of Liberation Struggle of Stepan Bandera. As he points out, Stepan Bandera was short in stature, "but one could feel some kind of power." He produced simple but stylistically sophisticated sentences, as if he had read a particular text in advance. Bandera's speech was very expressive and truly Ukrainian. He spoke without many emotions to be expressed, his ideas were peaceful, logical and optimistic. He was also a very sociable person. V. Alaska wrote about S. Bandera that he was "<... > loved and respected, but also evoke fear. He could be strict and fair <...>." S. Bandera strongly believed Ukraine to sooner or later stand up consistently on the victory way of the struggle for independence [1].

One of the OUN leaders who proclaimed the "Act of Restoration of the Ukrainian State," A. Smith, wrote about S. Bandera: "It was a man whose requests were impossible not to listen to and not to fulfill; any of his requests – he was a great energy. Moreover, he was very humble and decent." [2].

The information about the activities of the Ukrainian nationalists was found in the memoirs of the particular individuals of the OUN movement. In the interview