

specialists can master all the terminology which serves as practical support in the future. High educational establishments have to provide the Ukrainian language practice in the process of studying as well as in extra curricular activities.

#### Список використаної літератури

**1. Державна** національна програма “Освіта. Україна XXI століття”. – К: Райдуга, 1994. – 27 с. Концепція національного виховання // Рідна школа. – 1995. – №6. – С. 1-25. **2. Загальноєвропейські** рекомендації з мовної освіти: вивчення, викладання, оцінювання. – К.: Ленвіт, 2003. – 273 с. **3. Омельчук С.** Формування мовленнєво-комунікативних умінь у процесі вивчення синтаксису: Лінгводидактичні аспекти // Дивослово. – 2006. – №9. – С. 3-8.

#### References

**1. Derzhavna** nacionalna programa “Osvita. Ukrayina XXI stolittya”. – K: Rajduga, 1994. – 27 s. Konceptsiya nacional' nogo vy' hovannya // Ridna shkola. – 1995. – #6. – S. 1-25. **2. Zagalnoyevropejs`ki** rekomendaciyi z movnoyi osvity: vyvchennya, vykladannya, ocinyuvannya. – K.: Lenvit, 2003. – 273 s. **3. Omelchuk S.** Formuvannya movlennyevokomunikatyvnykh umin u procesi vyvchennya syntaksysu: Lingvodydaktychni aspekty // Dy' voslovo. – 2006. – #9. – S. 3-8.

**Naboka O.V.**,  
Candidate of historical sciences,  
Lugans'k Taras Shevchenko National University  
(Starobil's'k)

### TRANSFORMATION OF EAST ASIAN COURSE OF THE USA IN THE 30-S OF XIX CENTURY

**Naboka O.V.**, Transformation of east asian course of the usa in the 30-s of xix century.

Contemporary international relations are characterized by increasing of economic significancy and a global prestige of counties

of the Asia-Pacific Region (ATR). A series of countries of this region're playing more noticeable role not only within the boundaries of East Asian's international order but in global stage generally. Aforesaid are showed a future research needs of the history of international relations in ATR, specially in those periods when strategy of actions was developed in this region of the main members, especially the USA.

The elimination of the monopoly of the British East India Company in 1833 for trade with China brought the USA to changed of the East Asian course. For the long time commercial staff – the USA nationals operated under an aegis of the Company, and demanded from the government a new system of relations with the countries of the region which would protected their rights. Initiators of the new Pacific strategy were officials who represented Washington in the Eastern countries. Among them was a consul is John Shylaber, who has sent to the President two letters in 1834, which described the situation in China and urged the White House to enhance its policy in this region [3, p. 19].

Shylaber, a native of Massachusetts, he served American consul in Batavia from 1825 – 1832. He unsuccessfully tried to obtain an authorization on behalf of the USA official sign an agreement with the Government of Siam in 1826. At request of the State Department he has prepared a draft of an agreement between the USA and Japan in 1831. In 1833 the diplomat initiated a diraction of the USA Navy to Chinese and the Philippine Sea for the purpose of reaction of piracy and organization of conditions for free commerce [3, p. 19].

In this year Shylaber has written several dispatches to Washington, in these documents he called to activate of the policy in the

eastern countries. He also asked to institute him the USA consul in Canton. The motive for writing these letters was that the diplomat predicted that according to conditions where the UK was launched a new foreign policy course regarding to Qing empire. That's why all main events be provided not in Batavia, in Canton.

In his letters to Washington, he said that due to loss of a monopoly on trade with China by East India Company and the deterioration of relations between Britain and the Qing Empire, through the actions of British the Americans may be suffer. «Big changes in consequence of the break up of monopoly of the Company and the new national duties which British took upon oneself no doubt will affect to American interests» [3, p. 21].

First of all he was uneasy about security of the Americans in China. «Inasmuch as the Chinese look upon all foreigners as barbarians – in case if a conflict or offensive warfare will be beginning the Americans will look upon and look upon now how the national of the British Crown», – Shylaber noticed [Cit. 3, p. 27].

But Shylaber was the most worried that London's initiatives may cause to a deterioration of conditions for the commercial activities other nations in Canton. It appears to him, the main danger was that "trade can be terminated for all foreigners in consequence of disputes between British and Chinese." That's why he insisted to create American certain representative in China, it'll give a chance to differentiate the Americans from the British Crown national [3, p. 29].

Within the framework he was recommended of the White house increase powers consuls in relations with the Chinese authorities and in affair of protect rights and property of the

Americans. Also he tried to increase efforts for opening of several ports of the Qing Empire for trade and keep military ships in the region in case an escalation of the situation [3, p. 20].

And Shylaber recommended of the USA government to bring into the Chinese water warships which «should help the American consul to provide for execution of the American law and support of the neutrality in disputes between China and Great Britain» [3, p. 29].

In the diplomat's opinion Navy will be the best condition for the protect of the Americans in condition if the Chinese government didn't take issuance to any diplomatic contacts with Washington. «Soldiers and naval officers are the most suitable for negotiations with the Chinese and other governments that have aggressive intentions in East Asia" [3, p. 32], - he noted.

Too in the Consul's opinion the Navy of the United States is able to extend the US commercial presence in the northern China, where smuggling routes already were there, the smuggling routes supplied of deliveries of opium and other goods. Particularly, among the ports where desirable to consolidate the USA influence were Fuzhou, Nimbo and Shanghai. According to Shylaber's opinion reorientation of the US trade to the north was due to the fact that British will be attempt to monopolize the business in Canton [3, p. 33].

In the end of the letter is prognosis of possibility of capture of one or more islands in the Chinese seas by British of the purpose of "the concentration of all trade there" [3, p. 36].

25 September 1834 Shylaber sent a new letter to the White House, this time addressed to the Secretary of State E. Livingstone

(1764-1836). He also started the letter with concerns about the deterioration of the Americans on the Chinese coast due to elimination of the monopoly of the British East India Company. Particularly, he was of the opinion that the functions of trade's agents "Big John" – supercargo, now will be passed to the British officials that "lead to dramatic turns in China" [3, p. 39].

Next few pages the American consul dedicated to describing Nepira diplomatic mission to China. He was quite aware of these actions, because his sister Caroline Shylaber was married to personal surgeon of the English lord and Consul had access to information, including private [3, p. 39].

In Shylaber's opinion Nepira's mission ended in failure because the Chinese government didn't want to establish regular relationship with Britain. However, the persistence of the English embassy in the summit diplomacy led to an inhibition of trade in Canton and to beginning of unsystematic military operations [3, p. 41].

Among the reasons why Nepira's mission failed Shylaber highlighted that British diplomat violated the rules in relations with China. Particularly, «trying to defend the honor of his mission» he hadn't resort to the officials Kohonhu, but he had resort to Chinese officials which was his the biggest mistake.

In these conditions on the basis of Shylaber's idea, British-Chinese military is the greatest possible by the desire of Great Britain as a protect the rights of their nationals in Canton. Therefore with same perspective, he again recommended Livingston strengthen the American Navy in this region [3, p. 45].

Therefore with the defeat of the Chinese army in case of the war with British (in this

Shylaber no doubt), the fleet would be a guarantee that the USA will be able to secure the same rights for themselves, which is able to knock from Beijing United Kingdom.

Other reason to strengthen of the USA military presence along the Chinese coast was what officials Kohonhu is unable to protect the Americans from «whims policy of the Chinese government».

Shylaber's letter to the President Jackson shows the degree of the Americans concern about changes which happened in relations between Britain (in the wake of earlier policy which followed the USA) and the Qing Empire therefore with the liquidation of the monopoly of East India Company and the failure of Nepira's mission. The American scholar D. Hedalesiya pointed out «In whole Shylaber's letter to President Johnson reflects the mood of crisis which is approaching in relations between China and the West and understanding of necessary of the United States protects and lead commercial interests by political and military means» [3, p. 38].

However, despite the fact that Livingston largely shared Shylaber's views which happened in East Asia, he bared of the consul from the further process of making key decisions.

With that, the main thesis which formed in Shylaber's letters was beginning to put into practice very soon. First of all, this applied to strengthening of the USA Navy presence in East Asia. In the defence of the Americans' rights was established permanent East India fleet in 1835, which carried out raids in the Indian Ocean.

It was also established Pacific squadron of five warships led by the frigate "The Brendivayn" [1].

The USA government headed for the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Asian countries, demanding for themselves the same privileges and rights which the east holders endowed the Great Britain. London concluded the first interstate agreement with Siam (Thailand) and discovered Bangkok for their trade in 1826. Futhermost attempts of the USA establish interstate contacts with the countries of East and the Southeast Asia have been linked with the name of a prominent diplomat E. Roberts (1784-1836).

The first official agreement, which the US has signed with the countries of Southeast Asia was the agreement about opening of the trade relations with Thailand (Siam). Concerned that the British will be monopolized the trade with this country, the Americans rushed to sign a contract with Thailand (Siam).

In 1833 E. Roberts the USA Ambassador came to Bangkok, who was elected chief envoy of Washington in Asia instead Shylaber. The future diplomat came from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, but the most part of his life he spent in travels in Asia and Africa. He visited in 1827 Zanzibar and in 1831 different parts of India when he was doing his business. In 1832 he was appointed as a special agent of the USA government for the agreements with the East countries. That's when he again was in Zanzibar and Muscat, Kochinchyni (Vietnam), and finally, in Siam, where he reached the first significant diplomatic success [4, p. 260].

He on behalf of Jackson's administration has signed the first American official agreement with Pacific country, bringing the East policy of the state to new level 20 March 1833. In the following points of this agreement became the standard for conclusion of such

agreements with other countries of East and Southeast Asia.

The Siamese-American treaty was consisted of 10 points, which most of governed the status and trade Americans in Thailand.

The first article of the agreement proclaimed "everlasting peace" between the United States and the Siam Kingdom.

The second point covered the right for Americans free access to all ports of Siam and unhindered access of goods and deliveries which supplied for the trade here. The next point established of certain customs duties from the American goods by the Royal Government.

In the fifth point declared that «if the United States ship will be fall shipwreck in any possessions of the king, the people who will able to bail to safety should be cordially take up by the king, until they find an opportunity to return to their country».

Additionally, the Government of Siam undertook if will be conclude international agreements with other states to distribute same rights of this agreement apply to the United States.

The Americans also received the right to rent housing and warehouses for goods in Thailand and could count of protection from local pirates. For the protection of the Americans was assigned a consul in this country.

After that agreement with Siamese government was signed Roberts was going to the Pacific Ocean further with the goal of the deep intelligence capacity a strengthening position of the United States in the region. Among other things, in this time he was able

to concluded an official treaty with Muscat is a principality in Indonesia [1].

Next goal was Japan, which he also tried to open for the foreign trade. The American envoy intended to go to Nagasaki (single port, which allowed for foreign vessels) and even sent a request to Washington, which requested consent for these actions. But the White House apparently was not exactly mad about this initiative of the diplomat. Livingston Secretary of State replied to Roberts that «it is in the planning stage the carrying a certain mission to Japan, but if you see fit, you can try to present credentials to the emperor and to propose the opening of trade» [7, p. 278].

However, in this case, Livingston didn't recommend to go to Japan in the American ship, which carried out Roberts's mission and will rent a ship with the flag of another state. It was necessary because the boat the United States Navy in period of entering to the Japanese port can be disarmed this the Secretary of State felt "humiliated" [6, p. 279].

And also he advised Roberts does not make excessive efforts for the realization of this goal, if he hasn't "reasonable prospects for eventual success," and doesn't handle this problem until he aren't realized the plans [7, p. 279].

Probable that Roberts listened his supervisor and refused from the mission to Japan and returned to China. He died in Chinese city Macau in 1836.

Consequently in the early 30's XIX century the USA provided "shakalyachyu" policy in the East Asia, which was based on the system which was formed by Britain in the region and suffered a major setback. The elimination of the monopoly of the East India Company for the trade with China in 1833 and infringed

a current system of interaction between the Western traders and Chinese authorities which existed before and which involved merchants from the USA. In these conditions the White House headed for the establishment of official relations with the East and achieved the first success in relations with Siam in 1833.

#### References

1. Аварин В. Я. Борьба за Тихий океан. [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: <http://flot.com/publications/books/shelf/avarin/>
2. Халфин Н. А. Начало американской экспансии в странах Средиземноморья и Индийского океана [Электронный ресурс] / Режим доступа: [http://militera.lib.ru/research/halfin\\_na3/index.html](http://militera.lib.ru/research/halfin_na3/index.html)
3. Gedalecia D. Letters from the Middle Kingdom. The Origins of America's China Policy / D. Gedalecia. – N-Y. : Prologue magazine. – 2002. – № 4. – P. 65 – 74.
4. Roberts P. Bridging the Sino-American Divide American Studies with Chinese Characteristics / P. Roberts. : Cambridge scholars publishing, 2007. – 560 c.
5. The Chinese repository. Vol. III. 1834 – 1835. – Canton : Printed for the proprietors, 1835. – 605 p.
6. Treaties between the United States of America and China, Japan, Lewchew and Siam. – Hong Kong, 1862. – 205 p.
7. United States Department of State Executive documents printed by order of the House of Representatives, 1851 – 1852. – W. : Gov. printing office, 1852. – 706 p.

**Pisarevskaya O. V.**, postgraduate student  
The Department of Ukrainian and world literature,  
Kharkiv national pedagogical University. by G. S.  
Skovoroda  
+38 066 212 51 95  
[pisarevskaya\\_ks@mail.ru](mailto:pisarevskaya_ks@mail.ru)

#### COMIC IN THE POETRY OF ANATOLY PERERVA

#### КОМІЧНЕ В ПОЕЗІЇ АНАТОЛІЯ ПЕРЕРВИ

**Pisarevskaya O. V. Comic in the poetry of Anatoly Pererva**

The article investigates comic poetry of the famous Ukrainian poet Anatoly Pererva.