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THE SOVIET-JAPANESE DECLARATION OF 1956 AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

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Keywords: territorial problem, San Francisco Peace Treaty, Southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, Habomai and Shikotan Islands, Joint Soviet-Japanese Declaration of 1956.

The Joint Declaration of the USSR and Japan of October 19, 1956 is a document providing for the voluntary transfer of two islands (Habomai and Shikotan) by the Soviet Union to Japan after the conclusion of a peace treaty. On the Soviet side, the Joint Declaration was signed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N. A. Bulganin and Minister of Foreign Affairs D. P. Shepilov, on the Japanese side – Prime Minister Hatoyama Ichiro, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Kono Ichiro and MP Matsumoto Shunichi.

The purpose of the work is to examine the main provisions of the 1956 Joint Declaration of the USSR and Japan and to identify its significance.

Material and methods. The study was carried out on the basis of the texts of the San Francisco Peace Treaty and the Joint Declaration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, signed on October 19, 1956 in the city of Moscow [6]. Particular attention was paid to the work "History of International Relations in the Far East" by M. S. Kapitsa [1]. When writing the work, such general scientific methods as description, analysis, synthesis, as well as the historical and systemic method of research were used.

Findings and their discussion. The policy of the Soviet Union towards post-war Japan was determined by the defeat of its armed forces and territorial acquisitions in

accordance with the Yalta agreements of the Allied Powers. Resigned to defeat in the Pacific War, Japan viewed the war with the USSR as an "unfair action" against a state whose defeat had already been predetermined. Therefore, the task was not to recognize the results of the "unfair war" regarding the loss of territories [3, p. 63–94]. Japan sought to return the Kuril Islands and part of Sakhalin. According to the peace treaty between Japan and the Allies, signed in 1951 in San Francisco, Tokyo renounced all rights and claims to South Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands. It was at that time that the United States intervened in relations between the two countries.

In the context of the emerging bipolar order and the outbreak of the Cold War, the Southern Kuril Islands gradually began to gain importance for the Japanese government. This interest from its most promising ally in the Asia-Pacific region was actively encouraged by the United States. The 1951 San Francisco International Conference was the first diplomatic manifestation of Tokyo's formalizing territorial claims to the Southern Kuriles.

During the pressure of the United States and its allies at this conference, the Soviet delegation was isolated, which deprived the USSR of the opportunity to amend the text of the peace treaty and take part in its signing. Despite the fact that the treaty fixed Japan's refusal of all rights, legal grounds and claims to the Kuril Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin, it remained unclear under the sovereignty of which state they passed [2, p. 292–332].

At the same time, at the initiative of Japan and with the support of the United States, the concept of "northern territories" appeared in diplomatic circulation, which designated a special object that was not part of the Kuril Islands, and which first included Shikotan and Habomai, and later (since 1955) Iturup and Kunashir.

The question of the "northern territories" in Japan was raised earlier, only at the local level. In 1951, he became the subject of a parliamentary resolution and entered the national political agenda [4, p. 95–100].

After the end of the American occupation, the Japanese cabinet offered the USSR negotiations on the normalization of bilateral relations. The government of I. Hatoyama raised the issue of transferring the Habomai and Shikotan Islands to Japan, which were considered as a continuation of the island of Hokkaido. However, at the meetings of the parties launched in July 1955 under the influence of the United States and the domestic political struggle, the Japanese position repeatedly changed. Now the Japanese delegation insisted on the return of the islands of Iturup, Kunashir, Shikotan and Habomai. A question was also raised, which was proposed to be clarified through new negotiations between the allied powers, including the USSR and Japan, about the ownership of the rest of the Kuril Islands and southern Sakhalin. The Soviet side agreed in the form of the transfer of Shikotan and Habomai to Japan, securing the new Soviet-Japanese borders with a peace treaty [1, p. 236–240].

The proposal caused hesitation among the Japanese authorities. The United States demanded that Japan not give up claims to all the Kuril Islands. Otherwise, the United States threatened to leave the Ryukyu Islands under its sovereignty. Under such pressure, the Japanese government was forced to reject the Soviet proposal. As a result, Soviet-Japanese relations were partially normalized, without concluding a peace treaty, in the form of the Joint Declaration of October 19, 1956. The document proclaimed the consent of the parties to continue negotiations on a peace treaty [2, p. 318–321]. Article

9 of this document also stated that the USSR "agrees to the transfer to Japan of the Habomai and Shikotan Islands, however, that the actual transfer of these islands to Japan will be made after the conclusion of a peace treaty" [6].

The joint declaration provided for the end of the state of war and the restoration of diplomatic relations. The USSR also refused all reparations and claims against Japan and pledged to release and repatriate all its convicted citizens to Japan. In addition, the USSR pledged to support Japan's request to join the UN.

The Soviet-Japanese Declaration proclaimed the following: the war between the two powers ceases, further relations between the USSR and Japan should be based on friendship and mutual understanding; diplomatic relations are immediately restored in full; both countries in their foreign policy will be guided by documents issued by the UN; The USSR will make every effort to help Japan become a member of the UN; all Japanese prisoners of war and war in the USSR will be repatriated; The USSR refuses reparations; both countries will soon conclude all the necessary treaties on economic relations; the previously concluded agreements on fishing and assistance to persons in distress at sea come into force; after the conclusion of peace, the islands of Habomai and Shikotan will be returned to Japan [7, p. 257–260]. Regarding Article 9 of the Declaration of the USSR, she put forward an additional condition for its implementation - the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Japanese territory.

However, the latter condition was not met due to the intervention of Washington, which insisted that Japan should not give up claims to the rest of the rejected territories. In this situation, the USSR preferred to abandon the previous agreements [5].

On November 27, 1956, the House of Representatives of the Japanese parliament ratified the declaration, on December 5, the House of Advisers of Parliament did the same. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ratified the declaration on December 8, 1956. The exchange of instruments of ratification was made in Tokyo on December 12, 1956.

Conclusion. The main provisions of the 1956 Joint Declaration of the USSR and Japan were the following:

- the state of war between the USSR and Japan ceased;
- diplomatic and consular relations were – restored;
- the Soviet Union released and repatriated all Japanese citizens convicted in the USSR;
- the Soviet Union renounced all reparation claims against Japan;
- The Soviet Union – supported Japan's request for admission to the United Nations.

Despite the fact that the peace treaty between the USSR and Japan could not be signed, according to the content of the 1956 Joint Declaration, it settled all those issues that are resolved by the peace treaty. The document contributed to the active development of Soviet-Japanese relations.

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THE MAIN MILESTONES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE LATE XVIII – EARLY XX CENTURIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE VILLAGE OF PAVLOVO, OF MOSCOW PROVINCE)

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Keywords: modernization, textile industry, revolution, industrialists, manufactory.

Because of a number of different factors the path of the native agrarian economy to create its own industrial sector was long and thorny. This path began from the status of a catching up country in Europe to one of the most powerful economies in the world. However, the origins of such modernization are hidden in the art of individual settlements. There are folk crafts, which were originally small handicraft manufacturing, turning into real factories. A demonstrative example of this is Pavlovsky Posad shawls, known all over the world today. So how did small manufacturing production manage to turn into a world-famous brand? The purpose of this research is to identify the factors that contributed to the growth of industry in the village of Pavlovo, Bogorodsky district, Moscow province. The research is relevant, since in the modern world, the experience of effective measures that have allowed native industry to embark on the path of effective development can show how to build a state policy regarding production in general and support for local enterprises.

Material and methods. The development of industry has become possible, first of all, through active measures of support from the state. On March 17, 1775, a manifesto on freedom of entrepreneurship was published by Empress Catherine II, which not only abolished a number of taxes, but also allowed absolutely all social categories to start "all kinds of mills and handicrafts" without having to register them with the Collegium of Manufacturing. Together with the decree of May 6, 1784 on the encouragement of local light industry, these measures created favourable conditions for the appearance on the territory of the village of Pavlovo in 1795 the peasant handkerchief enterprise of Ivan Dmitrievich Labzin. The "factory", at that time, was an attic, which used manual labour (about 10 people).

The foreign policy factor is worth mentioning The Treaties of Tilsit was concluded between Alexander I and Napoleon in 1807 and cut Russia's ties with English. This