

political socialization goes through the agents of the socialization and these agents can be presented as: family, kindergarten, school and other educational and social institutions, broadly speaking in places where people can interchange their opinions. In this way American scientists have even considered the political socialization in formal mass education systems as the way of making citizens of the world [5].

Process of Westernization can be explained through the features of the Western culture which undisputable creates the variability of the citizen rights and freedoms that well-known and appreciated among experts of political science and law.

International political processes have influence on our life and this influence grows higher and higher and reasons for this grows are following: development of the informational technologies, growth of international cooperation (political and economic cooperation which implies certain requirements to subjects of the global and political life. Since the last few centuries this interdependence has been distributing and now we are noticing influence of the American and European political decisions into the people's lives throughout the world.

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LEFT-WING TERRORISM: IS COMEBACK POSSIBLE?

Russian and Ukrainian political scientists demonstrate little interest for the problem of present-day left-wing extremism. Except for the 2009 monograph by Iliya Morozov [1] and even earlier studies by Aleksandr Tarasov [2] and Boris Kagarlitsky [3], there hardly could be mentioned any other substantial research in this field. American and European authors' interest is just a little higher [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]. Moreover, in case of some of these Western authors (and in Tarasov's case as well) we deal not with academically neutral figures but rather with sympathizers of extremist movements of one kind or another; not to mention that not all of them are professional political scientists.

Whenever extremism is under analysis, high in research agenda, either in the West or in the post-Soviet states, are various manifestations of xenophobia and/or religious extremism (Islamic more often than not). In regard to the latter one can speak of a certain «fashion», at least since September 2001, of giving top priority to a phenomenon of Islamic extremism that has become a veritable *cause célèbre*. (Not-so-orthodox but telling evidence of this «fashionable trend» is what is proposed by Amazon Internet book-selling giant when «extremism» or «terrorism» search requests are entered).

Meanwhile, it could appear that it was somewhat premature to write off left-wing extremism (for many today being no more than a half-forgotten offspring of deceased Left projects). The possibility could not be ruled out completely of all us becoming witnesses of the new upsurge of left-wing sentiments – the third of such upsurges including extreme left movements at the turn of nineteenth to twentieth century and left-wing extremism in the second half of the twentieth century. No possible scenarios are prepared here. It is merely short- or middle-range extrapolation of some past trends in left extremism dynamics.

Special attention needs to be paid to the process, experienced by several Western nations in the 1960-70s, of transformation of stormy, but mainly bloodless anti-systemic protests into underground armed struggle against the «System». Analyzing such subversive processes on Italian soil, Donatella della Porta points out that transition of elements of the Italian Left to terrorist violence took place on the waning phase of a protest wave of the 1960s [9, p. 111]. To put it in other words, this transition occurred when a considerable number of left activists abandoned hope of reforming the system and opted for violent means instead. And that is how *Red Brigades* came into being to hold Italian society at the gun-point for the good part of the 1970s (former minister Aldo Moro being their most well-know victim.) Analogous were processes of radicalized «chip-offs» of the West German and North American left movements leading to emergence of *Red Army Faction*, *Movement 2 June*, *Weather Cells* and *Weather Underground*.

Today we have certain grounds to be worried about the possibility of similar transitions in the case of new protest – anti- or alter-globalist – movements. First

coming to the fore in 1999 during the «battle of Seattle», anti-globalists periodically remind of themselves by staging protests of various scale and degree of violence. Possible deepening of global economic crisis multiplied by sociocultural pressures of globalization and disillusionment with previously employed, even rather radical, forms of protest could help to shift the focus from street protests and comparatively chaotic, spontaneous violent acts (which itself constitute not a small problem) to orchestrated subversive actions, even notorious «urban guerrilla» widely discussed in the radical left circles in the second half of the last century.

subversive actions, over the second half of the last century. More so because would-be organizers of extremist actions could turn for inspiration not only to «legendary» figures of the past but also to much more recent examples. It could be argued just to what extent extremist mood currently permeates left-wing mass protest movements. But it is beyond any doubt that various groups (or, rather, loose leaderless resistance networks) of highly aggressive defenders of the environment or the animals (ecoterrorists such as *the Earth Liberation Front* or *the Animal Liberation Front*) represent the case of outspoken leftist extremism aimed at «big business» and «consumer society» in general held guilty for destruction of the environment. Being more modest in its programmatic scope than «all-out class war» terrorism of *Red Brigades* or *Red Army Faction*, this single-issue eco-terrorism obviously surpasses its predecessor in the scope of material damage it causes (tens of millions on some occasions [10]). As for very much touted (by perpetrators themselves) bloodless character of the eco-terrorists' actions, it should be reminded that the *Red Army Faction* terror campaign that has spanned almost thirty years and has taken lives of more than thirty people had started with bloodlessly setting ablaze two department stores in Frankfurt.

And finally, today, as in the 1960-70s, there exist hot spots of real, «classist» guerrilla in the «global South» (*Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia*, *Maoist* *Zapatista Army of National Liberation*). Insurgencies in the «South» could provide extremists in the «North» with one more example of anti-capitalist struggle (just in guerrilla wars in Cuba and Vietnam inspired West European and North American «left wing terrorists half a century ago»). There is even more to it. By means of communications channels created by the global informational revolution guerrilla in the «South» could become an integral part of future anti-systemic subversive actions in the «North» on a real time basis influencing «hearts and minds» in Seattle or Paris. Such a possibility exists has been proved by the influence gained far beyond Mexican borders by Subcomandante Marcos, one of the leaders of Zapatista insurgency (see above). Hence, again, noted that the last rites administered to the

In conclusion it should be once again noted that left-wing extremism might turn out to be a little premature – either in well-known or new preconditions for its turbulent awakening – in the period of complex and issue terrorism) forms. The world is going through the period of complex and issue terrorism), and looking back at the previous convulsions of left-wing extremism, and how precisely they coincided with critical historical moments such as the face now. Under given circumstances left-wing extremism's comeback might be pretty soon. Ignoring the possibility that it could happen is neither well-grounded nor prudent.

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НЕОФУНКЦІОНАЛІЗМ ТА ЄВРОПА: ПРОБЛЕМ СУЧАСНИХ ІНТЕГРАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ

Європейський Союз займає особливе місце у системі сучасних міжнародних відносин завдяки унікальності полягає в тому, що народи й держави, які входять до його складу, мають найбільш найефективніші шляхи та механізми гармонійного співіснування національних і міждержавних інтересів у всіх сферах суспільного життя. Унікальним геополітичному простору. Європейський Союз є втіленням ідеї європейської інтеграції, яка стала універсальним засобом подолання національних суперечок, глобальних та регіональних проблем. Сьогодні розвиток комплексну систему відносин між державами Європи європейських народів, який, з одного боку були притаманні та регіонів взаємобумі, а з іншого – міжусобні та коаліційні війни.