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INTERNATIONALE BEZIEHUNGEN

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MAINTAINING OF THE STRATEGIC BALANCE AND OVERCOMING OF THE GLOBAL DISSONANCE IN RELATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF WORLD ORDER TRANSFORMATIONS

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The radical expansion of NATO (in particular, the inclusion of former members of the Warsaw Pact Organization and even the republics of the USSR, approaching the very borders of Russia) has become a significant step in breaking the strategic balance that characterized the post-war world order. The balance of power reflected in the world order, which was established as a result of World War II, has now been destroyed. But its restoration is being carried out in the realities of the post-global inter-paradigm transition, which additionally requires a qualitatively new modernization. Who will be able to take the place and play the role of a balancer-dispatcher in the emerging strategic triangle “the Big West – the Big Eurasia – the Big East”? Meanwhile, each of the vertices in the strategic triangle is complex, heterogeneous and contradictory, with its own set of vulnerabilities and advantages (actual and fundamental, active and potential). That is, not only in power, but also in structure, these are the relations “the West – the Eurasia – the East” with a divergence of orientations of the countries of the Global South [1-7].

Both post-globality as a set of new conditions and post-globalism as its understanding and the development of adequate strategies, tactics and operations characterize quite fully the features of the new era of international relations, which overturns attempts (in particular, on the part of totalitarian plutocracies) of hegemonic dictate and interference in the internal affairs of other countries (including, due to the instrumentality of the so-called “colour revolutions”). The “pole of the world” that are regaining their original power and significance do not at all require the rejection of the commandments of the fathers and the

peculiarities of their national traditions, they assume forms and models of democracy and equality that are organic for countries: before legal norms and social, in access to basic public goods and conditions for development – in internal and external life, they reject the usual methods of “gunboat politics” with bloody aggression and total lies. At the same time, the Global South includes the most ancient cultural-civilizational worlds of humanity, on the long historical path of which a significant part of misfortunes is associated with unfair play (and even open aggression). So it has become quite natural for the Global South to have a deep mistrust of countries marked with the Cain's mark of exploiters, colonizers, pirates and slave traders. Attempts to sow chaos controlled by them have naturally led to the launch of a systemic chaos in the state of countries (including the initiators themselves), additionally testing them for stability.

Imperialism as financial capitalism (and, above all, the military-industrial complex) is not only vitally interested in expansion, but also provokes its military-political forms, increasingly giving preference to models of taking control without responsibility. The potential for sustainability and development in participation in integration processes of the post-global level and quality is largely ensured by the diversity of life models and the combination of mastering the newest ways of life with the cultivation of innovative forms of basic value-sense complexes. As is known, the strategic balance of the post-war world order was built as a confrontation between two camps. Self-disarmament and “perestroika” of the USSR made the United States a global hegemon for a short period. The West didn't support the movement of the Soviet Union towards a state of world without division into “us” and “them”, into satellites and enemies. The United States, in pursuit of achieving egocentric goals, missed a historical chance to do at least something good for the ecumene, not supporting the universal impulse of the USSR and turning it to escalating aggressions. Not only were individual powers destroyed (for example, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), states liquidated (the German Democratic Republic), but also invasions were carried out into the strongholds of regions (for example, the Islamic world). This, naturally, is caused a backlash of both refugees and terrorism. An analysis of historical facts convinces us that the NATO bloc and Western intelligence agencies, after the self-dissolution of the Warsaw Pact Organization, by unleashing wars, carrying out coups and realizing of other forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, have finally confirmed their image of structures for ensuring narrowly selfish interests in defiance of the security of all mankind. The reluctance to use concentrated power in larger-scale projects rather than selfish goals has been convincingly demonstrated. Meanwhile, mankind can no longer tolerate the situation that has arisen; it is faced with complex historical challenges. Not only is

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there an understanding of the illegitimacy of the West's behaviour, but also a growing sense of indignation, rejection and disgust towards it. It is natural that the increasingly decisive and unanimous condemnation of the actions of the West, its enclaves, satellites, "subsidiary branches" and collaborationist regimes by the entire world community is becoming a serious factor in international relations [8-17].

One of the constant, inevitable manifestations of imperialism is imperialist wars, in which the complex alienation of man is crowned by the mass alienation of life itself. The destructive power of nuclear weapons does not stop the military-industrial complex and its representatives in power. Will the favourites of the past years and their "eternally yesterday" regimes of collaborators from various satellite countries be able to turn their departure from the historical foreground into a catastrophe with a nuclear Armageddon (as once happened for peaceful Hiroshima, Nagasaki, "uranium" strikes on Belgrade) for the entire ecumene? Will the people allow them to implement this scenario? Will civilization pass this exam? Will people calmly hide in current concerns and everyday troubles of everyday routine? Will the cultural and civilizational worlds, their abilities to ensure security and development be preserved? As is known, chaos and crisis expand the corridor of possibilities, which narrows when a renewed order is being developed. The ongoing pathologization, distortion and departure from the global historical stage of the West as a subject, and liberalism as an ideology, is accompanied not only by the militaristic hysteria of the favourites of the past, but also by a natural strategic link with the twilight consciousness of yesterday's eternal misanthropes. Understanding the logic of history inevitably leads to the realization of the need for radical transformations. But their content, tasks, and, therefore, the chosen tools, immediate and further consequences differ in a noticeable range. But the perversions of the phenomenon, the artificiality of the form in them are by no means a guarantee against their cultivation and spread. Many social organisms lack sufficient immune forces to reject, localize and suppress them. Especially – it is in the presence of interested actors and targeted negative selection.

The outdated model of a unipolar world simply has no future; it has proven its harm to the ecumene. Attempts to secure privileges at the expense of the entire world are irresponsible exploitation akin to slavery. A new geostrategic reality is being formed around the processes of both a departure from the position of a global hegemon and the spread of recognition of the legitimacy of the diverse interests of cultural-civilizational worlds / macro-regions. The impossibility of responsible adoption and realization of successful decisions for the leadership groups of the former hegemons is aggravated by the rejection of system-forming ideologies (for example, the departure from the cliché of a "country of equal opportunities" in connection with the provision of advantages to representatives of

aggressive minorities and heirs to fortunes despite professionalism and talent), degradation, narrow-mindedness, corruption and split in the worldview of their elites (leading to inconsistency, inertia and delayed thinking), the development of religious-ideological, political-economic and technical-technological diversity, the strengthening of alternative unions of sovereign countries, etc. The revolutionary situation diffuses. New configurations and boundaries of the world order through the growth of cataclysms characterize the cores of the post-global environment and post-globalism strategies. The forces of reaction are fragmented and disunited. As a single whole they no longer exist, because if in the aggregate they are incapable of reaching an agreement, but their part is quite capable of reaching agreements to fulfil their specific interests. Naturally, the dissonance between the strategic plan and the excesses of the practice of embodiment (including in the dark and under a false flag) in the unfamiliar post-global environment is growing. But the immediate tactical and operational necessity should not be confused with a long-range strategy. The concentration of contradictions and their emergence on the surface of relations is reduced to a transitional period of the focused transformations. The development of the historical process is manifested, in the change of leaders and outcasts, exponents of world logic and reservations of the archaic ecumene. Powerful transformations have covered both the social foundations of cultural-civilizational worlds and the world order, both reproductive structures and lifestyle.

World historical experience convincingly shows the range of dangers of a transitional moment of development, especially enriched by the presence of weapons of mass destruction [18-23]. Thus, it is well known that the desire for expansion is the foundation of conflicts. The aggravation of the situation in the post-Soviet space is a precise and predictable ("piling up the house with brushwood") blow not only to the immediate participants of the conflicts or to the competitiveness of Europe, but also to the entire world political and economic system. In many ways, the course of events has become a link in the confrontation between the favourites of the past and the growing economies / the revival of "centres of power". During a transition of a paradigmatic scale, contradictions in each person, between social groups and cultural communities, between popular elites and power groups are exacerbated; accordingly, the splits within and between countries deepen. It is necessary to clarify the tree of goals and means. It is necessary to modernize structures. We must not allow the transition to become a catastrophe, when the power acquired by humanity turns against itself and the environment. Meanwhile, foam usually appears on the crest of the waves of history, and various garbage is carried out onto the historical arena. The giants are in the depths, and on the surface they flicker and the public see non-whales, all sorts of "changeable trifles of history". The luminaries (including geostrategic ones) do not

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move often; and the sophisticated interlacing of the moves of the “easy” pieces clears the way for the sweeping actions of the queen. Regularly turning “in the wrong direction” is a characteristic feature of the selfish muddle-head at the helm of power. The transformation of the country into a geostrategic satellite, an enclave of factories and reservations, threatens the loss of historical subjectivity, the use of potential for alien purposes [24-39].

Thus, the spreading metastases of military bases, aggressive efforts of military aviation and naval forces are a direct and overt threat to humanity. Continuing the course of destabilization of key countries and regions includes not only information weapons or a set of special operations, but also armed invasions, including bombings (also with the indiscriminate use of weapons of mass destruction) of the civilian population of cities. Comprehensive support for “their sons of bitches” against the will of the people characterizes the external and the internal course of the favourites of the past, who actively use mechanisms of both direct repression and various manipulations. The withdrawal of the Warsaw Pact Organization from the historical arena, the annexation of the German Democratic Republic, the undermining of the Soviet Union and the dismemberment of Yugoslavia undermined the global balance. The expansion of the NATO bloc contrary to international agreements and the location of military bases on the borders of Russia became an obvious challenge to global stability. The hegemony of the United States did not bring a better future for the ecumene. The implementation of the approach: either a servant or an enemy led to a series of adventures. Further attempts at coups d'état and the overthrow of independent governments, the destruction of leaders, attacks on the most important global balancers in particular, on the Islamic world (Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Syria and others), the invasion of Afghanistan and Yemen have finally undermined the possibility of peaceful maintenance of world order. At the same time, the processes of fundamental disappointment in the Western social way of life and the overcoming of the (monetary-currency, military-political, trade and so on) hegemony of the United States have strengthened the hope for the search for alternative models of development and security of cultural-civilizational worlds.

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