

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
ГЕОПОЛИТИКА
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ФОРУМ
«КРУГЛЫЙ СТОЛ»
ПУБЛИКАЦИИ
ЗАМЕТКИ НА ПОЛЯХ КНИГИ**

3(37)

**PRESSING TOPICS
GEOPOLITICS
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
INTERNATIONAL FORUM
«ROUND TABLE»
PUBLICATIONS
NOTES ON A BOOK'S MARGINS**

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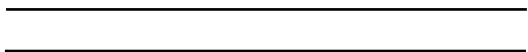
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Шамиль АБДУРАШИТОВ

ОБ ЭНЕРГОРЕСУРСАХ И ЭНЕРГОСБЕРЕЖЕНИИ

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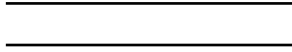
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Тиберио ГРАЦИАНИ (Италия)

**ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КРИЗИС ЗАПАДНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ.
ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД¹**

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(*Henry Kissinger, L'arte della diplomazia, Sperling & Kupfer Editori, Milano 2006, pp. 634–635*).

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« XXI » (*Jacques Sapir, Le nouveau XXI siècle, Paris, 2008, pp. 63–64*): «

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Владимир ДЕРГАЧЕВ (Украина)

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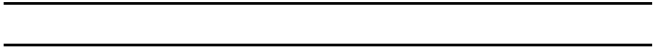
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Санобар ШЕРМАТОВА

**МОСКВА И ТАШКЕНТ:
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Клаус ВИТТМАНН (Германия)

ОТНОШЕНИЯ РОССИИ С НАТО И ЗАПАДОМ: НЕОБХОДИМ КОНСТРУКТИВНЫЙ ПОДХОД

В последние десятилетия отношения России с НАТО и Западом характеризуются сложностью и неоднозначностью. В то время как с одной стороны, Россия стремится к интеграции в мировую систему, с другой стороны, она сталкивается с растущим давлением со стороны западных стран, стремящихся к расширению своего влияния и сферы интересов.

Одним из ключевых элементов этой проблемы является расширение НАТО на восток. Россия рассматривает это как угрозу своей безопасности и суверенитету. В то время как западные страны считают это необходимым для поддержания стабильности в Европе.

Важным аспектом является также ситуация в Грузии и Украине. Россия настаивает на уважении территориальной целостности этих стран, в то время как западные страны поддерживают их стремление к независимости.

В то время как Россия стремится к диалогу и сотрудничеству с Западом, она также не исключает возможности применения силы в случае необходимости. Это создает атмосферу недоверия и напряженности.

Для улучшения отношений России с НАТО и Западом необходим конструктивный подход. Это означает необходимость взаимного уважения интересов, диалога и сотрудничества на основе принципов справедливости и равноправия.

Важным шагом в этом направлении может стать создание новых механизмов диалога и сотрудничества между Россией и западными странами. Это поможет снизить напряженность и способствовать достижению взаимовыгодных решений.

В то время как Россия стремится к интеграции в мировую систему, она также должна учитывать интересы и потребности своих граждан. Это включает в себя укрепление демократии, улучшение экономической ситуации и повышение уровня жизни населения.

В заключение, отношения России с НАТО и Западом являются сложной задачей, требующей конструктивного подхода и взаимного уважения интересов. Только так можно достичь стабильности и сотрудничества в Европе и мире.

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Вопросы, связанные с отношениями России с НАТО и Западом, являются актуальными и сложными. В последние десятилетия ситуация в мире стремительно меняется, что требует от нас конструктивного подхода к решению возникающих проблем.

В 1990-е годы произошли значительные изменения в международной обстановке. В 1991 году завершился Холодная война, что привело к перестройке международных отношений. Однако эти изменения не привели к созданию стабильного и справедливого мирового порядка.

Сегодня мы сталкиваемся с новыми вызовами, такими как глобальный терроризм, киберугрозы, изменение климата и экономическая нестабильность. Эти проблемы требуют совместных усилий всех стран, включая Россию и страны НАТО.

Конструктивный подход предполагает диалог, сотрудничество и взаимное уважение интересов. Мы должны избегать конфронтации и стремиться к поиску взаимовыгодных решений. Только так мы сможем обеспечить стабильность и безопасность в мире.

В заключение хочется отметить, что отношения России с НАТО и Западом должны развиваться в духе конструктивности и взаимного уважения. Мы готовы к диалогу и сотрудничеству с любыми странами, которые разделяют наши ценности и стремления к миру и справедливости.

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Шамиль СУЛТАНОВ

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В настоящее время в мире наблюдается тенденция к усилению напряженности в отношениях между государствами, что обусловлено рядом факторов, в том числе экономическим кризисом, вызванным финансовым кризисом в США, и ростом террористической угрозы. В ближневосточном регионе ситуация обострилась в результате конфликта между Израилем и палестинцами, а также в связи с деятельностью радикальных исламских группировок, таких как «Хамас» и «Исламский джихад». Эти организации стремятся к созданию исламского государства на территории Палестины, что вызывает озабоченность со стороны международного сообщества.

В последние годы в регионе наблюдается рост напряженности, что обусловлено рядом факторов, в том числе экономическим кризисом, вызванным финансовым кризисом в США, и ростом террористической угрозы. В ближневосточном регионе ситуация обострилась в результате конфликта между Израилем и палестинцами, а также в связи с деятельностью радикальных исламских группировок, таких как «Хамас» и «Исламский джихад». Эти организации стремятся к созданию исламского государства на территории Палестины, что вызывает озабоченность со стороны международного сообщества.

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Эльдар КАСАЕВ

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Елена ОСТРОВСКАЯ

**СОСТОИТСЯ ЛИ РОССИЙСКИЙ БЕНЕФИС
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ФОНД Ф.ЭБЕРТА
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СООРГАНИЗАТОРЫ — ЖУРНАЛЫ «МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА
И ОБЩЕСТВО» (ГЕРМАНИЯ) И «ВЕСТНИК АНАЛИТИКИ» (РОССИЯ)

**«НОВЫЙ ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ МИРОПОРЯДОК:
ИНИЦИАТИВЫ И СТРАТЕГИИ ИХ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ»
(15–16 июня 2009 г.)**

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— — . *Тема: «Новый европейский миропорядок: инициативы и стратегии их реализации».*

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. *Тема: «Европа и Россия во времена перелома системы межгосударственных отношений: требования к будущей общеевропейской архитектуре безопасности и ее перспективы».*

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Содержание

1. Введение

2. История Берлинского международного форума

3. Участники форума

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5. Результаты форума

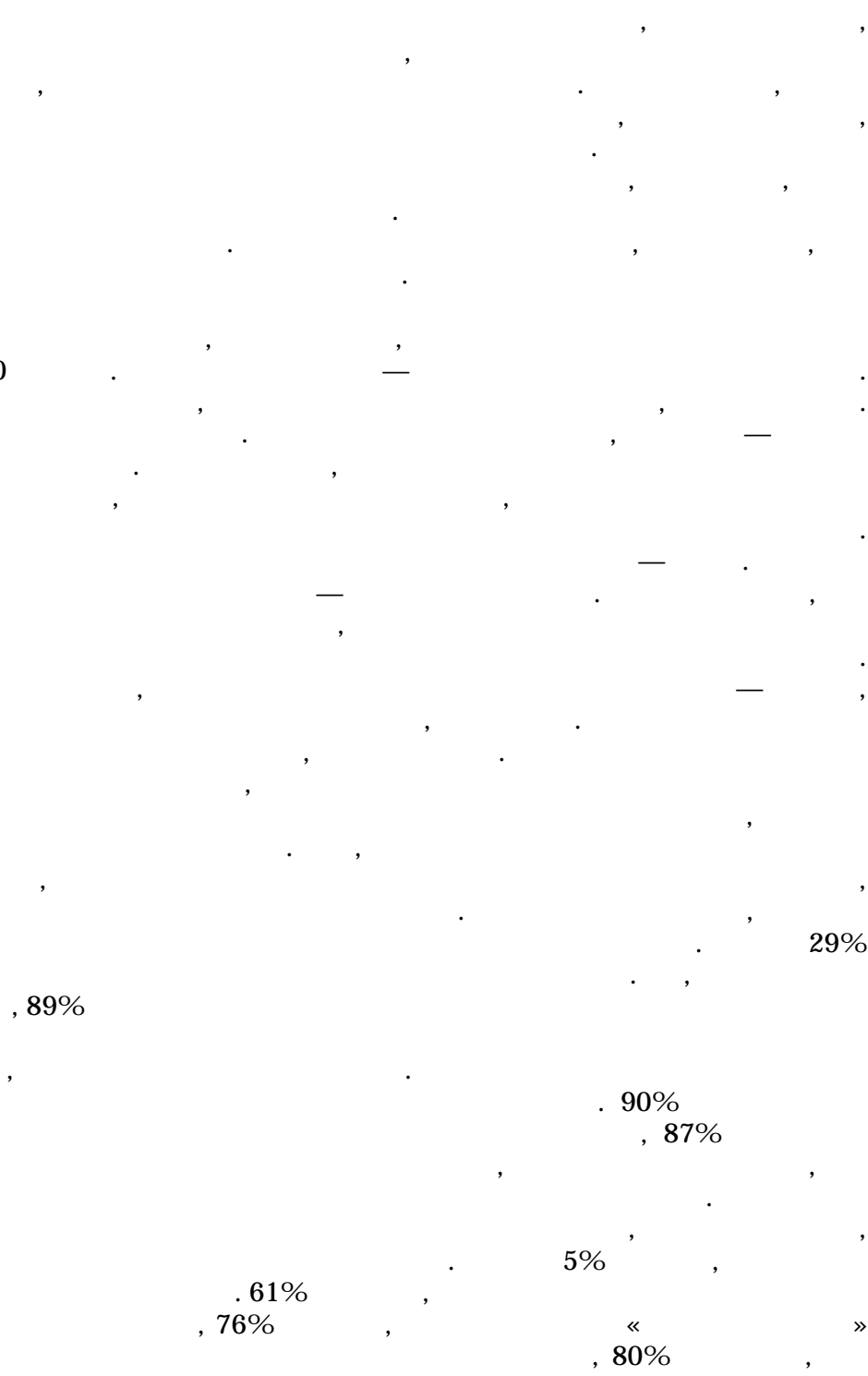
6. Заключение

Содержание

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**ВСТРЕЧА (ОТКРЫТЫЙ СЕМИНАР)
РОССИЙСКИХ И ГЕРМАНСКИХ ПОЛИТОЛОГОВ
С ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯМИ ГЕРМАНСКОЙ
ОБЩЕСТВЕННОСТИ**
(Русский дом науки и культуры, 16 июня)

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*Сергей Кортунов,
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Содержимое страницы является нечитаемым набором символов и знаков, включая запятые, точки, кавычки, скобки, тире и другие знаки препинания, что указывает на повреждение или искажение текста.

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Герт Вайскирхен,
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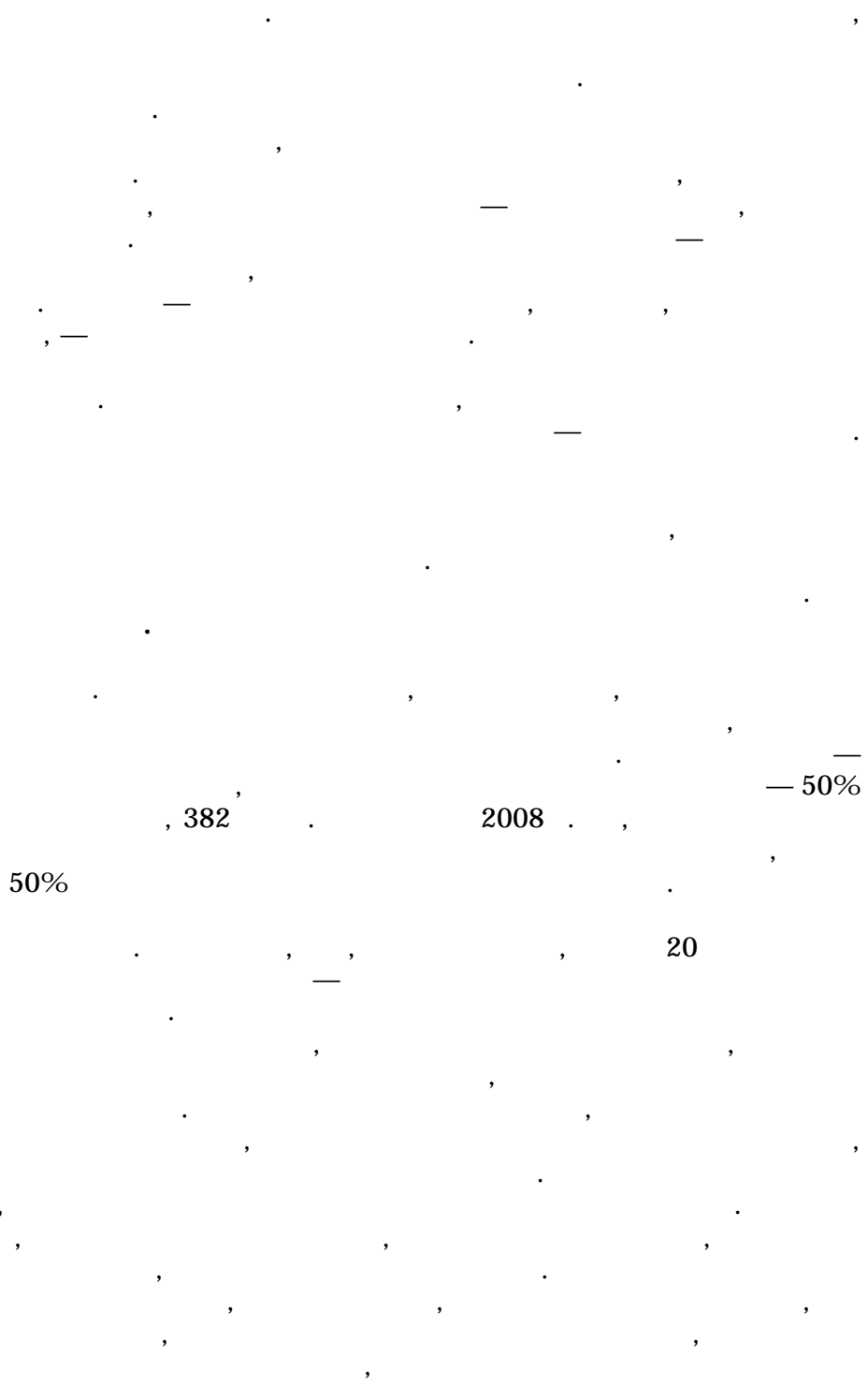
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«Круглый стол» состоялся 14 ноября 2009 года в здании администрации города Казани. В нем приняли участие представители администрации города Казани, органов государственной власти Республики Татарстан, органов государственной власти Российской Федерации, а также представители общественности.

В ходе заседания были рассмотрены вопросы, связанные с реализацией программы «Казань – город культуры». Участники обсудили вопросы финансирования, организации мероприятий, а также вопросы взаимодействия с общественностью.

В заключение заседания было принято решение о необходимости дальнейшего взаимодействия всех участников программы «Казань – город культуры» для достижения поставленных целей.

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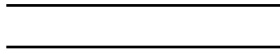
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Рустам ТУХВАТУЛЛИН

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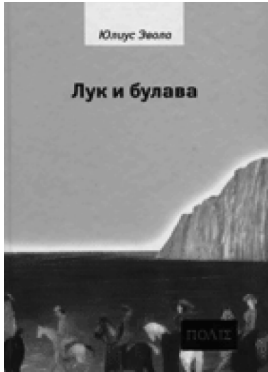
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КРИЗИСНЫЙ РАСПАД ИДЕНТИЧНОСТИ

Эвола Элиус. Лук и булава / перевод с итальянского В.В.Ванюшкиной. — Санкт-Петербург: Изд-во «Владимир Даль», 2009

» (. 276–277).

SUMMARY

PRESSING TOPICS

Shamil Abdurashitov. ON ENERGY SECTOR AND ENERGY SAVING

1. Resource saving is one of the most vulnerable and acute problems of all Russia's economy. There is no natural and material values of any kind, caretaking of which would not asked for a serious criticism in our society. The land and woods, waters and bowels, metals and building materials, timber and stone, dwellings and roads, machinery and foodstuffs — anything you take is suffering spendthrift and negligence. This grievous background of all embracing slovenliness makes it to be specially bad thorn in our flesh the way we use our fuel and energy resources — coal and gas, mineral oil and the electric power, heat energy and secondary power resources.

2. There is a kind of psychological deceit in the business of energy saving. The Man by the very his nature is to quickly react at just the events that result in instant, tangible and visible effect. Everything beyond that, whatever attractive or appealing, requires some thinking over or, in other words, calculation and comparison. Among these things are, certainly, all forms of energy saving that demand the energy consumer's time, money and will before he or she would dare to use something new in his or her energy sector. Meanwhile, the many year practiced introduction of energy saving technologies proves, that, in general, adoption of energy saving technologies costs the society and the state 3 to 5 times cheaper than the construction of power sources of equal capacity.

3. The problem of energy saving does not belong to those that, having been solved once, would save the people of the bored and exhausting troubles for ever, the way the infectious diseases, illiteracy, homelessness, impassability etc would do. Here we have a knot of several problems, where scientific and technological ones couple with the production, and wildlife care, and ecology, and sanitary conditions people live in, and moral aspects, saying nothing of problems of economy, resources, finance investments. Thus, it would a grave error to perceive this problem as something that could be fundamentally remedied and hence done with.

4. The acuteness of the problems of reasonable and rational use of power resources will remain with us for ever now, that is why finding out solutions in energy saving should be the business done not by those who had been summoned by some initiative order, but by the whole industry, perhaps, even a ministry for energy saving. It would become an active counterbalance to Russia's the whole fuel & energy complex, and could also serve as an 'energy compensator', whenever there is a shortage of primary energy carriers (coal, oil and gas) and secondary ones (electricity and heat).

Nelly Motrosheelova. THE RUSSIAN REALITIES AND DISCUSSIONS VIEWED THROUGH THE PROBLEMS OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY (Completion)

1. In the near term outlook, I am afraid, we are to see no alleged 'objective', 'self regulating' free market mechanisms working, nor the good will on the part of present manufacturers and traders. Well, the quality of goods is being regulated all the same in the whole civilized world, any spontaneous and unanimous price rise is being stopped by innumerab

le special mechanisms, including the state involvement, that is considered neither some sort of infringement, nor violation of market freedom, but is seen as bringing the market into the civilized frameworks, for, otherwise, it threatens to become barbarous. Even more important are *the conscious, civilized activities of the manufacturers and traders themselves, including the mechanisms of internal, free, voluntary responsibility introduced into the world of their values, into the consciousnesses of business, professional ethos. We still lack all of this.*

2. The political parts of the civil society activities are to be the same thing again — to control the state functioning by the citizens, in this case, in the specific sphere of politics, primarily, through the corresponding non governmental organizations, or politically orientated associations. When the electorate just go (or do not go) to vote, they function as citizens of the state. While when they establish, say, independent associations of voters to control the 'purity' of elections and to prevent all those dark (from grey to black) sides of preparing and running the elections, they are already engaged in the activities of the civil society and its organizations.

3. These might become the civil society points of growth — *charitable, philanthropic societies, foundations of all various type or format.* In Europe and other continents, as well as in Russia's history, that kind of organizations (as a rule, based upon the money saved up, collected or being collected by someone) were the appreciable phenomena, they displayed the solidarity, civil and just human compassion, humanism, etc. Today, the likely societies and persons are greatly needed in Russia.

4. The true Russia's misfortune, as has been stated more than once, are the problem families, in which the parents had fallen to the very bottom of life, while their small children had been cast loose, and doomed to illnesses, illiteracy, vagrancy, crime. Of course, it is the system, complex and very hard problem. But, for one, it has been caused by the connivance and indifference of people living around!

GEPOLITICS

Tiberio Graziani (Italy). THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF THE WESTERN SYSTEM: A GEOPOLITICAL APPROACH

1. Concerning the ongoing crisis several analyses have been performed, generally from an economic point of view. In this context, several studies have been produced with the purpose of analyzing the impact of the crisis on global economy and on worldwide industrial systems. The results of these studies contribute to finding solutions for the overcoming of the crisis, without loss of power by the western system led by the USA. Since at the present time a new multi polar system seems to be emerging after the unipolar moment, it is necessary to think about the relation between the different geopolitical postures of the world players and the crisis.

2. The geopolitical perspective, for which the so called global crisis is mainly an inner crisis of the Western System, has led us to consider as unnatural the posture of Europe within the US geopolitical area. Hence, the solution of the crisis has to be found out of the «Liberalist» practices, imposed by the US as winner of the World War Two and «adopted» by Europeans in the last 60 years, in contradiction with their solidarity based attitudes.

3. The reposition of Europe within the Eurasian context is considered as the prerequisite in order to build social security and economic stability, following the principle: there is no social and economic development without sovereignty. The main European frameworks which need to be considered and reformulated are the banking system and the economic system. The shifting of the banking system from private to public service is stressed. The reorienting of the liberalist economic system to a European new mixed economy is proposed.

1. For the first time in the thousand year history of the Eurasian civilizations, a world power engages itself in geopolitical re formatting the region, having no experience in settlement of ethno national and ethno confessional conflicts, besides the extermination of the Indians and making reservations for them. With full confidence it may be stated, that redeployment of the American troops to Afghanistan will change nothing, except for some new hotbeds of chaos appearing under puppet regimes of corrupted «democracy».

2. Within the six decades the Arab Palestinian conflict has turned into such tight knot of accusations and insults that there is just one way to cut it. The stronger should be the first to make a move to meet the weaker. And to give evidence of its own magnanimity. But over pragmatic America, by its very nature, is lacking such self sacrificingness. It is due to the US connivance, Israel has become a nuclear power. Today, therefore, the American threats to Iran are pointless. The problem of Iran's alleged possession of the nuclear weapon would hardly arise, but for Israel's nuclear status.

3. The NATO armed forces, and primarily the USA, are limited in human resources to carry out long term ground operations. The Islamized Western Europe (the EU), with its vast dependence on the US military power, failed to become the unbiased arbitrator in the solving the inter civilization problems. The European politics are prone to traditional egocentrism and messianism, as well. Russia, after a series of betrayals, has come back to the Middle East, but as a weakened and less influential power. But the hope dies last. And, possibly, there still is a way out, if the great powers would consider the security in the region to be a higher priority than the geostrategic interests of a third party.

FOREIGN AFFEARS

Sanobarh Shermatova. MOSCOW — TASHKENT: WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF THEIR 'SPECIAL' PROBLEMS

1. Lately, the Russian—Uzbek relations are going through some serious tests. The problem of Uzbekistan remaining an ally after its withdrawal from the EurAsEC and refusal to participate in building up the collective operative reaction forces (CORF) agreed upon in signing by five the Collective Security Treaty Organization member states, has not been cleared in the fullest. Moreover, the bilateral relations could be yet more complicated, when the Russian CORF serving military base established in the south of Kirghizia: the corresponding agreement has just been made by the presidents of Russia and Kirghizia. Will the difference in the positions lead to Uzbekistan's changing its orientation towards the West? Moscow is facing a hard choice.

2. Up till recently, Russia succeeded in balancing its relations with the allies in the Central Asia. But now, the split inside the CSTO is inevitable. The unnamed source in the Uzbek Ministry for Foreign Affairs was very sharp reflecting the possibility of the military base deployment at the borders of Uzbekistan. This country is known to have refused to sign the agreement on the CORF building up just after the conditions put forward by the Uzbek side were not taken into consideration.

Klaus Vittmann (Germany). RUSSIA'S RELATIONS WITH THE NATO AND WEST: A CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH IS NEEDED

1. Russia has to soberly and frankly appraise the very nature of the NATO, having rejected the idea of the Alliance being a rival or an enemy, and having overcome the deformed, nationalistic and caricatured notion of some hostile block expanding at the expense of Russia's

security. The serious analysis on the state of security around Russia shows, that it can be suffered threats from the South and the East, but not from the West. Russia has to be more interested in the cooperation with the NATO and EU. Besides the existing domestic problems (of demographic, economical, infrastructural, public health origins) that specify to some degree Russia's ephemeral power based on its oil and gas resources, the country is subjected to the same threats, as the West.

2. From the NATO's position, there is no harm in making President Medvedev's suggestions a subject of wide dialogue with Russia, and in making the Russian side to state its position in concrete terms. The OSCE still remains the most suitable forum to the purpose, despite the Russian discontent with its actions lately: Moscow seems to be willing to push to the background the 'human dimension' in favor of the military political aspects. That dialogue might be of use to put some life into the Parisian Charter. It cannot be forgotten also, that the Helsinki Final Act that had resulted in so many positive consequences for the European history, had been based on the Soviet suggestions. The 'Corfu Process' might breathe some new life into the OSCE, give the organization some new meaning, though the roles of the NATO and EU in this should not be depreciated.

3. The NATO—Russia relations still have a considerable potential, as it seems. The NATO needs Russia's consistent policy, and to these objectives should coordinate its actions with the European Union. Russia's more rigid position should not lead to weakening the NATO's unity, but the progress achieved in maintenance of mutual security must not be sacrificed to a new confrontation. The new NATO's Strategic Concept should testify the NATO's determination to strengthen confidence on the continent, including Russia, and provide for using the NATO Russia Council for new really serious efforts to define and develop new universal and joint security.

Shamil Sultanov. THE DYNAMICS OF THE MID EASTERN SITUATION:
FIVE SCENARIOS (Completion)

1. Within the last decades, one of the priorities the Russian diplomacy faced was, first, to prevent any hot military crisis in the Middle East in the Arab Israeli confrontation zone, and, second, to keep the Soviet Union, and later Russia, out of involvement into the global military conflict. The situation has drastically changed for last 7 to 10 years. The Arab Israeli confrontation has become a component of the general regional system crisis. However, the two major tasks Moscow had set are still its priorities in the Greater Middle East: to keep itself out of involvement in the direct military confrontation fraught with developing into global nuclear conflict and, at the same time, not to let Washington to dominate in this region.

2. In such countries as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, there is to be serious increase of tension among the establishment, the institutions of force, and the society as a whole. The contradictions among the Israeli establishment would become sharply strained. In Lebanon, the internal political balance of forces would change yet more in favor of the *Hezbollah*. The crisis inside the institutions under the *Fatah* control would be sharply aggravated. By that time, the HAMAS, in fact, would become the only real political force representing the interests of all Palestinian people.

3. In the process of the American armed forces withdrawing from Iraq, the influence of Ankara would be increasing. Washington would be more active to assist Turkey in being transformed into a regional counterbalance to Iran. Besides, the governments of the Arab petrol exporting countries, with the US influence going down and the pressure from the West going up, should have to choose to support the ambitions of Turkey, being the key Sunni country in the GME zone. On the other hand, Ankara would likely take the opportunity not just to strengthen its influence in Iraq (up to a certain degree, that would even be welcomed by Teheran), but also to boost its acceptance into the EU.

1. The well being of today's officials in Iraq has noticeably improved. However, it is by no means the aftermath of increasing governmental officials' payment, but of the head long growth of corruption, penetrated into all spheres of life of the society and state. According to the TI experts' annual report «On the State of Corruption In the World 2008», subjected to it are Iraq's governmental bodies, political parties, Army, and national companies.

2. The pseudo creative activity of the Iraqi officials in energy sphere has resulted just in one thing — the illegal enrichment of many of them due to dealings with the overseas foreign companies. Instead of developing the necessary strategic policy aimed at the greatest benefits for the Iraqi people, the officials of the federal bodies and the governments of petrol producing areas and provinces share dividends with each other and those who are 'close to them', from the resources that are, by the Constitution, the property of the whole Iraqi people. In the Arab world, such a phenomenon has been rather melodiously called «moohasassa» («proportional distribution»).

3. Director of the UN Department on Drugs and Crime, Antonio Maria Costa, claimed, that the reserve of public tolerance towards corruption in Iraq is practically exhausted. To add, it is necessary just to say, that this negative phenomenon undermines the trust to the government authority, promotes money laundering, feeds the organized crime and leads to impoverishment of the poorest strata of the Iraqi population, who has received as a gift from easy hands of the transatlantic neo conservatives the project — saving remedy in words, but pernicious in deeds — loudly called Democracy.

*Yelena Ostrovskaya. Will there be the Russian benefit performance
by Dalai Lama XIV?*

1. In fact, Russia has already been drawn into the West imposed game of 'Make Invitation to Dalai Lama'. Our country's participation in it, with paying no primarily heed to its own interests, is fraught with unjustified risks: ethnic and religious conflicts both in the Buddhist regions of the Russian Federations (Buryatiya, Kalmykia and Tuva), and in the megalopolises; complications in the relations between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China; weakening of Russia's constructive interaction with its SOC and BRICK partners, that might negatively affect the second (after the one on Yekaterinburg) summit planned for 2010. In order to avoid these risks, the Russian leadership ought to adequately answer the question, In what capacity Dalai Lama XIV could be invited to our country?

2. The Russian Federation's international image as the democratic state does not exclude the possibility of Dalai Lama XIV coming to our country, not by the official invitation authorized by the President of Russia, but rather as a general participant of an action planned to be held by some public organization within the frameworks of interreligious multilateral dialogue. And, certainly, just in the case it would serve Russia's interests.

3. In such sensitive matters as Dalai Lama XIV coming, the aggravation of the situation in the Tibet Autonomous Region and the Shinjang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the Kremlin has been guided to follow on the policy of constructive interaction with the Chinese leadership. The possibilities of the Moscow Peking political liaison could be effectively used in the interests of both Russia and China, if and when they would be subjected to the enhanced pressure on the part of Europe and the USA. Besides, the RF and PRC coordinated activities would put the West face to face with a new geopolitical reality to be reckoned with.

THE INTERNATIONAL BERLIN FORUM

On June 15–16th, 2009, the International Forum was held in Berlin, sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Fund (FES) in cooperation with the Russian House of Science and Culture. The Forum was co sponsored by the *International Politics and Society* magazine (Germany) and the *Vestnik Analitiki* bulletin (Russian Federation).

On June 15th, the annual tripartite FRG—RF—USA conference was held, that already became a tradition, discussing the subject of *The New European World Order: Initiatives and Strategies of Their Implementation*. On June 16th, at the Russian House of Science and Culture there was the meeting (open seminar) of the Forum's Russian and German participants and the German public residents. The meeting discussed the subject of *Europe and Russia At the Time of the Crisis of the Interstate Relations System: Requirements of the All European Security Architecture To Come and Its Perspectives*.

«ROUND TABLE»

THE SOCIETY — STATE DIALOGUE

The subject is being discussed by Professor V.A.Loukov, *Dr.Sc. (Philosophy)*, *Pro-Rector on Researching at the Moscow Liberal University*; and Professor V.M.Rozin, *Dr.Sc. (Philosophy)*, *Senior Researcher at the Institute of Philosophy*. The discussion is hosted by Professor P.S.Gurevich, *Dr.Sc. (Philosophy)*.

PUBLICATIONS

Religion

Rustem Toukhvatullin. THE KORAN CODE

1. The key to disclosing the terms in the Scripture has become the method of *tafsir* offered by the Book itself. *Tafsir* might be understood as «a word exegesis». I am to explain, the meaning of every word in the Koran is hidden, and it reveals itself through a combination of several words. For instance, *court* — *core of matters*; *vanity* — *van I'm to carry*, in the spiritual world; *to forgive* — *just to forget*; *conscience* — *to con God's science by heart*, etc. By the way, nowadays philologists are also making sly attempts to use this method, thus, the word «dog», they say, has originated from «to graze herd». Well, the method was suggested in the Koran almost fifteen hundred years ago and it had proved to be true!

2. Today, the scientists are gradually reconsidering their attitudes to the Koran. The huge scientific knowledge resources that are kept in the Koran, many a science based prediction it contains that are being confirmed by the Science periodically, make the Book an object of steadfast attention of the most perspicacious scientists. For instance, Keith L. Moore, the University of Toronto physician and scholar, said, that if he read the Koran 20 years ago, he would have gotten his Distinguished Educator Award then, instead of in 2007. I might add, that Dr. Moore has written on «references to embryology in the Qur'an» based on the Koran ayahs directly associated with the human prenatal development.

3. It is the shiftiness of the text exposition that makes up the Koran's '*binary code*'. And this binary code is transferred in the Koran by verbs. It is not in vain the Koran claims to be the Guide to Life: «the Koran has been brought down as the guide to people» (2:185). In other words, it is the direction for the man that gives the answer to the question, *What is to be done?* To understand it was enough to comprehend the verbs in the Book. Its Knowledge, it was found out, has been 'ciphered' with four of them: *to create*, *to build*, *to assert*, and *to convert*. *To create* means 'to conceive'. The second verb, *to build*, has a meaning of implementation of the concei

ved in the form of virtual model. While to assert is 'to make solid', that is to make it material. And, according to the Koran, the World has been at first created by Allah, then it was built up in the spiritual world, and after that it was asserted (materialized).

NOTES ON A BOOK'S MARGINS

THE CRISIS DISINTEGRATION OF IDENTITY

Evola, Julius. *The Bow and the Mace* (translated from Italian by V.V.Vanyushkina). St. Petersburg: the *Vladimir Dal* Publishing House, 2009, 283 pp., circulation unspecified

1. Julius Evola, an Italian thinker, is known to follow the doctrine of Traditionalism tied up, primarily, with the name of Rene Genon. Among the supporters of this concept there are the Swiss metaphysician, painter and poet F. Shuon, the expert on traditional art A. Kumaras vami, philosophers T. Burhard and S. Nasra. The Traditionalists believe, that the European way of development might be considered a deadlock. Withdrawing from the Tradition, unaccountable infatuation for progress, the techno rationalistic type of thinking, they are all are innate defects of the modern civilization that would lead it to ruin, unless it would overcome the temptation of the demon of contemporary way of living.

2. Evola, being a social critic, is by all means convincing. The Western culture is really becoming an object of sharp and acute diagnostics. The Italian thinker, however, leaves it aside the problem of the degree to which the values of the traditional culture could be revived today. Here his analytical thought appears torn off from the modern realities and acquires some characteristics of an abstract propheticism. It might be the necessity to trust in Providence. But history's experience is tragic enough. Well, prophets and avatars did come, they did show the way to go with a lantern. But, alas, the History chose its own route to move.

Elvira Spirova

OUR AUTHORS

Shamil R. ABDURASHITOV — is a prominent powerman and author. Has been engaged in power engineering since 1956, starting with a job at the *Ferganenergo* Association. Since 1960, employed by the *Bashkirenergo* System: headed the Sterlytamak Fuel Power Station, then the Karmanov State Regional Power Station under the construction, where many of his technical innovations were implemented. In three years after having been put into operation, the Station equipped with 300 thousand KWatts blocs became one of the most efficient powers stations in the Soviet Union. In 1971 was appointed Chief Manager (the General Director, or the GEO in modern terms) of the *Bashkirenergo* System, the post he held over 17 years. Within those years the System's potential had been tripled, many new technological, organizational and social methods had been put into practice. In 1988–1993 headed the branch of the *Vetroen* (wind power) All Union Research and Production Association. Cand. Sc. degree in Technology holder, patented several inventions, authored more than 200 works published, including the book on *General Power Engineering*. In 1979–1989 was elected Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, where actively worked on the energy legislation and related matters. Decorated with several orders and medals, awarded with the USSR Honorable Powerman Badge. At present, heads the Council of Veterans at the *Bashkirenergo* Joint Stock Company, teaches (being the associated professor) in some establishments of higher learning in Ufa. Became a well known author, having published several books on social and ethical problems. His collections of social essays were warmly received by both rank and file readers and public and political figures.

Vladimir A.DERGACHEV (*Ukraine*) — Dr.Sc. (Geography), Professor, expert in geopolitics, the Russian living in Odessa, Ukraine. Holds membership in the Union of Journalists of Ukraine. Graduated with distinction, completed post graduate courses (PhD), and doctorate studies (doctor's degree) at the Moscow V.Lomonosov State University. First time in the Eastern Europe, the series of interdisciplinary works and textbooks on Geopolitics, Geoeconomics and Geophilosophy aimed to form analytical thinking have been put out based upon the theory of Greater Many Dimensional Spaces worked out by professor Dergachev. Authored over 500 scientific and popular writings. Recently, had 16 books published, including *The Geopolitics* (Kiev: VIRA R, 2000); *The Geoeconomics* (Kiev: VIRA R, 2002); *The Civilization Geopolitics: Geophilosophy* (Kiev: VIRA R, 2004); *The Geopolitics. Textbook* (.: UNITI DANA, 2004); *The Regionology* (.: UNITI DANA, 2004, co authored by L.B. Vardomsky); the *International Economic Relations* (.: UNITI DANA, 2005); *The Globalistics* (.: UNITI DANA, 2005). Frequently contributed to Kiev and Moscow newspapers, such as *Izvestiya*, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, *Economicheskaya Gazeta*, *Obschaya Gazeta*, and to Internet editions. More detailed professor Dergachev's curricula vitae and his *Big Geopolitical Dictionary* see at his personal web site: dergachev.ru

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