

## EDITORIAL COLUMN

Dmitry Andreev

### **Russia and the World: common ground and potential for development – 4**

Deputy Editor-in-Chief Dmitry Andreev presents the issue and its main topic related to the G20 Summit in September 2013.

## G20 SUMMIT

Alexander Rahr

### **Russia counts in the G20 – 8**

Alexander Rahr states that, within the G20, Russia is an important element in the formation of a new, multi-polar world order and, along with the EU, China and India it is on an equal political footing with the US. Indeed, it is Russia that is promoting the idea of a multi-polar world order in the complex conditions of the triumph of globalization, and here it needs the support of China (and vice versa) to ensure the complete transformation of the G8 into the G20.

Vadim Trukhachev

### **G20: are the right ones members? – 12**

Vadim Trukhachev asks what exactly the G20 is, why do we need it, and whether it really represents all the key players in world politics and expresses the vital interests of the majority of the world's countries. He expressed the wish that Russia, as the G20 president in 2013, would find a format for this club so that the G20 is seen as a new, key power for the modern world.

Viktoria Panova

### **Russia's presidency of the G20: expectations and perspectives – 18**

Viktoria Panova looks at the sources and evolutionary parameters of the G20, and the importance of this club for the global geo-economic universe stabilization and to promote Russia's national interests. She defines the specific parameters and Russia's level of influence in the G20, and also expectations from Moscow's presidency of this club and perspectives for the future development of the group itself.

## DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Alexey Gromyko

### **Little Europe – Russia – USA: strategies of geopolitical survival – 28**

Alexey Gromyko reflects on options for the strategic development of Little Europe (European Union member states) in the coming decades. He considers it logical that it will continue to become established as an independent centre of power in the 21st century. The author outlines three options for geopolitical partnership with the European Union and looks at their pluses and minuses. All of these options involve Russia's participation in one form or another.

Mikhail Demurin

### **Onward to Danilevsky and Strakhov! The fundamental flaw in contemporary Russian foreign policy – 32**

Mikhail Demurin raises the problem of how to implement Russian foreign policy in reality, i.e. on what principles do diplomats act when reaching decisions in specific cases, what is their scale of va-

lues and world view. The author analyses individual elements of Russia's Foreign Policy Concept and highlights serious conceptual and methodological flaws in the edition of this document from 1997.

Aleksandr Fomenko

**Russian view of the Celestial Empire – 42**

Aleksandr Fomenko reflects on Russian-Chinese relations and on the influence of world events and major powers on them. He recommends that an attempt be made to reach some sort of strategic understanding with China, especially when faced with the current political misbalance in NATO, but at the same time he stresses that there can be no question of friendship between Russia and China in international relations.

Vladimir Nemychenkov

**Far in the East**

**Russian-Japanese relations in the past and the present – 54**

Vladimir Nemychenkov writes about Russian-Japanese relations within the context of the problem of the Kuril Islands. The author stresses that, for Russia, handing over the Southern Kuril Islands would mean loss of political face and give grounds for future territorial claims from its neighbours, the loss of control over rich natural resources and the loss of important geopolitical and military-strategic advantages in the Far East.

Interview with Aleksandr Nagorny

**“Russia has to maneuver between the US and China, but to be closer to the latter” – 74**

Aleksandr Nagorny talks about the current international situation and discusses the relations of Russia, China and the USA.

**DEVELOPMENT THEORY**

Mikhail Baydakov, Sergey Belkin

**Russia in the universe and peace in Russia – 82**

Mikhail Baydakov and Sergey Belkin propose to consider on what grounds, and based on what values it will be possible to achieve peace and prosperity for Russia. They stress that Russia's life and fate has always been, is, and always will depend not only on what happens in the country, but also on what is happening in the surrounding world, and very often foreign policy becomes more influential than domestic. In this context the authors point to the need to ensure security of values, i.e. a set of measures aimed at retaining the consistent value system that exists among the peoples of Russia.

Askar Akaev

**The twenty-first century economy is nooeconomy, or economy of justice and reason – 92**

Askar Akaev reflects on the achieving of two inter-related tasks facing the international community – successfully overcoming the consequences of the global financial-economic crisis of 2008-2009 and ensuring stable post-crisis growth for the world economy. As a solution, the author proposes to create nooeconomy growth points and the further development of the global management system, which in the future may be transformed into a world government.

Sergey Kara-Murza

**Science as a pillar of Russia – 102**

Sergey Kara-Murza believes that Russian science feeds on the sap of native culture, while at the same time nurturing culture itself. It is currently a force that forms the people and paves the way to the future for this people. For this reason, the anti-scientific trends in modern Russia, which the author sees in the inept reformation of the Russian Academy of Sciences, will undermine the foundations of the state.

Aleksandr Neklessa

**Geo-economic formula of the universe – 112**

Aleksandr Neklessa defines the new world order – the emerging geo-economic order – as the subordination of six areas: the transnational space of administrative economics, the trans-geographical shadow zone of the world underground and trophy economy, the high-tech North Atlantic region, connected with the mass industrial production of the Pacific Rim, the traditional raw-material South and the land ocean of Northern Eurasia, the development potential of which is linked to the fate of Russian statehood.

Sergey Belkin

**How the goals and values are developed – 124**

Sergey Belkin offers his vision of a mechanism to form values and goals in the process of human activity. Primary in this is the simultaneous occurrence of an ideal and a desire to achieve it. The ideal at the first, often instinctive, stage is ethically neutral. The notional concept of the ideal – intellectual, verbal, semantic and so on – arises at the stage of identifying and understanding goals. Only at the third stage are values formed – as a resource, and conditions and rules for achieving the goals leading to the ideal. The algorithm is completed by the “inventorying” of existing and desirable means of achieving goals.

Interview with Nikolay Shmelev

**“I believe neither in any collapse of the European Union, nor in a breakdown of the Eurozone” – 128**

Nikolay Shmelev discusses the political conditions and context of the G20 Summit in September 2013.

**THE PLANET OF DEVELOPMENT**

Chen Chia-Wei

**Taiwan identity – local, national, global? – 134**

Chen Chia-Wei discusses the uniqueness of Taiwan, the only province of China not controlled by the government of the People’s Republic of China, and about its unique political-cultural formation. This is the only country in the area of Chinese civilization and even in the entire Far East, with a fully-fledged, multi-party democracy with experience of the peaceful transfer of power. The author confirms that in the debate about how the unity and diversity of Chinese civilization relate to each other, the vision is fine-tuned of the future of a global China and its role in international relations.

Aleksandr Khranchikhin

**The war in Syria: acting and prospective participants, scenarios and forecasts – 142**

Aleksandr Khranchikhin analyses in detail the make-up of the armies of countries that may be dragged into the war in Syria. He does not rule out the possibility of a large-scale war with an unpredictable outcome involving, on one side, 7 monarchies from the Cooperation Council from the Arab States of the Persian Gulf, Turkey, Syrian insurgents and Iraqi Sunnis, and on the other – Syrian government forces, Iran, Hezbollah, Kurds and Iraqi Shiites. In connection with the war in Syria, the author proposes to the Russian military command to change its concept of military organization.

Majed Al-Turki

**The Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf area: centers of power and hotbeds of tension. The actual agenda – 156**

Majed Al-Turki confirms that regional changes taking place in the north of the Arabian Peninsula are the decisive stage in a transformation process involving the entire Arab region and directly influencing the security of countries in the Cooperation Council from the Arab States of the Persian Gulf. He outlines the role of Saudi Arabia in events in the Persian Gulf area and calls upon Russia, the West in general and the US to put together a joint plan of action in response to these regional changes.

Aleksandr Lyusy

**Defense, Virginity, Revolution  
“The Turkish Spring” for the global middle class – 162**

Aleksandr Lyusy explores the reasons behind and identifying features of the protests in Turkey. He writes about the unique situation in Turkey created by current Prime Minister Erdogan, by weakening the influence of the military elite on political decision-making. Lyusy stresses that a significant part of the country’s population is not ready to identify itself with Erdogan’s policies, and plans to make its option heard through protest. The author discusses some parallels between protest movements in Turkey and Russia.

Svetlana Lourie

**Syria, China, Korea... then – everywhere  
Russian and US interests do not conflict with each other, but the world needs Russia only as an independent pole of power – 170**

Svetlana Lourie examines US foreign policy and argues that there has been a change in its goals: the main theatre for the US at the moment is the Asia-Pacific region. The world powers, perhaps except for Russia and China, react to foreign policy events almost randomly. The author recommends to Russia, in unstable conditions, not to unequivocally take the US side, even if Russian and US goals do not conflict.

Giovanni Savino

**Italian politics between economic crisis and social instability – 184**

Giovanni Savino writes about the political situation on the Apennine Peninsula, which is a complete reflection of the economic crisis. He argues that the parliamentary election on February 24-25, 2013 showed the bankruptcy of the political parties that have governed Italy for the last 20 years – in the period of the so-called Second Republic. These have been marked by the emergence of some new developments in the Italian political landscape.

**CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT**

Interview with Aleksandr Sokolov

**“Development of the society always corresponds with the progress of the musical world and language” – 188**

Aleksandr Sokolov talks about the importance of cultural values, musical tradition and education for Russia’s development.

**ANNOTATED TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**Annotated Table of Contents in English – 204**

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

**Results and Perspectives – 208**

Founders of the literary miscellany sum up the issue’s materials and announce the main themes of the following issue.