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A new route for the restructuring of the international system

We are witnessing an unprecedented situation in the process of global restructuring: a non-ideologized bipolar world begins to emerge in the international system.



The pandemic first, and the war in Ukraine later, have brought the world into an accelerated dynamic of transformation and reconstruction. The avalanche of events, events and conflicts in which positions of both actors are taking place, aims to verify that we are in a moment of extreme mutation of the international system and the structure that sustains it.



Sergei Lavrov, Foreign Minister of Russia, G20

Perhaps in the future, when one tries to point to a specific time and place when this break formally began, the G20 ministerial meeting held in Bali, Indonesia, on July 7 and 8 will be pointed to as that moment. Beyond the fracture produced by certain symbolic events typical of any multilateral meeting, which in this case was expressed in the absence of the G7 member countries (Germany, Canada, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan) to the dinner offered by Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi in her capacity as host of the meeting, as well as the refusal of that same group of countries to take the photo of rigor given the assistance of the Foreign Minister of Russia, Sergei Lavrov, other vicissitudes occurred that could be marking a new route in the international system.

The truth is that, at the meeting, the United States failed to approve a resolution rejecting Russia's military operation in Ukraine, which directly influenced the fact that there was no final declaration of the conclave, thus beginning the partition of the world – once again – in two poles of power. It is worth saying that the G7 was in the minority in Bali as an expression of a global trend that has begun to manifest itself.



The repercussions of the West's sanctions on Russia and the aftermath of the decision of European and North American countries to punish their peoples economically and financially are becoming evident, under the excuse of a necessary lesson to Russia for not accepting the "rules-based international system" advocated by the United States and only accepted by the 11% of the planet that has called itself "international community".

The confrontation of criteria that manifests itself in scenarios such as the G20, is far from those in which, like the G7 and NATO, a supposed unanimity prevails that in reality is an expression of the imposition of the United States and the subordination of the European elites that have decided to bow to Washington, annulling their status as relevant actors in the international system. The same is true of Australia, Japan, and Canada, which have lost all kinds of autonomous and sovereign presence on the international stage.

Seen in this way, a novel international system is emerging that presages the need for renewal of its structure. Those days, when Russian athletes were excluded from certain competitions, seem far away. In the same way, we recall with amazement the attempts to make disappear the contribution that Russian artists or intellectuals such as Tchaikovsky, Chekhov or Dostoevsky made to culture. We even remember now the stupidity exposed by the fact that even Russian cats were excluded from any international competition. But no, it has not been long, only 4 months since the neo-Nazi barbarism supported by the West has shown that since 2014 it was proposed to use Ukraine as a model for its restoration, even supporting neo-Nazi forces that follow the fanatical ideology of Hitler, Bandera and others.

The similarity with the last century is impossible to hide. Hitler's rise to power in the twentieth century has its mirror in the Maidan coup d'état in the twenty-first century. In both cases, in the face of a deep economic crisis that shakes the foundations of capitalism, the devastating extremism of fascism and Nazism was used to annihilate all resistance, trying to make the responsibilities of the crisis fall on others. In the twentieth century it was the communists, the Jews and the gypsies and now, Russia.

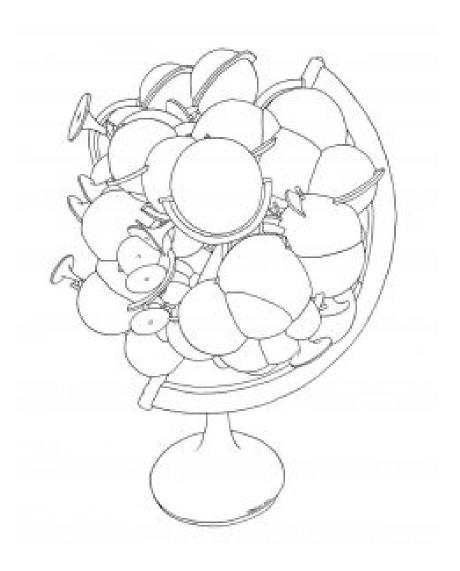
It was Donald Trump himself who showed the depth of the crisis. His slogan that advocated "Make America Great Again" clearly stated that it had ceased to be so and that it must return to the roots that led it to be the vanguard power on the planet. It can be said that just as in the nineteenth century when the United States became an "exceptional" country, again its greatness meant the extermination of minorities, the expansion of the territory under its control and a war that consolidated its political and economic system. That is the explanation for all American presidents appealing to this supposed exceptionality, especially in times of crisis.

Now, the world is witnessing an unprecedented situation in its restructuring process. A non-ideologized bipolar world is beginning to emerge in the international system. Previously, each bloc possessed a polar power around which it was structured: the United States and the Soviet Union. The West continues to lag behind, but the other bloc proposes multipolarity as an option.

In an article written in October 2014 in the pressenza postcard, under the title "New imperial map of the Middle East", Stella Calloni anticipated that in West Asia, the so-called Arab Spring induced by Washington was proposed "... Balkanize this region, seize the main resources and reach the most fundamentalist of dreams of the clearly fascist leadership of the United States, 'control the world', as its main advisers have put it, especially since the 90s."

In the situation of today's Europe, it seems that the choice to rebuild that part of the planet from the imperial vision is to take up the idea of the Intermarium or Międzymorze in Polish, which means "between seas", since it refers to territories located between the Black Sea and the Baltic. This proposal arose from the authoritarian thinking of Polish Marshal Józef Pilsudski, the first president and dictator of his country during the second and third decade of the last century, with the aim of creating a federation of states that would

integrate Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Belarus, Ukraine, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and of course Poland.



Many Worlds in one World, by Ramiro Zardoya, Cuba

It was about building a great alliance against Russia, taking away territories to weaken it. This idea was taken up again after the creation of the Soviet Union through the "Promethean" project, which aimed to exacerbate ethnic differences within the great Eurasian country. As today, Pilsudsky's project also set out to weaken Germany.

This is the explanation for the strong opposition of the United States to the construction and commissioning of the Nord Stream II gas pipeline and its great efforts to prevent the success of the Belt and Road, which in the end, tries to hide its desperation at the possibility of creating a great Beijing-Moscow-Berlin axis that transforms the great

Eurasian space into the axis of a world power in which it does not they would have participation.



Although the idea of the Intermarium seemed to disappear in time, the deep and ancestral feeling of anti-Russian hatred present in Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ukraine, has taken on a new course from NATO's intention to expand eastward. The first four countries are already part of the Western terrorist alliance, which has also set out to put down roots in the Pacific Ocean and in Latin America and the Caribbean as a military spearhead for hegemonic U.S. control and dominance.

Sergio Rodríguez Gelfenstein for La Pluma, July 13, 2022

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