

Таким чином, бачимо послідовну й активну позицію Республіки Корея щодо підтримки України у протидії військовій агресії Росії. Водночас, Сеул прагне мінімізувати ризики і зберегти економічні переваги для себе.

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## CHINA: NEW UNDERSTANDING OF REVOLUTION

**Key words:** China, revolution, modernization, Maoism, Deng Xiaoping, Xi Jinping.

**Introduction.** China attracts the attention of different researchers primarily because of its two striking features. On the one hand, it is the most efficient 1.5 billion economic superpower, which has been demonstrating high growth rates over the past few decades. On the other hand, after the Soviet socialism

collapse, China continues to be a socialist state, while demonstrating the bright successes of socialist prosperity.

This unusual combination of flexible market economic efficiency and solid socialist values is seen by some analysts as China's main «secret weapon». This, in particular, was clearly expressed by the German sinologist Frank Sieren: «Who, for the first time after the Second World War, can promote new global institutions without the West? Who is the largest creditor of Americans? Who is this factory of the world?... There is only one answer – China» [1, p. 341]. This gives China a reason to feel like the «core» of an emerging new world-system (I. Wallerstein [2]), more effective (so, at least the Chinese leadership thinks) than the Western one.

At the same time, we note that modern communist China does not call for a «world communist revolution.» Also, he does not seek to write loud slogans of the USSR era on his banners. He is busy with another matter – gradually and steadily change the entire world order, skillfully combining «soft» and «hard» power, using own resources and global megatrends.

**Discussion.** Is interesting the line of transformation of the top Chinese leadership views on the revolutionary process.

After the victory of October Socialist Revolution in Russia, and the Comintern as a center of the World Communist Revolution establishment, the Communist Party of China became one of the most active promoters of this strategy. The entire history of the Chinese Communists revolutionary liberation struggle, from the 1920s to complete victory in 1949, confirms this thesis.

China also actively supported Stalin's course to expand the socialist system zone of influence with the help of military-political methods (the 1953 war in Korea).

However, after J. Stalin's death, and, especially, after the total condemnation of the Stalinist «cult of personality» in N. Khrushchev's speech at the 20th CPSU Congress, communist China sharply changes its course. Mao Zedong no longer sees the USSR with its Eastern European satellites as the «World Revolution leading force». He sees that this «power» has subjected to a cowardly revision of the Lenin-Stalin ideas, obediently «fitted» into the capitalist world order.

From that moment China assumes the role of the World Revolutionary Movement leader. And it is not the Soviet bureaucratic support of foreign «forces of peace and socialism». It is spontaneous revolutionary nature of Maoism that was proclaimed in China as the main mean of the whole world «revolutionary liberation». Perhaps it was this «spontaneous» side of Maoism that was so warmly received by the rebellious youth of the West in the late 1960s.

As the most of the Maoist revolutionary doctrine characteristic features, we note:

a) emphasis on the total revolutionary war of the «world village» against the «world city»;

b) the implementation of a course to simplify the socio-economic life throughout the world. In China itself, this resulted in the creation of communes and the transfer of the metallurgical industry centers to the countryside (the so-called «peasant metallurgy»). The establishment of the «simple life» cult in the country;

c) The «cultural revolution» implementation in the context of «simplification strategy» of social life. The «arrogant», in the Red Guards opinion, the party and state elite, the «wavering» intelligentsia and other «wise men», are massively moved for «re-education» and «return to the simple way of life» in the countryside.

After Mao's death, China's strategic course changes to the exact opposite direction. Deng Xiaoping, who holds diplomas from leading universities in the world and went through the school of rural «simplicity», took course towards a comprehensive and accelerated modernization of China, but without subjecting Mao Zedong to humiliating criticism (as N. Khrushchev did in relation to Stalin). He relegated all ideological questions, especially the question of «world revolution». The principle of maximum efficiency as a consequence of scientific and technological progress was put at the forefront. The famous phrase of Deng Xiaoping became the slogan of the all-China «perestroika»: «It doesn't matter what color the cat is, it is important that it catches mice.»

In the foreign policy aspect, Deng Xiaoping also prepared his own formula: «to accumulate strength, not to reveal oneself until the time is right.» The priority was the slogan «reforms and openness» – that is, the emphasis on the maximum study, use and application of foreign scientific, technical and managerial experience while maintaining the socialist ideology. At this stage, China is deeply immersed in Western technology and Western intelligence.

The events on Tiananmen Square (April 15, 1989 – June 4, 1989) became a painful shock for China, which had awakened for a new phase of foreign policy activity. For the Beijing leadership, this was the first experience of «color revolutions». From that moment CPC creed becomes not concessions to the West in the style of Gorbachev's «perestroika» and not calls for a «world revolution» in accordance with Mao logic, but a complete and profound reorganization of the American-centric world-system in accordance with the social and economic paradigm of «socialism with Chinese specifics».

This is how two megatrends of world political history came together. First, the archaic focus on the «world socialist revolution». Second, the Chinese modernization as alternative world-system challenge (look I. Wallerstein [2]). In this case, nowadays Chinese revolutionary spirit manifests itself in creative technological improvisation and a commitment to fundamental systemic reforms that are being carried out (according to the Chinese party elite) in the «interests of the population majority» not only in China, but in the entire planet. This thesis found its confirmation at the Twentieth Congress of the CPC. As the Chinese leader Xi Jinping earlier noted, «We will always...

steadily pursue an openness strategy that is oriented toward mutual benefit and mutual gain» [3; 4, p. 78].

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## **ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ЯПОНСЬКОЇ РОЗВІДКИ В СРСР МІЖВОЄННОЇ ДОБИ ОЧИМА РАДЯНСЬКОЇ КОНТРРОЗВІДКИ**

**Ключові слова:** розвідка, контррозвідка, Японія, СРСР, спецслужби.

Останні десятиліття все більшого інтересу серед науковців викликають питання діяльності спецслужб і, зокрема, розвідувальних структур. Тривала робота з документами колишнього КДБ підштовхнула авторів до