

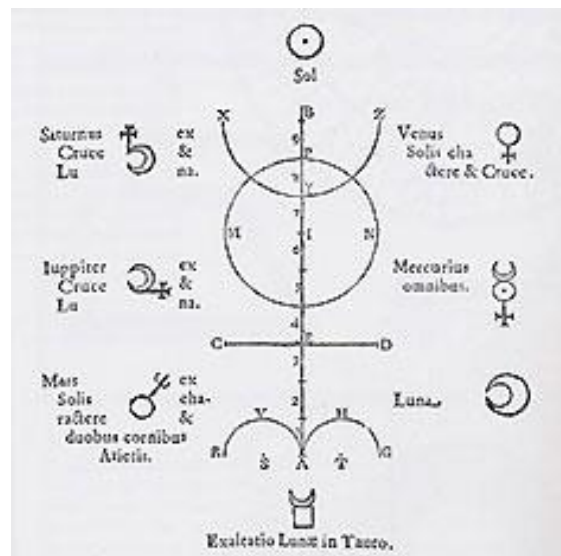
Nordic Alliance or Greenland-2

John Dee. The Oxford Science Museum stores two significant objects: John Dee's Enochian alphabet on a white table with a black font and Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity ('s) formula on a black table with white font. With the first table, British science had begun, while the second saw scholarship reach its apogee. Here we have a three hundred year transition from magical metaphysics to nuclear physics. Does this mean that the name of Dr Dee remains only in the annals of history, and all his discoveries and ideas have lost their operative relevance today? Surely not, since Dee's intuition is becoming more and more relevant - especially in a modern world, full of socio-political, cultural, and religious differences.



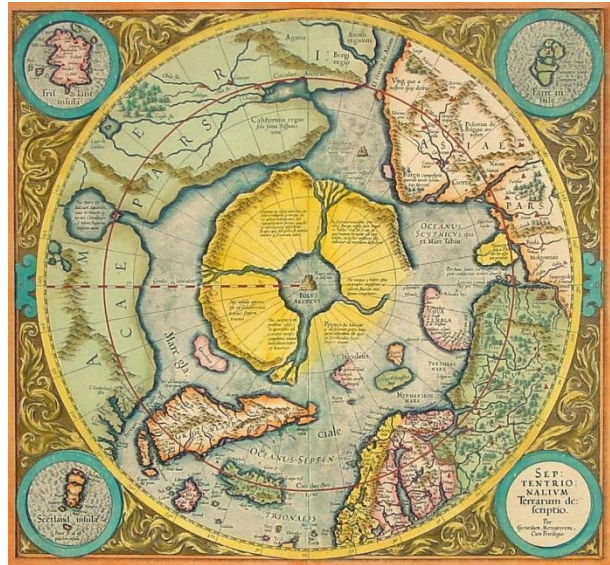
Interestingly, Dee sought to achieve the “universal knowledge”, or “Gnosis”. The possession of which would allow humanity to achieve harmony and happiness. However, Dee, as a leading intellectual in his era (a scholar holding the largest library in Britain at the time – as well a man who communicated with exclusive European cultural, scientific and political elites) also soberly assessed every possible route of social progress, along with ways to achieve it. Indeed, he knew quite well that in order to reach global targets, a global power is required. In other words, a structure allowing access to scientific, technical and, last but not least, anthropological advances. In this respect, Dee follows the best traditions of European Renaissance and Humanist thinking, being a pioneer of this “worldwide movement” in England.

Curiously, Dee's “Universal Theory of All” is represented in his "Hieroglyphic Monad" – a diagram combining the heuristic beginnings of geometry, alchemy and mythology: each, outlined in the spirit of Neo-Platonic syncretism. Yet, at the highest level of contemporary scientific thought. Using the Monad, therefore, as a special intellectual key, Dee evolved his political metaphysics - whose main goal was to achieve a worldwide union of peoples and cultures under the wing of the British Crown. Indeed, for him it represented an instrument to influence sublunary humanity.



Later, using Dee's ideas, Hegel developed his own philosophical and political doctrine of Absolute Spirit as a metaphysical subject for Prussian monarchy. As such, Hegel believed that Germany had taken the baton of leadership from Britain in terms of global progress. This led to the birth of German Messianism, which brought the country (in two centuries) to the Third Reich. Assuredly, history has known other types of "domination ideology", and not only the European ones. Nonetheless, the most successful form all of them was laid by Dee British paradigm: today called Anglo-Saxonism.

Geopolitics of North. Overall, John Dee had developed the first foundational draft of global British geopolitics. A plan he initially tried to implement under Queen Elizabeth 1st. His aim being to unite, under the authority of the British Crown, all Northern lands across the planet: or at least down to the 50th meridian - with the North Pole as the planetary epicentre of magical influence. Hence, those who control the North Pole, control the entire world. Of course, from a metaphysical point of view. Herein, one can recall legends dealing with mystical Mount Meru as the axis of the Earth and celestial time: the centre of Kalachakra (wheel of time), mythical Arctogaia (northern land) or the mysterious Ultima Thule (ultimate island), which is located by an alchemical Compass only the wise use.



Additionally, by employing medieval legends, Dee sought to justify the power of the British Crown over northern territories like Scandinavia, Greenland, Canada etc. Albeit finding other cases, such as Northern Eurasia, more complicated, Dominated, as they were, by the Russian Crown. Thus, Dee suggested a brilliant step: the marriage of Elizabeth 1st and Ivan the Terrible - to facilitate a dynastic union, along with the formation of a legitimate lineage. Any offspring becoming heirs to an eventual Eurasian-American empire, which Dee called "Greenland" (not to be confused with the Danish island of Greenland). But this dynastic marriage was only the beginning. Thereafter, the great Welshman suggested developing the Subarctic lands of North America and Eurasia in order to find a Northern Sea Route from Europe to China and India. A project to be carried out on the initiative of free citizens – i.e, private trading companies. For this purpose, Dee's agents in Russia, including his own son, founded the Moscow Trade Company.

Geopolitics of South. However, these plans were not destined to be realized. Curiously, they were not prevented by Muscovites, but by English pirates, or more precisely, by one of the most famous marques in history, Sir Francis Drake. A man

who managed to win the trust of Queen Elizabeth and offer her (instead of the geopolitics of the North Seas), the geopolitics of the South Seas – to Southern sea routes Eastward. The instrument of this new policy would be the East India Trading Company, which contributed to the colonization of southern lands like Africa, India and Australia. America, conversely, was exploited through the West India Trading Company. Thence, Britain rejected the Northern Eurasia option, thereby allowing Moscow to colonize large areas of it up to Alaska, and even, in part, California.

Obviously, upheavals followed - namely the Anglo-Russian Great Game for geopolitical domination in southern regions of Eurasia directly adjacent to the area of the British South Seas. Moreover, the Game continues even today in the form of endless geopolitical confrontations between Anglo-Saxon and Russian spheres of influence. Wherein military and political leadership in the Anglo-Saxon world after the Second World War passed to the USA.

Nevertheless, the role of Britain in the world - no matter what biased political analysts state - continues to be extremely powerful. Primarily because of the exclusive role of English common law in all those countries formerly under the sway of London: including the United States. More precisely, it is necessary to talk about the continuing influence of British cultural tradition. Assuredly, the rule of law for “cultural humanity” is much more potent than the power of weapons! As the ancient Romans mentioned, the power of the Emperor is different from the power of barbarian rulers, since the first is established on the solidarity of free citizens, while the second on the brute force of coercion.

New Challenges. Currently, the geopolitical situation in the world is changing dramatically. The political scene has brand new members who 50 years ago had almost no weight in international affairs. Similarly, radical changes in influence and control technologies, production and logistics, education and cultural development, have occurred. All forcing decision makers to review their strategies and rules for global activity – including financial, political, and military-strategic objectives. Thence, the role of participants in the forthcoming battle for a New World Order will probably centre around the United States and China. Every other major player, including Russia and a (still) United Europe (EU), left to observe current trends, while trying to avoid any unilateral decisions.

Yet, it is still impossible to say unequivocally that China will step forward as an open geopolitical opponent of America. Theoretically, it is also possible that the Chinese will oppose any new Eurasian alliance between Russia and Continental Europe, or Russia and India, while the US will focus on consolidating around themselves the Western Hemisphere. Obviously, there is a variety of options and it is unlikely that anyone can say what will happen in the next decade, not to mention longer-term prospects. Nonetheless, the dynamics of development in different countries and territories, the configuration of resource fields and units of transport systems, as well

as eco-demographic factors, will help identify critical scenarios - the probability of which is very high.

Whichever of these scenarios will be realized, a systematic approach to global problems allows one to optimize available tools (of influence) on global processes in the interests of individual members in any new phase of the Great Game. Albeit, in a completely new and not fully transparent geopolitical sense. In our opinion, however, the most unpredictable First League player is, strangely, Russia. After all, Russia is a wild card in that its allegedly "anti-Western" position is not due to its geopolitical position in the world, or its national culture, but by circumstance. In which case, Russian "rivalry" could transform into a reliable partnership with Western countries, once a consistent approach to this issue is adopted. Clearly, reactivating the intelligent (and, possibly, magical) legacy of this great Welshman, the original Agent 007 in Her Majesty's service (as he signed his reports at Court) can facilitate these developments.

First of all, one sees that the value of trade and communication in the South Seas is systematically reduced (initially) - for two reasons:

1. Technological development - enabling the effective laying of land routes between Western Europe and East Asia – a New Silk Road, giving major geo-strategic advantages to China.
2. Global warming – entailing the melting of northern ice and turning a Northern Sea Route into a new effective (and safe) trade route.

These two diverse trends form the basis of a highly probable future, along with a direct confrontation between Moscow and Beijing in the fight for new trade routes: one continental (Eurasia - from London to Singapore) and the other maritime (Eurasia - from London to Alaska). Every calculation demonstrating that the Northern

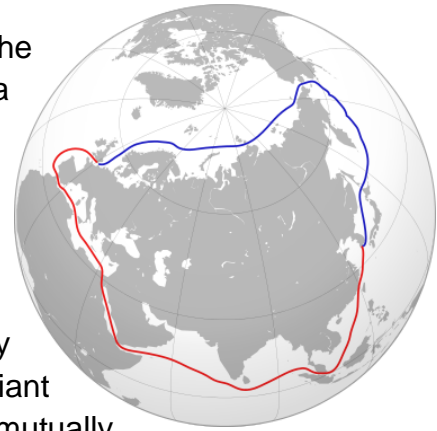


Sea route will be more effective and safer than the southern route. Thus, it is no surprise that China has put forward the concept of a "Big Arctic", claiming participatory rights in infrastructural development of the Northern Sea Route. However, the fact remains that Russia would not be happy with such a partner, despite Beijing's massive investment proposals.

Overall, the main reason for Russia's concern in this regard is not economic, but demographic. A factor enabling the transformation of Russian Siberia analogously to Chinese Tibet. Truly, today, this option is still distant, but long-term strategic partners in such a global project must be chosen soon, if not right away. So, the West, and

above all - in the Anglo-Saxon world as the vanguard of the West - possesses a trump card. Readers of this concept paper, possibly, already guessing that it entails a resurrection of John Dee's geopolitical project, which could be called "Greenland-2." Now for the details.

Overall, this project is practical. Any direct access to the Arctic Ocean as the main area of the Northern Sea Route will have five 'Nordic' countries: Russia, Canada, USA, Norway and Denmark (Greenland), in its equation. Of these, only Russia is not a member of the Western military and political system, but culturally and historically, there are a number of favorable law cases, the existence of which may influence institutional transformation of this giant Eurasian partner to the West - in any long-term or mutually beneficial arrangement.



Nordic History. First of all, let's start with a brief historical excursion into the history of the Russian state and its relations with other political formations in northern Europe, including Britain. As is well known that the traditional Russian aristocracy (rooted in the rule of the Northern House of Rurik - the descendants of the legendary Varangian prince Rurik), seized the territory of Gardariki –north-western regions of modern Russia - in the VIII century AD. Moreover, Vikings (being close to the Scandinavian Vikings as an ethnic group), brought to Gardarika the traditional political power structures of the northern kings, but also the basics of Scandinavian law as they had been codified by Prince Yaroslav the Wise in his "Russian Truth" - the founding document of ancient Russian law. Yet, these Scandinavian roots not only had Russian legal tradition behind them, but equally the English. Indeed, these same Vikings established "the Danish law» (Danelagh, Danelaw) in IX century British territories.

Furthermore, even before the Varangians and the Vikings, in VII century AD, the legendary king Ivar Vidfamne, the Scylding, united under his rule almost the entire territory of northern Europe - from Britain to Gardariki (including Scandinavia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Northern Germany, South Finland and the Baltic countries). Ivar's warriors spoke in East Scandinavian dialects, which they then brought to East Anglia, as well as East Gardarika up to Belo-Ozero (almost 500 km. eastwards from the coast of the Gulf of Finland). Indeed, Ivar Vidfamne's Empire was the most powerful political entity in early medieval Northern Europe, where the North and



Baltic Sea area formed its internal waters. Scyldings themselves (to which Rurik also belonged) were considered as direct descendants of Odin. All legitimizing their right to supremacy among the Vikings and other ancient Germans.

Starting from the VII century AD, the Varangians-Vikings and the Normans (or "northern people") began to seize control of the sea and river trade routes in Northern Europe, and thereafter the Southern arena - down to North Africa and the Black Sea. A river route from Gardariki to Constantinople, traditionally referred to as the "route from the Varangians to the Greeks" (with the Scandinavian trading post along the whole of its distance), was the central axis of the Old Russian state's consolidation. In the east, Varangian ships (drakkars) reached the limits of the Reich of Khazars and Khorezm, in the west – up to Iceland, Greenland and the north-east coast of Canada (Vinland).

Thus, we see the Norman expansion in two opposite directions: east and west. These two expansions laid the foundations of the Anglo-Saxon world of the North Atlantic and



the Russian world in Northern Eurasia. Subsequently, the descendants of these ancient pioneers (consistently moving each to their own direction), met on the border between Asia and America, where the Russian-US border is today. Certainly, this meeting 200 years ago completed the European colonization of North America and northern Eurasia as Great Greenland (as seen by John Dee).

Legal question. Returning to the present, we note another important thing in common - the Norman heritage of Russians and Anglo-Saxons. Of course, modern Russian legal systems and that of Anglo-Saxon countries is quite distinct. In Russia and its former colonies (as well as in all the countries of continental Europe) there is a Roman-German system of written law, in contrast to the case law system of English common law: a type used across the former colonies of Great Britain. At the same time Russian law (until the overthrow of the monarchy in 1917) included elements of common law, going back to the legal heritage of "Russian Truth".

After the Russian Revolution, the whole system of traditional law (both written and case) was abolished in favour of new forms of case law. The so-called Revolutionary Law of the Soviet (Council). In other words, each Soviet (as a political cell of the Soviet power), had full sovereignty. Yet, this system did not last long and soon legal controllers reappeared based on the Romano-Germanic system. In this, the case law of Soviet authorities continues to act de facto, turned, however, into the "law" of the Bolshevik party's tyranny. However, what is very important is that the Russian legal

mentality still allows common law and its logic - following the historical norms of customary law with much greater readiness than the written rules of "Roman-Germanic" bureaucracy.

Now, if one looks at the situation from an international context, one sees a global confrontation between two systems of law: common and precedent, English and Roman-Germanic. At the same time, according to established practice, international trade law follows the Anglo-Saxon tradition, and criminal law - the Roman-Germanic. Hence, the priority of the High Court of London in commercial matters and of the Hague Tribunal – in criminal ones. As for business, common law countries, of course, practice a more liberal approach to commercial and financial transactions, which is not only unwelcome in continental Europe, but, in fact, prohibited by law (eg in Germany) as too risky. This, in particular, was one of the reasons for Brexit, since the EU has too much "red tape," which actively prevents the development of free entrepreneurship. Moreover, Russia's transition to common law - attached to the new India coalition (a common law country), would attract this key partner of the Free World in South Asia.

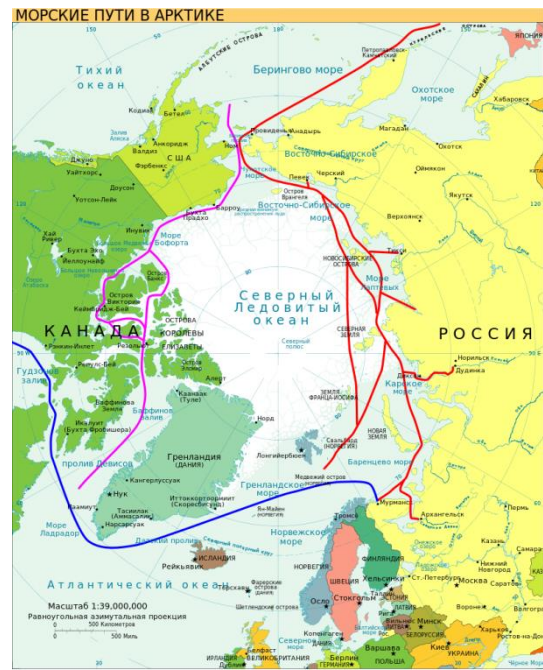
Here one comes up against the key issues of our project - namely, the issue of Russia's integration into the structures of (not just) the West, but of the Free World. It is enough to imagine a return of the Russian world to its natural legal roots through a gradual transition to Anglo-Saxon style common law systems. This will immediately allow the country to effectively integrate into the global processes of the new political and economic realities, which begun intensively to assert themselves after Brexit. In theory, the same would be advisable for continental Europe, however, the institutional tradition of bureaucracy (called the "State of law") is much stronger there than in modern Russia. Thus, to evolve them in the near future seems impossible. What is more, once Russia, takes into account the real mentality of its elites, such a transition is easy. Indeed, everything significant for the country's economic and financial litigation would take place in London's High Court.

Certainly, for a serious change in Russian legal principles time is needed, but if one remembers the example of Gorbachev's perestroika (when suddenly the whole institutional system of a giant empire – including its basic ideological concepts), the case is far from hopeless. The main thing here required is a clear understanding of technical problems and the consistent implementation of a solution "on all fronts".

New Development. A large international project "Greenland-2" with US, British and Russian engagement could be the basis for the formation of a new global prosperity - and security area - in the northern part of our planet. Establishing infrastructures, unifying the areas of Northern Sea Routes (Russia), the Northwest Passage (Canada-US), and an Arctic Bridge (Greenland-Canada) will create a long-term working mechanism for the sustainable development of new promising areas. Opening, thereby, productive investments in connection with outlined changes in the natural and political climate of the planet. After all, a Greater Arctic is situated far

away from the hot spots of international conflict and is practically inaccessible to those destructive elements from “problematic” regions in the South.

The development of this project is at an early stage. Therefore, it could take place with the participation of experts from all interested countries, including Britain (as a key institutional partner of the United States and Canada), very quickly. As such, we propose to start these developments through the organization of a series of specialized conferences, wherein can be heard professional reports on the subjects discussed, along with the views of relevant experts.



Conferences:

John Dee and his heritage

History of Western science

British geopolitics from Dee to McKinder.

The Great Game for Eurasia: British-Russian contradictions

American-Soviet opposition from WW2 till nowadays

New challenges: Between Atlanticism and Eurasianism

New development

History of glorious ancestors: Vikings-Varangians-Normans

Legal question: Common and Continental law systems

Anglo-Saxon world, EU and Post-Soviet countries

The Chinese factor

New Deal: International joint-venture around the Arctic ocean

Legal systems of the World

