

SUMMARY

SECTION I. HISTORY AND THEORY OF SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

The history of science diplomacy: Henry Kissinger's secret diplomacy at the Pugwash conferences

Abstract. This article is an analysis of archival documents concerning the negotiations of the American diplomat and international relations expert Henry Kissinger (1923–2023) at the Pugwash conferences. The article publishes several copies of archival documents that reveal previously little-known aspects of G. Kissinger's activities at the Pugwash conferences, his approaches to upholding the interests of the United States with the participation of scientists and experts. The article also examines the historical context of the Pugwash movement of scientists. In conclusion, questions are raised about the role of science for diplomacy and the need to continue dialogue between scientists and politicians in the face of global threats.

Keywords: history of science diplomacy, G. Kissinger, Pugwash conferences, archival documents.

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Science diplomacy: conceptualization in scientific literature

Abstract. This article presents the results of the theoretical part of the study aimed at identifying the role of science diplomacy in the foreign policy of modern states. The author has reviewed the interpretations of the concept of "science diplomacy", formulated approaches to the definition of this concept, and proposed their typology.

Keywords: science diplomacy, international scientific cooperation, scientific communication, conceptualization, theory of international relations, paradigms.

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SECTION II. MILITARY AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF RUSSIAN AND WORLD HISTORY: RECONSTRUCTION OF EVENTS BASED ON ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Secret battles of the World War I. Subversive activities of German diplomats in Persia

Abstract. The article publishes documentary materials covering the activities of the German special services in Persia in November — December 1915, during the events of the ongoing First World War. On this territory, Kaiser Germany (in alliance with the Ottoman Empire) tried to create a new Persian Front in order to seriously ease the situation of its own armies in the European theater of operations. The direct organizers of these riots were representatives of the German diplomatic circles, acting as secret agents. Copies of the German encrypted documents were obtained through the ef-

forts of Russian diplomats presented in that country. After decryption the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Empire, S.D. Sazonov, sent a separate collection of them for a report to the Russian Emperor Nicholas II, who followed with interest the antics of “friend Willy” and his people.

Keywords: Russian Embassy in Tehran, the activities of German intelligence service, decoded telegrams, the First World War.

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The Abwehr: its agents and the mathematics of betrayal

Abstract. The article is devoted to the details of the creation of the headquarter “Walli” in 1941 in the German military intelligence and counterintelligence (Abwehr) system, designed to ensure the interests of the Wehrmacht on the Eastern Front. The functionality of its representative offices in the army groups of the Ground forces, as well as in the Kriegsmarine (Navy) and Luftwaffe (Air Force) formations is also considered. The issue of using Abwehr agents (or traitors) recruited in Germany or in the European countries occupied by it for intelligence and counterintelligence work is also important. The basic principles of using agents are outlined, as well as issues of interaction between operational commands and Abwehr groups with the Kuensberg groups, which are part of the Department for the Study of Foreign Armies of the East of the General Staff of the German Army.

Keywords: Abwehr, headquarter “Walli”, Eastern Front, intelligence work.

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SECTION III. TRADITIONAL VALUES: HISTORY AND MODERNITY

The geopolitical opponents of Orthodoxy. Interview with the president of the Center for the Protection of Christian Identity, Diogenis Valavanidis (Belgrade, Serbia)

On the issue of the theoretical and methodological foundations for the development of a system of indicators for achieving the goals of state policy for the preservation and strengthening of traditional russian spiritual and moral values

Abstract. The article attempts to determine the theoretical and methodological foundations for the development of a system of indicators for achieving the goals of state policy to preserve and strengthen traditional Russian spiritual and moral values. The authors propose a schematic diagram of the operationalization of traditional values, options for grouping traditional values, and also pose the problem of methodological limitations of the possibility of measuring the spread of traditional values in society, resulting from the complexity and multilevel nature of the object of research. As a tool to solve this problem the authors propose to develop a set of “Traditional Value Passports” and outline their standard structure.

Keywords: traditional values, methodology for measuring traditional values, operationalization of traditional values, national interests, national security.

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SECTION IV. THE HISTORY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN RUSSIA

The constitutional and political destruction of the USSR and the missed opportunities to prevent it

Abstract. The article touches upon the processes of constitutional and political destruction of the USSR during perestroika. The role of the Estonian Declaration of Sovereignty of 16th of November, 1988 and of A. Rüütel personally, and of the declarations of Lithuania, the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR in the development of the processes of sovereignty and isolation of the Union republics is considered. The sequence and dynamics of the processes of sovereignty and declaration of secession are considered graphically, which allowed to increase the visibility and analytical capabilities. The author shows alternative variants of correction of the USSR Constitution, limiting secession and allowing, in the author's opinion, to prevent the collapse of the state in case of timely adoption. The period of expediency of adopting the correction options is determined. Some general conclusions concerning the perestroika period as a whole are drawn.

Keywords: USSR, constitution, perestroika, declaration, sovereignty, secession.

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Formation of Latvian settlements in the Kytmanovsky district of the Altai region. 1903–1938

Abstract. The work was carried out within the framework of the school laboratory of local lore.

The relevance of the study is defined by the fact that in historical studies of Altai Krai there is insufficient data on the formation of the Balts' (Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians) settlements on its territory. Some settlements are not recorded in the historical literature of the region in any way.

At the present stage of historical development, there is growing interest in studying the history of ethnic processes of various national and ethnic groups that lived and live on the territory of Altai Krai, acting at the same time as a single organism organizing it. Moreover, the interest in studying this process acquires a special political significance at the present stage. Today scientists are studying traditions in a modern society consisting of many ethnic groups in order to apply new approaches to the mutual understanding of living together.

In the context of the state concept of the revival and support of the culture of the peoples of Russia, the study of ethnic and national groups becomes an urgent topic for research, which makes it possible to trace the history of traditions of different peoples in a single place of residence.

We still don't know how Latvians lived in Kytmanovsky district, how they settled in, how they ran households, how they were accepted by the local population.

The life of Latvians who lived in the Kytmanovsky district remains unknown, since no one has made research on the topic. Thus, studying the life of Latvians in the Kytmanovsky district opens a new page in the history of the district, which became the homeland for the children and grandchildren of Latvian immigrants in 2–4 generations.

Keywords: migration, the Balts, Latvians, agriculture, cattle breeding, kolkhoz, repression.

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SECTION V. RESEARCH BY YOUNG POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

Symbolic politics in the system of modern Russian-Mongolian relations: the memory of Marshal G.K. Zhukov

Abstract. This article attempts to characterize the dynamics of the development of symbolic politics in the system of Russian-Mongolian relations in the 21st century through the formation of the symbolic image of Marshal G.K. Zhukov. To achieve this goal, the author examined various monuments and historical dates associated with them, which is the most suitable object for the study of symbolic politics. The opening of the Zhukov House Museum and the construction of monuments in Mongolia symbolize mutual respect and historical ties between the two countries, creating a space for dialogue. The monuments erected on the anniversary dates serve as important symbols of historical continuity and emphasize his importance as a common hero for both countries.

Keywords: interstate symbolic politics, symbolic politics, policy of memory, Marshal Zhukov, monuments to Zhukov.

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The role of neighboring countries in Afghanistan: cooperation or competition?

Abstract. This article explores the positions and role of Afghanistan's neighboring countries in determining the current state of bilateral and multilateral relations of the state, the prospects of its integration into regional cooperation. In the context of the observed change in the positions of regional and global forces regarding the recognition of the Taliban movement controlling the territory of Afghanistan, the issues of cooperation and competition of neighboring countries gain relevance and significance. The article examines the basic conditions and prerequisites for the development of Afghanistan's bilateral and multilateral relations, shaped by historical, economic, political, natural-geographical and religious factors. The findings illustrate

the main points of convergence of national interests of the regional countries and barriers to cooperation with Afghanistan.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Taliban, international recognition, terrorism, international relations, Afghanistan-Pakistan relations, Afghanistan-Iran relations.

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