

## SUMMARY

### Subject of issue No. 36

# HISTORY, DIPLOMACY AND VALUES IN THE MODERN WORLD

### SECTION I. HISTORY AND THEORY OF SCIENCE DIPLOMACY

**The history of science diplomacy: The first initiative to institutionalize international cooperation between representatives of political science (on the proposal of James T. Shotwell, representative of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Cooperation)**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the process of formation of international cooperation between representatives of political science, initiated by Professor James T. Shotwell within the framework of the activities of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The article provides archival materials confirming the importance of the initiative in the formation of mechanisms of scientific interaction. The study examines in detail the specific activities and decisions taken as a result of discussions held within the framework of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. The article is an important source of information for understanding the origins of modern science diplomacy and the mechanisms of international interaction between political scientists.

**Keywords:** political science, science diplomacy, international cooperation, D.T. Shotwell, League of Nations.

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### **Science diplomacy and international scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of BRICS: In search of a meaningful boundary**

**Abstract.** Science diplomacy is a system of interactions aimed at providing intellectual support for foreign policy, establishing and strengthening international scientific and technical cooperation and maintaining constructive international dialogue through it in times of crisis. International scientific and technical cooperation includes joint research and development, exchange of scientific achievements and production experience, and training of qualified personnel. This article examines and distinguishes the content of science diplomacy and international scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of the BRICS association. The study was conducted using the content analysis method, the materials of which were the documents of the seventeen BRICS summits adopted from 2009 to 2025. The results of the study allow us to conclude that the organizational and substantive aspects of international scientific interactions within the association are intertwined.

**Keywords:** science diplomacy, international scientific and technical cooperation, BRICS, international association, declarations, summits.

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

### Three steps from the abyss: Hitler's Germany after the Yalta conference

**Abstract.** The article presents new materials related to the Yalta Conference in 1945, based on previously classified Soviet foreign intelligence documents obtained from agents in the Office of Strategic Services of the United States. The published document was declassified by the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service in 2025. The main focus of the article is on the state of Nazi Germany at the final stage of World War II, the difficulties of the internal situation and the measures taken by the leadership of the Third Reich to retain power in the face of the approaching collapse. There is a difference in the assessments of the course of military operations and the intentions of the Allies, as recorded in American intelligence reports from the end of the war.

**Keywords:** World War II, U.S. Office of Strategic Services, First Directorate of the NKGB of the USSR, overview of Germany's situation.

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### Yalta conference under the microscope: Analysis of German diplomats

**Abstract.** This article is part of a series of publications dedicated to the preparation, conduct, and results of the Yalta Conference in February 1945. It presents a unique document, a report by the German diplomatic mission in Stockholm to the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the content and consequences of the Crimean Conference. This material was provided by Soviet intelligence agencies, which had a extensive network of agents in neutral European countries. The document was declassified by the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service in 2025. The document pays special attention to the role of the USSR as the initiator and key participant in the negotiation process that defined the contours of the future world order.

**Keywords:** Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, German Ambassador in Stockholm, results and significance of the Crimean Conference, Soviet intelligence.

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## SECTION III. MODERN DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### Public diplomacy of Russian regions: Theory and practice

**Abstract.** This article was prepared based on the results of research conducted by members of the Temporary Creative Student Collective (VTSC) under the guidance of Associate Professor of Political Science at the Financial University under the Govern-

ment of the Russian Federation N.V. Burlinova as part of a large joint scientific project to study the practices of public diplomacy of the subjects of the Russian Federation under the auspices of the Russian Council on International Affairs and the ANO "Center for Support and development of public initiatives — "Creative Diplomacy". Based on the data obtained during the research, the article attempts to consider the issue of perception and interpretation of public diplomacy in the subjects of the Russian Federation in the implementation of international relations between the regions. The authors focused on the analysis of the terminology used by Russian regions today in their international contacts, and tried to correlate the various activities of Russian entities in the development of international cooperation. The article also touches upon the mechanism of coordination of activities in the field of international cooperation and the role of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the framework of the country's foreign policy. In the conclusion of the article, based on the data obtained, the authors draw their conclusions about the place of the Russian regions in the development of the country's public diplomacy system.

**Keywords:** public diplomacy, ecosystem of public diplomacy, subjects of the Russian Federation, international cooperation, international communications.

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### Measuring geopolitical tension with financial econometrics: The case of the US-China

**Abstract.** In recent years the US-China tension, which has dominated the global agenda and produced serious systemic consequences, has become the most critical issue in international relations and political economy. This study aims to empirically test whether these increases in tension, which have been the subject of intense debate, are a speculative/virtual phenomenon or reflect a deep-rooted and structural reality. To make this critical distinction, monthly US-China Tension Index data between 1995 and 2024 were examined. The SADF (Supremum Augmented Dickey-Fuller) and GSADF (Generalised Sup-Augmented Dickey-Fuller) tests, which are commonly used in financial econometrics for detecting price bubbles, were applied to this index. The analysis results clearly show that there were no statistically significant bubble formations in the US-China Tension Index data throughout the period under review. It has been determined that the increases during periods of peak tension, such as August 2008, March 2020, and February 2022, are not a virtual bubble, but a reflection of a structural climb based on fundamental realities such as economic crises, pandemics, and major geopolitical events. This finding confirms that the ongoing competition points to a systemic crisis, not a superficial one.

**Keywords:** China, United States, US-China Index, international relations, political economy.

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### The US-Venezuela crisis: Causes and consequences

**Abstract.** The dynamics of relations between the United States and Venezuela in recent years have been characterized by a systematic trade, economic, and military-political escalation initiated by the U.S. administration in order to remove the Venezuelan sovereign ruling political elite led by Nicolas Maduro and ensure U.S. control over the world's largest oil reserves. In the context of the escalating conflict between the West and Russia, and the U.S.'s efforts to replace Russian energy resources in the European market while reducing its own oil reserves, resolving the Venezuelan issue has become a crucial factor in the U.S.'s long-term strategy.

**Keywords:** international relations, the United States, Venezuela, military and political crisis, trade and economic restrictions.

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### Socio-political dynamics of modern India

**Abstract.** The article provides an overview of the scientific seminar "Modern problems of development" on the topic "Parties and castes in the political dynamics of India today", organized by the Center for Development and Modernization Studies at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The three presentations at the meeting provided a diverse perspective on the situation in India. The analysis of the political dynamics highlighted the significant growth of the Indian opposition and its ability to challenge the ruling party. The features of religious parties and the "Common Man Party" were also discussed. In the economic sphere, the successes achieved under the leadership of N. Modi, the implementation of programs to overcome poverty, train and retrain personnel, and support small and medium-sized businesses were considered. The work of the authorities to attract foreign investment to the country was analyzed. The role of Christianity in the country was considered. The influence of Christianity on the spiritual pursuits of the Indian intelligentsia and the socio-political evolution of the country was noted. It was concluded that civilizational features of India in the context of the formation of a modern multipolar world are an important factor in stabilizing international relations in the region and in the world as a whole.

**Keywords:** India, political parties, regionalism, N. Modi's reforms, Christianity, political culture, political Hinduism.

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## SECTION IV. LINGUISTICS, INTERSTATE AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

### Dialectical and regional features of the vocabulary of the modern Bulgarian language

**Abstract.** The article analyzes the dialectal and regional features of the Bulgarian lexicon at this stage of its development. We are talking about the lexical composition of the modern Bulgarian language, which covers the vocabulary not only of the literary language, but also of territorial dialects and social dialects. Despite the opinions expressed that the literary language is constantly being updated and enriched by dialects, the modern linguistic situation presupposes and determines the opposite direction of influence — from the literary language to dialects.

**Keywords:** social community, regional features of the lexicon, dialect vocabulary, lexical dialectisms, Bulgarian dialects, distribution area, territorial variety, dialect dictionaries.

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## SECTION V. TRADITIONAL VALUES: HISTORY AND MODERNITY

### Value-oriented approach to corporate culture management as a tool for implementing state humanitarian policy and modernizing international ESG standards

**Abstract.** The article develops the concept of value-oriented corporate culture as a systemic humanitarian mediator linking state strategies, national ESG(R) standards, and the United Nations global frameworks. Using an institutional and value-based approach, the paper conducts a comparative analysis of Russia's strategic and doctrinal documents (including the *Code of Moral Principles in Economic Activity* of the World Russian People's Council and the *Social Doctrine of the Russian Orthodox Church*) alongside three national ESG(R) standards — EKG (GOST R 71198–2023), KPD (GOST R 72119–2025), and SOKB. The study introduces the extended format ESG(R)+H (Human), adding a humanitarian dimension to corporate responsibility.

The paper argues that Russia does not reject global ESG principles but seeks their humanistic reinterpretation within an UN-centered worldview, grounded in traditional spiritual and universal moral values. The originality lies in demonstrating the operational applicability of value-based orientation through the ESG(R) framework and in proposing parameters for updating the UN Global Compact, incorporating human identity and cultural diversity values. Practical implications include a roadmap for integrating the Human block into EKG and SOKB standards and aligning corporate strategies with the state's value-oriented development agenda.

**Keywords:** corporate culture; ESG(R); ESG(R)+H; value-oriented policy; spiritual and moral values; human identity; UN Global Compact; EKG rating; KPD rating; SOKB.

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### **The socio-anthropological meaning of the turn towards tradition**

**Abstract.** One of the many trends of late modernity that emerged in the first quarter of the 21st century is a turn towards tradition, which has its own specifics, dynamics, forms and practices, and goal-setting in each country. First of all, it is taking place in the context of an unprecedented challenge to the technological development of the human race. In the ideology of posthumanism, man himself/the human race is designated as the main tradition to be overcome. Therefore, the priority issues for the anthropological-existential understanding of the turn to tradition are: how to break out of the dogmatic ideological dream of the utopias of the Modern world, how to get away from the imposed algorithm of "being tired of being human" (V. Varava), where to get the strength and meanings for resilience and vitality.

In terms of worldview, turning to tradition means fighting for the reconfiguration of the spectrum of worldviews of the Modern era, deconstructing the position of hegemony of the positivist secular canon of social development. In the theoretical and methodological aspect of the further development of social and humanitarian sciences, it is also necessary to strengthen the positions of the "reflexive traditionalism" paradigm, which allows not only to compensate for the extremes of Modern technocracy, but also to carry out a proactive examination of all socio-anthropological strategies of the XVIII-XXI centuries from the viewpoint of the humanities. The process of institutional reassembly of the constitution of modernity (according to B. Latour) is no less difficult, because the process of institutional genesis of the political, economic and socio-cultural design of the historical "matrix" of Modernity has been clearly and dynamically going on since the Renaissance and Reformation.

Thus, we can a priori assert that a turn to tradition requires a certain period of time for a consistent reassessment and constitution of the socio-historical matrix of axiomodernity. The most difficult is the anthropological and existential moment of turning to tradition, since it implies the presence of conscious intention and the will to make sense, courage and perseverance, wisdom and creativity from the historical subject of modernity, readiness for the existential practices of the world of traditions.

**Keywords:** turn to tradition, reflexive traditionalism, socio-anthropological meaning, modernity.

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## SECTION VI. THE HISTORY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD

### Russophobia in the Post-Soviet space through the prism of memory politics (on the example of the Great Patriotic War)

**Abstract.** This article examines trends and approaches to the development of Russophobia in the post-Soviet countries. The attitude towards Russia is formed through the prism of the attitude of the peoples of the aforementioned countries to the events of the Great Patriotic War. The author comes to the conclusion that the formation of a negative attitude of the country's population towards the events of the Second World War is the first stage towards creating a negative image of modern Russia. The author provides evidence of the use of cognitive influence as the main approach to changing the attitude of the population of the republics of the post-Soviet space to the events of the Great Patriotic War.

**Keywords:** glorification, cognitive influence, the Great Patriotic War, neo-Nazism, memory politics, post-Soviet space, history textbooks.

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## SECTION VII. RESEARCH BY YOUNG POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

### Italy's foreign policy identity: The formation of a modern discourse on the "Italian national interest" based on nationalism of 1970s

**Abstract.** The article examines the evolution of Italy's foreign policy identity, which was shaped by nationalist ideas. By analyzing the program documents and public rhetoric of right-wing parties from the 1970s to the present, we can trace the continuity in the use of nationalism as a foundation for the concept of the "Italian national interest". The article shows how the legacy of the Italian Social Movement (MSI) has transformed into a more pragmatic and respectable discourse among contemporary right-wing forces (such as the Brothers of Italy and the League), adapting to the challenges of European integration, migration, and global instability. At the moment, the government of Giorgia Meloni, which has institutionalized nationalist rhetoric in foreign policy, is combining a focus on sovereignty with participation in Euro-Atlantic structures. A hybrid foreign policy identity is emerging, where historical nationalist narratives serve as a tool for legitimizing contemporary strategies and mobilizing the electorate.

**Keywords:** foreign policy identity, Italian nationalism, national interest, right-wing parties, sovereignty, European integration, Giorgia Meloni, Italian Social Movement, Brothers of Italy, historical memory.

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### U.S. technological security strategies against China during the first term of the Trump administration and forecasts for the second term: Assessments by Chinese experts

**Abstract.** The article provides a systematic analysis of the Trump administration's technological strategy towards China during its first term. Special attention is given

to the systematization of the main measures of the U.S. technological containment policy, their strategic goals, and their practical effectiveness. The article also provides an in-depth analysis of the assessment of this strategy by reputable Chinese research centers, as well as the predictions of Chinese experts regarding the possible evolution of the U.S. technological policy in the event of a second term of Trump. The potential risks and challenges for China are assessed, and appropriate strategic responses are proposed. The study findings show that while the US technological containment has created short-term challenges for China, it has also stimulated a transition to a development model that combines self-reliant innovation with high-level openness to international cooperation. The technological competition between China and the US has evolved into a long-term and multidimensional strategic game, with profound implications that require continuous attention.

**Keywords:** US technological strategy, Trump administration, Chinese-American technological rivalry, policy forecasts, assessment of Chinese think tanks.

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