

V.V. Gagin

**A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RADAR DURING WORLD
WAR II**

Current events related to the implementation of the SVO in Ukraine clearly demonstrate the continuing high-speed, even ahead of the recent previous years, large-scale qualitative and quantitative development of radar technology of all classes and types. Forms, methods and ways of conducting electronic warfare and electronic intelligence are being improved at an unprecedented rate. At the same time, after the post-perestroika «events» that were destructive for all branches of domestic science and technology, Russian scientific institutions, organizations and enterprises of the military-industrial complex have to urgently reduce the lag.

Key words: radar, radio waves, detection system, electronic warfare, counter-battery warfare, air defense, Kammhuber Line, gun-laying stations.

B.A. Ershov, L.V. Chub

**HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF INTELLIGENCE AND
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE IN THE USSR**

The article is devoted to the study of the history of the intelligence and counterintelligence services of the USSR from their inception to the collapse of the Soviet Union. The analysis covers the organizational structure, methods of work, key operations, as well as the influence of the political and ideological situation in the country on the activities of these services. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between intelligence and counterintelligence, as well as their role in the geopolitical struggle of the Cold War era.

Key words: foreign policy of the USSR, intelligence and counterintelligence structures, agents, sabotage, state security.

V.A. Rusikov

**ON THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT VICTORY.
MARSHALS OF VICTORY: THE BEGINNING OF A BIOGRAPHY**

This article is an attempt to bring together material about the beginning of the military biography of the Marshals of Victory for use in the education of personnel of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation using examples of military service.

Key words: Order of Victory, Marshals of Victory, biography, feat, people's memory, upbringing

V.N. Ryapolov

**ZEMLYANSKY ZNAMENSKY CONVENT: A LOOK FROM THE PAST (BASED
ON THE MATERIALS OF THE VORONEZH DIOCESAN GAZETTE)**

The article is devoted to the now-defunct Zemlyansky Znamensky Convent, established in the village of Stadnitsa by Baroness A.P. Bode in memory of her deceased husband and daughter. At the moment, the article is the most complete, if not the only one, devoted to the history of the monastery. The article is based on the materials of the XIX - early XX century, which are contemporaries of the monastery described.

Key words: monastery, abbess, church, priest, donation.

G.I. Shishlyannikova

**SOME ASPECTS OF THE AGGRAVATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION ON THE EVE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

The territorial division of the world, which actively took place in the 18th and 19th centuries, ended at the beginning of the 20th century. But instead of the expected calm after that, the tangle of international contradictions only grew. The major powers were now looking for new markets, sources of raw materials and cheap labor, and were striving with all their might to increase their profits. The colonial contradictions between the countries were constantly growing. They were reinforced by the arms race.

The main reason for the First World War was the struggle of two military blocs: the Entente, which included Britain, France, Russia, the United States, Serbia, Montenegro and the Triple Alliance represented by countries such as Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria and Turkey. In the summer of 1914, the international situation became extremely tense. The reason for the outbreak of war was the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Franz Ferdinand. The military clash this summer began with the participation of 8 European countries, and eventually escalated into a world war involving 38 states. As a result of this bloody war, the colonial empires retained and even increased their possessions. And the political map of the world has changed dramatically: the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, Chinese and German Empires have ceased to exist. In this article, we will try to analyze the causes of the aggravation of the international situation in the summer of 1914 and understand why a military clash could not be avoided.

Key words: Entente, Triple Alliance, colonial empires, imperialism, arms race, international contradictions, military actions, Balkan wars, nationalism.

E.E. Ashursky

DEVELOPING RUSSIAN COSMISTS' BRIGHT HUMANISTIC IDEALS

It's, probably, not a secret for anyone that human civilization is increasingly plunging into chaos and hopeless narrow-minded hedonism. In addition to all this, a comprehend world crisis, the peak of which is expected near to 2030, will so exacerbate the legal, interethnic and, last but not least, environmental troubles of today, that, as the saying goes, "in the air it will distinctly smell fried". Here, in principle, many of the contemporary sociologists predict, among the rest of things, another qualitative map-redrawing in favor of the heralds of the yellow race... Well, perhaps, similar scenario is possible too; however, in our opinion, this hardly may untie the tight tangle of contradictions that have accumulated for ages. So in such a situation, one can place the greatest hopes obviously unless on the new-minted intellectual elite which, most likely, shall succeed (using, of course, some super-technologies hidden from the "gray masses") operatively and freely seize planetary power. And besides, in a timely and reliable way to make themselves secure from impending natural disasters.

Key words: epicures, meditators, evolution of the Mind, the meaning of life, the sense of being, Apocalypse, the point of technological singularity, the categorical imperative.

I.M. Bocharova, I.D. Chernousova

**CONSERVATIVE VIEWS OF RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHERS OF THE SECOND HALF
OF THE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURIES**

The article examines the conservative ideas of Russian philosophers M.N. Katkov, N.Ya. Danilevsky, K.N. Leontiev, F.M. Dostoevsky, I.A. Ilyin, S.L. Frank. The need to preserve a strong autocratic power in Russia, reliance on traditional values, Orthodoxy, upholding national identity and independence are emphasized as a feature of Russian conservative thought.

Key words: ideology, conservatism, liberalism, nihilism, features of Russian conservatism, spiritual values, national interests, autocracy, monarchy, revolution, republic.

S.I. Kushnir

ON SOME ASPECTS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY ERNST BERNHEIM

The work examines the views of Ernst Bernheim, a scientist, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Law, Professor at the University of Greifswald in the field of philosophy of history. The author devoted his research to the definition of such important concepts for understanding historical science as historical source, historical criticism, historical construction. Despite the fact that in Nazi Germany they tried to denigrate the scientist's work, after the victory of the USSR in World War II, Bernheim's ideas received their "second reading", and the philosophical understanding of the foundations of historical science, the interpretation of basic concepts formed the basis of the methods of many famous scientists.

Key words: philosophy of history, historical process, historical source, historical criticism.

O.A. Radugina

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELITE IN A SOCIALLY DIFFERENTIATED
SOCIETY**

Throughout the history of its development, society has not been socially homogeneous. At various stages of its development, it was differentiated into different social strata. But there was necessarily a social group that aspired to play a leading role, to govern, to rule. Such a social group is called the elite in the socio-humanitarian literature. Representatives of the Machiavellian approach G. Mosca, V.Pareto and R. Michels formulated their concept of the importance of the elite in a socially differentiated society.

Key words: political elite, social group, society, social differentiation, state, social mechanisms, evolution of society.

S.I. Dmitrieva, M.M. Lyapunova

**LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES (ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, MEXICO) IN THE
FOREIGN POLICY OF GERMANY**

The article examines the forms of interaction between Germany and its main partners in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico). The work highlights the reasons for strengthening Germany's relations with the region, and also provides statistics on German exports. Particular attention is paid to the priority areas of Germany's policy towards Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, as well as their cooperation in the field of education.

Key words: Germany, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, trade, bilateral relations, strategic partnership, Scholz.

M.V. Kirchanov

**PUBLIC MEMORY IN MODERN CHUVASHIA: POLITICAL ELITES OF THE
REPUBLIC AS AGENTS OF HISTORICAL POLITICS**

The author in the presented article analyses the features and directions of development of collective historical memory in the Chuvash Republic through the prism of actualisation and visualisation of images of the past in the discourse formed in public speeches and actions by representatives of modern ruling political elites. The purpose of the study is to analyse the policy of memory pursued by the regional political elites of Chuvashia as a national republic within the Russian Federation. The author analyses the role and place of history and ideas about the past in the discourse formed by the elites. The novelty of the research lies in the study of the current (modern) stage in the development of historical politics in the modern Russian Federation at the regional level through the prism of the experience of memory politics in the national republic. The article shows that 1) the official memorial culture is formed by the head of the Republic, 2) political elites, within the framework of memorial politics, instrumentalise and control the potential of Chuvash identity and ethnicity, 3) elites use history to actualise political continuity between the Soviet Chuvash autonomy and the modern Republic.

It is assumed that the politics of memory brought by the elites is of a compromise nature in general, since it is aimed at consolidating the regional regime and society simultaneously, as well as preventing the formation and development of alternative forms of collective historical memory and ideas about the past that appealed to the resource of the Chuvash political and ethnic nationalism, ignored by the modern elites of the region.

Key words: historical memory, Chuvash Republic, politics of memory, elites, instrumentalisation of history, memorial culture, Chuvash nationalism

V.N. Morozova, D.R. Tanchuk

**THE INFLUENCE OF MASS MEDIA ON THE FORMATION OF WESTERN
PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT CHINA**

This article is devoted to the role of mass media in shaping China's political image. Today, the media play a primary role in shaping and developing international relations. They are instruments for disseminating information about international events, politics, and actions of states. The media shape public consciousness, influence diplomatic relations, and are used for propaganda and information wars. Mass media influence the country's image through news and analytics, forming a certain image of China among the European contingent.

Key words: China, mass media, political image, Western media space

V.N. Morozova, E.M. Shaldybina

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The article presents an analysis of the current state of gender equality in political representation in European countries, including institutional barriers, gender quotas, electoral systems, and public perceptions of the role of women in politics. Special attention is given to regional differences, as well as factors influencing the level of female participation in government bodies.

Key words: politics, gender equality, women in politics, women's rights, Europe.

A.V. Pogorelsky

**NATIONAL CONSERVATISM AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
IDEOLOGY OF EUROSCEPTICISM IN POLAND**

National conservatism is a type of conservatism ideology that implies the priority of national interests and the preservation of traditional values. Researchers explain the popularity of the ideology of national conservatism in Poland by the fact that the Poles are close to the idea of their special historical role in Europe, as well as by the fact that the experience of negative interaction with neighboring countries has inflicted strong historical trauma on the nation. Under the influence of this factor, the Poles have formed an identification of themselves as victims of external forces. Such self-identification is characterized by distrust of any external forces, which can evolve into geopolitical phobias, for example, in relation to Russia or Germany, as well as a connection between ideas about independence and mono-ethnicity and an orientation towards building Poland as a national state, the basis of whose unity are traditional values. According to the author, the commitment of the Polish ruling elites to the ideology of national conservatism has caused a value crisis in relations with the leadership of the European Union, thereby provoking the growth of Eurosceptic sentiments in the country.

Key words: European Union, Republic of Poland, political ideology, Euroscepticism, national conservatism, Law and Justice Party, national state, traditional values.