

On The 75th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War: Refining History

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ABSTRACT

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Opinion

In modern literature, when analyzing the 75th anniversary of the victory, a purely abstract approach dominates when the issue of the subject of war and the goals that he pursued in the fight against fascist Germany are circumvented. Hitler did not conceal that he sought to destroy the USSR, to subjugate the Soviet people, who had made a breakthrough beyond the boundaries of capitalist society, having established the power of workers and peasants organized in the Soviets, who had built a new socialist society under the leadership of the Bolsheviks. It was a society which the working people controlled themselves, through the Soviets created by the people in the process of revolution; for this, the masses of people went through the cultural revolution, mastered scientific knowledge through the educational system. Its development was interrupted by the Great Patriotic War, in which socialist society was again in danger, and its preservation became the main goal pursued by the Soviet people as a subject of war, led by the Soviet government and the Communist Party.

It was a war of the “old”, in its most reactionary, fascist forms, dangerous end, the end of human history, and the “new”, in the form of a socialist society, prolonging social development, which included the democratic forces of the bourgeois states themselves, who entered into an alliance with USSR against fascism. These goals of the Soviet people drowned, disappeared in the television address of V.V. Putin on 04/16/2020 when explaining to him the postponement of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the victory in connection with the coronavirus pandemic in Russia. They were replaced by abstract words, phrases that it was a war “for all good against all bad”, which is in full accordance with the spirit of the ideas of perestroika M.S. Gorbachev, who called for

the improvement of socialism, in the same abstract spirit. Here it is appropriate to recall Hegel’s article “Who thinks abstractly?” V.V. Putin has a negative attitude towards socialism. M.S. Gorbachev did not deny the words of socialism, he “rebuilt” it, and as a result of perestroika, socialism was destroyed. The statue, in words, for socialism, in fact, M.S. Gorbachev transferred to the Central Committee of the CPSU A.N. Yakovleva, making him responsible for the ideology and ideologist of perestroika.

If we take into account their general activity, it can be argued that M.S. Gorbachev, since he did not give up the status of a communist, betrayed the ideals of socialism. In contrast, A.N. Yakovlev claims that he was never a communist. It turns out that he can not be considered a traitor. In his confessions, A.N. Yakovlev writes that he initially focused on the destruction of socialism, for which he proposed bringing the theory and practice built on a Marxist basis to absurdity, because, he writes, “any act brought to the point of absurdity invariably becomes a farce” [3, p. 5-32]. After the Twentieth Congress in an ultra-narrow circle, “a group of true, not imaginary reformers, developed (of course, verbally) the following plan: to strike at Stalin, at Stalinism with the authority of Lenin. And then, if successful, Plekhanov and Social Democracy beat Lenin, liberalism and “moral socialism” - the revolutionaries in general ... with clear implications: the criminal is not Stalin, but the system itself is criminal” [3, p. 13-14]. The “new political course” “signified a historical turn from revolution to evolution, i.e. transition to social reformism.”

“At the official party level, at the beginning of perestroika, this was stubbornly denied, including by me (it could not have been

otherwise), but it was precisely the reformist policy that triumphed in life" [3, p. 15-16]. "I can proudly say that a clever, but very simple tactic ... worked." "For example, my works and speeches from 1987-1988, partly from 1989, were densely crammed with quotes from Marx and especially from Lenin ... Could it be more radical in those years? No, frontal, ramming reformism would be immediately ostracized, destroyed, isolated in prisons and camps" [3, p. fifteen]. Many communists noted the presence in the government of M.S. Gorbachev's "thoughtful conspiracy", pointed to "the degradation of the party, moral values and culture of the country", "denigrating the basic values of the USSR in the media," the "danger of destruction" of the country and society as a result of betrayal [1]. The symbol of betrayal in the country is exposed by General A.A. Vlasov, distinguished himself in the defense of Moscow. Later, when his army was surrounded, A.A. Vlasov voluntarily surrendered, expressed his desire to cooperate with the Nazis, created the ROA (the army, which was supposed to free Russia from Bolshevism and socialism).

At the end of the war he was convicted and executed as a traitor. It is clear that M.S. Gorbachev is a traitor with the highest social status, because he was the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In conclusion, I want to draw attention to the spread of this phenomenon not only among the oligarchs, but also in the built V.V. Putin's "vertical of power" on the example of a speech by the head of Sberbank G. Gref at the XVI (Gaidar) economic forum in St. Petersburg. Mr. Gref said, addressing its participants, that he would be scared if the power is in the hands of the people, if his representatives are recognized as subjects of history: "You say terrible things. You propose to transfer power to the hands of the population. As soon as ordinary people understand the basis of their self, they identify themselves, manage, i.e. it will be extremely difficult to manipulate them." Therefore, it is necessary not to allow people to knowledge, to limit their knowledge. After all, people do not want to be manipulated when they "have knowledge". At one time, such statements were made by Empress Catherine the Second, calling a fool one of the governors who sent her a project to improve public education. According to G. Gref, "in ancient times, thinkers who thought from the perspective of the rich thought up theories," encrypted them, fearing to convey to the common people [2,3].

"For example, "as a democrat" Confucius "began", but he ended up with the doctrine of dividing society into strata. Gref finds the same in Buddhism. In Jewish culture, in his opinion, the same "life science" was developed by Kabbalah, but for three thousand

years it was a secret teaching, "because people understood what it was to remove the veil from the eyes of millions, to make them self-sufficient." "How to manage them?": "Any mass control implies an element of manipulation." He has a real fear in a society where "everyone has equal access to information." "How to live, how to manage a society where everyone has the opportunity to judge directly, to receive unprepared information, not through analysts trained by the government, political scientists, and huge media from the media that are as if independent, but in fact, we understand," says G. Gref, that all the media are busy with strata?" How far are these attitudes from the policy of V.I. Lenin! They are shocking also the current citizens who reproach the rulers of post-Soviet Russia for the lack of "fair elections", ignoring the referenda provided for by the Constitution of the Russian Federation on key issues of life, anti-people's health care reforms (during the presidency of V.V. Putin, the number of clinics and hospitals has decreased by half), lowering the level in the education system, reforming the pension system, etc. etc.

All of them can be recognized not as "heirs", but as "traitors" of the great victory of the Soviet people, who 75 years ago defended their right to live in a socialist country, receive knowledge, work and manage their country. Thus, 32 thousand enterprises were destroyed by the Nazis on the territory of the USSR, 78 thousand enterprises were destroyed on its territory in post-Soviet Russia, which led to a sharp reduction in workers, who are still afraid of the ruling bourgeoisie and the "vertical of power", which explains the destruction of enterprises. At the victory parade in Moscow in 1945, its participants threw banners of fascist military units, symbols of bourgeois power to the Mausoleum of V.I. Lenin on Red Square, and today the Mausoleum will be draped; Is this not evidence of betrayal in relation to the victory of the Soviet people in World War II?

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