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**Первая мировая
информационная
ВОЙНА**



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This book will change your understanding of the events in our country and in the world that have taken place since the beginning of the Second World War. Everything described here is dedicated to the great information battle between the world's leading powers and the Soviet Union.

In the book you will find sensational conclusions:

— the German attack on the USSR on June 22, 1941, was supported by British intelligence;

— The Normandy landings are the largest disinformation operation of the 20th century.

— The British Empire collapsed in 1946 thanks to the skillful conduct of information warfare by Generalissimo Stalin;

— the coming to power of N. S. Khrushchev and M. S. Gorbachev — a planned action of foreign special services;

— The Emergency Committee was Gorbachev's last attempt to maintain his power.

To understand our past means to experience the present in a new way and, perhaps, to look into the future.

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Introduction

On June 26, 1991, I first saw the first and last President of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, up close. It was at the traditional reception of graduates of Soviet military academies in the Kremlin. I, Major of the KGB of the USSR I. N. Panarin, graduated from the Military-Political Academy named after V. I. Lenin with a gold medal (Department of psychology) and therefore was honored to visit the Kremlin, representing the many thousands of staff of the Academy. There were eight gold medalists out of the five hundred graduates of our academy, and I was one of them. In addition, I was a member of the Academic Council of the Academy, representing students in it. That's why I was invited to the Kremlin. Mikhail Gorbachev walked around the tables around which officers and generals were standing. He walked beside me, and like a psychologist, I noticed his eyes: cold, flickering... There was an area of somber emptiness around him. My enthusiastic attitude towards him (a young, energetic leader who knows how to speak, calls for innovation), which originated in 1985, disappeared at the end of 1988, as it became obvious to many that a lot of words were said, but little was done.

Despite everything that happened in the country after 1988, after my own disappointment and the disappointment of tens of millions of Soviet people, for whom Mikhail Gorbachev was a man of hope, capable of leading the USSR on the path of modernization, an innovative path of development, I certainly did not think that I was at the last reception of graduates of Soviet military academies in The Kremlin...

Of course, in 1988-1991, the crisis in the country was growing and confusion about what was happening was accumulating in society. Already in 1989, Moscow was seething, political events were developing very dynamically, but few people understood what was happening. Once, in 1990, I

expressed my thoughts that the USSR was not following the right course to an influential general of the KGB of the USSR, who treated me well. In response to my doubts and reflections, he advised me not to share my findings with anyone else. I had great respect for this man — a professional in his field, a senior friend and mentor—and listened to his advice.

Most of the graduates of Soviet military academies at the reception in the Kremlin felt joy — joy that they had successfully graduated from military academies, and from the expectation of promotion in various Soviet law enforcement agencies that we represented (the Ministry of Defense, the KGB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs). August 1991 was still ahead, followed by December 1991.

Why did the USSR cease to exist in December 1991 and what should be done to ensure that the Bialowieza story will never be repeated in the history of Russia? I offer readers answers to these and other questions on the pages of my book.

I have always been tormented and tormented by the question of why a great country collapsed, whose army, in response to the aggressive actions of NATO, would have reached the English Channel on the third day of the war, completely defeating the opposing enemy. And it was real. And the enemy (the British Empire, the United States) knew this, which is why none of the FIVE carefully developed plans (UNTHINKABLE, DROPSHOT, etc.) for a military, including nuclear, attack on the USSR was implemented. In military terms, the USSR was invincible. It has lost a special kind of war — the information war.

After the information and ideological defeat, the Soviet shock tank groups, superbly trained airborne units and special forces brigades were withdrawn from Europe without a fight and then ceased to exist. So why did this happen? I believe that **the collapse of the USSR was not predetermined**. What was the main reason for the main geopolitical tragedy of the XX century? It was difficult to draw conclusions. After all, I wasn't taught this, and not only me, but no one else was... Real life started teaching me after the collapse of the

USSR. I have seen military units being taken out of Eastern Europe to nowhere... Or rather, in the chaos that was in Russia in the early 90s. Then I saw the former USSR-torn apart by armed and socio-economic conflicts. After all, I was a psychologist and an innovation specialist. But real life required me to become a specialist in information warfare.

The motto of our paratroopers, the best in the world, was very suitable for that situation: "No one but us." In the early 90's, I had a choice: either to become an information warfare specialist — or not to become one and thereby complicate the tasks of my subordinates. And not only to my subordinates — after all, I worked in the best Russian special service of that time. And I became an expert and I am proud of it!

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my subordinates, who clearly fulfilled their tasks, working for the future, for the future victory of Russia, while showing independence and creativity. Of course, I am very grateful to those managers who "polished" me for the benefit of the cause and gave me carte blanche, entrusting me with the development and implementation of global information operations, who called me a Craftsman.

Participating in the information war for several years, conducting real information operations, becoming an ideologist of the structure, I repeatedly asked the question: why did the USSR collapse? Analyzing the situation in the country and in the world in detail, I realized that the collapse of the USSR occurred as a result of a systematic and purposeful global information war against it, which began in August 1943. Yes, yes, it was in August 1943! I have come to the conclusion that it did not begin in 1946 in the course of writing this book.

The result of the information war against the USSR was achieved only because the doctrine of such a war was constantly changing in response to the opposition of the Soviet Union and changes in international relations. After the death of Generalissimo I. Stalin, the information counteraction system was destroyed, and the Soviet nomenclature began to act in a cliched manner.

Despite the fact that the true intentions of the enemy in the information and ideological sphere were known, the retaliatory actions taken were clearly insufficient. The special services of the USSR could not prevent the collapse of the country. *And* first of all, the KGB of the USSR, in whose ranks I served for 15 years. However, the Third Security Department also failed to prevent the collapse of the Russian Empire. And this is a system error. It turns out that for a long time Russia did not have effective special services that could not only identify threats, but also respond to them in a timely and correct manner.

The system of training personnel for the Russian special services was built incorrectly, because back in the XVIII-XIX centuries, palace coups were carried out several times by foreign intelligence services (primarily British). Russia is the only country in the world (!) that fell apart TWICE in the 20th century. However, the Bolsheviks managed to restore most of the territory of the former Russian Empire and create the USSR in just FIVE years. A significant contribution to this belongs to the Soviet Stalinist special services. In 1939, another success of I. Stalin was achieved — reunification with Western Ukraine and Western Belarus. And then the Baltic States returned. However, after the death of I. Stalin's reorganization of the special services did not benefit the country. They could not save the country from collapse. And in the 19 years since the collapse of the USSR in 1991, nothing has been restored.

The pinnacle of success in the information war for the opponents of the USSR was the election of Mikhail Gorbachev as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mikhail Gorbachev's nomination is a strategic loss for the CPSU Central Committee, but at the same time it is a victory for those who promoted him. This defeat was shaped by the globalist Trotskyist N. S. Khrushchev, who destroyed Stalin's system of counterintelligence support for the activities of the highest authorities, which gradually led to the emergence of weak links in the Soviet nomenklatura, where the efforts of Western special services were directed.

The choice of ideologists of the information war against the USSR was

accurate. The beginning of the strategic operation, which ended with the coming to power of Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR, is 1946. The plan for the grandiose operation was developed by the American diplomat in Moscow, George Kennan, in his "Long Telegram" to Washington in February 1946. It was Kennan who drew attention to the need to activate the work of special structures of the United States when the leadership of the USSR changed after the death of party leaders. This weak link in the Soviet control system was almost never analyzed by Soviet analytical centers, and accordingly, the development of technologies to counter enemy information operations was not carried out seriously enough.

Gorbachev was "selected" in the 70s as a potential candidate for the role of leader — destroyer of the USSR-by the general staff of the information war against the USSR. He wasn't the only candidate. But he was the most promising in terms of personal qualities. Therefore, he was assisted in moving up the ranks of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He was "led" for many years, although, perhaps, he himself learned about this only in London in 1984 at a meeting with M. Thatcher. Easily inspired, Mikhail Gorbachev was able to aggravate the difficulties and problems of the USSR and bring the country to disintegration and disintegration.

It is important for the political elite, heads of special services, and citizens of modern Russia to realize that the main **reason for the geopolitical catastrophe of 1991 was the defeat in the information war that lasted 48 years.**

In the fall of 2004, I saw Mikhail Gorbachev for the second time in my life at a conference dedicated to the twentieth anniversary of perestroika at the Gorbachev Foundation, in the presence of 200 panelists. After many speakers talked about the failure I asked for the floor and told him directly to his face, publicly and correctly, that while I supported the idea of all previous speakers, I would like to add only one thing-that Mikhail Gorbachev was personally responsible for the failure of Perestroika and the collapse of the USSR. I said what tens of millions of people in different parts of the former Soviet Union

thought and are still thinking. Mikhail Gorbachev was very offended and, closing the conference, talked about nothing for half an hour, from time to time, turning half-sideways in my direction and not mentioning my name, but clearly referring to me, reproached me for the fact that "some in the audience are still in the trenches of the Cold War." Just like in 1991, his eyes were cold and flickering. They showed no remorse for the tens of millions of Soviet people whom he had plunged into conflict, humiliation, and poverty. There was only resentment in them, the deep resentment of Herostratus.



Theory of information warfare

The foundations of the modern theory of information warfare were formulated at the end of the XX century. Information warfare is primarily the management of information flows for its own purposes, management overt and covert, in order to achieve certain results. Who can be the organizer of an information war? Basically — any person, small group, business structure, state. Who can set the goals of an information war? The answer is simple: directors-ideologists of the information war. An ideologue director may or may not be an organizer. The main task of the director-ideologist is to formulate the purpose and design of the information war. Thus, the director-ideologist is a key figure in any information war.

What goals can ideologists set? Yes, any of them: weakening of a competitor, economic or geopolitical expansion, etc. The book will analyze the course of the first World information war, the main goal of the ideologists and organizers of which was the destruction (disintegration) of their main ideological and geopolitical opponent — the USSR. The collapse of the USSR is the result of a successful long-term information war, the general plan of which was formulated in 1943 by the British Empire, the initiator and

organizer of this war. At the first stage of the information war, it was planned to conclude a separate peace between the Western allies and Germany and direct the full power of the Wehrmacht against the USSR.

After a separate peace did not take place behind the back of the USSR, strategic changes were made to the overall structure of the 1943 plan. In the fall of 1945, on the basis of the "Council on Foreign Relations" in New York, the general staff of the information war against the USSR was created, headed by Allen Dulles. The so-called Cold War began (the term was coined in 1947 by B. Baruch, an adviser to the US President. Truman).

Who was the main ideologist of the beginning of the first world information war? The short answer is W. Churchill. The result was achieved only in 1991. But what a paradox of history! Much earlier than the USSR, the British Empire collapsed — the main initiator of the information war against the USSR. It was the British Empire that was the main organizer of two " hot " world wars — in 1914 and 1939, and the February Revolution of 1917 in Russia. And the main ideologist of the information war against the USSR, W. Churchill, was dismissed in 1945 by British citizens.

Dear readers, let's ask ourselves the question: when did the USSR lose the first world information war, the Cold War? After all, the British Empire-the main organizer of the first world information war-collapsed in 1946.

The answer is this: the USSR began to lose the information war after the death of I. Stalin, the main ideologist of the concept of successful counteraction to the ongoing information war against the USSR! Why? Yes, because effective counteraction systems (the system of counterintelligence support for the party leadership and the so-called personal intelligence of Stalin, which included segments of the former military intelligence of tsarist Russia, in particular the Count Ignatiev brothers, and a number of structures in the Soviet special services) were dismantled by N. Khrushchev. It was under N. Khrushchev that the process of identifying and recruiting potential agents of Western influence in the Soviet nomenclature began, and their gradual promotion to key positions in the Central Committee of the CPSU and the KGB of the USSR. Two of the most striking and well-known examples are A.

N. Yakovlev, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and General O. Kalugin, deputy head of intelligence of the KGB of the USSR (by the way, officially convicted several years ago for spying for the United States — in absentia, since he lives in Washington under the cover of the CIA). In 1959, both friends were on an internship at Columbia University, where they were noticed by the CIA. We must assume that they were not the only ones who were noticed...

The first theorist of information warfare in the world is considered to be the Italian politician of the Middle Ages N. Machiavelli, who wrote several books, the most famous of which is "The Sovereign". But the most important document, from the point of view of the theory of modern information warfare, appeared at the beginning of the XX century. This is an important milestone in understanding the mechanisms of information warfare.

Doctor of Technical Sciences S. Rastorguev in his book "Information Warfare", published in 1998¹, analyzed the document entitled "Minutes of the Meetings of the Elders of Zion" (authorship of a certain S. Nilus is controversial) from the point of view of the problems of information warfare.

According to S. Rastorguev, the author of "Protocols..." should undoubtedly be called the first serious theorist in the field of developing standard strategies for conducting information wars. Regardless of who wrote this document at the beginning of the XX century, it is of interest for understanding the mechanisms of conducting secret and explicit information warfare.

"Briefly and accurately in" Protocols..." it is said about almost all aspects of information warfare:

- ◆ management system (control of power structures);
- ◆ means of reprogramming the population (mass media);
- ◆ terrorism;
- ◆ economic wars, means of economic management;
- ◆ financial program (Protocol 20);

¹ Rastorguev S. P. *Information War. M., 1998.*

◆ universal suffrage, etc.

These protocols are of an organizational and methodological nature. They are designed so that anyone who understands the significance of secret and explicit information warfare can use them.

Protocol 2

In the hands of modern states, there is a great force that creates a movement of thought among the people — this is the press.

Protocol 10

To bring our plan to such a result, we will arrange the election of such presidents who in the past have some unsolved dark case, some "Panama". Then they will be faithful executors of our instructions because of the fear of detection and out of the inherent desire of every person who has reached power to retain the privileges, advantages and honor associated with the title of president."

Thus, S. Nilus ' document was the first organizational strategy of information warfare in the era of print media (newspapers, magazines, and news agencies).

But then other mass media appeared, primarily radio and television.

The American researcher G. Lasswell can rightly be called the main theorist of information warfare in the first half of the XX century. I learned a lot from reading his work. But let me remind you once again about the paradox. I learned about the existence of the works of the main theorist of the modern theory of communication and propaganda after completing my studies at the Military Political Academy named after V. I. Lenin.

Harold Dwight Lasswell (13.02.1902-18.12.1978) was a prominent American political scientist. He can be called the first system analyst, and even a practitioner of mass communications in the XX century. He actively used the methods of social psychology, psychoanalysis and psychiatry in the study of political behavior and propaganda, revealing the role of mass communications in the information war of various states of the

world for power (political, economic).

It was he who first conducted a systematic analysis of the conduct of propaganda by belligerent countries in the First World War, writing a book about it in 1927.

It was he who investigated the famous incident in the United States in 1938, when tens of millions of people fled their homes in fear after the radio broadcast of H. G. Wells' novel "The War of the Worlds", and 400 thousand (!) Americans wrote WRITTEN statements to the FBI that they saw aliens.

It was he who identified four main functions of mass media:

- observation of the world (collection and dissemination of information);
- "editing" (selecting and commenting on information).
- formation of public opinion;
- spreading the culture.

Obviously, all these functions are active components of information warfare.

The strategy of waging an information war by purposefully influencing public opinion presupposes knowledge of the moods of all social, religious and ethnic groups, knowledge of the real state of affairs. Hence, on the one hand, informational and psychological influence through all possible channels, and on the other — a thorough study of public opinion, that is, identifying the reaction-the attitude of the elite and the population to informational and psychological influences, so that it is possible to make adjustments to the parameters of influence. In fact, the incident in the United States after the radio broadcast of H. G. Wells' novel "The War of the Worlds" was a random experiment, on the basis of which G. Lasswell drew serious conclusions about the gigantic possibilities of manipulating people through the media. Its recommendations were then implemented in a number of regulatory acts that protect the American national information space. Then the United States began to study the possibilities of influencing the population of the USSR after the end of World War II by interviewing refugees from the USSR in order to obtain socio-political information about the USSR that complements intelligence and open sources (the Harvard Project).

During the project, two types of surveys were conducted:

- ◆ Biographical surveys (A-Schedule interviews) that collected general sociological data.
- ◆ Specialized surveys (B-Schedule interviews) that collected "socioanthropological" data in the field of economic and family relations, social stratification, the system of power relations, etc.

The Harvard Project was initiated by *John Paton Davies, Davies*) a member of the US State Department's political planning group headed by George Kennan, one of the main directors and ideologists of the information war against the USSR. More than 2,000 people were interviewed during the project.

The study revealed weak links, from the point of view of the Russian scientist, the founder of the theory of systems A. A. Bogdanov², in the public consciousness of the population of the USSR, which were to be dealt an information and psychological blow.

If we consider the process of forming public opinion itself, it can be presented as follows³.

Informational message as a manipulation tool

A person receives a large amount of information every day and independently or with someone else's help forms their attitude to events. As a rule, news is distributed by mass media (however, it can also be a movie, theater, school, etc.).

However, rarely do messages about what is happening remain neutral, not colored by one or another position of the person transmitting them. Therefore, for the formation of public opinion, the relevant **comment** that will

2 See: Bogdanov A. A. Tectology. General Organizational Science. Vol. 2. M., 1989.

3 The author's model developed in a doctoral dissertation defended at the Russian Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation on May 7, 1997.

be given to the information message (IP) is very important. For example, a radio (or television) announcer can give some of their own ratings after the text of the message itself.

Comments can be positive, neutral, or negative.

However, the corresponding rating is not always explicitly included in the comment. Each of the manipulation models presented below has certain opportunities to increase **the impact effect**. So, the evaluation of events can be:

- ◆ open — the communicator (for example, an announcer) openly declares himself a supporter of the stated point of view.

- ◆ detached — the communicator keeps an emphatically neutral attitude, compares conflicting points of view, without excluding orientation to one of them, but not openly stated.

- ◆ closed—the communicator keeps silent about their point of view, even sometimes resorting to special measures to hide it.

Based on these three models, three types of propaganda were then identified: WHITE, GRAY, and BLACK.

The target of propaganda is public opinion. Information manipulation makes it possible to form an attitude towards the problem in the view of the citizens of the enemy country, which in the future will become the basis and justification for tough actions (military operation, economic sanctions, etc.) against their opponent (competitor). Let us recall, for example, how many negative anti-Soviet comments appeared in the world information space in connection with the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan in 1979 at the request of the Afghan government.

Ideologists and organizers of the information war manipulate public opinion, actively using the mass media (mass media), which correct and project the mass consciousness and psyche of people. At the same time, the latest knowledge from the field of psychology is used, relying on credulity and political inexperience.

So, during the first stage of the "Harvard Project", a system of negative comments was created, which were supposed to destroy the archetypes of

public consciousness of the population of the USSR. At the second stage, after the implementation of the policy of defusing tension, the first opportunity to introduce these negative comments into the information space of the USSR appeared. And then, during perestroika, when the agent of influence A. N. Yakovlev became the curator of the Soviet media, an active phase of destruction of the archetypes of Soviet public consciousness began.

But you should pay attention to the fact that information can be brought to the attention of the population not only about real events, but also about non-existing and non-existing events. This process can be called **modeling the consciousness** of the population in the framework of creating a certain disinformation picture. A vivid example is the "news" about weapons of mass destruction (WMD) Iraq, which in fact did not exist, as everyone already knows in 2010. This was recognized even by the Americans themselves in 2007. However, in 2003, this misinformation (the presence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq) became the reason for the occupation of this country by US troops.

Ideologists and organizers of the information war give media managers weekly "topics" - lists of necessary comments on various events and incidents: from K1 to K5. These lists contain comments on both real events and fictional, simulated ones, aimed at creating a certain attitude of the population towards any intended actions within the framework of the information war plan.

These guys should rather be called the directors of the information war play, which is watched by people in all corners of the world. Actors are mostly mass media, but sometimes also representatives of other professions. However, here is the peculiarity — at the same time, the directors are also the audience of the performance they created. And the most dangerous thing for a director is to become an informational victim of their own comments, introduced through the media. Such cases have happened, and repeatedly.

Analysis of foreign and domestic sources shows that the methods used by filmmakers to process public opinion through the media are largely identical in different countries. The art of the director is to skillfully apply the basic

technologies of Ancient Rome ("bread and circuses") in the realities of information civilization, adding the latest information developments.

Following the instructions of directors to bring relevant comments to the "public", the media **informationally influence, that is, they actually impose comments - manipulations necessary for the directors of the information war**, sifting and selecting materials to be published, **presenting them to the reader in the desired form.**

Media executives are very dependent on directors, and above all on organizing directors. They receive and execute directors' commands only because they are their subordinates, their hired managers. Media managers are information warfare division commanders. Regimental commanders are editors who put emphasis and provide materials with catchy headlines and illustrations, choose the font and format, place in the newspaper, and also organize the process of preparing for publication and artistically design them. Heads of newspaper departments are commanders of information warfare battalions, etc. But sometimes a talented journalist can reach the level of a regiment or division commander.

Even the simplest techniques (changing the font or sound volume) can give information increased social significance, that is, to achieve a positive level of KI, K2, or, conversely, to reduce this significance (negative level of K4, K5).

The same effect is achieved by placing catchy material and scandalous photos next to "unimportant" information. In radio and TV programs, they reduce the importance of information by placing it at the end of the program. This takes into account that people tend to associate the importance of information with its position in the list of things to be said.

With the development of mass media in the XX century, information warfare has become total, multi-level, conducted in different areas. Division commanders-media executives are commanded by their employers-army commanders. And who are they? These are heads of state structures (ministers, etc.) and top managers of multinational and national corporations. Often, the director-ideologist of information warfare is not the commander of

the army, but his adviser.

Total information war- XX century

It is necessary to distinguish between information warfare in the broad (in all spheres) and narrow sense of the word (in any sphere, for example, in politics). The information war against the USSR was waged in all spheres.

Information warfare is the struggle of directors, which is the use of all available opportunities to introduce the necessary comments into the management sphere of the opposing side.

Main areas of competence:

- ◆ political;
- ◆ diplomatic service;
- ◆ financial and economic activities;
- ◆ military.

However, when a massive information war is waged by one state against another in an effort to disrupt the international balance of power and gain superiority in the global information space, we should already talk **about a geopolitical information war**.

The main target of information warfare is the decision — making system of the opposing side. The main task of a smart and purposeful director is to organize manipulation of the decision-making process of the opposing side. Directors of the British Empire several times skillfully carried out these operations against Russia (1801, 1814, 1853, 1914, 1917, 1984, 1991 years). For centuries, the British Empire has developed standards for training directors to gain and maintain world domination in a changing international environment.

How and who can become a director? This is a long and complex process. In the pages of this book, the reader will learn some of the details of

this process.

In the 20th century, Russia had only one talented director of the information war - I. Stalin, who achieved the most impressive results. For the first time in decades, Russia was one of the world's two superpowers. The achievements of the USSR in the 30-50s are the result of skillful information warfare under the leadership of director Generalissimo Stalin. Stalin was both an ideologue-director and an organizer-director. This rarely happens. The enemy had many more directors-Churchill, Kennan and Dulles, Rockefeller and Kissinger, Brzezinski and Reagan.

Along with the decision-making system, the public opinion of the population is the object of influence and protection during the information war.

There are three components of information warfare.

1. *Strategic policy analysis* is an activity that collects, processes, and shares information about opponents and allies in order to conduct active operations.

2. *Informational impact* — introducing negative comments and disinformation into the enemy's information field, as well as stopping the enemy's attempts to get the information they need.

3. *Information counteraction (protection)* — blocking disinformation spread and implemented by the enemy.

Information warfare levels:

- ◆ strategic-ideologues-directors;
- ◆ operational — organizers-directors.
- ◆ tactical — army commanders.

The basics of the modern theory of information warfare presented to the reader are necessary in order to understand the secret mechanisms of the destruction of the USSR.



How the information war against the USSR began

The British Empire is the initiator of the information war

The British Empire was the main initiator of the outbreak of the first World information war. It hoped to maintain its global power. However, the result for the British Empire was disastrous. Already in 1946, it ceased to exist.

The term "British Empire" was coined by John Dee (1527-1609) under Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603). In 1558, Elizabeth of England came to the throne, restoring Protestantism in England. The Protestant Dee quickly found favor with the new queen. Elizabeth made Dee her personal astrologer and scientific adviser. Dee himself set the most favorable date for the coronation of Elizabeth on the basis of a horoscope compiled by him. Dee is the owner of the largest library in the British Empire in the 16th century.

Interestingly, Dee signed his secret messages to the Queen under the pseudonym "007".

Readers should also pay attention to the fact that it was John Dee who was the ideologist of the creation of British intelligence. Modern directors of information warfare of the British Commonwealth did not accidentally actively use this pseudonym in the XX century, which indicates continuity in the system of training directors of information warfare of the British Empire.

Dee's ideas are materialized in the famous movies about James Bond — Agent "007".

James Bond, also known as "007" — is the main character in the novels by British writer and British intelligence officer Ian Fleming about the fictional British intelligence agent MI6. Thanks to a series of movies that never existed, the scout hero became a reality. James Bond has gained wide popularity due to the film adaptation of novels. Thus, Ian Fleming acted as a director-ideologist of information warfare, who modeled the consciousness of hundreds of millions of people in the world, creating the image of the brave John Dee, embodied in James Bond.

The James Bond film series is called "Bond" and is one of the longest running film series in world history. From 1962 to 2009, 22 films were released (an average of one film every two years). The series brought its creators a profit of more than 5 billion US dollars, becoming the second most successful film series in the history of cinema. At the same time, we are talking about a strategic operation of the British intelligence MI-6 to create a certain information picture of the world for hundreds of millions of people over half a century.

By Empire, Dee meant the totality of Britain and its colonies. Dee gave the British Empire a world-wide, global character. Dee actively used the idea of the supposedly mystical significance of the annexation of the territories of the New World (mainly Greenland and America) to the British Empire, considering them as a new promised land, as the new "islands of the blessed" from medieval myths. In 1576, he crossed the

Atlantic in search of the legendary northern route to the East. In 1577, his book *The Art of Navigation* was published, in which Dee advocated the creation of a permanent British fleet.

Director of information warfare Dee came up with a manipulative comment that allegedly the first conquerors of the islands around Greenland were the legendary King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, who traveled the world in search of the Holy Grail. Based on his own commentary, Dee concluded that since Arthur was the king of England, it is England that has the right to dispose of the New World. However, there are other versions about the origin of King Arthur (for example, about his Etruscan-Trojan origin, related to the Rurikids).

It was Dee who justified the idea of the British national Empire being chosen and the need for its dominance over all others and over the world as a whole. Dee formulated the basic principles of information warfare by the British Empire for world domination. As a mechanism for implementing the idea of world domination, the fact that state development of the British colonies was most actively combined with private initiative was used. The ability of British intelligence to conduct covert information operations was reinforced by the development of navigation and trade with newly developed territories through private companies. In effect, these private companies became commercial branches of British intelligence, concentrating the colonial administration system in the hands of the British kings. Despite the active support of the state, the private nature of these companies allowed them to conduct their activities more freely and aggressively, since they were not bound by diplomatic etiquette and moral principles, especially in the sale of opium — the main weapon in the information war for world domination of the British Empire. In fact, a whole system of conducting secret information operations for the distribution of opium was formed. With the help of drugging the population with opium in China, artificially creating famine (for example, in India, more than 40 million people died from famine provoked by the British colonialists in the XIX century), the secret structures of the British

Empire managed to implement their principle of "Divide and rule" for a long time. In addition, the state saved itself both from additional costs and from commercial risk.

The practice of managing colonies with the help of private companies has existed in Great Britain for quite a long time. The most important of the private ones was the **British East India Company** — a *joint-stock* company created on December 31, 1600 by decree of Elizabeth I and received significant privileges in trading operations in India. In fact, the royal decree granted the company a monopoly on trade in India. Initially, the company had 125 shareholders and a capital of 72 thousand pounds sterling. The company was governed by a governor and a board of directors who were responsible to the shareholders meeting.

The commercial company soon acquired government and military functions, which it lost only in 1858. The company's budget was initially formed from secret funds of British intelligence. By 1640, it had established a broad, essentially intelligence-based network of trading posts not only in India, but also in Southeast Asia and the Far East, creating conditions for the colonial seizure of these territories.

Shortly after its formation, the company organized its own lobby in Parliament. In 1773, the company gained more autonomy in its trading operations in India and began trading with America. The monopolistic activities of the company became the reason for the "Boston Tea Party", which began the American War of Independence, which soon led to the creation of the United States.

Lacking funds to buy tea in China, the company began mass-growing opium in India for export to China. In 1711, the company established a trading office in the Chinese city of Canton (Guangzhou) to purchase tea. At first, tea was bought for silver, then exchanged for opium, which was grown on Indian plantations owned by the company. Despite the Chinese government's ban on opium imports in 1799, the company continued to smuggle about 900 tons of opium a year. Most of the money used to buy Chinese tea came from the opium trade. By 1838, illegal opium imports

had already reached 1,400 tons per year, and the Chinese government imposed the death penalty for opium smuggling. Thus, the British East India Company was the largest drug dealer in the world.

The destruction of a shipment of British contraband opium by the Chinese governor in 1839 led to the British launching military operations against China, which escalated into the First Opium War (1839-1842).

After the Indian National Uprising of 1857, the company transferred its administrative functions to the British Crown in 1858 and went into liquidation in 1874.

It was the East India Company, with the assistance of British intelligence, that created the so-called "**Committee of 300**" (*Committee 300*) in 1729. John Coleman, a former British intelligence officer, wrote a book about the activities of this powerful organization, *The Committee of 300. Secrets of the World Government*".

Dee's ideas about the British Empire and its prerequisites for global domination did not remain in oblivion and were perceived already at a new, turning point in the colonial development of the British Empire.

In 1887, Nathaniel Rothschild was approached by Cecil Rhodes, asked for a loan of a million pounds sterling and received a powerful patron-a financier and politician. In March 1888, the powerful De Beers Company, led by Rhodes, appeared in South Africa. The company's management team included a representative of the Rothschilds from the very beginning. In 1889, Rhodes obtained from the British government for his company the right to develop African lands in the Zambezi and Limpopo River areas and manage them privately. Later, these territories received his name — Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Rhodes was one of the instigators and initiators of the Boer War of 1899-1902. In his African policy, he sought to create a continuous strip of English possessions—from Cape Town to Cairo. Rhodes' main contribution to the theory of information warfare is the idea of creating **a global British Empire** with a global imperial parliament.

To implement this idea, in 1891 Cecil Rhodes, with the participation of Lords Balfour, Rothschild, Milner and Escher (a friend and confidant of

Queen Victoria, and later a close adviser to Edward VII and George V), and William Thomas Stead (the most famous journalist of the time), founded *the Round Table society Table*. This society then participated in the creation of the "Council on Foreign Relations" in New York, the Royal Institute of International Studies in London and *the Institute of Advanced Studies*, where the world's first atomic bomb was made.

The history of the Round Table was well described by the American historian Carroll Quigley (1910-1977) in his work "The Anglo - American establishment", written in 1949, but published only in 1981.

One of the goals of the Round Table was to return the United States of America to the British Empire. The main means of implementing this plan was the creation of the Federal Reserve System (FRS). At the same time, the task was to weaken the Russian Empire (so that it could not help the United States, as in 1861-1864, when it sent two squadrons to New York and San Francisco to protect the Northerners from the British fleet during the civil war).

The Federal Reserve was created in 1913, after the financial crisis, organized in 1907 by British intelligence through controlled American bankers.

The largest American banker of the time, J. P. Morgan, spent several months in London consulting with British Empire financiers with whom he was closely associated, and upon his return to the United States, he suddenly began to spread rumors that the New York "Knickerbrocker Bank" was insolvent. Depositors got scared and rushed to withdraw money. But it is well known that in any bank there is only a small part of the invested funds, the rest is given in return, invested in certain projects. With a simultaneous mass withdrawal of cash, there probably won't be enough — which is exactly what happened. The catastrophe of one bank alarmed the depositors of others, they also began to withdraw money, and panic began. Banks, in order to pay off customers, began to withdraw funds invested in various enterprises and sectors of the economy, and the financial panic turned into an economic crisis. Then, within the United

States, through the introduction of a system of necessary comments, an appropriate public opinion was formed, which was aimed at the need to create new financial structures to prevent such financial crises.

Part of the strategic information operation to create the Federal Reserve was also the organization of the victory in the presidential election of W. Wilson. The Bank of England (a private bank established in 1694) secretly financed the election campaign of future US President Woodrow Wilson. E. House carried out sensitive assignments on financing the election campaign of W. Wilson. The Fed became the most important instrument of US financial management on the part of the British Empire.

Rhodes chose the Jesuit Order as a model for organizing and operating the Round Table. The members of the society, which was divided into two circles: internal ("Society of the Chosen") and external ("Association of Assistants"), were prominent politicians, journalists, scientists and educators. Society attracted people of ability and position to its side and bound them to it through either marriage ties or feelings of gratitude for promotions and titles. And already with the help of those involved, it influenced public policy, mainly by occupying high positions by members of the group, who were maximally protected from public influence, and sometimes even completely hidden from it. By the way, the future ambassador of the British Empire to Russia, George Buchanan, was also a member of the society.

The Secret Society was a self-developing, branching system that had an ever - increasing influence on British politics. After Rhodes ' death in 1902, Lord Milner became the head of the society. The main message of Alfred Milner: the expansion and integration of the empire and the growth of the welfare of society are necessary if the British way of life continues to exist, revealing all the best and highest abilities of humanity. At the same time, A. Milner's key idea was to create a League of Nations under the influence of the British Empire.

In the 1920s, one of the most important tools for managing society was the Royal Institute of International Relations (CIMR), established in 1920

and fully controlled by them. The building that now houses the organization served as the home of three prime ministers, including the Earl of Chatham, until it was donated to the institute in 1923.

The real founder of the institute was George Nathaniel Curzon. The beginning of the KIMONO was laid at a joint conference of British and American experts (led by E. House) in the Majestic Hotel in Paris in 1919. The Institute's staff consisted of a council with a chairman and two honorary secretaries, and a small group of employees. Among the latter, the most significant figure was Arnold Joseph Toynbee, the nephew of Milner's friend and the author of the famous multi-volume *A Study of History*.

KIMO, also known as “Chatham House”, is a charitable organization and one of the world's leading institutions specializing in international relations analysis. Income is derived from charitable grants, membership fees, corporate donations, and income from Chatham House Enterprise Limited, a trading subsidiary.

The aim of the Institute is to encourage the study of key issues in the international arena and to strengthen Anglo-American relations. KIMO organizes many meetings and discussions. If they are conducted according to the "Chatham House Rule", this means the following:: participants can freely use the information they receive, **but they are not allowed to disclose the name and place of work of the speakers.** Moreover, it is not allowed to mention exactly where the information was obtained.

The Institute is managed by a council elected by the members of the CIMC by secret ballot for a three-year term with the right to be re-elected for another three years. The Council has three committees: executive, financial and investment. The Chairman of the Council is Lord Marshall Knightsbridge, the Director is Professor Victor Bulmer-Thomas.

KIMO organized discussions and research groups, sponsored research, and published its results. The Institute published a "History of the Peace

Conference "and published a" Journal "with reports on the discussions, as well as an annual" Review of International Affairs " compiled by its employees (primarily Toynbee) or members of the Milner Society. Another yearbook was the British Commonwealth Relations Survey, funded by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Institute has established branches in the dominions and even extended its influence to countries outside the Commonwealth — through the League of Nations Intellectual Cooperation Organization. From the time of the Czechoslovak crisis in September 1938, KIMO became an unofficial consultant to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with the outbreak of World War II, it officially became its research department.

I would like to draw readers ' attention to the fact that Rhodes developed Dee's ideas expressed in the sixteenth century. Thus, there is a continuity in the system of views of the directors-ideologists of the information war of the British Empire. The main goal of the Round Table was to create a government of the Global British Empire and establish financial control over the world. So, in 1891, under the auspices of British intelligence, the intellectual center for conducting a global information war of the British Empire for world domination was created. I believe that this center was for a long time the main headquarters of the information war against Russia — the USSR. It was here that the main idea of the First World War was developed, the colonial seizure of the territory of other empires (German and Ottoman), the collapse of the main competitor — the Russian Empire.

The British Empire launched a global information war against Russia. As part of its anti-Russian information operations, London organized wars against Russia, supported Herzen, the Socialist-Revolutionary and Bolshevik terrorists, and provoked the overthrow of the autocracy. The British Empire was the main initiator of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. In 1902, Tokyo entered into an alliance with London and began to receive the necessary financial and military assistance from Great Britain to prepare for war with Russia. British intelligence conducted successful

information operations on the fronts of the secret war, which ensured Russia's participation in the war against Germany in 1914.

The fact is that at the beginning of the twentieth century, the world interests of the British Empire everywhere collided with the interests of Germany. The position of the British Empire in the event of an alliance or at least mutual neutrality of Russia and Germany (especially since Nicholas II and Wilhelm II were cousins) would be fatal. Therefore, after arriving in St. Petersburg in early December 1910, the British Ambassador to Russia, George Buchanan (a member of the Round Table Society), created a powerful lobby consisting of the most influential people — agents of the British Empire. The key agent was G. Sazonov, the Russian Foreign Minister. As the ambassador wrote in his memoirs: "Sazonov was always a devoted friend of Great Britain; and until the last day of his tenure as Foreign Secretary, until the end of July 1916, I always found in him a loyal and zealous collaborator in the maintenance of Anglo-Russian harmony⁴."

With the help of such Sazonovs, the British Empire managed to draw Russia into a war that was alien to it. In February 1914, Peter Durnovo, a former Minister of the Interior and a member of the State Council, wrote a prophetic memorandum to the tsar. According to Durnovo, fighting on the side of Great Britain — its traditional geopolitical opponent, Russia will only get additional problems. But the most important argument against the war was the conviction that it would inevitably lead to a social revolution both in the defeated country and in the victorious country.

The losses of the Russian army in the First World War far exceeded the losses of the Allies. During the war, Russia lost 4 million soldiers and 77 thousand officers killed and wounded. It was the war that was the main reason for the February revolution of 1917. It was the war that caused the breakdown of public finances and increased inflation. During the three years of the war (1914-1916), Russia's external debt increased from 8.8 billion rubles to 50 billion rubles! The Allies gave Russia loans on bonded

4 See: Buchanan J. *Memoirs of a diplomat*. 2nd ed. M., 1991.

terms. Moreover, Russia has sent abroad two-thirds of the country's gold reserves, or 2,600 tons of gold, to buy weapons. Gold settled in the United States and Canada (1,500 tons), Great Britain and France (400 tons), as well as in Sweden (300 tons). The rest of the tsar's gold reserves — 1,300 tons stored in Nizhny Novgorod and Kazan — were divided up by the reds and whites and squandered. As a result, Russia's gold reserves in 1922 were only 2.5 tons. A sharp deterioration in the standard of living of the population led to the creation of a revolutionary situation. If before the war there were no strikes at all in Russia, then in August — December 1914 there were 68 of them, in 1915 — more than 1000, and in 1916 — 1500. Then the Civil War broke out. After its completion, the population of Russia decreased by 10.9 million people (deaths, emigration). Industrial production decreased by 7 times.

Pyotr Durnovo was absolutely right. In November 1918, the revolution began in Germany, which ended the monarchical system. After the fall of other empires (Austro-Hungarian, German, Ottoman, Russian), the British Empire was the largest of all the states that ever existed in the entire history of mankind - including colonies on all continents. The empire reached its largest area in the 30s of the XX century, when the British lands stretched over 37 million^{km²} — about a quarter of the earth's land area. The total population of the empire was approximately 500 million people (one-fourth of humanity).

As a result of the First World War, Great Britain received a League of Nations mandate to manage parts of the collapsed German and Ottoman Empires. And the Russian Empire ceased to exist in 1917.

In order to maintain its world domination after the First World War, it was the British Empire that organized the Great Depression in 1929 in order to eliminate its potential competitor in the face of the United States.

The Great Depression was a prolonged downturn in the world economy that began in 1929 and finally ended only in the late 1930s.

The Great Depression is a global economic crisis, and the term itself is usually used in relation to the United States of America, which only thanks to the Second World War came out of it.

On Black Thursday, October 24, 1929, the New York Stock Exchange saw a sharp decline in the stock price, marking the beginning of the largest economic crisis in the history of the world. What was the impetus for the beginning of the crisis? Actions of the Bank of England — a private bank of the British Empire, nationalized in 1946, after the beginning of the collapse of the British Empire.

By the end of 1929, the stock market's decline had reached a fantastic \$ 40 billion. Businesses and factories closed, banks collapsed, and millions became unemployed. *The American holodomor has begun.* According to some experts, in the 30s, about 8 million people died of starvation in the United States. To survive, millions of Americans worked *for free*, just for food. In the first three years of the depression, 4,835 banks went bankrupt. Industrial production during this crisis declined in the US by 46%, in the UK-by 24%, in Germany-by 41 %, in France-by 32%. Industrial stocks fell 87% in the United States, 64% in Germany, and 60% in France. Unemployment has reached colossal proportions. According to official figures, in 1933, there were 30 million unemployed people in 32 developed countries, including 14 million in the United States. And in the USSR, in 1930, the problem of unemployment was finally solved. New unemployment appeared in the USSR only under the narcissistic destroyer Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Great Depression was an attempt to save the financial strength of the British Empire — an attempt that failed. But in October 2009, the UK finally entered the phase of a severe economic crisis, which may soon raise *the question of the unity of Great Britain.* In December 2009, there were plans to hold a referendum on Scottish independence in 2010. The process of disintegration of the country has begun...

Another crucial feature of the Great Depression is also very important for understanding the mechanisms of the secret information war in the financial sphere: the collapse of the American stock market in 1929 grew to the scale of an international crisis because it ended the flow of American

loans to Germany. And without this flow, Germany was unable to continue paying reparations to France and Great Britain. Thus, the British Empire created objective prerequisites for a sharp aggravation of the financial and economic situation in Germany, the rise of German fascism to power, and the outbreak of World War II.

The goal of the British Empire was simple — to eliminate its geopolitical competitors and maintain world domination with the help of another world massacre.

The Bank of England, with the help of the Federal Reserve, established financial control over Germany in order to organize a new bloody cauldron in Europe. In the implementation of this vile goal, the following stages can be distinguished:

- 1) from 1919 to 1924 — preparatory stage;
- 2) from 1924 to 1929-establishment of financial control over Germany;
- 3) from 1929 to 1933-creating a deep financial and economic crisis and ensuring the rise of fascists to power in Germany;
- 4) from 1933 to 1939-financial cooperation with Hitler and the preparation of a new world war.

At the first stage, the main levers of penetration of American capital into Europe were war debts and the closely related problem of German reparations. Germany was imposed a huge amount and extremely difficult conditions for paying reparations. The resulting outflow of German capital abroad and the refusal to pay taxes led to a state budget deficit that could only be covered by the mass production of unsecured stamps. The result was the collapse of the German currency in 1923. German industrialists began to openly sabotage all measures to pay reparations obligations, which eventually provoked the famous "Ruhr crisis" — the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr in January 1923.

This is exactly what the backroom leaders of the British Empire were waiting for, so that after letting France get bogged down in the adventure

they were planning and proving its inability to solve the problem, they could take the initiative in their own hands. The new project was developed in the bowels of J. P. Morgan and Co. on the instructions of the head of the Bank of England (recall — a private bank) Montagu Norman. The project was based on the ideas of Yal - mar Schacht, a representative of the Dresdner Bank, formulated by him in March 1922 at the suggestion of John Foster Dulles (future Secretary of State in the cabinet of the President of the United States D. D). Eisenhower and the brother of Allen Dulles, the future director of the CIA), the legal adviser to President W. Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference. Dulles passed the note to the chief trustee of J. P. Morgan & Co., after which J. P. Morgan recommended J. Schacht to M. Norman, and the latter to the Weimar rulers. In December 1923, Ya. Schacht will become governor of the Reichsbank and will play a crucial role in bringing the Anglo-American and German financial circles closer together.

In the summer of 1924, this project, known as **the "Dawes Plan"** (after the chairman of the committee of experts who prepared it, an American banker, a director of one of the Morgan Group banks), was adopted at the London Conference. It provided for halving the payment of reparations and resolved the issue of sources of their coverage. However, the main task was to ensure favorable conditions for American investment, which was possible only with the stabilization of the German mark. To do this, the plan called for a large loan to Germany in the amount of \$ 200 million, half of which fell on the Morgan banking house. At the same time, Anglo-American banks established control not only over the transfer of German payments, but also over the budget, the money circulation system and, to a large extent, over the country's credit system. By August 1924, the old Deutsche mark had been replaced with a new one, and Germany's financial situation had stabilized. However, Germany fell into complete financial dependence on the British Empire.

First, due to the fact that the annual payments of reparations were used to cover the amount of debts paid by the Allies, the so-called *"absurd*

Weimar circle was formed. The gold that Germany paid in war reparations was sold, mortgaged, and disappeared in the United States, from where it was returned to Germany in the form of "aid" according to the plan, which gave it to England and France, who in turn paid them the US war debt. The latter, having imposed interest on it, again sent it to Germany. As a result, everyone in Germany was living in debt, and it was clear that if Wall Street withdrew its loans, the country would be completely bankrupt.

From my point of view, the aforementioned "absurd Weimar circle" was also used against the USSR during the years of Perestroika. Otherwise, it is simply impossible to explain the decrease in the USSR's gold reserves by 2,140 tons from 1985 to 1991. At the same time, the external debt of the USSR increased more than fivefold. It can be hypothesized that all these actions were carried out on the personal instructions of Mikhail Gorbachev. According to some experts, gold was secretly transferred by Soviet military transport aircraft to Frankfurt am Main, the European financial capital. After the leak of information, a number of Soviet military leaders opposed this incredible corruption action, and then on May 28, 1987, M. Rust was flown by light aircraft to Moscow, which enabled M. Gorbachev to conduct a large-scale purge of a protester against the abuse of gold by the generals of the Ministry of Defense, Air Force and Air Defense. As Army General P. Deinekin, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Air Force in 1991-1997, said in an interview, "the flight of M. Rust was a planned provocation of Western special services. And most importantly, it was carried out with the consent and knowledge of individuals from the then leadership of the Soviet Union." The same point of view is shared by Igor Morozov, a former colonel of the KGB of the USSR, who noted: "It was a brilliant operation developed by Western intelligence agencies. 20 years later, it becomes obvious that the special services, and this is no longer a secret to anyone, were able to attract people from Mikhail Gorbachev's inner circle to the implementation of a grandiose project, and they calculated the reaction of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with absolute accuracy. But the goal was the same-to decapitate the Armed

Forces of the USSR, significantly weaken the position of the Soviet Union in the international arena⁵."

Secondly, although the loans were formally issued to secure payments, it was actually about restoring the country's military-industrial potential. 70% of the financial income was provided by US bankers, mostly J. P. Morgan banks, which were closely associated with the British Empire. As a result, already in 1929, German industry reached the second place in the world, but to a large extent it was under the control of the British Empire and the United States.

By 1933, key German industries and major banks were under the control of US-British financial capital. At the same time, the Nazi Party and personally A. Hitler, who was being trained to attack the USSR, were financed.

In the autumn of 1929, after the collapse of the American stock exchange provoked by the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve, the third stage of the strategy of the financial circles of the British Empire began to be implemented. The Federal Reserve and the Morgan Banking House decide to stop lending to Germany, prompting a banking crisis and economic depression in Europe. In September 1931, the British Empire abandoned the gold standard, deliberately destroying the international payment system and completely cutting off the financial oxygen to the Weimar Republic. The NSDAP ranks second in the Reichstag, after which its funding from abroad is activated. The main link between the largest German industrialists and foreign financiers is the aforementioned J. Schacht.

On January 4, 1932, the head of the Bank of England, M. Norman, met with A. Hitler and von Papen, at which a secret agreement was concluded on the financing of the NSDAP. The Dulles brothers, an American politician, also attended the meeting. Thus, as early as 1932, the Dulles brothers were actively involved in the implementation of the global plans

5 See: Who was behind the flight of Mathias Rust. // Labor. 2007. May 26.

of the British Empire. And on January 14, 1933, Hitler met with Schroeder, Papen and Kepler, at which Hitler's program was fully approved. It was here that the issue of transferring power to the Nazis was finally resolved, and on January 30, Hitler became Reich Chancellor. Now the implementation of the fourth stage of the strategy begins.

The attitude of the Anglo-American ruling circles towards the new government has become extremely favorable. When Hitler refused to pay reparations, which naturally called into question the payment of war debts, neither the British Empire nor France complained about the payments. Moreover, after the trip put again in charge of the Reichsbank Ya. In May 1933, after his meetings with the president and major Wall Street bankers, America granted Germany new loans totaling \$ 1 billion. And in June, during a trip to London and a meeting with M. Norman Ya. Schacht is seeking a \$ 2 billion British loan and a reduction and then termination of payments on old loans. In this way, the Nazis got what the previous governments could not achieve.

In the summer of 1934, the British Empire concluded the Anglo-German transfer agreement, which became one of the foundations of British policy towards the Third Reich, and by the end of the 30s, Germany was becoming the main trading partner of England, and the Schroeder Bank was becoming the main agent of Germany in Great Britain. Since 1936, its New York office has merged with the Rockefeller House to form the investment bank Schroeder, Rockefeller & Co.

Thus, from the point of view of information warfare, the Great Depression was a strategic information operation aimed at preserving the world domination of the British Empire, eliminating the main competitors of the British Empire — the United States, the USSR, Germany, and France-by organizing the world economic crisis and World War II.

It should be emphasized that in the early 30s of the XX century, the USSR developed rapidly and dynamically, heavy industry was created, and the growth rate of the Soviet economy was about 20%. Similarly, the

USSR-2 — People's Republic of China is developing now (about 9% of economic growth in 2009). In recent decades, the PRC has fully implemented the conceptual ideas of Stalinist industrialization.

From 1929, after the expulsion of Trotsky-Bronstein, an agent of the British Empire, Stalin's USSR set a course for the industrialization of the country and began to pursue an independent financial and economic policy. Therefore, London began to prepare Nazi Germany for an attack on the USSR. After the radical turning point in the Great Patriotic War came in 1943, the British Empire began to develop a plan for an information war against the USSR.

The plan of War

The traditional view of the history of the confrontation between the USSR and Western countries during the Cold War is that the era of confrontation began after the speech of former British Prime Minister Churchill in Fulton in 1946. However, the first World information war began in the summer of 1943, and specifically in August, at a British-American meeting in Quebec, Canada. The main developer of the idea of the first World information war was the director W. Churchill — the British Prime Minister.

Winston Churchill (1874-1965) - British statesman and politician, Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1940-1945 and 1951-1955, military officer, journalist, writer, winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature (1953).

In the fifth volume of his book *World War II*, published in 1950, W. Churchill devoted an entire chapter to the events of August 1943. It's called the Quebec Conference.

"The first plenary session was held on August 19. The most important strategic importance was attached to the combined air offensive against Germany "as a necessary prerequisite for Operation Overlord". General Morgan then summarized the lengthy discussion of

Operation Overlord in light of joint planning in London."

But W. Churchill does not write in his memoirs that on August 20, 1943 in Quebec, at a meeting of the leaders of the United States and the British Empire with the participation of the chiefs of the American and British staffs, the question was raised for the **first time** that the German-fascist troops should detain the Russians as far as possible in the east. That is, the war against fascism is in full swing, but the allies of the USSR in the anti-Hitler coalition are already beginning to think about the post-war structure of the world. Moreover, in this post-war structure, the USSR had to remain weakened and behind the so-called "cordon sanitaire". The leaders of the United States and the British Empire tried to "steal" victory from the USSR, our Great Victory over fascism.

In principle, the situation was somewhat reminiscent of the summer of 1916, when after the successful Brusilov breakthrough, Russian troops, having only captured more than a million people, entered Romania. Constantinople, the eternal Russian goal, was already close by. Moreover, the attempt of British troops to capture Istanbul and the Straits (the so-called "Dardanelles operation", initiated by Lord of the Admiralty W. Churchill) ended in complete failure in February 1916. And having overcome the Caucasus Ridge, the Russian troops were close to the Persian Gulf. The interests of the British Empire would be greatly threatened.

It was after the Russian army completed the successful summer campaign of 1916 that British intelligence officers carried out special operations that stimulated the fall of the Russian Empire in February 1917. Tsarist counterintelligence was unable to effectively counteract the systematic sabotage and intelligence operations of the British "ally" on the territory of Russia.

According to the author, the decisive role in the February coup and the overthrow of the monarchy was played not by German, but by British intelligence. It was British intelligence that organized the assassination of

Russian Emperor Paul I more than 200 years ago. The purpose of the murder was extremely prosaic-protection from the Russian troops of the largest colony of the British Empire — India. After the death of Emperor Paul I in 1801, the Cossack corps of ataman Platov, which was approaching Afghanistan and moving to India, was returned to the Don. And India remained a British colony for another 146 years.

In fact, in 1943, the director W. Churchill did not invent anything new — he simply used some operational models of the First World War developed by the ideologists of the British Empire. Moreover, both W. Churchill and his assistants — the heads of British and American intelligence services—were active participants in combat operations during the First World War and executors of the information war plan against the Russian Empire. The plan was implemented: in February 1917, the Russian Empire, which had long threatened the interests of the colonial British Empire in Asia, ceased to exist.

On July 3, 1941, I. Stalin, the director and organizer of the information war of the USSR against the British Empire, made a radio address to the nation, and not as a party leader, but as the leader of the nation at a time of mortal danger. Without this appeal to the nation, victory over fascism in May 1945 would have been impossible. Thus, on July 3, 1941, Stalin began the process of ideological transformation of the USSR, the return of the USSR to the most successful geopolitical doctrine of Russia-Russia "Moscow-the Third Rome". In the summer of 1943, after Stalingrad and the first salute in honor of the capture of the Eagle, the fruits of this transformation became obvious to everyone in the world. The ideologues of the British Empire felt the threat of losing their overseas colonies.

The idea of an information war against the USSR, developed by W. Churchill, was simple. By conducting special secret information operations that provided influence on decision-making in Nazi Germany, to achieve a separate peace between Germany and Western countries and direct all the forces of the Wehrmacht against the USSR.

Churchill's secret plan was cynical. But the information war is like a

war: not up to democratic principles, which he eloquently spoke about in his numerous speeches. This is also one of the basic principles of information warfare-the distinction between methods of public and secret information activities. The director of information warfare always tries to hide his true intentions. Therefore, at the Quebec meeting, two plans are adopted: the first, "Overlord", which the USSR will be informed about at a conference in the fall of 1943 in Tehran (it provided for the Allied landing in France in 1944), and the second, top-secret, "Rankin", whose goal is to "turn the full power of undefeated Germany against Russia." This plan was described in an interview (Russian Federation magazine, May 2005, etc.) by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Falin, based on a number of declassified British-American materials. According to this plan, the German-Fascist troops were to enter into an agreement with the Western powers, disband the Western Front, provide support for the Normandy landings, and ensure the rapid advance of the Allies through France and Germany to the line where the Soviet troops were being held. According to the Rankin plan, Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Vienna, and Belgrade were supposed to fall under the control of the United States and Great Britain... At the same time, the German troops in the west had not just to surrender, but to move in an organized manner to the east to strengthen the German defense line there. This Quebec version of the Rankin Plan was refined in November 1943. When D. Eisenhower was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, he was given a directive:: When preparing for Overlord, don't lose sight of the Rankin plan either, and implement it at the slightest opportunity. Apparently, certain components of the Rankin plan (to provide support during the Normandy landings, to ensure the rapid advance of the Allies through France) were implemented. The operation of the Allied landings in Normandy, most likely, was carried out in collusion with the command of the Wehrmacht troops in France. Director Churchill did a good job at the strategic level of information warfare.

Thus, the purpose of information operations at this stage becomes

obvious — to create **the necessary attitude to the actions of the British-American allies** (remember the Hollywood movie "Saving Private Ryan").

We should recall very similar scenarios during the US occupation of Iraq in 2003. Iraqi guerrilla fighters in Um Qasr destroyed 96 of the latest American ABRAMS tanks in a month of fighting. And the entire regular Iraqi army is much smaller. The secret was simple—the Iraqi generals were bribed (information warfare technology).

German generals led by E. Rommel were also bribed (promised, agreed, etc.) in France in 1944. At the same time, disinformation activities were carried out against the USSR. The main object of the comment's influence-manipulation-is the psyche of I. Stalin and the Soviet military-political leadership, interested in opening a Second front to reduce the losses of the USSR.

It is clear that after the defeat of the German-Fascist troops on the Kursk Bulge, the USSR showed whether the Allies will open a Second Front or not, the Soviet Union is able to end the war in Berlin and without their support. In principle, the Second Front is no longer needed. If there was any sense in it, it was only one—to reduce losses, shorten the duration of the war and, most importantly, create a basis for cooperation between the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition after the end of World War II. The same conclusions were drawn in London and Washington. Therefore, the leaders of the United States and the British Empire gathered in Quebec and began to discuss secret plans to fight the USSR, including using Nazi troops.

Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Falin claims that there is one document—it was accidentally declassified in 1978 and is now stored in the National Library in Washington. It discussed the question of the United States and the British Empire entering into an alliance with Nazi generals to conduct joint combat operations against the Soviet Union. All this happened on August 20, 1943, 3 days before the end of the Battle of Kursk. At the same time, the US Office of Strategic Services (OSS) drew up

"Memorandum No. 121"⁶. It was approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States and presented to the attention of the Quebec Conference and personally F. Roosevelt and Churchill.

The OSS put forward three options for action:

1. Immediately attempt to settle our differences with the Soviet Union and focus our attention on the common interests that we have with that Power.

2. America and Great Britain have for some time been pursuing a strategy and policy independent of that of the Soviet Union, hoping to achieve both the defeat of Germany and the strengthening of their positions through the settlement of certain contradictions with Russia.

3. Try to turn against Russia all the power of an undefeated Germany, so far ruled by Nazis or generals."

The authors of the memorandum made a significant reservation that treason — if preference is given to the "third alternative" - will not go smoothly. Why? First, it would not be easy to convince the public in Britain and the United States of the need to break with the USSR. Secondly, if it is possible to "defeat the Soviet Union only by force," the Anglo-Saxon powers will later have to "undertake once again, without the help of Russia, the difficult and perhaps impossible task of defeating Germany."

In the Quebec protocol, we read that the participants in the meeting, Generals Marshall and Arnold, Admirals Lehi and King (USA), military leaders from England Brooke, Pound and Portal tried on whether the Germans would "help" the entry of Anglo-American troops into Germany, "to repel the Russians." Regardless of the decision — and it was, fortunately, negative—the very fact of discussing the question of how and when to betray the ally, the cause of the anti-Hitler coalition, speaks for itself. They refrained from betraying me. Is it because, as experts in

⁶ *Bezymensky L. A., Falin V. M. Opening new pages. International issues: events and people / Comp. N. V. Popov. M.: Politizdat, 1989.*

Washington and London predicted, the USSR will finally exhaust its offensive resources by the spring and summer of 1944 (by the time of the supposed landing in Europe)?

President of the United States F. Roosevelt did not directly support this OSS plan, which was approved by the military.

In volume 5 of the book "Essays on the History of Russian Foreign Intelligence"⁷, it is noted that "foreign intelligence fully informed Stalin about the decisions planned and taken by the United States and Britain in Quebec. As for, in particular, "Memorandum No. 121", it can be found in the collection of documents declassified in 1978 by the Americans." However, most likely, the main provisions of the "Memorandum No. 121" were included in the top-secret plan "Rankin".

So, what is a "Rankin"? One of the stages of this plan involved the entry of the British and Americans into an alliance with German generals or the Nazi leadership. In 1943, the chief of military intelligence of Nazi Germany, Admiral V. Canaris, met with Stuart Menzies (head of the British intelligence service MI-6) in the unoccupied territory of France. Head of the USS U. OSS. Donovan (the US OSS was created, in fact, by the British MI6), according to some sources, met with Canaris twice: once in Spain, the other in Turkey. Intelligence chiefs of the belligerent powers! According to some experts⁸, Admiral V. Kanaris was an agent of influence of the British intelligence MI-6. In accordance with the plans of the first world information war for the USSR, the Second World War was supposed to end somewhere on the pre-war border of 1941 or even on the border of 1939. This is confirmed, by the way, by the document of the beginning of 1944 of the so-called Polish government-in-exile, located in London, in which the main enemy of the Ludowa Army is declared not to be German-fascist, but Soviet troops! And the border with the USSR, in accordance

7 Essays on the History of Russian Foreign Intelligence: In 6 vols. 5. M., 2003.

8 See: Martirosyan A. B. Conspiracy of marshals. British Intelligence against the USSR M., 2003.

with this document, was supposed to pass along the line of 1939...⁹

Among the documents was Order No. 1844 of the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces, which stated: "From the moment the Soviet troops crossed the Polish border, the Polish government in London and Polish society express their unshakable will to restore the independence of Polish territory in the east within the borders of 1939."

The initiator of this plan was the worst enemy of Russia, W. Churchill. Behind him was the City of London, that is, the financial groups of the elite of the British Empire, which sought to preserve the power of the British Empire in this way after the end of the Second World War.

Thus, it should be concluded that it was the British Empire that was the instigator of the outbreak of the first World information war. In accordance with the boomerang law, it was the British Empire that became the first victim of the information war — soon it ceased to exist thanks to the skillful operations of Stalin's information and intelligence structures.

The plan "Rankin" was developed by the British General F. Morgan, together with the heads of MI6 and the US OSS, S. Menzies and W. Donovan.

Stuart Graham Menzies (1890-1968)-one of the leaders of British intelligence, Knight (1943), Major General. He was educated at Eton. During the First World War, he served in the Grenadier Guards Regiment, and then on the staff of Field Marshal D. Haig, where he began to deal with intelligence issues. After the end of the war, he remained in military intelligence, headed the 4th section (military intelligence), and then was deputy director. In July 1939, Menzies was sent to Warsaw, where he was given the secret Enigma cipher machine captured from the Germans (which later enabled the British to decipher the German codes). Upon his return to London, he was appointed Director General of the British (Secret Intelligence Service (SIS)), or MI6. During the war, he established contacts with the head of the

9 Linder I. B., Churkin S. N., Abin N. N. *Saboteurs. Legends of Lubyanka* — Pavel Sudoplatov. M., 2009.

Abwehr, Admiral V. Kanaris, and began to receive information from him. Overall, British intelligence operations during World War II were very successful. Menzies was the head of intelligence for almost 13 years and became a legendary figure in the world of intelligence. A staunch opponent of the USSR, he considered it necessary to launch a series of covert operations against the countries of the socialist camp after the end of the war. He retired in 1952¹⁰.

William Donovan (1883-1959) - Chief of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). In 1914, when World War I broke out, Donovan was a large and successful New York lawyer. In March 1917, Donovan was appointed battalion commander of the famed 69th Infantry Regiment, the Fighting Irish (New York National Guard). In November of the same year, the regiment was transferred by sea to Europe and took an active part in the fighting as part of the American Rainbow Division. During his 19 months in France, Donovan was wounded three times. For bravery shown in battles, he was repeatedly awarded military awards. After World War I, former infantry battalion commander Donovan was sent to Russia by the US State Department intelligence service, **where he briefly served as a communications officer for the US Army at the headquarters of Admiral Kolchak's White Guard forces.** Upon his return to the United States in late 1920, Donovan resumed the practice of law. He consistently became a federal prosecutor, Deputy Attorney General of the United States and a private lawyer with an international practice. Among his clients was, in particular, Winston Churchill. In the late 1930s, he became Ambassador for special assignments under President Franklin D. Roosevelt and in this capacity made a long trip to Europe and the Middle East. MI6 resident in the United States William Stevenson tried to convince the Americans of the need to create their own intelligence service. He aroused the interest of President Roosevelt. In 1940, Roosevelt sent Donovan to head the new American intelligence service in London. There he was received by King George VI and Prime Minister W. Churchill. While in England, Donovan met the Director of Naval Intelligence, Rear Admiral John Godfrey, the chief of MI6, Major General (Sir) Stewart Menzies and other senior British intelligence officials.

10 Zalesky K. A. *Who was who in the Second World War. Allies of the USSR. M., 2004.*

At the end of 1940, together with the representative of British intelligence MI-6 in the United States, William Stevenson, Donovan embarked on a dangerous journey (a total length of 25,000 miles) along the fronts of open and secret confrontation between the belligerent powers, visiting Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Portugal and Spain. In March 1941, Donovan returned to Washington.

On June 10, 1941, W. Donovan drew up a memo in which he put forward the idea of creating a new intelligence service. President F. Roosevelt hesitated to make a decision. Then the British came to the fore. Over dinner at the White House, Godfrey convinced Roosevelt that America needed an intelligence agency headed by W. Donovan. As a result, on July 11, 1941, Roosevelt appointed W. Donovan head of the new Foreign Intelligence Service, giving him the title of information coordinator. The task of the new structure was to collect and process all data related to national security, and ensure access to them by the President. The structure of the newly formed special service was largely copied from the British Special Operations Directorate. The Bureau consisted of three divisions:

- ◆ The Research and Analysis department was engaged in summarizing information obtained from open sources. The department was staffed by scientists from East Coast universities and members of the elite Ivy League.
- ◆ The other two departments were responsible for propaganda, psychological warfare, intelligence and special operations. The Foreign Information Service, under the leadership of R. Sherwood, conducted propaganda radio broadcasts to the Axis countries.

On June 13, 1942, Roosevelt created two organizations based on the Office of the Information Coordinator: the Office of Military Information and the OSS under Donovan's leadership, subordinate to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Operation Valkyrie (July 20, 1944)

And now-about information warfare technologies. Let us turn once again to the top-secret plan "Rankin" approved in Quebec and carefully hidden from the USSR.

It turns out that the famous Operation Overlord — the landing of British-American troops in northern France on June 6, 1944 — was coordinated by MI6 and the OSS with the German generals and was carried out as part of Operation Valkyrie. The main course of action of Western intelligence agencies was a conspiracy against Hitler, which was organized by the head of the OSS Donovan, the head of MI6 Menzies, using contacts in German army circles through the agent of influence Admiral Canaris. According to the control centers of the British Empire ("Committee of 300", "Round Table", etc.), Hitler had already completed all the tasks assigned to him and interfered with the implementation of plans to establish a post-war world order and maximize the weakening of the USSR.

Canaris, being a supporter of the ideas of the British Empire, provided contacts between the German generals and MI6. The key figure promoted by British intelligence inside the Wehrmacht was E. Rommel, who was supposed to replace Hitler and continue the war in the east, in alliance with the armed formations of the Polish emigrant government in London. Considering the situation with the Allied landings in Normandy, readers should pay attention to the fact that it was Field Marshal E. Rommel, the most active participant in the plot against Hitler, the future German Napoleon (according to the plan of MI-6), who commanded the German troops in the Allied landings zone in northern France.

Based on the above facts, we can hypothesize that D-Day is one of the largest disinformation operations of the 20th century. D-Day is Munich Collusion-4 (let me remind you that Munich Collusion-2 is the salvation of British troops at Dunkirk, and Munich Collusion-3 is the promise of the

British Empire, given to Hitler on May 10, 1941, that in the event of an attack on the USSR on June 22, 1941, it will not open a Second Front).

The whole world, including the population of the United States and the British Empire, acted as the object of disinformation. The main target of disinformation was, of course, the USSR. Most likely, the Allied landing in Normandy on June 6, 1944, was a carefully prepared secret information war operation to simulate an invasion (collusion between Director Churchill and Field Marshal E. Rommel through the channels of the special services).

At the insistence of E. Rommel, contrary to the suggestions of Geir von Schweppenburg, the commander of the panzer units, tanks were placed along the coastline, immediately behind the access zone of the Allied fleet artillery. Rommel also assured his subordinates that the Normandy landings were not being considered by the Allies and that not a large number of tanks could be sent there. These were targeted actions to support the Allied landings. Moreover, in the spring of 1944, quite unexpectedly for the Wehrmacht — again his intuition worked—Hitler began to talk about the need to closely monitor Normandy. However, E. Rommel absolutely ignored Hitler's instructions. Until the very moment of landing, E. Rommel's headquarters was completely focused on the Pas-de-Calais sector. This area was defended by the 15th Army, and equipment and replenishment went to it. The 7th Army, which was stationed in Normandy, was also strengthened, but not on such a scale. All these purposeful actions of E. Rommel led to disastrous consequences for the German troops and allowed the Allies to land troops almost without any resistance. By July 25, 1944, about 1.5 million Allies were concentrated on the captured bridgehead in Northern France. They were, in fact, waiting for the end of hostilities and the armistice after the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944. Based on these facts, it can be assumed that the entire Normandy landings were coordinated in advance with the command of the German fascist troops in Northern France. This version is also confirmed by the fact that the Western film "The Desert Fox" (1951) was released 6 years after

the victory over fascism *The Desert Fox*.

To make, as soon as the bloody war died down, a film based on the biography of the enemy commander is a rather unusual and perplexing step. In this Hollywood film, E. Rommel is presented as a charming and honest officer, a "good German". We don't know anything like this in the history of the world. But if we consider the version that E. Rommel, the failed German Napoleon, was long ago recruited by British intelligence, then everything falls into place. It is also worth remembering that Field Marshal E. Rommel initially set the Allies on fire in North Africa (to create his own glory of the German Napoleon), but then lost everything. Moreover, as a result of his actions, the entire Afrika Korps was captured — 230 thousand German soldiers and officers. Thanks to this, the British Empire "took over" all the former colonies of France.

Director Henry Hathaway begins the film with the words of a British officer that Rommel was, of course, an enemy of democracy and life on earth in general. But then begins, as a matter of fact, the life story of an almost saint, who was idiotically ordered by Hitler (Luther Adler) so annoyed that he even got close to the conspirators to further conclude a truce with the Western allies.

How did the events unfold in July 1944, the outcome of which was waiting for the Allied troops who landed without a fight with the help of E. Rommel in Normandy? So, early in the morning of July 20, 1944, an operational meeting on the state of affairs on the Eastern Front began in Hitler's central headquarters "Wolfshantse" ("Wolf's Lair") near the town of Rathenburg in East Prussia (now Polish Kentshin). It was held not in a concrete bunker, but in a small wooden house with wide-open windows, where the Fuhrer postponed the event because of the heat. At 12: 42 p.m., a monstrous explosion occurred, bringing down the ceiling. Three officers and a stenographer were killed, and Hitler himself received minor scratches. Although the attempt did not go unnoticed for him — his hearing deteriorated significantly and a tic appeared. The time bomb was planted by Colonel Graf Klaus Schenck von Stauffenberg. This man was the only

one of the conspirators who had a pass to the Wolfsschanze—a huge underground complex in a dense forest, surrounded by pillboxes, barbed wire, thousands of mines. Stauffenberg was badly wounded in North Africa, losing an eye, his right arm, and two fingers on his left.

A unique opportunity to ensure the success of the plot was due to the fact that, as Chief of Staff of the Army Reserve on Bandlerstrasse in Berlin, Stauffenberg was engaged in the preparation of the so-called "Valkyrie Plan". This plan, developed officially and agreed with Hitler himself, provided for measures to transfer control of the country to the headquarters of the army reserve in the event of internal unrest, if communication with the High Command of the Wehrmacht was disrupted.

According to the plans of the conspirators, it was Stauffenberg who was assigned the task of establishing contact with the commanders of regular military units throughout Germany after the planned attempt on Hitler and the arrests of local Nazi organization leaders and Gestapo officers. By the way, in Paris on July 20, the army arrested hundreds of Gestapo officers, and everything was ready for a solemn meeting with the leaders of the British-American allies. At the same time, after Stauffenberg was appointed chief of Staff of the Army Reserve, he was the only one of the conspirators who had constant access to Hitler, so in the end he took it upon himself to carry out the assassination itself. Stauffenberg entered the room with "important messages from Berlin" in the middle of a meeting and, after greeting the Führer, placed the briefcase with the British-made bomb under the table two meters away. A few minutes later, he came out, excusing himself: "I have to make a phone call." Colonel Heinz Brandt, who was sitting next to him, was trying to see the map that Hitler was studying, but he found that the briefcase was in the way, and he pushed it aside with his foot — behind the heavy leg of the oak table. He died, but saved the Führer.

In the evening, Stauffenberg and three of his accomplices were captured and shot in Berlin: Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, Generals Ludwig Beck and Friedrich Olbricht. Then the Gestapo executed about 200

people, including the chief of military intelligence (Abwehr) Friedrich Wilhelm Canaris, who was the main organizer of the illegal communication channel of the director of information war W. Churchill with the leadership of the Wehrmacht.

Thus, "Mr. Case" destroyed all the plans of the intelligence services of the United States and the British Empire. It would seem that Colonel Stauffenberg left Hitler no chance on July 20, 1944. Yes, apparently, the devil protects the devil. The combination aimed at eliminating Hitler failed. Part of the elaborate top-secret Rankin plan was the assassination attempt on Adolf Hitler. The main participant in the plot was Field Marshal Rommel, who was supposed to lead the plot.

Today, very little is known about this conspiracy. Most of the documents are still classified.

The Warsaw Uprising, organized by the Home Army Command and the Polish government's office in London, was also part of the Valkyrie plan. Yes, yes, it is in London. W. Churchill actively involved the Polish emigrant government in the struggle against the USSR. British intelligence developed a plan for the performance of the Home Army when approaching Red Army forces (plan "Buzha", that is, "Storm"). The plan was that Polish forces would be able to liberate the main cities, especially Warsaw, before the Soviets entered them, and thus establish a regime controlled by the British Empire without delay. Many readers remember Vladimir Bogomolov's wonderful novel about the activities of Soviet counterintelligence agents SMERSH " In August 1944... The moment of truth". So, this book, based on documentary facts, shows how in August 1944, agents of the Abwehr and the Polish Center in London simultaneously carried out sabotage in the rear of the advancing Red Army.

And now I would like to draw readers' attention to the fact that **the general order to launch Operation Bouge was issued on July 20, 1944, the day of the organization of the attempt on Hitler's life.** Then the Polish units controlled by London, together with the Wehrmacht units, were to go on the offensive against the Soviet troops to capture Western

Ukraine and Western Belarus. However, Hitler survived the assassination attempt, and the Waffen-SS brutally suppressed the uprising. By the way, SS units from among the citizens of the USSR took an active part in suppressing the uprising (the West Ukrainian SS division "Galicia", the 1st East Muslim SS Regiment, the 29th (Russian) Waffen SS division, various Cossack units). After the failure of the plot against Hitler, real power in Nazi Germany passed into the hands of Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler. However, W. Churchill, without hesitation, began to organize contacts not with the Wehrmacht, but with the SS. The organizer of the information war was A. Dulles, OSS resident in Europe. I would like to remind readers that the OSS was created by the British intelligence agency MI-6, and the candidacy of its head, U.S.S.R. Donovan was "pushed through" by Churchill.

One of Dulles' achievements after the failure of Operation Valkyrie was Operation Sunrise. In the course of its implementation, through negotiations with SS Oberstgruppenführer K. Wolf Dulles managed to achieve the cessation of hostilities and the surrender of the German army in Northern Italy. By the way, three German divisions shortly before the surrender were transferred to the Eastern Front in April 1945. The events related to the separate negotiations between Dulles and K. Wolf are quite accurately reflected in the famous and popular television series "Seventeen Moments of Spring". It was A. Dulles who first introduced in 1967 the term "information war" in his book "The Secret Surrender", dedicated to Operation Sunrise.

Of course, the leadership of the USSR and I. Stalin personally was greatly helped by a deep awareness of all these secret operations of the information war. Stalin read many American and British documents before they came to the table of both the British Prime Minister and the US President. Another thing is that he did not introduce anyone but two or three people to them, and sometimes, after reading the telegram, even threw it into the fireplace, after which our archivists did not find the ends of the telegram.

Failure of Churchill 's Unthinkable plan (attack on the USSR on July 1, 1945)

After the failure of Operation Valkyrie and attempts to conclude a separate peace with Reichsfuhrer Himmler in the spring of 1945, W. Churchill gives a secret order to prepare a plan for an attack on the USSR. Already on May 22, the plan was ready (two weeks after the victory over fascism)!

The blow was to be delivered by a half-million-strong group of Anglo-American troops through Northern Germany. Together with them, the 100-thousandth German army, formed from the remnants of Hitler's Wehrmacht on Churchill's orders, was to operate — in Hitler's military uniform, with weapons, under the command of all the same officers. The Third World War was supposed to begin on July 1, 1945, with the transition to a decisive offensive of the 47 western divisions.

I. Stalin learned in advance from Soviet intelligence about the insidious plan of the former allies. On June 29, 1945, Soviet troops in Germany unexpectedly relocated, taking up more favorable positions. At the same time, J. Stalin organized a special information and propaganda operation, during which the whole world learned about Churchill's German army, and he was forced to disband it. The plan of military aggression against the USSR failed. But the insidious intent itself is indicative.

In volume 5 of “Essays on the History of Russian Foreign Intelligence, it is noted that “in October 1998, this monstrous plan was declassified, and the materials of the British State Archives were published.”

In October 1998, the first reports on W. Churchill's military plans for the Soviet Union, developed in the spring of 1945, were published in the English and world press. These reports are based on the documents of the State Archives of Great Britain. Recently, the Institute of General History of the Russian Academy of Sciences received photocopies of these

documents, which makes it possible to get acquainted with them in more detail. Key to them is the Operation Unthinkable plan, dated May 22, 1945, prepared by the joint Planning Staff of the War Cabinet. The plan provides an assessment of the situation, sets out the objectives of the operation, determines the forces involved, the directions of attacks by Western allies and their likely results. Appendices to the plan contain information about the deployment of Red Army troops (English documents usually use the term "Russian army") and Western allies, as well as cartographic material. The time of the Prime Minister's assignment to develop the operation plan is not specified, but given the complexity of its preparation, the nature and volume of the documents themselves, there is every reason to assume that the planners received the Prime Minister's assignment in April 1945.

Let us briefly recall the military-political situation in March-April 1945, which changed every day, inexorably bringing the long-awaited victory over the aggressors closer.

On the territory of Germany, which after the Allied landings in Normandy was in the grip of two fronts, the final battles of World War II in Europe unfolded. The Red Army was advancing from the east, and the Anglo — American troops were advancing from the west. The Red Army completed the liberation of Poland and Hungary, completed the elimination of the enemy in East Prussia, captured Eastern Pomerania and Silesia, occupied Vienna, the capital of Austria, and reached the central regions of Czechoslovakia. By mid-April, the troops 1-го of the 1st Belorussian Front (commanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov) were located 60-70 kilometers from Berlin. On the morning of April 16, the main forces 1-го of the 1st Belorussian, and then the 2nd Belorussian and 1st Ukrainian fronts launched an operation to capture Berlin. **By the beginning of the war, the German command had transferred additional forces to the Soviet-German front, where there were 214 divisions, including 34 tank divisions. 60 divisions remained on the Western Front, including 5 tank divisions.**

The troops of the Western Allies crossed the Rhine in April and

completed the elimination of the Ruhr enemy group. They liberated Dresden, Magdeburg, and a number of other major cities in Germany. On April 25, a historic meeting of American and Soviet troops took place on the Elbe River, near the city of Torgau. The actions of the Red Army and the troops of the Western Allies were coordinated in accordance with the agreements reached on February 4-11, 1945 at the Yalta (Crimean) conference of the leaders of the three leading powers of the anti-Hitler coalition: F. D. Roosevelt, J. V. Stalin and W. Churchill.

Nazi Germany was in complete political isolation. Its only ally, Japan, which, according to the decision confirmed at the Yalta Conference, was to be opposed by the Soviet Union, was no longer able to exert any influence on the course of events in Europe. Through the efforts of the US Navy, Japanese troops were driven out of almost all the territories of the Pacific Ocean captured by it, and the Japanese Navy was defeated. However, the Japanese ground forces were still a powerful force, the fight against which in China and on the Japanese Islands themselves could, according to the calculations of the American command, drag on until 1947 and require great sacrifices. The USSR, ensuring the fulfillment of allied obligations and pursuing its own geopolitical interests, launched material preparations for combat operations against the Japanese armies from the beginning of 1945. In April, the first command and staff departments of military formations left the Soviet-German front for the Far East, which, after the defeat of Germany, were to enter the war with Japan.

It was during these April days that British Prime Minister Churchill ordered the preparation of a plan of war against the USSR.

In April 1945, Vienna, Berlin, and then Prague were beyond the reach of the Western Allies. Thus, the top-secret plan "Rankin" was not implemented. All the more relevant to Churchill was the creation of

the "new front" against the Red Army, as part of the plan of information warfare against the USSR, developed in Quebec in August 1943. The plan for Operation Unthinkable, the war against the USSR, published below, met these goals. The document is kept in the National Archives of Great Britain.

The document is the property of the Government of His Majesty the King of Great Britain

Top secret
Final [version] May 22, 1945.
Military Cabinet
Joint Planning Headquarters
Operation Unthinkable

Report of the Joint Planning Headquarters

1. We have analyzed [the possibility of] Operation Unthinkable. In accordance with the guidelines, the analysis was based on the following assumptions:

a) the action receives full support from the public opinion of both the British Empire and the United States, and the morale of the British and American troops remains correspondingly high;

b) Great Britain and the United States have the full support of Polish troops and can count on the use of German labor and the remaining German industrial potential;

c) we cannot rely on any assistance from the armies of other Western Powers, although we have bases and equipment at our disposal on their territory that may have to be resorted to;

d) the Russians enter into an alliance with Japan;

e) date of declaration of hostilities-July 1

1945.

f) the implementation of troop redeployment and demobilization plans continues until 1 July, and then it stops.

In order to comply with the high security regime, consultations were not held with the headquarters of the ministries responsible for the branches of the armed forces.

Goal

2. The general political goal [of the operation] is to impose the will of

the United States and the British Empire on the Russians.

Although the "will" of the two countries can be considered as a matter that directly concerns only Poland, this does not mean that the degree of our involvement [in the conflict] will necessarily be limited. A quick [military] success may prompt the Russians to submit, at least temporarily, to our will, but it may not. If they want an all-out war, they'll get it.

3. The only way for us to achieve the goal in a definite and long — term plan is to win an all-out war, but in view of what was said in point 2 above, regarding the possibility of rapid [military] success, it seems right to approach the problem with two assumptions:

a) total war is inevitable, and we have considered the chances of success with this attitude in mind;

b) the political attitude is that rapid [military] success will allow us to achieve our political goals, and we should not worry about subsequent participation [in the conflict].

Total war

4. Since we do not consider the possibility of a revolution in the USSR and the political collapse of the current regime, and we are not competent to make judgments on this issue, we can only take the Russians out of the game as a result of:

a) the occupation of such a [vast] territory of Russia proper as to reduce the country's military potential to a level at which further resistance [by Russians] becomes impossible;

b) inflicting such a defeat on the Russian troops on the battlefield as would make it impossible for the Soviet Union to continue the war.

The plan of war against the USSR was not implemented largely due to the skillful information work of Stalin — an outstanding director of information warfare.



Stalin-a successful Russian information warfare project

Everything described in this chapter is the author's hypothesis. Most readers and researchers will find this hypothesis unrealistic, even provocative in some ways. Of course, it will be subject to massive criticism, especially in the West, because it opens the curtain on the secret history of the world. At the same time, I would urge inquisitive readers and analysts not to dismiss it immediately. Because you can also find some facts that confirm my point of view.

Stalin was the only successful director of information warfare in Russia in the 20th century. He was both an ideologue and an organizer of the information war. All the other heroes of the Russian revolution of 1917 were executors of the plans of the directors of the information war against Russia of other countries of the world (Lenin — Germany and the British Empire, Trotsky-Bronstein-the main agent of the British Empire, etc.). Why was he able to win the information war against the British Empire, which destroyed the Russian Empire, and turn the USSR into a nuclear superpower? Why did he overcome the first doctrine of globalism imposed

by the British Empire and alien to Russia-the doctrine of proletarian internationalism-and was able to return to the national geopolitical doctrine of "Moscow — the Third Rome"?

Having become a specialist in information warfare in the 90s, having acquired certain skills and abilities in the field of conducting intelligence and counterintelligence activities, I began to ask myself the question: how did Stalin do what many Russian emperors of the XVIII-XX centuries could not do before him ? What did Stalin rely on when building his information and ideological line? How did he turn the Cheka, created by Lenin and Trotsky-Bronstein to destroy the Russian Empire's national-oriented elite, into an effective tool for fighting the British Empire? We still have a lot to understand and comprehend when reading the secret pre-revolutionary archives, the archives of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the KGB of the USSR.

My hypothesis is that Stalin was the quintessence of the work of many generations of professional patriots in Russia, who worked for centuries, starting with the time of the great Moscow Tsar Ivan the Terrible. So Stalin was "raised" and supported by the best patriotic intellectual forces in Russia, and above all by Russian military intelligence. And it is not surprising-if we take into account the true origin of Stalin.

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin (Dzhugashvili) was born on December 21, 1879 in Gori, Tiflis province. His father (according to the official biography) — Vissarion Ivanovich, by nationality Georgian, came from the peasants of the village of Didi-Lilo, Tiflis province, by profession a shoemaker, later a worker at the Adelhkanov shoe factory in Tiflis. Mother Ekaterina Georgievna is from the family of a Geladze serf in the village of Gambareuli. But in fact, his grandfather's father was an outstanding Russian intelligence officer, Major General of the Russian General Staff N. Przhevalsky.

Nikolai Mikhailovich Przhevalsky was born on April 12, 1839 in the village of Kimborovo, Smolensk province, in a noble family. Since childhood, he dreamed of traveling. In 1855, he graduated from the Smolensk Gymnasium. In 1861, he entered the Academy of the General Staff, where he completed his first geographical work "Military

Geographical Review of the Amur Region", for which the Russian Geographical Society elected him a member. In 1863, he graduated from the academic course and went as a volunteer to Poland to suppress the uprising there. Then he served in Warsaw as a teacher of history and geography at the Junker School, where he seriously engaged in self-education, preparing to become a professional researcher of poorly studied countries.

In 1866, he was assigned to Eastern Siberia, which he dreamed of. Having enlisted the support of the Russian Geographical Society, in 1867-1869 he made a trip, which resulted in the book "Journey to the Ussuri Region" and rich collections for the Geographical Society.

In 1870, the Russian Geographical Society organized an expedition to Central Asia. Przhevalsky was appointed its head. Together with him rode Second lieutenant M. A. Pyltsov. Their route took them through Moscow and Irkutsk, and then through Kyakhta to Beijing, where Przhevalsky received permission from the Chinese government to travel. He was on his way to Tibet. Przhevalsky was the first European to enter the deep region of Northern Tibet, to the upper reaches of the Yellow River and Yangtze (Ulan-Muren), and determined that Bayan-Hara-Ula is the watershed between these river systems. He returned to Kyakhta in September 1873, never reaching the Tibetan capital of Lhasa. Through the deserts and mountains of Mongolia and China, Przhevalsky walked more than 11,800 kilometers and mapped (on a scale of 10 versts in 1 inch) about 5,700 kilometers. The scientific results of this expedition amazed our contemporaries. Przhevalsky gave detailed descriptions of the Gobi, Ordos and Alashani deserts, the highlands of Northern Tibet and the Tsaydam Basin (discovered by him), and for the first time mapped more than 20 ridges, seven large and a number of small lakes on the map of Central Asia. The two-volume work "Mongolia and the Land of the Tanguts" (1875-1876) brought the author worldwide fame, was translated into a number of European languages.

The Russian Geographical Society awarded him a Large gold medal and the "highest" awards — the rank of lieutenant colonel, a lifetime pension of 600 rubles annually. He also received the Gold Medal of the Paris Geographical Society. His name is now placed next to Semyonov-Tian-Shansky, Krusenstern and Bellingshausen, Livingston and Stanley...

In January 1876, Przhevalsky submitted a plan for a new expedition to the Russian Geographical Society. During the 1876-1877

journey, Przhevalsky traveled more than 4,000 kilometers across Central Asia—he was prevented by the war in Western China, the aggravation of relations between China and Russia, and his illness. Nevertheless, this trip was marked by two major geographical discoveries — the lower Tarim river with a group of lakes and the Altyn tag ridge.

After this trip, he rested in Russia, in the Caucasus. At first he was treated in Kislovodsk. Then he found himself in the city of Gori. Fate brought Przhevalsky together with a young and beautiful Georgian woman, Ekaterina Georgievna Geladze, who worked as a maid in the hotel where he lived for several weeks. They really liked each other. As a result of their passionate romance, their son Joseph was born.

In March 1879, Przhevalsky began what he called his "First Tibetan Trip." Emotionally inspired a passionate romance with Ekaterina Georgievna, during this journey he traveled about 8,000 kilometers and photographed more than 4,000 kilometers of travel through the regions of Central Asia. He first explored the upper reaches of the Yellow River (Yellow River) for more than 250 kilometers; discovered the Semyonova and Ugutu-Ula ranges. He described two new species of animals — the Przewalski's horse and the pish-eater bear. His assistant, Roborovsky, collected a huge botanical collection: about 12,000 plant specimens — 1,500 species. Przhevalsky described his observations and research results in his book "From Zaisan via Hami to Tibet and the upper reaches of the Yellow River" (1883). The result of three of his expeditions was fundamentally new maps of Central Asia.

Soon, he submitted a project to the Russian Geographical Society to study the origins of the Yellow River. In November 1883, Przhevalsky's fourth journey began.

In two years, they have traveled a huge distance—7815 kilometers, almost completely without roads. On the northern border of Tibet, a whole mountainous country with majestic ridges was discovered — nothing was known about them in Europe. The sources of the Yellow River have been explored, and large lakes have been discovered and described — Russian ones and Expeditions. The collection includes new species of birds, mammals and reptiles, as well as fish, and new plant species in the herbarium.

In 1888, Przhevalsky's last work "From Kyakhta to the sources of the Yellow River" was published. In the same year, Przhevalsky organized a new expedition to Central Asia. They reached the village of

Karakol, near the eastern shore of Issyk-Kul. Here Przewalski fell ill with typhoid fever. He died on November 1, 1888. On the tombstone, according to his will, a modest inscription is inscribed: "Traveler N. M. Przhevalsky". In 1889, Karakol was renamed Przhevalsk.

Przhevalsky only rarely used his right as a discoverer, almost everywhere retaining local names. As an exception, Lake Russkoe, Lake Expedition, and Mount Shapka Monomakh appeared on the map.

Only a few people knew about two other functions that General Przhevalsky implemented during his travels. This is primarily strategic intelligence in the interests of the Russian General Staff. But the second function was also unknown in the Russian General Staff. Przhevalsky was a particularly trusted employee of Field Marshal General D. A. Milyutin (1816-1912), who for twenty years (1861-1881) was the Russian Minister of War and one of the founders of Russian geopolitics. All his life, the founder of the Russian geopolitical school, D. A. Milyutin, fought against the anti-Russian plans of the British Empire.

During the American Civil War (1861-1865), two Russian squadrons were sent by D. A. Milyutin to America after the defeat of the Northerners at Manassas and for three years were in New York and San Francisco, providing protection of the American coast from possible armed intervention of the fleet of the British Empire on the side of the southerners. It was this fact that prompted and led analysts of the Round Table, created in 1891, to consider the Russian Empire as a force capable of preventing the United States from returning to the British Empire.

Przhevalsky did everything possible to ensure that his son entered the Gori Theological School in the fall of 1888.

At the ecclesiastical school, Dzhugashvili was considered one of the best students. He stood out for his natural intelligence and good memory. In June 1894, after graduating from the school, he was awarded as the best

student and in September 1894 entered the Tiflis Orthodox Theological Seminary.

Only then did his mother reveal the secret of his birth to Joseph, and tell him about his father's death on Lake Issyk-Kul six years ago. The young man steadfastly accepted the news of the death of his famous father (the official father, Vissarion Ivanovich, died in 1890). His father's roots gave him a lot — a natural mind, a brilliant memory, a sense of purpose.

The seminarians lived strictly on schedule, and the inspectors maintained strict discipline. While studying at the seminary, the young Stalin analyzed his early life experiences. Before the age of 16, he began publishing his poems in a local newspaper.

The son of a Russian general realized himself as a warrior of Russia, who must continue the work of a great and talented father, the work of his great ancestors.

In Russia, at the end of the nineteenth century, Marxism became widespread on the basis of the development of industrial capitalism and the growth of the labor movement. The St. Petersburg Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class, created and led by Lenin, gave an impetus to the development of the social-democratic movement throughout the country. The waves of the workers' movement also reached Transcaucasia, where capitalism had already penetrated. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, capitalism began to develop rapidly, especially in such industries as mining, oil production and processing, where British capital took over the main positions. Baku, a major industrial and labor center in the Caucasus, developed most rapidly in terms of oil.

The development of industrial capitalism was accompanied by the growth of the labor movement. In the 1990s, Russian Marxists exiled there and propagating Marxism carried out revolutionary work in Transcaucasia. In the Tiflis Orthodox seminary there were many different secret circles.

Fifteen-year-old Stalin, at the request of close relatives on his father's side, who revealed to him the full story of his origin, becomes a revolutionary.

Even then, he knew that he would never be able to erase his past, even if he wanted to. But that is precisely why he needed to master certain rules of the game adopted in the revolutionary environment. One could only make a career in the revolutionary movement by professionally learning the basics of the world's revolutionary movements. It was necessary to get exactly in time with the revolutionary ferment, intuitively feel its manifestations and act in accordance with the analysis of the situation.

Of course, the young representative of the ancient Przhevalsky family, Stalin did not know much, but there were experienced senior comrades from Russian military intelligence nearby. He had to gradually enter the leadership of the revolutionary movement and lead it, if necessary, to fight the anti-Russian forces. At all stages of his revolutionary movement, Joseph was guaranteed the firm support of Russian military intelligence.

In 1896-1897, Stalin was already at the head of the seminary's Marxist circles. In August 1898, he formally joined the Tiflis organization of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. Stalin works hard and hard on himself. In order to become a member of the revolutionary movement, it was necessary to thoroughly understand the intricacies of the theory of socialism. He carefully studies Capital, the Manifesto of the Communist Party, and other works by Marx and Engels, and gets acquainted with Lenin's writings directed against narodism," legal Marxism, "and"economism."

Stalin's range of interests is extremely wide: he studies philosophy, political economy, history, natural sciences, and reads classics of fiction. Stalin becomes an educated Marxist. This was very important for the advancement of the revolutionary movement. In difficult moments of intellectual self - improvement, senior fellow scouts were always there.

During this period, Stalin conducted intensive propaganda work in workers 'circles, participated in illegal workers' meetings, wrote leaflets, and organized strikes. This was the first school of revolutionary practical work passed by Stalin among the proletarians of Tiflis.

Classes of Marxist workers ' circles in Tiflis were held according to the

program drawn up by Stalin. The seminary begins to suspect his illegal revolutionary work. On May 29, 1899, he was expelled from the seminary for promoting Marxism. It was hard for Joseph to leave the seminary, but the cause was paramount. It was a just cause — a sacred struggle against Russia's historical opponents.

Psychological support for Joseph was constantly provided by Russian military intelligence officers. Therefore, the "revolutionary thorns" do not become disastrous for him.

In the autumn of 1903, Stalin was sent to Eastern Siberia for three years, to the village of Novaya Uda, Balagan District, Irkutsk Province. On November 27, 1903, Stalin arrives at the place of exile. In December, he receives a letter from representatives of Russian military intelligence, in which he is informed of an escape plan.

On January 5, 1904, Stalin escaped from exile. In February 1904, he returned to the Caucasus: first in Batum, and then in Tiflis.

In December 1905, Stalin went as a delegate from the Transcaucasian Bolsheviks to the first All-Russian Bolshevik Conference in Tammerfors (Finland).

At the Tammerfors Conference, Lenin and Stalin met in person for the first time. Before this meeting, Russian military intelligence officers provided Joseph with a psychoanalytic portrait of Lenin, gave recommendations on the style of communication with Lenin. The lessons of the older comrades were not in vain. Lenin and Stalin immediately established good personal contact.

At this conference, Stalin was elected to the political commission for editing conference resolutions, where he successfully worked together with Lenin.

Stalin was an active participant in the Fourth Congress of the RSDLP (Stockholm, April 1906), where he and Lenin defended the Bolshevik line in the revolutionary movement. This was the strategy developed by Russian military intelligence officers.

Between 1907 and 1912, Stalin met several times in absolute secrecy

with his father's mentor, D. A. Milyutin. There was a process of training Stalin in secret management technologies, influencing the psyche of the masses. It was under the leadership of D. A. Milyutin that I. Stalin was able to become a director of the information war, to learn the key principles of secret world politics. The meetings were held on the territory of Abkhazia, on Mount New Athos or in its vicinity. It is no coincidence that Stalin had several dachas in Abkhazia. One of them — "New Athos" - was built for Joseph Stalin in 1946-1947 on the site of the house of the abbot of the New Athos monastery.

From 1902 to 1913, Stalin was arrested seven times and exiled six times, but with the help of his father's friends, he escaped from exile five times. Only the February revolution of 1917 freed Stalin from his last exile in Turukhansk.

The Baku period of Stalin's revolutionary activity began in June 1907. After returning from the Fifth (London) Congress of the RSDLP, Stalin left Tiflis and, according to the will of the party, settled in Baku, the largest industrial region of Transcaucasia and the most important center of the labor movement in Russia.

On March 23, 1910, Stalin was arrested again in Baku and sent back to Solvychevodsk after a six-month prison sentence. While in exile, Stalin establishes contact with Lenin, writes a letter to the Central Committee at the end 1910 a year in which he sharply criticizes the "rotten lack of principle" of Trotsky (the main representative of the British Empire in the Russian revolutionary movement), puts forward a plan for organizing the party's work in Russia.

From the second half of 1911, the Petersburg period of Stalin's revolutionary activity begins. On September 6, 1911, Stalin illegally left Vologda for St. Petersburg. On September 9, 1911, Stalin was arrested in St. Petersburg and exiled to the Vologda province, from where he managed to escape in February 1912.

In January 1912, the biggest event in the life of the party takes place. The Prague Conference of the RSDLP expelled the Mensheviks from the

party, elected the Bolshevik Central Committee, established a practical center for directing revolutionary work in Russia (the Russian Bureau of the Central Committee), and decided to publish Pravda. The Conference elects Stalin in absentia, who since 1910 has been an authorized representative of the Central Committee of the Party ("agent of the Central Committee"), a member of the Central Committee of the party. Stalin, at Lenin's suggestion, heads the Russian Bureau of the Central Committee. And on February 29, 1912, Stalin again fled from exile.

Stalin was very active: he toured the most important regions of Russia on behalf of the Central Committee, prepared for the next May Day, wrote the well-known May Day leaflet of the Central Committee, and directed the weekly Bolshevik newspaper Zvezda in St. Petersburg during the Lena strikes.

22 April 1912, Stalin was arrested in St. Petersburg (the arrest was carried out by the British intelligence agency in Russia in the tsarist Okhrana, in order to weaken Stalin's position in the revolutionary movement and strengthen Trotsky's position) and after several months in prison, this time sent further to the Narym region for three years. But already on September 1, 1912, Stalin again fled from exile to St. Petersburg. Here he edits the Bolshevik newspaper Pravda and directs the activities of the Bolsheviks in the election campaign for the Fourth State Duma.

A major role in the election campaign, which was crowned with the victory of the party, was played by Stalin's "Order of the St. Petersburg Workers to their workers 'Deputy'", which Lenin highly praised.

After the elections, Stalin is working on the leadership of the Bolshevik part of the Duma social-democratic group.

23 February 1913, Stalin was arrested at a party hosted by the St. Petersburg Bolshevik Committee in the hall of the Kalashnikov Stock Exchange (again the arrest was carried out by the British intelligence agency in Russia, which seized key positions in the tsarist Okhrana after the murder of P. Stolypin). This time, Stalin is being sent to the faraway

Tura Khan region for four years. Initially, he lives in the small village of Kostino, and then, in early 1914, local gendarmes (on the instructions of British intelligence officers in the leadership of the tsarist okhrana), fearing a new escape, transfer him even further north — to the village of Kureika, to the Arctic Circle itself. Here he spends the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. It was the most difficult political exile that could be found in the remote Siberian distance. British intelligence tried to block Joseph's promotion to the leadership of the Russian revolutionary movement, as he could interfere with the implementation of their plans for an information war against Russia.

But on March 12, 1917, Stalin was back in St. Petersburg — the revolutionary capital of Russia. The Central Committee of the party entrusts Stalin with the management of the newspaper Pravda.

The Bolshevik Party has just come out of hiding.

On April 3, 1917, Lenin returned to Russia. On April 24, 1917, the Seventh (April) Conference of the Bolsheviks opened, based on Lenin's theses. The April conference focused the party on the struggle to transform the bourgeois-democratic revolution (since the February Revolution was carried out with the support of British intelligence) into a socialist one.

In May 1917, after the conference, the Politburo of the Central Committee was established, and Stalin was elected a member of the Politburo.

After the July days of 1917, when Lenin was in hiding, Stalin was directly in charge of the Central Committee. Stalin strongly opposed Lenin's appearance before the counter-revolutionaries, opposing the proposal of Kamenev, Rykov and Trotsky to hand Lenin over to the Provisional Government, which was acting in the interests of the British Empire.

Stalin joined the first Soviet of People's Commissars, elected under Lenin after the victory of the October Revolution at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

From the very first days of the Soviet Government until 1923, Stalin

was the People's Commissar for Nationalities.

On November 30, 1918, the Soviet of Workers 'and Peasants' Defense was created, headed by Lenin. A representative from the All-Russian Central Executive Committee was introduced to the Defense Council by Stalin, who became Lenin's deputy.

At Lenin's suggestion, Stalin was appointed People's Commissar of state Control in March 1919, later reorganized into the People's Commissariat of Workers 'and Peasants' Inspection. Stalin remained People's Commissar of the RKI until April 1922. It was then that he began to create a system of comprehensive control over the activities of party workers, which was then destroyed by N. S. Khrushchev.

Having triumphantly ended the war with the interventionists, Soviet Russia began to move on to peaceful economic construction. The country was ravaged by a four-year World War I and a three-year Civil War.

There was a question of developing a new economic strategy for the country's development. This would make it possible to revive agriculture and trade, boost industry, improve the supply of cities, and create a new economic basis for the union of workers and peasants.

But agents of the British Empire's influence tried to prevent the development of a new strategy. At the end of 1920, they imposed on the party the so-called discussion of trade unions.

In fact, it had a much broader meaning than the question of trade unions. In essence, they discussed the question of the party's attitude to the peasantry, the party's attitude to the non-party mass of workers, and in general the party's approach to the masses in the new situation. Trotskyist globalists, agents of the influence of the British Empire, suggested "further tightening the screws" of war communism, switching to mass terror and implementing M. Robespierre's ideas in full.

In his speech "Trotskyism or Leninism?" delivered at the plenum of the All-Union Central Committee in November 1924, Stalin said that in the struggle against Trotskyism during this period, "the task of the party is to bury Trotskyism as an ideological trend." He pointed out to the party that

Trotskyism was the main danger under the conditions of that time. After all, behind Trotskyism were the forces of the British Empire.

In the struggle against Trotskyism, Stalin rallied the national-patriotic forces of the country around him and won. Work began to restore the national economy of Soviet Russia, and soon the pre-war level of economy was reached. I should have moved on. The question of the prospects for the development of the Soviet Union has become acute.

The XIV Congress approved industrialization as the main task of the party. Industrialization in the shortest possible time of such a huge country as the Soviet Union was at that time presented enormous difficulties. It was necessary to build anew a number of industries that practically did not exist at that time in tsarist Russia: defense industry, heavy industry that produces modern agricultural machinery. This required a huge amount of money. Capitalist states extracted them by merciless exploitation of the people, wars of conquest, bloody plunder of colonies and dependent countries, and external loans. But the USSR did not follow the colonial path of world development, the model of which was created by the British Empire. Stalin prepared the main provisions of the country's industrialization, which became the basis for developing an alternative, anti-colonial and fair model of world development.

By the end of 1927, the success of the industrialization policy had already been determined. The first results were summed up by Stalin in a report to the participants of the XV Party Congress, which met in December 1927.

In the following years, the world experienced a series of major upheavals. The economic crisis of 1929-1932 and the Great Depression organized by the British Empire were followed by a new economic crisis (from the second half of 1937). The international situation became extremely complicated, the post-war peace treaty system collapsed, and a new World War II began.

The Second World War. Collusion between Hitler and the British Empire

Germany and Japan started a new war. But they were only the executors of the British Empire's secret plan to unleash a world-wide carnage. This war has drawn more than five hundred million people into its orbit. The masterminds of the notorious "Munich Agreement", and in fact a criminal conspiracy — the rulers of the British Empire and France Chamberlain and Daladier — wanted to direct the aggression of German fascism to the east, against the Soviet Union. The main organizer of the "Munich conspiracy" was the British Empire. The goal of the behind — the-scenes directors of the information war was simple-to once again make a bloody mess and thus eliminate both competitors and Germany, and the USSR.

There are different answers to the question of whether Stalin knew the specific start date and plan of the war. I believe that British intelligence was actively involved in German disinformation operations. Let's not forget that the head of the Abwehr (military intelligence and counterintelligence) V. Kanaris was an agent of influence of British intelligence. Moreover, it is impossible not to take into account the intensive contacts of British intelligence with the leadership of the Wehrmacht, which began during the deployment of British occupation forces in the territory of defeated Germany after the First World War. Only collusion between the British Empire and British intelligence agents in the Wehrmacht can explain the very fact of the so-called "strange war".

On September 3, 1939, the British Empire and France declared war on Germany after its attack on Poland. However, no real action was taken. The situation at the front was as follows. In September 1939, with the start of the Polish campaign, the French and British on the Western Front had 110 divisions against 33 German ones. The German Army was also in no

hurry to start a full-scale war on the Western Front. The "strange war" period ended on May 10, 1940. It was on this day that German troops, according to the "Gelb" plan, launched large-scale offensive operations on the territory of neutral Belgium and Holland. Then, through Belgium, bypassing the Maginot line from the north, German troops captured almost all of France. The remnants of the Anglo-French army were pushed into the Dunkirk area, where they evacuated to Britain. The unimpeded evacuation of the encircled British troops, the so-called Dunkirk operation (conditional name - "Dynamo"), from the area of the French city of Dunkirk to England was carried out from May 26 to June 4, 1940.

As a result of the breakthrough of German tank formations on May 20, 1940 to Abbeville, the troops of the 1st Allied Army Group (10 British, 18 French and 12 Belgian divisions) were cut off and pressed to the sea near the cities of Gravelin, Arras, Bruges. From the west and southwest, the troops of Army Group "A" of Colonel-General G. Rundstedt (panzer groups of Generals Kleist and Goth and the 4th Army) advanced against them, from the east and southeast - Army group " B " of Colonel-General W. Leeb (18th and 6th armies).

To this day, military historians are still amazed by the very fact of the evacuation. On May 24, Hitler unexpectedly approved the order given by Rundstedt on May 23 to stop panzer groups at the turn of Bethune, Saint-Omer, Gravelin. The reasons for this order are still unclear. Based on our knowledge of the methods of information warfare, we can definitely conclude that the second "Munich agreement" was carried out between the leadership of Nazi Germany and the British Empire. The fate of France and, most importantly, its colonies was decided in Berlin and London.

Recall that the main initiator of the "Munich conspiracy" in 1938 was the British Empire. Hitler was sent to the USSR, promising not to open a Second front against it. But the French colonies in Africa were soon occupied by British troops. They were greatly helped by the failed German Napoleon E. Rommel.

As a result, thanks to the skillful actions of British intelligence, the

bulk of the Allied troops (over 338 thousand people) were evacuated. France, on the other hand, was forced to sign a shameful surrender in the famous train car in Compiegne since 1918, and soon lost its possessions in North Africa.

In the pre-war years, a huge stream of the most contradictory information flocked to Stalin. Moreover, the comments of politicians, military personnel, and diplomats were confusing, and each of them tried to convince that it was their arguments and judgments that were correct. Frankly speaking, it was not easy for even Stalin to understand this information chaos.

To all this confusion and confusion in the information, we must add a well-conceived and **well-conducted German disinformation operation**. I would also like to express for the first time a new point of view on the course of this disinformation operation. I believe that it was carried out with the soft and secret assistance of British intelligence.

Preparing for war against the USSR, the Germans carefully disguised their actions, classified all organizational and administrative measures related to the preparation for aggression. And the British intelligence service simultaneously carried out actions of cover and distraction.

Probably, the final political decision of Hitler to start a war with the Soviet Union of the British Empire became known in May 1941 from Rudolf Hess, the No. 2 man in Nazi Germany, who flew to England. Most likely, on May 10, 1941, he was sent to England by direct order of Hitler in order to obtain additional guarantees against a stab in the back after an attack on the USSR. And, apparently, Hitler received such guarantees, since already on May 12, 1941, the intensive movement of German military echelons to the borders of the USSR began. It is no coincidence that all the materials about Hess were classified until 2017, and, for example, the plan of war against the USSR of July 1, 1945 was declassified in 1998. Consequently, the materials about the flight of R. Hess are much more important. It is they who reveal the secret of organizing the attack on the USSR on June 22, 1941. Perhaps Hess, at the request of Hitler, asked to

activate the surviving and "sleeping" agents of British intelligence in the Red Army, operating in parts of the Western direction, to carry out a large-scale breakthrough of the fascist troops in the first days of aggression against the USSR. It is also alarming that Hess himself suddenly died shortly before the fall of the Berlin Wall, when the operation "Perestroika", one of the main semantic components of which was anti-Stalinism, passed into the final phase. R. Hess could prevent the final phase of the operation to implement the collapse of the USSR.

It is time to say that back on March 20, 1939, the Special Operations Directorate (SOE) was created in the structure of the British intelligence MI-6, whose main goal was to create conditions for organizing a surprise attack by Germany on the USSR. And from the same moment, British intelligence began to provoke the Germans to attack the USSR, and a little later, after the conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty, it began to provoke the USSR to attack Germany. And what did the so-called future "allies" do in the spring and summer of the same 1939?! They were busy devising plans to draw the U.S.S.R. into a war with Germany, which Hitler was constantly being pushed to start. And this was done not only by politicians, but also by the General Staff commissions of the British Empire.

At the beginning of 1941, when preparations for war against the USSR took on a wide scale, the German command put into action a whole system of measures to falsely explain the military preparations being made on the borders with the USSR. So, on February 15, 1941, Field Marshal Keitel signed **the guidelines of the Chief of Staff of the Supreme High Command on masking the preparation of aggression against the Soviet Union**. These instructions were implemented by the head of military intelligence, V. Kanaris, who is closely connected with British intelligence. The disinformation campaign was supposed to be carried out in two stages. At the first stage, until about mid-April 1941, it was proposed to "maintain the existing uncertainty about German intentions."

I would like to draw the attention of dear readers to a fact that confirms

the author's hypothesis about the conspiracy of Hitler and the British Empire to attack the USSR on June 22, 1941: **on May 12, 1941, that is, two days after R. Hess visited England and received guarantees that the British Empire would not open a Second Front against Germany, Keitel signed one directive.** The new directive clarified the directions and techniques of the global disinformation operation against the USSR. In my opinion, the adjustments were made after determining the measures of comprehensive interaction with the British intelligence service.

Disinformation was now carried out in circles where it could become the property of Soviet agents. Moreover, to increase reliability-according to the scheme of simultaneous submission of false information through two intelligence channels-British and German.

I must say that our intelligence transmitted at first glance very accurate information about the timing of the attack. Who doesn't know about the reports of R. Sorge, other scouts? False information was introduced into the mass consciousness of the Soviet people by specialists of the information war against the USSR for many years. These were operations to cover up the dirty workings of British intelligence.

Since the end of 1940, the Kremlin has received conflicting information about the timing of the outbreak of war. Since May 12, 1941, after the coordination of disinformation activities with British intelligence, the nature of this information has changed somewhat. **It can no longer be called not very accurate. It becomes false.** It is reported that the attack will take place in mid-May, at the end of May. Moreover, this information is received a few days before the so-called invasion deadline. For example, R. Sorge on May 21 reports the beginning of the war at the end of May. **This is disinformation,** because as early as April 30, Hitler set the date for the attack — June 22. And this date was agreed with the British after the visit of R. Hess. When these deadlines for the start of the war pass, our scouts, of course, begin to report new ones: the second half of June, June 15-20, June 20-25, June 22. This "sliding" of dates along with the flow of inaccurate and simply false information reliably "drowned" accurate

information.

As we can see, it was not easy for Stalin to figure out where the truth was.

Here is the opinion of Marshal G. K. Zhukov, who held the post of Chief of the General Staff before the war¹¹:

"On March 20, 1941, the head of the intelligence department, General F. I. Golikov, presented a report to the leadership containing information of exceptional importance. This document outlined some options for possible directions of attacks by the German-Fascist troops during the attack on the Soviet Union. The document states that " the beginning of military operations against the USSR should be expected between May 15 and June 15, 1941." However, the conclusions from the information given in the report, in fact, removed all their significance and misled J. V. Stalin.

At the end of his report, General F. I. Golikov wrote: "Rumors and documents indicating the inevitability of a war against the USSR in the spring of this year should be regarded as disinformation coming from British and even, perhaps, German intelligence." Thus, dear reader, from the memoirs of G. K. Zhukov, we learn that the British intelligence service actively participated in disinformation activities.

And here is how the NKVD intelligence service operated, according to one of its leaders, P. Sudoplatov¹²:

"Intelligence reports about the possible start of the German invasion were contradictory. Sorge reported from Tokyo that the invasion was planned for June 1. At the same time, our station from Berlin reported that the invasion is planned for June 15. Prior to that, on March 11, military intelligence reported that a German invasion was planned for the spring."

In the book " Hitler's Secrets on Stalin's desk. Intelligence and counterintelligence on the preparation of German aggression against the USSR "(Moscow, 1995), based on archival documents, the following is

11 Zhukov G. K. *Memories and reflections: In 3 vols. Vol. 1. 8th ed. Moscow, 1987.*
12 Sudoplatov P. *Intelligence and the Kremlin. M., 1996.*

noted:

"Since March 1941, the flow of information received from sources of the Berlin and other residencies about the military preparations of Germany has sharply increased. The amount of data received by counterintelligence agencies has also increased. A summary analysis of all this information allowed us to conclude that the German leadership made a political decision to attack the Soviet Union."

The documents presented in the collection are convincing evidence of this. However, foreign intelligence and counterintelligence **then did not evaluate the totality of the information obtained, did not analyze the information received, and did not draw the necessary conclusions.**

On June 22, 2001, the Izvestia newspaper published an interview with the historian Yuri Nezhnikov, who spoke about the recently declassified documents of the USSR's foreign intelligence service.

By June 21, 1941, Stalin had received three reports from political intelligence and four from military intelligence about the exact or approximate date of the German attack on the USSR.

However, Soviet intelligence had previously named **six different dates** for the attack on the USSR. None of these dates were confirmed.

Moreover, by June 21, 1941, the intelligence **service had made four major mistakes in its forecasts.** Stalin didn't really trust her. He trusted his personal intelligence more.

1. The entry of German troops into Austria on March 12, 1938, came as a surprise to the USSR.
2. Information about the "Munich conspiracy" of Western countries (USA, England, France) regarding the occupation of Czechoslovakia by Germany in 1938 could not be obtained. Moreover, it was during the signing of the agreements that our intelligence service warned about the proximity of war.
3. Intelligence also failed to receive information about preparations for a German attack on Poland.

4. Intelligence failed to warn about the preparation of a German attack on France on May 10, 1940 and the simultaneous entry of troops into the Benelux countries.

In the Russian literature, the opinion is firmly rooted that the development of the plan "Barbarossa" was carried out in the General Staff of the German Army (OKH), that it was from these developments that the plan "Barbarossa" grew. But this is not the case. In parallel with the OKH, work on the plan for war with the USSR was also carried out at the headquarters of the Supreme High Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW). While these plans coincided in some details, they radically differed in the main thing — in the idea itself¹³: The OKH considered different options for striking on the flanks with a turn to the center, while the OKW, on the contrary, considered a breakthrough in the center and a turn towards the Baltic and Black Seas. So our scouts passed on almost all the main versions of the plan that the OKH defended and which were rejected in principle at the beginning of December 1940. And the OKV variant, that is, "Barbarossa", is not "calculated" anywhere. Is this an accident? It's hard to believe, just impossible. The German secret services "leaked" information that had no value for preparing a war with Germany, except for disinformation. She managed to ensure that the information that needed to be protected as the apple of her eye was kept secret. But after all, the head of the Abwehr, V. Kanaris, and a number of other top generals of the Wehrmacht were closely connected with British intelligence. Most likely, the British knew about two plans to attack the USSR and "helped" the Nazis in preparing a sudden blitzkrieg.

The reports of our intelligence officers about the strategic plan of the fascist leadership were not only inconsistent. In reality, they also made it extremely difficult for the Soviet leadership to develop counteraction measures adequate to the impending threat. As a result, the Kremlin had a flood of contradictory information, largely prepared in the bowels of the

German and British intelligence services. The director of the information war, Stalin, had to make a lot of effort to understand the flow of accurate and false information.

Stalin's personal intelligence service helped him make the right decision. It was based on the best forces of the former military intelligence of tsarist Russia, in particular the brothers Count Ignatiev. The main role was played by Alexey Ignatiev, who later became a lieutenant general in the Soviet Army and was very close to Stalin. Readers probably remember his wonderful book "Fifty years in the ranks".

After analyzing the situation, Stalin **on June 12, 1941, began withdrawing Red Army units to the positions assigned to them according to the border defense plan.** It was not on the night of June 21-22 that the Red Army was suddenly alerted. The border guards were placed under the operational control of the Red Army in advance. The last pre-war 7-10 days, the troops were preparing for aggression. However, for unknown reasons, most of the Red Army units were not ready to repel aggression. Events in Belarus were particularly tragic.

After the beginning of the fascist aggression, Stalin created a special mechanism-the Soviet Information Bureau (June 26, 1941). The next step of the information war director Stalin was a historic speech to the nation on July 3, 1941.

"Comrades! Citizens! Brothers and sisters! Soldiers of our army and navy! I appeal to you, my friends!"

In the address to the nation itself, there was a fundamentally new moment, using the Orthodox address " Brothers and Sisters!". It is no coincidence that it was after this that the patriarchate was restored in Russia, liquidated by Peter the Great, who was greatly influenced by the British Empire and, in the words of the outstanding Russian thinker N. Danilevsky, "loved and hated Russia at the same time."

I will give below one of the key quotes of Stalin's speech on July 3,

1941.

"It is thus a question of the life and death of the Soviet State, of the life and death of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., of whether the peoples of the Soviet Union should be free or fall into enslavement. It is necessary that the Soviet people understand this and stop being careless, that they mobilize themselves and rebuild all their work in a new, military way, which knows no mercy for the enemy."

Thus, J. Stalin turned to Orthodoxy in order to defeat fascism. This is what made it possible to win the war. After the war, Stalin tried to implement the geopolitical ideas of N. Danilevsky and the Eurasians N. Trubetskoy and P. Savitsky.

Henry Kissinger wrote a great book called *Diplomacy*¹⁴. In this book, he gave a brilliant description of Stalin.

"Stalin combined a diligent methodical approach to work, learned from an early age in a theological seminary, with a relentless adherence to the rigid Bolshevik view of the world.

Unlike Hitler, he had incredible patience. Like no other leader of a democratic country, Stalin was ready at any moment to engage in a thorough study of the balance of power.

A true monster in the conduct of foreign policy, Stalin, however, was a supremely realistic man: patient, shrewd, and unyielding—the Richelieu of his time.

Stalin, the great ideologue, actually put his ideology at the service of *realpolitik*.

When it came to international politics, Stalin proved himself a master of cold calculation."

After the Fascist invasion and betrayal on the Western Front, organized by the British intelligence agency in the Red Army, Stalin makes the only correct decision in that situation—creates and heads the Headquarters of the

¹⁴ Kissinger G *Diplomacy. M., 1997.*

Supreme High Command and becomes the People's Commissar of Defense, concentrating in his hands all the threads of military and state administration. Having received information through the channels of his personal intelligence about the beginning of the development of the secret plan "Rankin" by W. Churchill, Stalin takes preventive measures. A secret Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of April 19, 1943 created Smersh (short for "Death to spies!") — the Main Counterintelligence Department of Smersh of the People's Commissariat of Defense (NKO) of the USSR, otherwise — military counterintelligence.

On April 21, Stalin signed the Smersh Regulations, which included the following clause: "The head of the Main Counterintelligence Department of the NGO [Smersh] is the Deputy People's Commissar of Defense, reports directly to the People's Commissar of Defense, and **executes only his orders.**"

Thus, it was Stalin, as People's Commissar of Defense, who became Smersh's subordinate. Previously, special departments in the army were part of the structure of the NKVD. Smersh became an effective tool of Stalin in the course of information counteraction operations. Smersh's activities are characterized by obvious successes in the fight against foreign intelligence services. In terms of effectiveness, Smersh was the most effective special service during the Second World War. From 1943 until the end of the war, 186 radio games were played by the central office of the Smersh GUKR and its front-line departments. During these games, we managed to bring more than 400 personnel officers and Hitlerite agents to our territory, and seize dozens of tons of cargo. It was through Smersh channels that Stalin began to receive reliable information about plans for an information war against the USSR, which helped defeat fascism, despite all the machinations of British and American intelligence.

IV

A. Dulles and J. Kennan — a new strategy of information warfare against the USSR

The development of a new information warfare doctrine against the USSR began immediately after the end of World War II, in the fall of 1945. It can be called a post-war strategy. The need to develop a new doctrine was determined by a number of factors.

1. As a result of the victory in the Great Patriotic War, the USSR became a superpower. Stalin—the main organizer of the defeat of Nazi Germany and militaristic Japan—proved to be an outstanding director of information warfare.

2. The USSR embarked on the path of returning to the spiritual and moral doctrine of "Moscow — the Third Rome".

3. All attempts to fully implement the Rankin Plan developed by the British Empire, adopted at the American-British summit in Quebec in

August 1943, failed.

4. The leadership of the British Empire, which "nursed" Hitler to defeat Stalin's Soviet Union, realized that it was impossible to defeat the USSR by military means.

5. Due to the successful conduct of information counteraction operations by the USSR, the British Empire entered a period of systemic crisis.

6. The main director of the information war against the USSR, British Prime Minister W. Churchill, was defeated in the parliamentary elections and remained only the director and ideologist of the information war.

7. The world's long-established colonial system has entered an era of disintegration.

8. The process of integration of new subjects of geopolitics (TNCs and TB) has begun by forming a global transnational structure, which the author in one of his previous books¹⁵ called the New British Empire (NBI). The formation of the New British Empire began in 1944-1945.

All these factors determined the search for new ideological strategies of information warfare against the USSR. After the end of the Second World War, it was necessary to substantiate the ideas of globalization and the formation of a New British Empire (NBI) began, based on the union of multinational British-American corporations being created. During the construction of the NBI, the unique experience of interaction between British intelligence and private companies in managing the colonies of the British Empire was actively used.

For the next stage of the information war against the USSR, a new management system and coordination of the efforts of various directors and ideologists were needed. It was necessary to find a director of the global information war with the USSR who could introduce advanced technologies in the fight against the USSR. And at the same time, it was

¹⁵ Panarin I. N. *Information War and Geopolitics. M., 2006.*

necessary to continue the directions of information warfare previously outlined by W. Churchill. A new director was found—this is A. Dulles. Recall that after the failure of the plot against Hitler in July 1944, the real power in Nazi Germany passed into the hands of the SS. However, W. Churchill made contact with H. Himmler. But the director — organizer of these contacts was A. Dulles, OSS resident in Europe. Let me also remind readers that the OSS was created by the British intelligence agency MI6. As the subsequent course of events will show, almost all the main participants in the various fronts of the information war against the USSR were either directly or indirectly related to the American or British special services.

Thus, in 1945, an intellectual alliance was created between two directors of information warfare: Churchill and Dulles, two powerful analytical centers of information warfare: London and New York, closely connected with the functioning of the world's leading stock exchanges. London, as the center of the British Empire, tried to keep a low profile, not showing its real power and at the same time performing strategic interaction functions with MI6, the Committee of 300, the Round Table Society and other secret structures of the British Empire.

Considering the history of the creation of American intelligence, it should be noted that the intelligence of the US State Department appeared on the initiative of E. House, who played a key role in the victory of W. Wilson in the 1912 presidential election.

Edward House (1858-1938) - Chief Adviser to President Wilson of the United States. It was he who proposed to the US president to organize American intelligence similar to the British MI-6 (established in 1909). In order to cover up MI6, it was incorporated into the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. E. House acted similarly. He was actually the first head of American foreign intelligence. In 1914, Wilson sent House to Europe to organize secret negotiations between the British Empire and Germany. In addition, E. House repeatedly visited London, Paris and Berlin in 1915 and 1916. Being under British influence, E. House was convinced that the United States could not allow a German

victory. House saw his task as preparing for the United States to enter the war on the side of the British Empire, in the interests of which he acted.

It was the E. House group that became the basis for the formation of the American "Council on Foreign Relations", which was established by the American banker Morgan in 1921. So, dear readers, let's remember: who organized the financial crisis of 1907 in the United States, after returning from London, after consulting with the financiers of the British Empire? Morgan. Thus, we can safely conclude that Morgan was carrying out sensitive assignments that were recommended to him by responsible representatives of the British Empire. The question may arise as to whether Morgan actually owned his capital in the United States or whether he was just a hired manager of financiers in the British Empire. The answer to this question is unlikely to be found out any time soon, but it should be noted that for many years the Morgans regularly carried out sensitive assignments in the interests of the British Empire. They were particularly active in financing the process of Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany.

The Council's headquarters have been located in Manhattan, New York City, at the corner of 58th and 68th Streets (*58 East 6868th Street*).

The Council publishes the journal *Foreign Affairs*. It was this Council that apparently became the collective body for developing the ideology of information warfare against the USSR after Churchill was defeated in the elections.

By the decision of the shadow structures of the British Empire, **Allen Dulles became the head of the "Council on Foreign Relations" in 1945.** He led the Council for 24 years, until his death. Yes, yes, the same Dulles—the man who was part of the E. House group in 1916. A man who was present at the meeting of A. Hitler with the head of the Bank of England M. Norman (by the way, who also managed the bank for 24 years) in 1932. A man who, as a resident of the OSS in Europe, conducted separate negotiations in Switzerland with the representative of the Reichsführer of

the SS G. Himmler K. Wolf in the spring of 1945.

A. Dulles is the main director of the information war against the USSR after the end of World War II. It was he who formulated the main strategic goals of waging an information and ideological war against the Soviet Union (they are still being implemented in relation to Russia).

Allen Dulles (1893-1969) — nephew of one and brother of another US Secretary of State (John Foster-under President D. Eisenhower). Dulles biography is very interesting. Even at a young age, he came to the attention of Edward House, an adviser to US President W. Wilson, who created the intelligence service of the US State Department. After receiving a Master of Arts degree at the age of twenty-three, he worked as a missionary in India and China, where he became familiar with the methods of British intelligence, and in May 1916 took up his first diplomatic post in Vienna, combining diplomatic and intelligence activities. Dulles' appearance in Paris as part of a delegation led by US President Woodrow Wilson is not accidental at all. After all, it was in this delegation that the ideologists of American globalists headed by E. House worked. Then Dulles received a special intelligence assignment and worked in Switzerland and Austria. In 1919, Dulles was appointed First secretary of the United States Embassy in Germany.

After Berlin, Allen Dulles worked in Constantinople for two years, then returned to Washington. He became chief of the Middle East Division of the U.S. State Department. The Middle East, as it is now, was then one of the hottest spots on the globe. Studying the intelligence service at the Rothschild banking house made him think that working in the State Department was only the first step in his future serious career. In 1926, Allen Dulles, an employee of the law firm, was hired by Sullivan & Cromwell, one of the largest law firms on Wall Street, closely associated with the House of Rockefeller and Morgan (which was constantly working with financiers of the British Empire). It was Sullivan & Cromwell who worked with the Panamanian government during the construction of the canal. It was here, in this law firm, that Allen Dulles conducted a grandiose operation to seize oil concessions in the Republic of Columbia by US bankers. It was then that Sullivan & Cromwell established the closest relationship with Germany, the country where American industrialists pumped huge amounts of dollars after the Treaty of Versailles. Then Allen and his brother John Foster

Dulles established contacts with the Thyssen Trust "I. G. Farbenindustry" and with the concern "Robert Bosch". Allen and John Dulles became American agents for these German corporations. After the financial collapse in the United States, the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve and the Morgan Banking House decide to stop lending to Germany, inspiring a banking crisis and an economic depression in Europe.

We should also mention the Schroeder Banking House, which was extremely influential in the global financial network and was part of the narrow circle of London houses that had influence on the board of the Bank of England. Schroeder had close ties to both Morgan and Rockefeller, and his official representative on Wall Street was the law firm Sullivan & Cromwell, where brothers John Foster and Allen Dulles worked (the latter was on the board of directors of Schroeder's bank).

Allen Dulles and his brother were present on January 4, 1932, at Kurt von Schroeder's villa, where he met with Hitler and von Papen about the financing of the NSDAP, by then burdened with huge debts. At the very beginning of World War II, Allen Dulles' career was on the verge of collapse. The Robert Bosch Group had a branch in the United States. This branch was called the American Bosch Corporation. At the beginning of the Second World War, the company was threatened with blacklisting. Its owners urgently entered into an agreement with the Swedish bankers Wallenberg brothers. This agreement provided for the Swedish bank to establish nominal control over the American Bosch Corporation, with the condition that this company be transferred to its owners only after the end of the war.

The Wallenbergs agreed, but they needed an American contractor to complete all the necessary formalities. This role was assigned to the Dulles brothers. Allen Dulles managed to deceive the American authorities and hide the property of the Nazis under the Swedish flag. Later, Allen Dulles became not only a co-owner of Sullivan & Cromwell, but also a director of the Schroeder Trust Company and at the same time a director of the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation. Who was Schroeder? He was a German citizen in Germany, an American citizen in the United States, and an English citizen in the United Kingdom. In the 1930s, this concern was headed by Baron Kurt von Schroeder.

On January 7, 1933, at Schroeder's villa in Cologne, Hitler met with

von Papen. There he worked out a plan for the Nazi takeover. For this, Kurt von Schroeder received the title of Gruppen-Fuhrer SS. He also became the chairman of the secret organization "Circle of Friends". This organization raised funds among the Ruhr magnates for the SS detachments of Reichsfuhrer Heinrich Himmler.

THE ENGLISH branch of the Schroeder concern financed the Anglo-German Society in London, the same society that promoted the Fuhrer's ideas in Great Britain. You can guess what the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation did in the United States, of which Allen Dulles was a director...

Since 1942, A. Dulles has been a representative of the US Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland, and in reality-the head of American intelligence in Europe (pseudonym Mr. Bull). It was A. Dulles who held separate negotiations in Switzerland with the Chief of the SS Staff, H. Himmler's personal representative, General K. Wolf. The wonderful film "Seventeen Moments of Spring" is based on this plot.

It was this man who, like no one else, knew the secret springs of world politics, became the head of the " Council on Foreign Relations " and the main director of the information war against the USSR.

Since 1951, Dulles has been the CIA's Deputy Director of Intelligence and Covert Operations. In 1953-1961 — Director of the CIA (nicknamed the Great Old Man).

Information Warfare Algorithm

DULLES v. the USSR (autumn 1945, from a speech by A. Dulles at a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations)

*During the speech of A. Dulles in the hall was present
and the President of the United States G. Truman*

"Having sown there [in the Soviet Union] chaos, we will imperceptibly replace their values with false ones and make them believe in these false values.

How? We will find like-minded people...

We will find allies and helpers in Russia itself. Episode after episode,

the grandiose tragedy **of the death of the most rebellious people on earth**, the final, irreversible extinction of their self-consciousness will be played out...

We will do everything possible to support and raise the so-called artists who will **inculcate the cult of sex, violence, sadism, betrayal** — in short, any immorality.

We will create chaos and confusion in the governance of the state...

We will quietly but actively promote the tyranny of officials, bribe takers, and unscrupulousness. Bureaucracy and red tape will be made a virtue...

Honesty and integrity will be ridiculed and become a relic of the past. Rudeness and impudence, lies and deception, drunkenness and drug addiction, animal fear of each other and shamelessness, betrayal, nationalism and hostility of peoples, **first of all hostility and hatred of the Russian people** — all this we will deftly and imperceptibly cultivate, all this will flourish in full bloom.

And only a few, **very few, will guess or understand what is going on**. But we will put such people in a helpless position, turning them into a laughing stock. We'll find a way to defame them and declare them scum of society.

In this way we will undermine generation after generation, and we will destroy this Leninist fanaticism. We will take on people from childhood and youth, we will place the main bet on the youth, we will begin to decompose, corrupt, and corrupt it. We will make them cynics, vulgarians, cosmopolitans. That's what we'll do¹⁶."

Generalissimo J. V. Stalin was informed of this speech as soon as possible through personal intelligence channels.

Three years after assuming the position of head of the Council on Foreign Relations, A. Dulles was able to organize the adoption of the doctrine of information warfare against the USSR by the US National Security Council.

On August 18, 1948, the US National Security Council, at the initiative of A. Dulles, adopted Directive 20/1 "US objectives in the war against Russia". This directive was first published in the United States in 1978 in

¹⁶ Abstracts of A. Dulles' report at a closed meeting of the CFR. Cit. by: Lisichkin V. A., Shelepin L. A. The Global Empire of Evil. M., 2001.

the collection "Deterrence. Documents on American Policy and Strategy of 1945-1950". I will give a few quotes from this document that relate to the future of post-communist Russia.

"So what goals should we look for in relation **to any non-communist power** that may arise on part or all of Russian territory as a result of the events of the war (political, that is, informational. - *Author's note*)?"

It should be strongly emphasized that regardless of **the ideological basis of any such non-communist regime**, and regardless of the extent to which it is willing to pay lip service to democracy and liberalism... we **must create automatic safeguards** to ensure that **even a non-communist and nominally friendly regime**:

- didn't have much military power;
- Economically, it was highly dependent on the outside world.
- n, did not have serious power over the main national minorities;
- it did not establish anything like the Iron Curtain (that is, they were very afraid and still are afraid of Russian information counteraction. - *Author's note*).

If such a regime expresses hostility to the Communists and friendship for us, we must ensure that these conditions are not imposed in an offensive or humiliating way.

But we are obliged to impose them not by washing, but by rolling to protect our interests."

So, dear readers, here is an extremely cynical plan of struggle against Russia, against any Russia (socialist, liberal, democratic, authoritarian). This plan is still being implemented today, primarily by means of **information warfare**.

It should be noted that A. Dulles managed to create **an integration concept that is adjusted** depending on changes in international relations, attract the best representatives of the British-American elite to develop a new ideology of information warfare against the USSR. Even those with whom he did not have a personal relationship, such as J. R. R. Tolkien. Kennan. The most important aspect of the work of the "Council on Foreign

Relations" under the leadership of A. Dulles was the development of a new comprehensive strategy of information warfare against the Soviet Union.

A special place in this process is occupied by the magazine *Foreign Affairs* (by the way, in 2002 its branch appeared in Russia — the magazine "Russia in Global Politics"). It is not only the high quality of published analytical materials and articles by prominent figures in the American political and political science community that gives the journal credibility. **The magazine is also a forum** where the concepts and doctrines of the information war against the USSR were tested, as well as initiatives that had just become or were soon becoming a practical foreign policy course or a segment of this US course. Publication in *Foreign Affairs* made the new name authoritative, and his judgments attracted attention as an opinion shared by a part of government departments.

Kennan and his "long telegram"

In 1947, in the July issue of the American magazine *Foreign Affairs*, one of the main analytical centers of the New British Empire, an article "The origins of Soviet behavior" appeared, signed "X". Mr. "X" had already written the same thing — but behind closed doors, a year ago, in an official document that went down in the history of diplomacy under the name "long telegram".

The author of the " long telegram " and the article in *Foreign Affairs* was an employee of the American Embassy in Moscow, George Kennan.

George Kennan Jr. was born on February 16, 1904, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to a well-to-do family. He was named after his uncle, the famous George Kennan Sr. In 1865, Kennan Sr., a young telegraph operator, participated in a Russian-American expedition exploring the possibility of laying a telegraph line from Europe to the United States. The expedition was abandoned two years later (the transatlantic cable solved the necessary tasks), but Kennan Sr. traveled all over Siberia during this time. At home, he changed his profession, became a

Russophobic journalist, over the years — well-known, while being considered a leading "expert on Russian affairs", the head of the "Society of Friends of Russian Freedom".

Kennan Jr. graduated from the military school in Wisconsin and continued his studies at Princeton University. It was there that he became interested in the problems of international politics, and first of all-relations between the United States and Russia. In 1925, immediately after graduating from Princeton University, he joined the intelligence service of the US State Department. After a brief stay in Geneva, the management sent him to a three-year post-graduate course at a European university, on the condition that he would take up the study of a rare language. Kennan Jr. chose the University of Berlin and the Russian language in the hope of being assigned to work in the Soviet Union. Later, he worked undercover at the American diplomatic mission in Riga, and finally, in 1933, Kennan was sent to the US Embassy in Moscow. In 1937, he was recalled to the United States, in 1938 he was sent to Czechoslovakia, then to Germany. Then, in 1944, he returned to Moscow.

In February 1946, George Kennan replaced Averell Harriman as U.S. Ambassador to Moscow. Russian media outlets note that among other documents that arrived from Washington, Kennan accidentally stumbled upon a request from the State Department and the Treasury Department to analyze Soviet statements about various international financial institutions that emerged after the war in order to clarify the true goals and motives of Soviet leaders in their post-war policies. The assignment wasn't much more than a routine chore. But Kennan saw a chance¹⁷. But was it random? It may well be that such a report was ordered by the US State Department in advance, and Kennan brilliantly fulfilled the order as the main American analyst on the USSR.

When coincidences occur during the first World information war, you should think about whether they are actually coincidences. Kennan's analysis and Churchill's speech, which many consider a declaration of the cold War, are too close in meaning. Churchill's" Fulton speech "was delivered on March 5, 1946, and the" long telegram " left Moscow for Washington almost two weeks earlier — on February 22. In principle, we

¹⁷ Arguments of the week. July 2007.19.

can talk about synchronicity of actions.

President Truman exclaimed, "An excellent speech!" when he read the theses of Churchill's upcoming speech, Kennan notes in his memoirs: "The president, I believe, has read my telegram." I believe that not only the President of the United States, but also Churchill read the "long telegram". They did not just coincide, they were synchronized and coordinated in time — the point of view of an American diplomat in Moscow, the opinion of a famous British politician, the views of the "White House" hawks led by the president. And the coordination of actions was carried out by Allen Dulles, who in the fall of 1945 at a closed meeting of the "Council on Foreign Relations" formulated the basic principles of the new doctrine of information warfare against the USSR.

So in the autumn of 1945, a new stage of the information war began. As a result of the controlling impulse of A. Dulles, one of the longest (and certainly the most famous) official telegrams in history was born. Telegram No. 511 contained 8 thousand words. A year and a half later, her text entitled " The Origins of Soviet Behavior "was published in *Foreign Affairs magazine* under the pseudonym "X"¹⁸.

The "long telegram" left Moscow for Washington on February 22, 1946. Now in the United States, it is displayed in a museum and occupies, they say, a multi-meter rack. But this is probably because it is posted on the telegraph tape: the text itself is seven pages long.

What did Kennan write about? Here are excerpts from this concept document with the author's comments.

Classified

Telegram from the US Embassy in Moscow No. 511

("Long telegram")

22 February 22 1946 , 1946.

(Source: Foreign Relations of the United States, 1946, No. 6, pp. 696-709)

¹⁸ Kennan G.E. The Sources of Soviet Conduct // Foreign Affairs. 1947. July. №25.

The response to the Department's message No. 284 of February 13 contains such confusing, sensitive and unusual language for our way of thinking, which is also extremely important for analyzing the international environment, that I am not able to fit the answers to the questions in one short message without risking presenting them in too simplified a form. I hope that the Department will not object if I present the answer to the questions in five parts, each of which will include the following:

- 1. Features of the Soviet worldview after World War II.*
- 2. The basics of this worldview.*
- 3. Its projection on real politics at the official level.*
- 4. Its projection on an unofficial level.*
- 5. Practical conclusions from the point of view of US policy.*

Part 5: Practical conclusions from the US policy perspective

As a result, we have a political force that fanatically believes that permanent coexistence with the United States is impossible, that the destruction of the internal harmony of our society is desirable and obligatory, that our traditional way of life must be destroyed, and that the international authority of our state must be undermined, all for the sake of the security of the Soviet government.

From the author

To pay tribute to Kennan's analytical talents, it is fair to say that Kennan's conclusions were wrong. It's hard to say if he was wrong. Most likely, after all, he was not mistaken, but was preparing a document for the management that was expected of him. After all, since August 1943, the military staffs of the British Empire and the United States planned to start the Third World War, the war against the USSR. Therefore, the USSR had every reason to fear for its security. Soviet intelligence informed the leadership of the USSR about all these plans.

Kennan

This political force, which has completely mastered the energy of one of the world's greatest nations and the resources of the richest national territory, has its origins in the deep and powerful currents of Russian nationalism.

From the author

The custom-made nature of the "long telegram" sent to Washington almost by accident is confirmed by this very thesis. After all, in the Stalinist USSR, the implementation of the geopolitical doctrine of Russia "Moscow — the Third Rome" began. In fact, it was a conceptual reversal of Russia-USSR from the externally imposed globalist concept of Marxism to the national-oriented geopolitical doctrine. That is why the Stalinist USSR began to threaten the very foundations of the British Empire's world colonial rule.

Kennan

We are faced with the most difficult task of finding a way to deal with this force. Our diplomacy has never faced problems of such complexity before and, I dare say, is unlikely to face them in the future. This should be the starting point for the work of our general political staff at the moment.

From the author

The key task assigned to Kennan as the main American specialist on the USSR was to find the already mentioned weak links for delivering powerful information attacks on the archetypes of the Soviet people. Such a task was most likely formulated after the failure of Operation Unthinkable, that is, in the fall of 1945, by Allen Dulles after his appointment to the post of head of the Council on Foreign Relations. And Kennan, a career intelligence officer at the US State Department, spent more than six months preparing an analytical report, the main conclusion of which was **the conclusion about the possibility of victory over the**

USSR in the information war. Because it was impossible to defeat the USSR by military means.

Kennan

I dare not offer ready-made answers here. But I would like to express my conviction that it is in our power to solve this problem without resorting to a general military conflict.

In support of my views, I present here some of the most encouraging data from my research:

1. *Soviet power, unlike that of Hitler's Germany, is neither schematic nor adventurous. It doesn't follow hard-wired plans. She doesn't take unnecessary risks. Impervious to the logic of reasoning, **it is highly susceptible to the logic of force.** For this reason, it can easily retreat — which it usually does — at any time when it meets strong resistance. Thus, if the opponent is strong enough and clearly shows a willingness to use their power, they rarely need to use an arrow. **If you choose the right course of conduct** in such situations, then there will be no need to conduct humiliating negotiations with the enemy.*

2. *Compared to the Western world as a whole, the Soviet Union is much weaker. Thus, its success will depend on the degree of cohesion, focus and determination that the Western world can oppose it. And it is in our power to influence this factor.*

3. *The success of the Soviet system as a form of power within the country has not yet been definitively proven. It must be clearly demonstrated that it can withstand the crucial test of a successful transition of power from one individual or group of individuals to another. **Lenin's death was the first such transition, and its consequences were devastating for the Soviet state for 15 years. After Stalin's death or resignation, there will be a second transition. But even this will not be a decisive test.** As a result of the recent territorial expansion, Soviet power within the country will experience a number of additional difficulties that once severely tested the tsarist regime. Here we are convinced that never*

since the end of the civil war has the Russian people been emotionally so far removed from the doctrines of the Communist Party as at present. In Russia, the party has become a gigantic and currently successful apparatus of dictatorial rule, but it has ceased to be a source of emotional inspiration. Thus, the internal strength and stability of the communist movement cannot yet be considered guaranteed.

From the author

Kennan managed to find a weak link in the USSR — this is the problem of a smooth transition of power from one individual or group of individuals to another. Thus, it was Kennan, a man who had lived in Russia for a long time, who correctly determined the direction of the main blow in the information war against the USSR. It was Kennan who declared the need to create a "*general political staff at the moment*", that is, the general staff of the information war against the USSR. Most likely, Kennan was referring to the "Council on Foreign Relations." In fact, it was Kennan who determined the future fate of the Stavropol combine harvester Mikhail Gorbachev back in 1946. Created on the basis of the Council on Foreign Relations, the general staff of the information war against the USSR set the main task for the British-American special services — to search for and promote people in the Soviet nomenclature who could contribute to the collapse of the USSR. The search began for the future Gorbachevs within the Soviet nomenclature, who at the right moment were to lead the USSR in the direction of disintegration.

Kennan also highlighted the **main direction of the information war against the USSR in the post-war period** — the implementation of secret information operations to influence the decision-making system in the USSR during the transition period, during the change of political elites. Kennan, of course, carefully analyzed the experience of conducting information operations in Russia by the intelligence service of the British Empire. After all, it was the British intelligence agency MI6 that secured the appointment of Sazonov to the post of Foreign Minister of the Russian

Empire in 1910, who made titanic efforts to organize Russia's entry into the First World War, which it absolutely did not need. Kennan rightly highlighted the difficulties of the transition of power in the USSR. After the death of V. I. Lenin, a fierce internal political struggle unfolded. Trotsky-Bronstein was a protege of the British Empire in the leadership of the USSR. However, in the fight against the forces of the British Empire, J. S. Stalin won, who was supported by national patriotic forces.

Operation Anti-Stalin

But after analyzing the negative experience of British intelligence, the American intelligence officer Kennan gives a conceptual recommendation to start preparing for a new, second stage of the internal political struggle in the USSR after Stalin's death in order to implement the strategic goals of the information war against the USSR. It was Kennan who organized the strategic information operation "Anti-Stalin" to discredit the historical past and present of our great country. Its implementation seemed incredibly difficult because of the obvious achievements of the Soviet Union:

- ◆ A modern industry has been created.
- ◆ the growth rate of the national product has no analogues;
- ◆ the USSR ranks second in the world in terms of economic power;
- ◆ the best education system in the world has been built;
- ◆ science is developing rapidly;
- ◆ The USSR is the most widely read country in the world.
- ◆ previously backward national suburbs are rising.

It was the USSR that won the Great Patriotic War and saved Europe and the whole world from fascism. After World War II, the country became a superpower. The symbol of the glorious achievements of the Soviet state was J. V. Stalin, who led the USSR for three decades. He had an unquestionable authority within the country. But Stalin was not just an outstanding political figure, he was a symbol of the Soviet era, a key concept in the minds and subconsciousness of tens of millions of Soviet

people.

I believe that the operation to discredit J. V. Stalin (Operation Anti-Stalin) was prepared under the leadership of Allen Dulles by the Council on Foreign Relations, using the operational capabilities of the CIA and MI6. Moreover, this operation is the longest-running operation of the British intelligence agency MI6 during the First World information war. Its duration is 61 years (from 1948 to 2009). (For comparison, the duration of Operation 007-22 of the D. Bond movie is 14 years shorter.) Regular participants are also used in this operation — for example, the traitorous V. Rezun, a defector from the GRU of the General Staff of the USSR, who systematically publishes strategic anti-Stalinist articles and books prepared by British intelligence.

The main role in Operation Anti-Stalin was played by N. Khrushchev, who was secretly supported by Allen Dulles in the internal political struggle in the USSR.

Operation Anti-Stalin marked the beginning of the process of defaming the history of our country. N. S. Khrushchev—a typical poorly educated nomenclatural voluntarist—was an ideal object for information and psychological manipulation by the British-American special services. It was he who was identified by the Council on Foreign Relations as the best candidate for Operation Anti-Stalin. The CIA and MI6 actively supported N. S. Khrushchev in the struggle for power in the USSR. This outstanding operation of the US-British special services under the leadership of Allen Dulles was conducted using the historical experience of the British special services in Russia (primarily in organizing the February Revolution of 1917). The main task of the project of Western special services is the political victory of poorly educated but pompous party functionaries led by N. S. Khrushchev.

It was under the type of N. S. Khrushchev that a candidate for the post of head of the USSR was then selected, beneficial to the "Council on Foreign Relations". Based on this, Mikhail Gorbachev was selected as a person similar to N. Khrushchev.

I would also like to draw readers' attention to the fact that N. Khrushchev's eldest son Leonid, once captured by the Germans (according to one version, he voluntarily surrendered), began to cooperate with the Nazis. By order of Generalissimo I. Stalin, P. Sudoplatov's employees stole him from the German rear. The Military Tribunal of the Moscow Military District sentenced him to death by firing squad. At the request of N. Khrushchev, the issue was submitted to a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). The decision of the military tribunal was supported by all members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)¹⁹. Khrushchev's strong personal hostility to Stalin was also taken into account by the chief director of the information war against the USSR, Allen Dulles. He found a weak link in the top leadership of the USSR. After all, the execution of Lenin's brother Alexander also affected the fate of the royal family.

In February 1956, the XX Congress of the CPSU was held. N. S. Khrushchev made a closed report on the cult of Stalin's personality. There were 1,349 delegates with a casting vote and 81 delegates with an advisory vote, representing 6,795,896 party members and 419,609 candidates for party membership. And already on June 5, 1956, this closed report of N. S. Khrushchev was published by the New York Times. The report did not just open the gates to an avalanche of negative information that crushed the authority of the USSR in the world, it was the basis for a new stage of the information war against the USSR. At the same time, the report contributed to the tragic events in Hungary in the autumn of 1956, organized by the British intelligence service MI6.

Stalin was accused of repression, of organizing a cult of his personality. It is interesting that N. Khrushchev himself was involved in the repressions. However, this did not prevent him from accusing Generalissimo I. Stalin of all his sins. Everything that could be of interest for a negative assessment of Stalin was selected. Suggestions were made

¹⁹ Karpov V. *Generalissimo. Book 1. M., 2002.*

about the organization of the murder of Kirov by I. Stalin (on December 1, 2009, the NKVD archives were declassified for the first time, from which it became clear that the crime was based on the personal revenge of the killer). N. S. Khrushchev threw everything possible at compromising Stalin as a symbol of the Soviet era.

In fact, the blow was inflicted on the foundations of the existence of the USSR. All forces, primarily British intelligence, were directed to the implementation of a strategic information operation to "expose" Stalin. The first stage of Operation Anti-Stalin resulted in a massive departure from the idea of socialism in the public consciousness in Europe and Asia. Thus, the process of intercepting the information and ideological initiative of the USSR began. N. S. Khrushchev did not coordinate his actions to discredit Stalin's policies with other communist parties. So, for example, the Chinese leadership learned about the incident only from newspapers. Therefore, the first disagreements in the Soviet - Chinese strategic partnership soon appeared, which even led to an armed conflict in 1968. And in the 70s of the XX century, the Soviet-Chinese contradictions will be brought to their logical end by the directors of the information war G. Kissinger and 3. Brzezinski.

Ideological confusion in the communist movement began. **For three decades in a row, the ideologist of the CPSU Central Committee M. Suslov conducted anti-Stalinist treatment of people in the USSR**, and in the second half of the 80s, under the leadership of the agent of influence A. N. Yakovlev, a friend and patron of the traitorous General O. Kalugin, it became a large-scale hysteria.

Allen Dulles ' general information strategy, which began in 1948, was divided into two stages at that time.

At the first stage, the most likely successor of I. was physically eliminated. Stalin — A. Zhdanov, who had all the opportunities to become the second director of the information war of the USSR in the XX century (after Stalin).

The fact is that Stalin, judging by some evidence of his contemporaries,

even in the late 1940s began to think about his successor. The closest person to him was the Central Committee Secretary Andrey Zhdanov, who led the work of the Central Committee Secretariat. His son Yuri was even married to the leader's daughter Svetlana.

In many ways, the plans of A. Dulles were repeated at further stages of the USSR's existence. The removal of P. Masherov, who had every chance of succeeding L. Brezhnev, is very similar to the removal of A. Zhdanov. The handwriting is the same. Then the potential successors of Stalin's national-patriotic course (the so — called "Leningrad Affair") and the real successor that Stalin wanted to see, P. Ponomarenko, the former first secretary of the Communist Party of Belarus, were consistently eliminated (not all of them physically) (similarly, the "blocking" of G. Romanov was carried out in order to promote M. Gorbachev). Artificially created an atmosphere of tension, the so-called "muddy water", in which it was possible to turn dark deeds.

The second stage (after Stalin's death) was to be followed by detente, amnesty, a "thaw", the exposure of the "villains" (L. Beria was presented as the villain) and the presentation of the party nomenklaturists led by N. S. Khrushchev as liberators from the criminal layers of the past.

The operation was generally successful. One of the most active participants in this operation was a loyal associate of the globalist Trotskyists, the dogmatic Mikhail Suslov, an ideologist of the CPSU, a man who for a long time promoted Mikhail Gorbachev to the highest posts in the USSR. It's hard to say what motivated him. Perhaps his own inferiority and the understanding that he will never be able to become a director of information warfare, like Stalin. Most likely, his complex of mental and intellectual inferiority was skillfully managed by talented employees of the US-British special services.

A. Dulles managed to play a decisive role in establishing the anti-Stalinist group of N. S. Khrushchev in power. It was he who drew the right conclusions from the failure of Operations Rankin and Valkyrie, and then implemented the conceptual proposals of J. R. R. Tolkien. N. N.

Khrushchev also launched a fierce anti-Orthodox campaign aimed at completely suppressing the idea of "Moscow — the Third Rome" reanimated by Stalin, and began to create a contrast between the present and the past, which was heavily discredited. All these phenomena were components of the information war plan against the USSR.

In my opinion, it was the internal political victory of the expansionist group of American globalists G. Truman ("Trotskyist globalists"), supported from London, that led to the beginning of the cold war with the traditionalists of the USSR ("Stalinist statesmen"). After the death of I. With the support of Allen Dulles and London, a group of anti-traditionalists N. Khrushchev came to power in the USSR. A phase of peaceful existence and a sharp improvement in relations with the "Trotskyist internationalists" of the United States has begun. Then the traditionalist J. R. R. Tolkien came to power in the United States. Kennedy ("Stalinist statesman"), CIA Director Allen Dulles was dismissed, *and...* the Caribbean crisis soon set in. That is, the Soviet leadership acted in the interests of the New British Empire (NBI), against Kennedy (according to a similar scheme, a CIA agent, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein organized a bloody war against Iran in 1979, which overthrew the Shah's regime). Then there was the traditionalist J. R. R. Tolkien. Kennedy was assassinated as a result of a large-scale conspiracy that has not yet been solved. All the main participants in the tragedy and witnesses were also shot shortly after (Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Rubinstein, who shot him, etc.). I believe that the conspiracy was organized by the NBI structures.

Why did Kennedy become so objectionable to the NBI? It should be noted that President John F. Kennedy became the first Catholic president in the history of the United States. The influence of the Vatican and its associated European elites began to grow within the US elite and threaten the influence of the New British Empire. This is a very important point. And John F. Kennedy was Irish. But Ireland has long been under the yoke of the British Empire, the foundations of which were laid by Protestants. The third important point is that John F. Kennedy, as a devout Catholic,

could have been associated with powerful Catholic orders (Opus Dei, the Jesuits, the Order of St. Benedict, etc.), which for a long time opposed the Protestants. And finally-the financial component of John F. Kennedy's activities. It was the first time he tried to break the Fed's monopoly on printing dollars.

On June 4, 1963, President John F. Kennedy signed Executive Order No. 11110, which amended Executive Order No. 10289 of September 19, 1961. This gave Kennedy, as President of the United States, for the first time since 1913, the legal right to create his own financial reserves to govern the country. This money would belong to the people and be free of debt and interest rates. He printed US banknotes, completely ignoring the Federal Reserve notes from the Fed's private banks. The documents show that Kennedy printed \$ 2 and \$ 5 bills totaling \$ 4,292,893,845. On the Kennedy dollars, "Federal Reserve" was replaced with "United States," and the seal and serial number were printed in red instead of green. A few months later, on November 22, 1963, he was assassinated. It is interesting to note that just a day after Kennedy's death, all the banknotes printed on his instructions were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

In accordance with the decision of J. R. R. Tolkien, For the first time since 1913, the federal government was granted the right to print its own national currency, rather than borrowing money from the Federal Reserve, the private financial corporation of the British Empire. It was an attempt to get out of London's control. According to Order No. 11110, the US Treasury was granted the right to produce silver certificates backed by silver bars and coins, as well as standard silver dollars held in its vaults. The new currency was 100% backed by real values.

Kennedy's executive order has not been repealed, and the US Treasury formally has the right to print government banknotes. However, at the head of the US financial authorities are always the proteges of the largest corporations that form the basis of the NBI. I believe that the Kennedy dollar should be the basis for the creation of the "Texas dollar".

Thus, for a number of factors, John F. Kennedy turned out to be an

extremely inconvenient figure for the leaders of the NBI. Create a system of reflexive control by J. R. R. Tolkien. Kennedy, like N. S. Khrushchev, failed. After all, during the Caribbean crisis, Khrushchev completely **lost** in the information-analytical confrontation with President J. P. Blavatsky. Kennedy. This confrontation is well described in the American analytical film "Thirteen Days".

The traditionalist and American statesman - Stalinist J. R. R. Tolkien. Kennedy was much stronger than the anti-traditionalist and globalist Trotskyist N. Khrushchev. But, on the other hand, during the crisis, the struggle of globalists and statesmen both within the United States and within the USSR simultaneously manifested itself. This was the first experience of such a confrontation.

A similar struggle unfolded in August 2008, when, at the request of the American globalists (the leaders — K), the United States and the United States began to fight. Rice and Cheney) began the armed aggression of the Saakashvili regime against South Ossetia. However, the American statesmen supported the Russian statesmen during this war. In 2008, some outlines of the alliance of statesmen of the United States and Russia in the fight against the New British Empire were outlined. But in the 60s of the XX century, this union has not yet emerged.

The actions of the Soviet military during the Caribbean crisis were very professional. In the military environment, the influence of a group of Stalinist statesmen was much stronger than in the party environment. Despite all Khrushchev's attempts to reform the army, the ideology of the statesmen was preserved in the army ranks. Statesmen, pupils of Marshal G. Zhukov, dominated the Soviet Army. The US military believed that there were about 10 thousand Soviet troops in Cuba, but in fact there were **ten** times as many of them. The military operation to bring our troops to Cuba was carried out brilliantly.

However, the political leadership of the USSR, headed by N. Khrushchev, and the Central Committee of the CPSU showed extreme incompetence.

It was after this geopolitical defeat of the Soviet leadership by the British-American structures of the information war that the conclusion was made about the possibility of reflexive management of the highest Soviet political elite. Then it was carried out several more times (Helsinki-75, the Afghan Trap, Perestroika, etc.). Ultimately, this contributed to the victory in the information war against the USSR.

Thus, the Caribbean crisis demonstrated the correctness of the strategy of information warfare against the USSR, developed by Kennan in his famous "Long Telegram". Therefore, it was not by chance that the "Long Telegram" caused delight in Washington in 1946. This once again underlines that it was not just expected, but its preparation was the main task of Kennan in Moscow. Therefore, Kennan was immediately summoned to the United States and offered to finalize the theses. Soon "article X" appeared, and in it the keyword "deterrence", which is not among the 5542 words of the telegram. What was meant by that? "A firm policy of deterring the Russians... in any geographical location where they show signs of interference."

In the spring of 1952, Kennan was appointed US Ambassador to the USSR. At the same time, both the United States and the USSR understood that the appearance of such a person in this post would most likely lead to a conflict, which soon happened. In September of the same year, Kennan, while in West Berlin, gave a sharp interview where, in particular, he compared the attitude towards American diplomats in the USSR with the attitude towards them in Hitler's Germany. 7 years after the defeat of fascism, it looked simply provocative. The answer came. On October 3, 1952, the Soviet Foreign Ministry declared him *persona non grata*. This episode put an end to the career of professional diplomat George Kennan. There are no more scandals of this scale in the history of our diplomacy.

Author of 26 books, twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize, permanent head of the George Kennan Sr. Institute for Contemporary Russian Studies, George Kennan Jr. died on March 17, 2005 at the age of 102.

But the historical mission of this man was already fulfilled by that time

— Kennan became one of the main directors of the information war against the USSR. His ideas served as the rationale for the most important strategic operations of the first World information war, in particular, the "Marshall Plan", Khrushchev's voluntarism and Gorbachev's Perestroika.

V

"The Marshall Plan" - the beginning of the formation of the New British Empire

Kennan's new strategy of information warfare against the USSR was implemented in the "Marshall Plan" and in other American operations. This strategy worked throughout the post-war decades and ultimately contributed to the collapse of the USSR.

On June 5, 1947, US Secretary of State General George Marshall, in his speech at Harvard University, one of the main centers of the information war against the USSR, presented the "Program for the Reconstruction of Europe" to the world. Marshall believed that the dollarization of Europe is the most important component of the information war against the Soviet Union in the financial and economic sphere. The dollarization of Europe after World War II was in the interests of the United States and the British Empire. The Secretary of State offered to help a number of European and Asian countries, including former enemies,

which in the end was supposed to prevent the strengthening of Soviet influence in these countries. The U.S. Congress INCLUDED the "Marshall Plan" in the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948. Stalin refused to take part in this plan, knowing about the real intentions of British-American transnational capital.

In volume 5 of Essays on the History of Russian Foreign Intelligence, it is noted that already in 1948, the intentions of the United States, Britain and France were known to link the possibility of providing loans to the Soviet Union by the West on conditions that would put the USSR economy under the control of Western capital. In the documentary information about the position of the American leadership on the issue of granting loans to the Soviet Union, it was stated, for example: "...as for the loan of \$ 6 billion, it is assumed that the USSR will hardly be able to get such a loan. Even if the U.S. government agrees to provide such a loan, it will provide it in installments in separate loans, so that in exchange for each loan, the U.S. government **can receive any political concessions. At the same time, there will be no guarantee that, having received one part of the loan, the USSR will be able to receive the remaining parts. The provision of such periodic loans will be subject to negotiation each time.**"

It should be noted that this technology, rejected by Stalin, was used against Russia later, in the 90s of the XX century, when IMF loans were always accompanied by political demands.

In the summer of 1947, at an international conference in Paris, 16 countries signed a convention establishing the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, which was supposed to develop a joint "program for the reconstruction of Europe". The plan began to be implemented in April 1948.

Assistance was provided from the US federal budget in the form of gratuitous supplies of goods, subsidies and loans. From April 1948 to December 1951, the United States spent about \$ 17 billion under the "Marshall Plan", with the main share of aid received by Great Britain,

France, Italy and West Germany, to which the " Marshall Plan " was extended in December 1949.

This was also how other important tasks were solved — financial and economic control over Europe by multinational corporations and banks, which gradually became new subjects of the geopolitics of the New British Empire. The prerequisites for its formation arose in 1944-1945 during the formation of the post-war international monetary system at the conference of 44 states in 1944 in Bretton Woods (New Hampshire, USA).

The decisions of the Bretton Woods Conference were as follows.

1. The IMF and IBRR were created-international monetary and financial organizations whose task was to regulate the financial relations of the member countries of the new system.
2. Gold was restored as a measure of the international value of monetary units.
3. All countries have pledged to maintain a firm exchange rate of their currency against the dollar.
4. Interstate currency markets have emerged.

For the first time in the history of the concept of "settlement", the role of an international payment equivalent was acquired by ordinary paper — the very new dollars introduced into circulation in 1927 (just before the Great Depression). Dollars were printed by the Federal Reserve, a private financial corporation of the British Empire. Let me remind you that this happened because in 1874 the East India Company of the British Empire ceased to exist. New models of colony and world governance were required. To this end, the Round Table of the British Empire, established in 1891, made the ingenious decision to create a private corporation similar to the British colonial ones — the secret financial corporation of the British Empire: the financial department of MI6 and the Bank of England. In 1913, it was named the US Federal Reserve. Therefore, it was not the US Federal Reserve that organized the dollarization of Western Europe, but the transnational structures supervised by MI6.

The fundamental difference between the Fed and the East India

Company is only in one thing—in the product. The main commodity of the East India Company was opium. And the main commodity of the Fed was the dollar.

Post-war Europe was forced to accept dollars. Otherwise, she would simply be in danger of starvation. Consider how the British starved more than 40 million people in India in the 19th century. The Americans were operating under the scheme of the infamous opium trade of the East India Company. The essence of the "Marshall Plan" was expressed in a few words by the author himself in 1947 at one of his Harvard lectures, calling it "the continuation of the war by other means — by means of economics." Two years later, a military "defensive" alliance of NATO is being created. Now the British Empire, having taken secret control of the United States, was advancing on all fronts of global expansion: military, financial, economic and ideological.

Defeated Japan also had to submit to the "Marshall Plan". It was allocated \$ 2.15 billion. And the whole of Europe — 12.4 billion. Moreover, it was initially planned to extend lending for five years, but then the money was invested in less than three years. In fact, the "Marshall Plan" was the first successful strategic financial project of globalists, aimed at ensuring the world domination of multinational corporations managed from London.

During World War II, the printing press was turned on, and the real income of the US population almost doubled. After the war, when the production of weapons declined sharply, the dollar machine was turned off, but the inflationary billions of dollars had to be put somewhere. Commodity-unsecured dollars were decided to be thrown out of the United States under the "Marshall Plan". **And in order to ensure that they do not return, we have developed the concept of "Eurodollars"** — a set of measures that ensure the turnover of dollars only within the borders of Europe.

On December 30, 1951, the Marshall Plan officially ceased to exist and was replaced by the Mutual Security Act, which provided for the

simultaneous provision of economic as well as military assistance. However, the flow of dollars has increased even more. The peak was in 1966 — 54 billion. But General de Gaulle explicitly told the Americans that all interstate payments would have to be made in real gold. After a negative reaction from the United States, France withdrew from the NATO military alliance, and by April 1, 1967, 35,000 American soldiers left France, and 180 objects that made up the NATO infrastructure in France were eliminated. Of course, this was a very important moment for activating Soviet efforts to strengthen relations with France. However, the USSR did not take advantage of favorable geopolitical opportunities.

Then, at the request of General de Gaulle, from 1965 to 1967, the United States was forced to exchange dollars **for 3,000 tons of gold**. The French-American confrontation began. De Gaulle was the leader of the French statesmen, who fought not with the United States, but with the American globalists. Later, Germany, like de Gaulle, presented the Americans with the remaining dollars to exchange for gold. And on August 15, 1971, the United States stops exchanging dollars for gold, as US President Nixon loudly declares on television. The dollar ceases to be backed by gold in practice.

Since the cancellation of the dollar's collateral, it is just an obligation of the US Federal Reserve System to pay the debt, issued in paper or electronic form.

With the abolition of the " gold standard", the Federal Reserve Bank (FRS) became completely free to choose the number of dollars issued. Since then, the dollar, that is, paper that is not backed by any assets, has been the main and only real export item of the United States. More than super-profitable. Americans print \$ 100 greenbacks for 4 cents and fly them all over the world.

This situation created ideal conditions for the profit of the London businessmen who created the Federal Reserve in 1913.

The organizational core of the NBI's formation was the globalists of the United States and the British Empire. American globalists were gradually

"raised" by the British special services and became, in fact, the " fifth column " of the British Empire in the United States.

Creating a New British Empire

The formation of the New British Empire began before the American Civil War and never stopped. But it became especially active after the decision of the "Round Table" at the end of the XIX century about the need to find new ways to return the United States to London's control.

After the Second World War, the US globalists were opposed by American statesmen led by Henry Wallace (1888-1965), who was vice President during the third term of F. R. Tolkien. Roosevelt as president, and under Truman as Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Commerce. By the way, Wallace spoke out against the Cold War and for improving relations with the Stalinist USSR. Thus, the American-British globalists were opposed by the American-Soviet statesmen. In Wallace's view, America lost its moral compass and conducted its foreign policy on the basis of "Machiavellian principles of deception, the use of force, and distrust," as he declared in a speech at Madison Square Garden on September 12, 1946. And since prejudice, hatred, and fear are the root causes of international conflicts, the United States has no moral right to interfere in foreign affairs until it has eradicated these evils at home.

According to H. Wallace, America did not have unilateral interference in the affairs of any countries in the world. Defense became legal only with the approval of the United Nations (regardless of the fact that the Soviet Union had a veto there), and economic assistance had to be provided through international institutions. And since the "Marshall Plan" did not meet these criteria, Wallace predicted that the result of its implementation would be the hatred of humanity directed at America.

The political struggle within the American political elite ended with the victory of the globalists, who were supported by the secret structures of the

British Empire. It was Truman's group that won, not Wallace's.

Harry Truman is an ardent Russophobe, a supporter of an atomic attack on the USSR. It was US President Truman who ordered the US military to prepare a plan for conducting an atomic war against the USSR. In mid-1948, such a plan was drawn up. According to it, an atomic attack on the USSR was supposed to be carried out no later than April 1, 1949. **In the first month of the war, it was planned to drop 133 atomic bombs on 70 Soviet cities, including eight atomic bombs on Moscow and seven on Leningrad. And only the Soviet atomic tests stopped the madness of American globalists.**

Let us remind you that in 1946 it was G. Truman who was next to W. Churchill in Fulton, when the USSR was publicly declared an information war, which had already been going on secretly since 1943. G. Truman was, in fact, the executor of W. Churchill's monstrous plans. The goal of all these plans was to create the financial and economic hegemony of the New British Empire after the end of World War II. The implementation of these plans was hindered by the Stalinist USSR, which managed to defeat fascism, financially (through the Federal Reserve) and politically (Munich-1938) fed by the British Empire.

Structure of the New British Empire

- 1- Level 1** — American-British multinational capital.
The management centers are London and New York.
- 2- Level 1** — USA.
The managing center is Washington.
- 3- Level 1** — British Commonwealth.
The managing center is London.
- 4- Level 2**-Trojan horse states.
Poland, Saudi Arabia.
- 5- Level 2** — economically managed states.
- 6- Level 2** — politically controlled states.
- 7- Level x**-states of destabilization (Central Asian states, Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Yugoslavia).

The top of the NBI has always been and remains the US-British multinational capital, which has management centers in London and New York. In fact, the NBI has become a specific state of a new type — **an information-financial-economic one**. In his undivided power — modern geopolitics and the global information space. The most important tool for managing geopolitics is **the Transnational Media Democracy (TM)**, which forms public opinion of the population of various countries of the world in the interests of the NBI. The theoretical basis of TM's activity is experiments and research conducted by the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations (Great Britain). The author of the book "Committee of 300" John Coleman believes that this institution is one of the structural divisions of the "Committee of 300", created in 1729 by the East India Company.

The information and analytical headquarters of the NBI has been the "Council on Foreign Relations" since 1945, which gradually created an interconnected network of other analytical structures (the Bilderberg Club, the Trilateral Commission, etc.). The very transformation of the "Council on Foreign Relations" into the general headquarters of the information war against the USSR in the fall of 1945 occurred after the failure of three plans: "Rankin", "Valkyrie" and "The Unthinkable" — - and the events of August 1945 in the Far East. When the Soviet Army, after **three weeks** of fighting, defeated the well-armed and trained Japanese Kwantung Army, it became clear to everyone that in a direct armed clash with the USSR, the armies of the United States and the British Empire would be defeated within a month. After all, in the ranks of the Soviet army there were no Canaris and Rommels-agents of British intelligence. Smersh worked efficiently. And without bribing the enemy's generals, the armies of the United States and the British Empire simply do not know how to fight.

It is no coincidence that Allen Dulles became the head of the Council on Foreign Relations in 1945. After all, it was he who was in operational communication and carried out real bribery of the German generals in 1943-1945. His progress has been noticed. Therefore, he was entrusted with the formation of new directions of the information war against the

USSR (in the financial and economic, information and ideological, spiritual and moral areas).

The NBI also controls interstate sources of financing: the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and others, that is, purely financial states-corporations that are focused not on production, but solely on making a profit in the course of controlling the movement of cash flows. Influence the NBI has a lot of pressure on these interstate structures.

The New British Empire (NBI), after the final collapse of the British Empire, tried to use the previous models of governance of the British Empire, modernizing them, in new historical conditions — in the context of globalization and the information revolution.

The main opponent of the NBI was the USSR. And not just the USSR — but the Stalinist USSR-the victor, who managed to defeat fascism and the British Empire in a harsh struggle.

The NBI had little choice: either to cease to exist, or to collapse the USSR, since there was no time for a gradual soft seizure of power, as in the United States. To remain the main governing force of the financial and economic world, the NBI needed an accelerated collapse of the USSR, and this goal was achieved by organizing the cold war between the USSR and the United States. The scheme of covert operations repeated the scheme run in Germany in the 30s. The role of A. Hitler was chosen by the Russophobe G. Truman. These actions were supervised by A. Dulles.

At the same time, it was necessary to replace Stalin in the USSR with anti-Stalin.

The NBI intensified American foreign policy propaganda against the USSR.

In the period 1945-1953, Washington reorganized the foreign policy propaganda apparatus.

At the beginning of 1946, the functions of the abolished wartime body, the Office of Military Information, were transferred to the State Department, and public relations advisers were established in 66 US

embassies abroad.

Since February 1947, the Voice of America has been broadcasting in Russian, which continues today.

In January 1953, just 6 days after coming to the White House, the new President D. Eisenhower established **the Presidential Commission on International Information activities**, headed by a New York banker and former senior American intelligence officer W. G. Jackson. The essence of the Jackson Commission's recommendations was that "psychological warfare" against socialist countries could not be carried out by any department in Washington, but should be a common task of all foreign policy agencies. In accordance with the recommendations of the commission, **a coordinating body was created under the US National Security Council**. There was a special position of assistant to the President of the United States on "psychological warfare".

On August 1, 1953, the US Congress, in accordance with the message of President D. Eisenhower, decided to create the United States Information Agency (USIA). The director of USIA reported to the President of the United States. This ended the 8-year period of searching for the optimal form of an organization waging an information war against the USSR.

Today, it is clear that the global financial crisis, which began in 2008 with the collapse of the leading Wall Street banks and continued in November 2009 with the Dubai default, is a systemic crisis of the NBI, a crisis of the old colonial model of world development. Representatives of the highest levels of the NBI elite have different points of view on the way out of the global crisis. But in 1953, after the death of I. After Stalin and the coming to power of not Stalin-2, but anti-Stalin, the NBI had a chance to break up the USSR. Then there was no split in the upper strata of the NBI elite. And the NBI took this chance, but not immediately.

VI

D. Rockefeller- coordination strategy (detente of G. Kissinger and the Afghan trap for the USSR 3. Brzezinski)

The need to adopt a new strategy for waging an information war against the USSR was due to the fact that the processes that had begun to restore a number of Stalinist ideas in the USSR threatened the very foundations of the NBI's functioning. The improvement of the internal situation in the USSR led to the rapid suppression of the coup d'etat organized by the "Council of International Relations" in Czechoslovakia, following the model of the Iranian coup of 1953. The failure of the Czechoslovak revolt required a change in strategy and tactics. In addition, Allen Dulles, who permanently headed the general staff of the information war against the USSR for 24 years, died. An equivalent replacement was needed. And it was found. As I have already noted, all the directors of the information war against the USSR were associated with intelligence activities. The new head of the Council on Foreign Relations, banker **David Rockefeller Sr., who served on the Council for a long time, was**

no exception.

D. Rockefeller (born 1915, at No. 10 West 54th Street, New York City) is a prominent American banker, statesman, and current head of the Rockefeller Banking House. Grandson of oil magnate and first-ever billionaire John D. Rockefeller, founder of the famous Standard Oil company. Brother of the 41st Vice President of the United States Nelson Rockefeller. The results of David Rockefeller's activities as the head of the Council on Foreign Relations gave rise to the opinion that he is the most influential person in recent world history, whose personal views determine the main directions of its development. In 1954, David Rockefeller became the youngest director in the history of the Council on Foreign Relations, in 1970-1985, he headed its board of directors, and now is the honorary chairman of the Board of directors.

Like A. Dulles, he worked in the OSS during World War II. In 1936, he graduated from Harvard University and studied for a year at the London School of Economics. In 1940, he received his Ph. D. in Economics from the University of Chicago, with a dissertation entitled "Untapped Resources and Economic Losses." In the same year, he first began working in public service-secretary to the mayor of New York. From 1941 to 1942, David Rockefeller worked in the Department of Defense, Health and Welfare. In May 1942, he entered the military service as a private, and by 1945 he had reached the rank of captain. During the war, he was stationed in North Africa and France, working for the OSS. Let me remind readers that it was there that secret events were held to organize a "fifth column" inside Nazi Germany (E. Rommel, V. Kanaris, etc.), designed to intensify military operations against the USSR after the conclusion of a separate peace with Western countries. After the war, David Rockefeller was involved in various family business projects. In 1946, he began a long career at Chase Manhattan Bank, of which he became president on January 1, 1961.

In May 1954, the first meeting of the elite **Bilderberg Club**, of which David was a member, was held. The club set itself the task of controlling the post-World War II world and declared "the creation of European unity against Soviet expansion."

The real creators of the Bilderberg Club were the British-American special services. In 1948, on their initiative, the American Committee for a United Europe was formed, which was chaired by W. Donovan (former head of the US Office of Strategic Services), and vice - chaired by A. Dulles (at that time Deputy Director of the CIA). In the same

team with them worked another career American intelligence officer — D. Retinger, who in diplomatic circles was called the "gray cardinal". He was the secretary of the European Movement, through whom the CIA transferred money for subversive activities in Europe.

In fact, the first meeting of the Bilderberg Club in May 1954 was held through the efforts of Retinger, who played a major role in this organization until his death in 1960. But, of course, the real owners of Retinger were D. Rockefeller, Dean Rusk, head of the Rockefeller Foundation G. Heinz, President of the Carnegie Endowment D. Johnson, Chairman of the Baruch Corporation D. Coleman, who were present at the meeting. A total of 80 people attended the meeting. **The first documents of the Bilderberg Club spoke about the creation of a new international order and the implementation of long-term planning of Western foreign policy activities in relation to the USSR and third world countries.**

Membership as such in the Bilderberg Club does not exist. Each meeting is held with a significantly updated composition. Nevertheless, there is a core, an asset of this club, **which unites 383 people, of which 128, or one third — are Americans, and the rest are Europeans.** Although the latter were given the opportunity to participate in the preparation of important political decisions, the biggest gain from the creation of the Bilderberg Club was received by the US elite: among the members of this group are 42 representatives of the presidential administration, the Ministry of Defense, the State Department and other US authorities, 25 representatives of major corporations, banks and business circles, 54 representatives of American universities, and public organizations. In fact, the head of the Bilderberg Club, as well as the "Council on Foreign Relations", is D. Rockefeller, the formal chairman is P. Carrington. In addition, the club has two "honorary general secretaries": one for Europe and Canada, the other for the United States. The headquarters of the Bilderberg Club is located in New York, in the premises of the Carnegie Endowment.

Meetings of the club are held in complete secrecy, participants gather by special invitations, dates of convocation are not announced in the press. D. Rockefeller has been a regular participant in club meetings for decades and a member of the so-called "committee of governors", which determines the list of invitees to the next annual meetings.

The essence of D. Rockefeller's new strategy was the need to

coordinate efforts during the information war against the USSR. The most important step in this direction was the creation of the Trilateral Commission.

Why and for what purpose was it created? I will remind dear readers that in 1945, in order to organize the conduct of an information war against the USSR, a bundle of two powerful information warfare analytical centers was created: London (KIMO) - New York ("Council on Foreign Relations"), closely associated with the world's leading stock exchanges. London served as a strategic liaison with MI6, the Committee of 300, the Round Table Society, and other secret organizations of the former British Empire. New York took over the coordination of information operations and doctrine development. And he successfully coped with this under the leadership of A. Dulles: the "Marshall Plan" was implemented, the dollarization of Western Europe was carried out successfully, the NATO bloc was created, etc. However, in the USSR, after the removal of the controlled party functionary N. Khrushchev from power, uncontrolled processes began that could lead to serious consequences for the NBI. The first signal of danger was the resignation of a valuable agent of influence A. N. Yakovlev from the post of first deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee and sending him as ambassador to Canada.

New directors and ideologists of the information war against the USSR were needed. And David Rockefeller found them: they became 3. Brzezinski and H. Kissinger.

D. Rockefeller is a man who plays a very important role in constructing the ideology of globalism and waging an information war against the USSR. In D. Rockefeller's work, one can trace the main stages of the development of the ideology of globalization, for the implementation of which the world needed to be prepared.

In the 70s of the XX century, the results of the activities of the Round Table society to create tools for monitoring global development became visible. As a result, the strategy of individual countries was subordinated to

the goals of the New British Empire. Let me remind you that the most important stage of this process was the creation of the Federal Reserve in 1913, and then the dollarization of Western Europe and Japan, which was carried out by the Fed. At the same time, competitors (the Stalinist USSR) were eliminated who were able to develop and, most importantly, implement an alternative, fairer model of world development. Between the two world Wars, the ideological, political and economic image of the world needed by the NBI was formed, and financial power was accumulated. This was supported by the House — Milner — Lloyd George web and the creation of the Council on Foreign Relations as a precursor to the General Staff of the information war against the USSR. During this period, the first international political and financial institutions were established — the League of Nations and the Bank for International Settlements. Founded in accordance with the plan of Young (Chairman of the Council in the 1920s), ostensibly to solve the reparations issue, it successfully consolidated the leading role in the European policy of the financial capital of the British Empire.

After Yalta and Potsdam, the NBI spent huge amounts of money to draw the USSR into the arms race and simultaneously take control of Western Europe and Japan. The "Marshall Plan", integration processes from Rome to Maastricht, the creation of the NATO military bloc — all these actions were accompanied by the imposition of external governance mechanisms that irreversibly eroded the national political and economic sovereignty of European countries. The idea of gradually transforming Europe into a kind of superstate with supranational governance institutions directly dependent on the NBI was an integral part of the NBI's global strategy.

That is why the Trilateral Commission was established in July 1973. The organization was headed by D. Rockefeller, Chase Manhattan Bank (President) and Zbigniew Brzezinski (Executive Director).

According to the official biography, **Zbigniew Brzezinski** was born

in Warsaw in 1928, the son of a Polish diplomat. According to other sources, he was born in the Polish consulate of Kharkiv, on Olminsky Street, where his parents worked. Since 1938, he lived in Canada, which was a dominion of the British Empire.

I would like to state for the first time the hypothesis that 3. Brzezinski is closely connected with the British intelligence service MI6. This is evidenced by the complete absence of any information about his parents and his appearance in Canada at the age of 10 in 1938, even before the occupation of Poland by Nazi Germany. Most likely, his parents were employees of the Polish intelligence service, which was a branch of the British MI6.

Then, under the cover of British intelligence, in the 50s, he became a US citizen and made an academic career: he graduated from McGill University in Quebec (what are the parallels of history: the same Quebec where the information war against the USSR began!) with a master's degree and Harvard University with a Ph. D. in Political Science (1953). His doctoral dissertation was devoted to "the formation of a totalitarian system in the USSR". Then he taught at Harvard, and in 1961 moved to Columbia University (New York), where he headed the new *Institute Instituteon Communist Communist Affairs Affairs*. But this appointment opens the veil of secrecy over his intelligence activities. Everyone is interested in looking behind the scenes of the secret service and trying to understand what is happening there. Moreover, in this sphere of human activity, the obvious is not always reliable.

I would like to remind the reader about the history of high treason, which, according to the Moscow City Court, was committed by retired KGB General Oleg Kalugin, who left for the United States in 1995. The general was the head of the KGB's external counterintelligence service — the most secret unit, as it fights against spies in its own environment. During the absentee review of the case of the retired general, the court in 2002 concluded that O. Kalugin himself offered his services to the FBI and CIA back in 1959 in New York. He worked there under the guise of a

student intern at Columbia University, studying under the cultural exchange program between the USSR and the United States. From that time on, he spied against his homeland and over the course of 30 years managed to give out a lot of secret information about the methods of Soviet intelligence. Thus, Columbia University is a fiefdom of the American special services.

In the mid-60s, Z. Brzezinski was appointed a member of the State Department's planning Board. He was the first to explain everything that happens in socialist countries from the standpoint of totalitarianism and was the author of the global strategy of anti-communism and the concept of a new type of American hegemony. In the 1960s, he served as an adviser to the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, pursuing a tough line towards the USSR. At the end of Johnson's term, he served as a foreign policy adviser to Vice President Humphrey and his presidential campaign. A harsh critic of the Nixon — Kissinger policy.

British intelligence officer Z. Brzezinski became the main ideologue of the Trilateral Commission. On March 3, 1975, Brzezinski published a program article in the New York Magazine, where he outlined his plan for establishing a new world order: **"We must recognize that the world today is striving for the unity that we have long desired... The new world takes the form of a global community... In the beginning, this will particularly affect the economic world order... We must create a mechanism for global planning and long-term reallocation of resources."**

This area has become the main focus of the Trilateral Commission, which unites the Western European, North American (USA and Canada) and Japanese groups. By number of members, the largest component was North American: 117 people (excluding Canada), of which 32 people represented the American president, the State Department, the Department of Defense and the US Congress. American corporations and banks were particularly well represented (47 people). From Japan, 84 people participated in the Trilateral Commission, mainly heads of leading

Japanese corporations (Mitsubishi, Toshiba, Sony, etc.) and banks. The largest European delegations of the Trilateral Commission were Italian (26 people), French (22 people), German (21 people), and English (19 people). Belgium was represented disproportionately on its territory — 26 people.

Behind-the-scenes decisions made by members of the Trilateral Commission are a kind of law for politicians in all Western countries. The Commission showed its political power by nominating D. Carter as a candidate for President of the United States, in whose administration in 1977-1981 Z. Brzezinski served as Assistant to the President of the United States for National Security.

Currently, the number of participants has been expanded to 376. The commission consists of politicians, bankers, and directors of major TNCs. In fact, Paris and Tokyo were added to the existing London — New York pair.

One of the important goals of the Trilateral Commission was to conduct Operation Anti-de Gaulle. The policy of French President de Gaulle, aimed at ensuring the national sovereignty of France from the NBI (France's withdrawal from the NATO military organization, etc.), was recognized as vicious. Many information operations against de Gaulle's legacy were carried out using the proven technologies of the Anti - Stalin operation.

It is interesting that even the current G8 institution was created by the decision of the Executive Committee of the Trilateral Commission. The first meeting of the "seven" (at first "four") was convened on November 15-17, 1975 at the initiative of the Director of the European Direction of the Trilateral Commission, former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The Trilateral Commission has three headquarters: in Washington, Paris and Tokyo. Let me remind readers that D. Rockefeller was also the head of the Council on Foreign Relations. Thus, the vertical management of the information war against the USSR since 1973 began to look like this.

Structure of the mechanism of information warfare against the USSR

1- Level 2-strategic centers for global modeling: London - "Committee of 300", "Round Table", KIMO.

2- 2nd level General Staff: New York — "Council on Foreign Relations".

3- Level 1-the Trilateral Commission.

The managing center is Washington.

The directors of the information war against the USSR of the second stage were:

1. D. Rockefeller-director and organizer.

2. 3. Brzezinski is an ideologue director whose main idea was to draw the USSR into the Afghan trap. Many models of drawing Tsarist Russia into the First World War were used to draw the USSR into the trap.

3. G. Kissinger is an ideologue director whose main idea was detente, the formation of a " fifth column " inside the USSR and the withdrawal of the United States from the Vietnam adventure.

All of these directors were intelligence officers.

The Afghan trap for the USSR

The Islamic Revolution in Iran destroyed one of the foundations of the New British Empire's rule. During the reign of Shah Reza Pahlavi, Iran was a major figure in the information war against the USSR. As long as Iran remained out of British control, it was a potential threat to Britain, weakening the front of the information war against the USSR. The new Iran, as an anti-American and anti-Israeli power, had all the necessary characteristics (in particular, geographical location, territorial extent, and political and religious homogeneity) in order to claim hegemony in the Middle East region. It was urgently necessary to compensate for this loss in the fight against the Soviet Union.

The plan developed by 3. Brzezinski was to draw the USSR into

Afghanistan by any means necessary, combining local Mujahideen and trained saboteurs from Islamic countries (the CIA and MI6 trained 35,000 saboteurs from 43 Muslim countries in 10 years) and directing the energy of the Islamic upsurge caused by the revolution in Iran against the USSR. Simultaneously, 3. Brzezinski pushed Saddam Hussein's Iraq, who had been a CIA agent since 1969, to war with Iran. Thus, the Iranian threat to the United States was minimized.

In 1977-1981, as Assistant to the President of the United States for National Security in the Carter administration, 3. Brzezinski developed a clear plan for an Afghan trap for the USSR. He was an active supporter of the CIA's secret program to involve the USSR in an expensive and possibly distracting military conflict similar to the US Vietnam War. It was under the leadership of the director and ideologist of the information war 3. Brzezinski **that the CIA operation Cyclone began to organize sabotage operations against Soviet Army units that entered Afghanistan in December 1979.** Zyklon was one of the CIA's longest-running and most expensive covert operations: funding for the program started at \$ 20-30 million a year and by 1987 had reached \$ 630 million a year.

As Zbigniew Brzezinski said in 1998 in an interview with the French newspaper *Le Nouvel Observateur* (January 15-21, 1998), CIA agents entered Afghanistan to destabilize the situation in Kabul as early as July 1979, that is, five months before the entry of Soviet troops. On July 3, 1979, US President D. Carter signed a presidential decree authorizing the financing of anti-communist forces in Afghanistan.

After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the appointment of a more pro — Soviet president, Babrak Karmal, Carter declared that "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is the greatest threat to peace since the end of World War II." Carter then declared that the United States would not allow any external force to control the Persian Gulf. He stopped wheat trade with the USSR and banned Americans from participating in the Moscow Olympics. At the same time, a fierce anti-Soviet campaign was launched around the world. By the way, I participated in ensuring the

security of the Olympic Games, having previously completed a course of appropriate counterintelligence training. I was not an ordinary employee and was responsible for the security system in the government stands of one of the largest Olympic venues. The operational situation was rather complicated. Western intelligence agencies prepared a lot of provocations during the Olympic Games. All of them were stopped. I would like to emphasize once again that the KGB of the USSR and other Soviet structures managed to fully ensure the security of the Olympic Games in Moscow. The KGB leadership and all its employees acted very skilfully and professionally.

The Information Warfare Doctrine of the Russian Federation Kissinger

It was Kissinger who developed the later famous detant strategy of "defusing international tension." During this time period, the United States was in a very difficult situation. The Vietnam War was unpopular among Americans, and an anti-war movement was growing in the country. There **was a shooting at Kent State University** - a tragic event in Kent, Ohio, where on May 4, 1970, university students staged a protest against the invasion of Cambodia by American troops that had begun a few days earlier. The authorities announced the cancellation of the rally. A division has arrived at the university

The Ohio National Guard, which had orders to disperse the demonstrators. The guards opened fire on the crowd, killing four students and wounding nine others. The tragedy caused a wave of protest at universities across the United States and a huge public outcry. The commission investigating the incident concluded that the use of weapons by the Guards was unjustified. However, none of the guards suffered any punishment, and the reason for opening fire remains unclear until now. Against the background of the tragedy at Kent State University, the events at Jackson University (Mississippi) remained almost unnoticed, where on

May 15, 1970, in a similar incident, two people were killed by police bullets and twelve were injured.

Henry Alfred Kissinger (Heinz-Alfred Kissinger) was born into a Jewish family on May 27, 1923, in the German city of Furth, Bavaria. Five years after Hitler came to power, in 1938, he emigrated with his parents to the United States (New York). During the war, Kissinger served in the OSS (as a translator), then studied at Harvard University, and later did research and taught there.

In 1949, he married Anna Fleischar, and they had a son and a daughter. In 1964, the family broke up, and then Henry married Nancy Maginnes (assistant to Nelson Rockefeller — the 41st Vice President of the United States). Thus, G. Kissinger is part of the entourage of the future head of the General Staff of the information war against the USSR—the "Council on Foreign Relations" D. Rockefeller.

As a professor of political science at Harvard University, he was engaged in teaching and research work. In 1955, he joined the research group of the Council on Foreign Relations of the United States. Let me remind readers that the head of the Council during this period was Allen Dulles, who served as director of the CIA.

In 1957, he wrote and published the book "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy". In it, he proposed to abandon the military-political doctrine of "massive retaliation" and move to a more flexible strategy of limited use of nuclear weapons. His initiative was recognized, dubbed the "agile response strategy", and became an official NATO doctrine in the 1960s.

From 1969 to 1975, Kissinger served as National Security adviser to President Richard Nixon. From 1973 to 1977, he was Secretary of State of the United States.

He was the only U.S. government official who, for two years, from October 1973 to October 1975, combined two key posts in the country—Secretary of State (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

At the same time, racial problems have escalated in the United States. A respite was needed in the confrontation with the USSR. President Nixon endorsed Kissinger's detente strategy. The core of this strategy of information warfare against the Soviet Union was to create conditions for the emergence of a real dissident movement, that is, a "fifth column"

within the USSR. This includes the recognition of the right of Jews to emigrate to Israel.

Dissidents imported from outside appeared in the USSR in the late 60s. However, their influence was scanty, and it was necessary to create optimal conditions for them to expand their activities and gradually turn into an active anti-Soviet "fifth column". To do this, it was necessary to start the process of public discussion of the problem of human rights in the USSR in the global information space, in which the West dominated. It was the issue of human rights and the right to emigrate that became the key to waging an information war against the USSR in the 70s.

29 July 292005 , 2005 MARKED the 30th anniversary of the signing of the final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. On the eve of this date, the US Commission on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) held hearings at which Henry Kissinger, who participated in the signing of the Helsinki Agreements as US Secretary of State, spoke. The Voice of America radio station gave a detailed account of the hearings that day.

Kissinger was very surprised that the Soviet Union agreed to all the terms of the Helsinki Accords, including the so-called "third basket", which referred **to human rights and freedom of emigration**. "We had to understand —" he said, " that the Soviet system is much weaker than we think, which is why the Soviets agreed to almost all the main provisions of the Helsinki Accords. This was in our historical interest. I don't know what the Soviet Union gained by signing these agreements. Even their position in Eastern Europe and the line of division in Germany were undermined by their agreement to sign the agreement. Frankly speaking, I did not expect that the USSR would agree to sign the "third basket". We have achieved our goal on this issue by bringing the issue of human rights to international discussion."

As the Voice of America commentator went on to point out, Henry Kissinger firmly believes that the reunification of Germany, the elimination of the Warsaw Pact, the independence of Soviet satellites in

Eastern Europe, and subsequent events such as the Orange Revolution in Ukraine are all consequences of the Helsinki Accords. I also believe that at the meeting

In Helsinki in 1975, the USSR made irreparable mistakes. Why? So why did we actually go for disarmament in the information and ideological sphere? After all, 16 years later, all agreements on the inviolability of European borders were violated by the West.

For the first time, the agreement established the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The participating States have committed themselves to work together and independently for the universal and effective implementation of this principle. The signing of this act by the USSR for the first time provided the West with the opportunity to legally interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR by collecting information on alleged violations of human rights and freedoms in order to monitor the implementation of international obligations assumed by the USSR under the Helsinki Agreements. Organizations that carried out such activities, as a rule, were funded through the channels of Western intelligence services.

G. Kissinger is one of the main ideologists of the information war against the USSR, who created a "fifth column" inside the USSR, which contributed to the collapse of our country.

VII

Miscalculations of the CPSU Central Committee

The Soviet Union had a great potential in the sphere of ideological confrontation. The Soviet system of foreign policy propaganda was a huge mechanism that was not always effectively used due to the lack of directors-ideologists of information warfare in the USSR, and often worked idly.

Soviet propaganda organs

The main body of foreign policy propaganda of the USSR was the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS), a unified state information system founded in 1925. Every day TASS prepared and transmitted 300-320 intra-union and international messages. The Main Editorial Office of Information for Foreign Countries (GRIDD) prepared special materials in 6 languages (Russian, English, French, German, Portuguese and Arabic) for 115 countries of the world (i.e. for 73% of countries).

TASS was a powerful tool for conducting ideological work in the foreign policy direction, providing the world's information consumers with prompt and accurate information about the USSR. However, the nature of its activities as an official body of government information significantly

reduced the information capabilities of propaganda, did not allow it to go beyond ideology. In other words, TASS acted within the framework of an ideological confrontation.

The Novosti Press Agency (APN), established as a public information service in February 1961 on the basis of Stalin's Sovinformburo by the Union of Journalists of the USSR, the Union of Writers of the USSR, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the All-Union Znanie Society, had a different status than other news agencies, public or private.

APN prepared and distributed analytical materials that meet the goals of long-term information impact on the foreign consumer of information (translations into foreign languages of texts of official documents and speeches of the USSR leadership, interviews, reviews, comments, brochures, books, etc.), for a long time remaining for him *sui generis*¹ "showcase of socialism". The agency's motto "Information for the benefit of peace, for the benefit of friendship between peoples" perfectly reflected the external orientation of the information flow, the essence of active information influence on foreign audiences. He pointed out the main goal set by the state: to form a positive image of the USSR. In countries with weak and medium-developed information, propaganda infrastructure, and mass media technologies A kind, peculiar (Lat.). - *Note. ed. and* communications, the USSR did not successfully implement this installation.

The APN central office, which was based on the principle of territorial main editorial offices (countries of Western Europe, North America, the Middle East and Africa, Latin America, and socialist countries), aimed to bring the agency's materials to the audience of a certain country (the principle of orientation). The very form of the APN's existence as a public organization was also optimal. This assumed that the Soviet state bodies and the APN were not mutually legally responsible for their activities, financial obligations and other actions, as well as for claims made against each other. Public status allowed the use of various forms of exchange of

materials and dissemination of information in relations with other foreign media bodies, both free of charge and on a commercial basis.

The APN's work on "providing assistance to foreign journalists visiting the USSR" also served directly to create a favorable environment for information impact on foreign audiences. Every year, hundreds of foreign journalists received such assistance (in organizing trips around the country, obtaining interviews, preparing materials, etc.). For them, as well as for its bureaus abroad, APN published the Daily Review press bulletin five times a week *Daily Review*.

As the world experience shows, this method of work was very successful.

The structure of central radio broadcasting to foreign countries (in the USSR State TV and Radio Broadcasting system) included the main directorate of programs, the main editorial offices of information and propaganda, and the editorial offices for broadcasting to individual countries and regions. The coverage of Soviet radio broadcasting abroad was very impressive: **it broadcast programs in 75 languages of the world's peoples** for a total of more than 1,800 hours a week from Moscow and the capitals of several union republics. The broadcasting of Soviet radio to foreign countries was widely recognized internationally. Some special programs were recorded for retransmission by local radio stations in a number of countries around the world, and sometimes the time of such programs was fixed.

This is one of the few Soviet (now Russian) means of informational influence on the audience in foreign countries that has relatively steadily maintained its position in the global information sphere. Radio station "Voice of Russia" (Inoveshchanie) conducts its broadcasts in recordings and in real time in 38 languages in 160 countries of the world. Currently, according to these indicators, the Voice of Russia station ranks third in the world-after the BBC and Voice of America.

The Soviet press was distributed in 140 countries of the world. The magazine "Soviet Union" was published in 20 languages.

The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (UCC) maintained contacts with more than 9,000 organizations in 140 countries (90% of the world's countries) and 8 international organizations. Its main partners were foreign societies, leagues and associations of friendship with the USSR (130 organizations in most countries of the world). The scope of the SSOD's activities in the USSR itself was also unique: over 50 million people took part in it.

In 47 countries of the world (29% of countries) there were cultural centers and houses of Soviet science and culture. The CCC had its representative offices in almost 70 countries (45% of the world's countries). He organized extensive information work with the foreign public, regular film screenings and lectures, evenings of meetings with cultural and art workers, and worked with graduates of Soviet educational institutions.

Reasons for the loss of the USSR in the information war

It would be wrong to consider the Soviet system of foreign policy propaganda ineffective. But it is necessary to point out that the leadership of the CPSU, headed by M. Suslov, set **the wrong tasks** for propaganda units.

Why did the USSR lose the information war? Largely because after the death of AND. Stalin's Central Committee of the CPSU did not have any director-organizer, or directors-ideologists of the information war. The stage of "ideological stagnation" began in the early 1970s. It is important to emphasize that the general staff of the information war against the USSR, headed by A. Dulles and D. Rockefeller, worked to break up the USSR and eliminate it as a state. And in the end, acting purposefully, the enemy achieved the result. The Central Committee of the CPSU, led by its main ideologist M. Suslov, who was the leader of the Soviet "dogmatists", only supported the communist movement, but **never** set the task of

breaking up the United States or Great Britain. This sharply limited the capabilities of the USSR. You can compare this to the lack of ammunition and projectiles (corresponding comments and target installations) a high-end information Soviet weapon. At the same time, we should also note the underestimation of such a political tool as information, as well as the inability or unwillingness to use the obvious weakness of the main enemy — the United States.

In the late 1960s, the United States was in a very difficult situation. Financial and economic relations with France, which withdrew from the NATO military organization, sharply deteriorated, the anti-war movement expanded in the country, student unrest took place, and the struggle for the rights of the Black population unfolded. The assassinations of US President John F. Kennedy, then his brother Robert (a presidential candidate), and the leader of the movement for the rights of the Black population of the United States, M. L. King, literally shook the foundations of American society. All this formed a picture of the systemic crisis of the United States as a state, which by 1973 reached the bottom, combined with the economic downturn. The country was facing default, abandoning the gold backing of the dollar. At that time, it was enough for the USSR to conduct several successful information and ideological operations that would have put the United States in a very difficult position.

Naturally, conducting such operations required a new conceptual approach, some modification of the outdated dogmas of Marxism-Leninism, and creative use of the experience of Generalissimo Stalin's information warfare during World War II. However, the "dogmatist" M. Suslov could not, or perhaps did not want to, organize the modernization of the information and ideological sphere. But it was during these years that the leader of the Soviet "technocrats" A. N. Kosygin began economic reforms and was able to modernize the Soviet economy.

The eighth five-year plan was the most successful in the post-war years. But instead of activating the information policy, the Central Committee of the CPSU took a defensive position. We switched from

propaganda to counter-propaganda.

From my point of view, the decision of the Soviet leadership to support the policy of detente at the cost of concessions in the information and ideological sphere was most likely a wrong step, part of a losing foreign policy strategy. 35 years after the Helsinki Treaty was signed, Russia and the post-Soviet states fully comply with it, while Western countries almost completely ignore it. The inviolability of borders is not respected: the collapse of the USSR, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia took place despite the guarantees of the Treaty on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

In fact, the Soviet Union ceased to be a subject in the sphere of ideology. Thanks to the human rights problem imposed by the USSR, there was a reason for constant information interference in the internal affairs of our country by introducing a system of negative comments developed in the framework of the "Harvard Project" into the information space of the USSR. Gradually, thanks to the skillful coordination of actions by the "Council on Foreign Relations" headed by D. Rockefeller, external information and ideological pressure on the USSR increased. At the same time, those cadres who then led the ideology in the USSR were not able to see external information threats and, accordingly, adequately respond to them. The main strategic mistake of the Central Committee of the CPSU was a departure from the national-oriented course of I. Stalin, aimed at building an alternative and fairer model of development.

In the USSR, there were no powerful strategic analysis structures similar to the CIMC and the Council on Foreign Relations. This is not to say that there were no major research centers and institutes in the USSR. Were. These are the Institute of the USA and Canada and **the All-Union Institute for System Research of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR Academy of Sciences (VNIISI)** — a scientific institution of the USSR, established in 1967 on the initiative of the Soviet Prime Minister A. N. Kosygin by his son-in-law, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology D. Gvishiani.

D. M. Gvishiani-Full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences,

Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR. His father is a general of the NKVD, a nominee of L. P. Beria. The very name he gave his son, Jermaine, means Dzerzhinskiy-MEnzhinsky. Wife-Lyudmila Alekseyevna Kosygina-Gvishiani, the only daughter of A. N. Kosygin, director of the Library of Foreign Literature. Before the foundation of the Institute, D. M. Gvishiani, of course, worked in another place — as the head of the international Department of the State Committee for Science and Technology. One of his subordinates was Colonel O. GRU. Penkovsky, who worked for British and American intelligence. After exposing the spy, everyone who donated it suffered, but not D. M. Gvishiani. The position of Germain Gvishiani, the son — in-law of Kosygin, the leader of the Soviet technocrats, in the formal and informal hierarchy of Soviet society at that time provided the institute with good connections and, consequently, relative ideological autonomy. In general, the Institute was actively engaged in working out the conceptual ideas of the economic reform successfully implemented by A. N. Kosygin.

In addition, there was **IMEMO-the Institute of World Economy and International Relations**. Its first director, A. A. Arzumanyan, was married to the sister of the wife of A. I. Mikoyan, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. But after the ardent globalist Trotskyist A. N. Yakovlev, who returned from Canada, headed IMEMO in 1983, the institute became the most pro-Western in the system of Soviet intellectual centers.

In the context of information and ideological disarmament, these and other information and analytical and scientific institutions eventually fell under the external conceptual control of the New British Empire and largely became conduits for the ideas and concepts of the "Council on Foreign Relations".

The Central Committee of the CPSU waged an ideological war, and an informational war was waged against the USSR. This means that the enemy's offensive was taking place on a much broader front, and the Soviet

foreign policy propaganda organs had nothing to oppose it. The rival of H. Kissinger and N. Brzezinski in the information confrontation was the second person in the CPSU Central Committee, M. Suslov. The results of M. Suslov's activity are tragic. After all, it was he who promoted Mikhail Gorbachev to the leading positions of the "gravedigger" of the CPSU and the USSR. The question should be asked: why did he act like this? Was he a layman? Or maybe worse? Let me remind readers that it was M. Suslov who actively pursued a policy of discrediting Generalissimo Stalin.

At the *V. I. Lenin Military and Political Academy* (1988-1991), which was an ideological training center for the Soviet Army, KGB, and Interior Ministry, few teachers could answer the questions posed by life itself in the era of perestroika and glasnost. Few of them understood what was happening in the country. But the USSR was moving towards collapse. The dogmas of Marxism-Leninism were bursting at the seams...

The system of education was mainly based on obsolete stereotypes of Marxism-Leninism, which looked like an anachronism at the end of the XX century. At lectures, it was obligatory to cite the works of Karl Marx, F. Engels (by the way, who hated Russia because the experience of communicating with Russian Cossacks in 1848 was extremely negative for him), V. I. Lenin, who lived most of his life abroad (London, Paris, etc.).

Sometimes it was funny to listen to my comrades, who usually began their speech like this: "As F. noted. Engels, speaking to the workers in 1849... Therefore, we must increase our vigilance and take all measures..." The same quotes were mandatory when writing term papers and theses. I once had a conflict with the Department of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy, when I categorically refused to include quotations from K. Marx and F. Schulz. Engels in his scientific work, which claimed leadership in the Academy. This was at the end of 1989, and I was already a member of the Academic Council of the Academy as a representative from the audience, and also a major of the KGB of the USSR. I did not abandon my principled position. I didn't win a prize. But the respect from the audience and teachers (those who knew) increased.

But we did not study the works of Generalissimo I. Stalin at the Academy. Although it was he who led the country during the Great Patriotic War. And we won! That is, the experience **of the real victory** of the USSR over nazi Germany in the information sphere, we have practically not studied. For example, about I learned about the success of the Soviet Information Bureau, which was created by I. Stalin on June 26, 1941, after completing my studies at the academy.

It was an incomprehensible paradox. The enemy waged an information war against the USSR for decades, and we waged an ideological struggle against it. Moreover, they were conducted mainly based on outdated dogmas of the XIX century, which was fundamentally wrong. And the reason for the loss, as it seems to me now, is a systemic mistake of the top elite of the CPSU Central Committee, which was unable to apply the victorious information and ideological technologies of the Great Patriotic War to the realities of the end of the XX century. Employees of Soviet ideological structures, for example, did not even know about the existence of the latest information and psychological technologies used against the USSR. The KGB of the USSR had a unique special forces — superbly trained groups "Alpha" and " Vympel". But the USSR did not have information and analytical special forces. The Soviet satellite TV channel was not created in response to the creation of CNN in 1980. Just like at the Military-Political Academy named after V. I. Lenin. We shot well with tanks and infantry fighting vehicles. But no one taught the audience about information warfare. Is this a paradox or a pattern?

VIII

Miscalculations of the KGB of the USSR. Agents of influence

On July 17, 1967, at the initiative of the chairman of the KGB of the USSR, Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU decided to create an independent, 5th directorate for combating ideological sabotage of the enemy in the structure of the KGB.

In a note dated July 3, 1967, sent to the Central Committee of the CPSU, Yu. V. Andropov emphasized: "The materials available in the State Security Committee indicate that the reactionary forces of the imperialist camp, led by the ruling circles of the United States, are constantly increasing their efforts to intensify subversive actions against the Soviet Union. **At the same time, they consider psychological warfare to be one of the most important elements of the overall system of struggle against communism.** The enemy seeks to transfer the planned operations on the ideological front directly to the territory of the USSR, aiming not only at the ideological disintegration of Soviet society, **but also at creating conditions for acquiring sources of political information in our country.**

In 1965-1966, state security agencies in a number of republics uncovered about 50 nationalist groups, which included more than 500 people. In Moscow, Leningrad and some other places, anti-Soviet groups were exposed, whose members in the so-called program documents declared the ideas of political restoration...

Under the influence of an alien ideology, a certain part of the politically immature Soviet citizens, especially among the intelligentsia and young people, form sentiments of apolitical and nihilism, which can be used not only by obviously anti-Soviet elements, but also by political talkers and demagogues, pushing such people to politically harmful actions..."

In this regard, the cited note proposed to create an independent directorate (fifth) in the central office of the KGB and assign it functions, the most important of which were two:

- ◆ organization of work on identifying and studying processes that may be used by the enemy for the purpose of ideological sabotage;
- ◆ development of enemy ideological centers, anti-Soviet emigrant and nationalist organizations abroad in contact with intelligence.

This note was reviewed by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on July 17, 1967. Then the corresponding resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was adopted.

Thus, already in 1967, a special department was created in the KGB of the USSR to organize information counteraction to actions of external forces. Employees of the 5th directorate note in their memoirs that they were familiar with the doctrine of information warfare against the USSR by A. Dulles, formulated by him in the 40s. The decision to create a new management was correct.

However, the strategy of A. Dulles, modernized by G. Kissinger, to create a "fifth column" within the USSR was revealed by the KGB of

the USSR only in the 70s. B. L. Prozorov in his book²⁰ notes that "in 1976 Andropov introduces the concept of "secret operations to undermine the foundations of socialism" and calls for special attention to the study of the concept of "secret operations to undermine the foundations of socialism". analytical groups of the fifth divisions of the secret, underground struggle on the territory of the USSR."

Yu.V. Andropov, Chairman of the KGB of the USSR, first signaled the danger of acquiring and using agents of influence from among Soviet citizens for subversive political purposes in 1977. We are talking about a note prepared at that time by the foreign intelligence service of the KGB of the USSR and signed by Yu. V. Andropov, addressed to the Central Committee of the CPSU. Its text was read out by the Chairman of the KGB of the USSR V. A. Kryuchkov at a closed session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on June 17, 1991 in the Kremlin.

A good analyst immediately raises the question: why is it so late, in 1977? Yu. V. Andropov headed the KGB of the USSR by that time for more than 10 years. After all, back in 1945, A. Dulles formulated a general doctrine of decomposition from within Soviet society. Well, it was modernized by G. Kissinger in 1972. I would like to draw readers' attention to the fact that this happened only 10 years after the creation of the 5th Department. Yes, and the note should have been prepared jointly by the 1st directorate (foreign intelligence) and the 5th directorate. After all, foreign intelligence and the 5th directorate were supposed to identify information and psychological operations of the enemy, and they were supposed to stop them together.

Unfortunately, it took the KGB of the USSR 5 years (!) to learn about the plans of H. Kissinger. Too much, considering that already in 1975 a document was signed in Helsinki in which the Soviet Union made global concessions, in fact, without receiving anything in return. In general, the situation with Helsinki-75 was painfully reminiscent of the unsuccessful

²⁰ See: Prozorov B. L. Declassified Andropov. 2004.

actions of the leadership of tsarist Russia in the XIX century, when Russia saved the Austrian Empire from collapse in 1848, protecting joint imperial values, and exactly 5 years later it was forced to fight the "grateful" Austrians, led by the British Empire, in the Crimean War.

And now here is the text of the KGB memo about "agents of influence"²¹.

Note of the KGB of the USSR of 1977

"According to reliable data obtained by the State Security Committee, the US CIA, **based on the analysis and forecast of its specialists about the future development** of the USSR, has recently been developing plans to intensify hostile activities aimed at disintegrating Soviet society and disorganizing the socialist economy. To this end, **American intelligence sets out to recruit agents of influence from among Soviet citizens, train them, and further promote them in the sphere of managing the politics, economy, and science of the Soviet Union.** The CIA has developed individual training programs for agents of influence, including the acquisition of espionage skills, as well as their concentrated political and indoctrination. In addition, one of the most important aspects of training such agents is teaching management methods in the leadership of the national economy. The leadership of the American intelligence service plans to purposefully and persistently, regardless of costs, search for individuals who are able to take administrative positions in the management apparatus and fulfill the tasks formulated by the enemy in the future, according to their personal and business qualities. At the same time, the CIA assumes that the activities of separate, unrelated agents of influence who implement a policy of sabotage and distortion of guidelines **will be coordinated and directed from a single center**, created within the framework of American intelligence. According to the CIA's plan, the purposeful activity of agents of influence will contribute to creating certain difficulties of a domestic political nature in the Soviet Union, delay the development of our

²¹ See: Froyanov I. Ya. Immersion into the abyss: Russia at the end of the XX century. St. Petersburg, 1999; Prozorov B. L. Cit. op.

economy, and conduct scientific research in the Soviet Union in dead-end areas. When developing these plans, American intelligence assumes that the growing contacts of the Soviet Union with the West create favorable prerequisites for their implementation in modern conditions. According to the statements of American intelligence officers who are called upon to work directly with such agents from among Soviet citizens, the program currently being implemented by the American special services will contribute to qualitative changes in various spheres of our society, and above all in the economy, which will ultimately lead to the adoption of many Western ideals by the Soviet Union. The KGB takes into account the information received to organize measures to uncover and thwart the plans of American intelligence."

There can be little doubt that the KGB "took into account the information received." **But it was not possible to implement comprehensive measures "to open and stop the plans of American intelligence" in full.**

In my opinion, N. S. Khrushchev began to create the basis for the emergence of agents of influence, who purposefully destroyed the effective system of counterintelligence support for the activities of the party leadership and special services created by Generalissimo Stalin. Khrushchev's actions immediately led to negative results — the beginning of the recruitment of high-ranking representatives of the Soviet special services even under the rule of N. S. Khrushchev (GRU Colonel O. S. Krushchev). Penkovsky, whose protégé was Army General I. A. Serov-chairman of the KGB of the USSR, then head of the GRU of the General Staff of the USSR, one of the closest associates of N. S. Khrushchev).

However, no conclusions were drawn from the negative activities of General of the Army I. A. Serov, who was removed from office and demoted, and then expelled from the ranks of the CPSU. After all, it was he who implemented N. S. Khrushchev's instructions to stop counterintelligence control over the CPSU leaders. Unfortunately, after the resignation of N. S. Khrushchev in 1964 and the expulsion of I. A. Serov

from the CPSU in 1965, the chairman of the KGB of the USSR, Yu.V. Andropov, raised in 1967 the question only of creating the 5th department. For some reason, a similar note did not follow later with a proposal to create a special structure in the KGB of the USSR responsible for counterintelligence support within the highest management bodies of the CPSU (regional, republican, union)? Perhaps this question was raised by Yu. V. Andropov before the Central Committee of the CPSU, but did not receive support. Moreover, in the early 70s, the chairman of the KGB of the USSR, Yu. A. Andropov, made proposals to the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to stop even one-time special checks on employees submitted for promotion, starting from a member of the regional party committee. *And this* proposal of Yu. V. Andropov, most likely initiated by the top of the Soviet nomenclature, was accepted. This created objective prerequisites for the emergence of agents of influence in the highest spheres of government of the USSR. But Generalissimo Stalin corrected the mistake of the last Russian tsar, who allowed the appointment of agents of influence of foreign intelligence services to the posts of key ministers of the Russian Empire. In the Stalinist USSR, after the adoption of a number of organizational measures, this became impossible. However, N. S. Khrushchev once again "opened the gates" for the penetration of MI6 and the CIA.

Unlike in our country, where high-ranking party officials, thanks to the actions of N. S. Khrushchev, began to be protected from the "attention" of counterintelligence, the FBI strengthened counterintelligence control inside the United States. It is known that as part of its activities, the FBI carries out a number of so-called applied investigations for its own purposes, as well as for other federal agencies. These investigations are conducted in accordance with special directives of the President or instructions of the Prosecutor General (Minister of Justice). For example, a thorough background check is carried out on candidates for positions of responsibility in federal agencies. In short, political sleuthing in America is well established and, I must say, serves the national interests of the United

States quite reliably.

The mistakes of the KGB of the USSR were revealed in the speech of the chairman of the KGB of the USSR V. A. Kryuchkov at a closed session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on June 17, 1991 in the Kremlin and then in answers to acute questions of deputies. I have read these materials. And I was just shocked.

First, it should be noted that it was V. A. Kryuchkov who headed the foreign intelligence service of the KGB of the USSR in 1977 and prepared this note. By that time, he had already been in charge of this service for three years.

Secondly, he did not provide any data on the existence of subsequent KGB memos to the CPSU Central Committee on this issue, from which it can be concluded that this note did not arouse much enthusiasm in the CPSU Central Committee.

Third, he did not say anything about the response of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which was supposed to be given by the main ideologist of that time, M. Suslov. Apparently, the campaign to purge the party ranks of "werewolves" M. Suslov did not begin.

Fourthly, when asked by one of the deputies about what the KGB of the USSR did to stop the plans of American intelligence, he did not answer anything. In general, his answers were rather general and vague.

Fifth, V. A. Kryuchkov, Chairman of the KGB of the USSR, did not say anything about the work of the 5th directorate, and could not present the results of the KGB's activities in countering agents of influence. But a lot of work was done. Most of the employees of the 5th department honestly and conscientiously performed their duty.

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kryuchkov (1924-2007) was born in Tsaritsyn (now Volgograd). He began his career as a defense worker, but quickly moved on to the Komsomol, and then the prosecutor's office, and then to the diplomatic path. After working at the USSR Embassy in Budapest in 1954-1958 (under the leadership of Yu. V.

Andropov), he was transferred to work in the Central Committee of the CPSU (also subordinate to Yu.V. Andropov), and in 1967 became an assistant to the chairman of the KGB of the USSR Yu. V. Andropov. The nominee and "right hand" of Yu. V. Andropov, quickly moved up the career ladder. Since 1974-Head of the PSU (Foreign Intelligence Service of the KGB of the USSR). I would like to draw readers' attention to the fact that his deputy at PSU for five years was the traitorous General O. Kalugin, who was convicted of espionage (in absentia) in 2002. Since October 1988-Chairman of the KGB, since 1989 - member of the Politburo, since 1990-member of the Presidential Council. I met with CIA Director Robert Gates several times. During the GKChP, he was inactive, although he was its main organizer. For participating in the State Emergency Committee, he was arrested and charged under Articles 64 ("Treason to the Motherland") and 260 ("Abuse of Power") of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Amnestied in 1994. Retired army General. He spoke German and Hungarian. Author of five books.

Thus, it should be noted that the three American directors of the information war: D. Rockefeller, 3. Brzezinski and G. Kissinger-in the 70s, the turning point in the information war against the USSR, were opposed by the three Soviet leaders: the chief ideologist of the CPSU M. A. Suslov, the chairman of the KGB of the USSR Yu. V. Andropov, Head of PSU (Foreign Intelligence) V. A. Kryuchkov. What immediately catches your eye is that American directors were more educated people, all of them were doctors of science.

Agents of influence did their dirty work, contributing to the destruction of the USSR. The KGB of the USSR was powerless to prevent foreign plans, even knowing about them, could not organize and conduct measures to stop the parade grounds of American intelligence. Why did this happen? The answer can be given by an independent parliamentary investigation of a special commission that includes representatives of various political parties. This work needs to be done. Conclusions should be drawn in order to avoid repeating mistakes in the future. It is also necessary to investigate

the transfer of secret documentation about the achievements of Soviet technical intelligence in the new building of the US Embassy in Moscow by the Chairman of the KGB of the USSR V. Bakatin to the US Ambassador.

As is clear from the above document of 1977, the US special services set the task of introducing "agents of influence" primarily in the sphere of managing politics, economics and science. Probably, the highest level of management was not excluded. In this regard, the figure of A. N. Yakovlev, the main ideologist of perestroika, a person extremely close to M. S. Gorbachev, attracts attention.

In 1983, Yu. V. Andropov, being already general Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned A. N. Yakovlev from Canada to Moscow, and he was immediately appointed director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences at the request of M. S. Gorbachev, whom Yu.V. Andropov considered his man.

Yakovlev quickly turned the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences into a managed branch of the Council on Foreign Relations, which develops the concept of perestroika and glasnost. Then, in 1985, A. N. Yakovlev became the head of the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. It was at his suggestion that editors of the following media outlets were appointed: Sovetskaya Kultura, Moskovskie Novosti, Izvestia, Ogonyok, Znamya, Novy Mir, which launched anti-state activities.

In 1988, A. N. Yakovlev was appointed Chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Commission on International Policy, which did not prevent him from taking an active part in the publication in the USSR of works by A. Solzhenitsyn, A. Rybakov and other authors discrediting the Soviet government.

But here's what's interesting. According to V. A. Kryuchkov, " starting in 1989, the State Security Committee began to receive extremely disturbing information indicating Yakovlev's connections with the

American special services. For the first time such information was obtained back in 1960. Then Yakovlev with a group of Soviet interns... for one year, I did an internship in the United States at Columbia University²²." And what has the KGB been doing since 1960? There is no public information about this. Apparently, some efforts were made by the KGB of the USSR, otherwise A. N. Yakovlev would not have been sent to Canada.

In 1990, the KGB of the USSR " both through intelligence and counterintelligence received extremely alarming information about Yakovlev from several different (and evaluated as reliable) sources. The message came down to the fact that, according to the intelligence services, Yakovlev occupies favorable positions for the West, reliably opposes the "conservative" forces in the Soviet Union, and that he can be firmly counted on in any situation. But apparently, the West believed that Yakovlev would be able to show more perseverance and activity, and therefore one American representative was instructed to hold a corresponding conversation with Yakovlev and directly state that more was expected of him. Professionals are well aware that such instructions are given to those who have already agreed to work for the special services, but then for some reason either evades performing tasks, or does not show proper activity. That is why the information was regarded by us as very serious, especially since it fit well into the line of Yakovlev's behavior, corresponded to his practical affairs²³."

A rather curious scene is described further by the chairman of the KGB of the USSR. "To this day," writes V. A. Kryuchkov, "I remember very well my conversation with Gorbachev. I showed him the information-agent reports, frankly shared my concerns, stressed the need for a thorough and urgent check. It was necessary to see the state of Mikhail Sergeyevich! **He was completely confused**, unable to control his feelings. After recovering

²² See: Kryuchkov V. A. Personal file. Part 1. M., 1997.

²³ See: Kryuchkov V. A. Personal file. Part 1. M., 1997

a little, he asked how reliable the information he had received could be considered. I replied that the source who gave it to us is absolutely reliable, but **the object of the information is so extraordinary** that all the material needs another control check. At the same time, I said that **there are channels and methods for conducting the necessary verification materials** in this case, and they are very effective, and all the work can be done in a short time. Gorbachev paced around the office in silence for a long time. "Is this really Columbia University, is this really old?!" "What is it?" he suddenly blurted out. After some time, Mikhail Sergeyevich pulled himself together and, as always in such cases, began not to look for a solution to the problem that had arisen, but to think about how to get away from it. "Perhaps Yakovlev hasn't done anything for them at all since then, "he babbled, looking me in the eye," as you can see, they're not happy with his work, so they want him to step it up." Seeing the absurdity of such reasoning, he was silent again for a long time, thinking hard about something. "Listen," he blurted out, suddenly relieved, "talk directly to Yakovlev yourself and see what he has to say." I admit that I expected anything but such a turn.

When I was going to see Gorbachev, I assumed in advance that he would be evasive, that he would not dare to make any decision, but would suggest, for example, to wait and see what would happen next, whether additional information would arrive. But to "dump" all this to Yakovlev himself! I tried to resist, answering that this had not happened in practice yet, but we would just warn Yakovlev, and that would be the end of the matter, we would never get to the truth. Gorbachev listened to my objections absently, and I realized that he had already made up his mind. It was quite obvious that if he refused to talk to Yakovlev, Gorbachev would warn him himself."

So, Mikhail Gorbachev knew about the "Columbian" past of Alexander Lukashenko. Yakovlev, but, despite this, nominated him and supported. The chairman of the KGB of the USSR also knew about this, and what was done? Apparently, nothing. But we can also assume that Mikhail

Gorbachev simply ordered V. Kryuchkov to stop any operational measures against him. The "Colombians" O. Kalugin and A. Yakovlev worked for a long time in the top leadership of the KGB of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU, being in operational contact with Western special services. The situation is very similar to the internal situation in tsarist Russia during the First World War. After all, then the agents of influence of other countries were two key ministers of the country: the Minister of Foreign Affairs G. Sazonov and the Minister of War V. A. Sukhomlinov. At the same time, you should pay attention to the utmost frankness in your memoirs A. Kryuchkov, which is important for understanding the mechanisms of destruction of the USSR.

Neither Mikhail Gorbachev nor Alexander Yakovlev were the organizers of perestroika, which completely failed, ending in the collapse of a great country. But it failed from the point of view of the national interests of the USSR. But from the point of view of conducting an information war against the USSR, Operation Perestroika was very successful. Therefore, the real architects of perestroika, apparently, should be called the directors-ideologists of the information war against the USSR: A. Dulles, J. Kennan, S. Brzezinski, G. Kissinger.

And now, dear readers, let's recall who did an internship with A. N. Yakovlev at Columbia University in 1959. Yes, yes, he is Oleg Danilovich Kalugin (1934, Leningrad) - a former major General of the KGB of the USSR, convicted in absentia for high treason and deprived of his military rank by a court verdict in 2002.

Kalugin received American citizenship in 2003 and lives in the United States. Hereditary security officer. His father-a native of the peasants of the Orel province-from 1930 to 1955 worked in the NKVD-MGB, where his functions included protecting the leading figures of Leningrad. After graduating from the university, Kalugin joined the KGB on his own initiative. In 1958, he was sent for an internship at Columbia University (New York). After completing his studies, he worked for the Radio Broadcasting Committee, and then was again sent by the KGB of the

USSR to the United States, first as the second, and then as the first secretary of the Soviet embassy in Washington. At the same time, he was a deputy resident, and later an intelligence resident in the United States. In 1972, he returned to the USSR.

In 1974, he headed the Department of Foreign Counterintelligence of the PSU of the KGB of the USSR. At the same time, foreign intelligence was headed by V. A. Kryuchkov.

In 1980, he was transferred to Leningrad to work as Deputy head of the KGB department for Leningrad and the Leningrad region. In 1987, he was transferred to the reserve of the KGB of the USSR, wrote a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev justifying the need for reform of the KGB bodies, including their depoliticization and de-partization, the elimination of the political investigation system, strict reporting of the KGB to the parliament and public coverage of many aspects of its activities. In 1989, upon reaching retirement age, Major General Kalugin was dismissed. In the summer of 1990, he made statements at the conference of the Democratic Platform in the CPSU about the activities of the KGB. He began giving numerous interviews to the Soviet and foreign press. On June 28, 1990, the KGB issued a statement calling Kalugin's statements slanderous. Then, on the recommendation of the KGB, by decree of the President of the USSR, Kalugin was deprived of state awards, and by decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, he was deprived of the rank of Major General and other benefits. After the Emergency Committee, Gorbachev returned him the lost title.

In July 1990, he left the CPSU, took part in the democratic movement, and spoke at mass rallies in Moscow. In October 1990, he participated in the founding congress of the Democratic Russia movement. In the summer of 1990, after Ivan Polozkov resigned as a People's Deputy of the USSR, Kalugin joined the pre-election struggle for the vacant vacancy and became a People's Deputy of the USSR from the Krasnodar Territory. His election victory was largely helped by a support group that included such popular political figures as economist Tatyana Koryagina, former investigators

Nikolai Ivanov and Telman Gdlyan. During the election campaign, Oleg Tumanov, a KGB officer who was once embedded in the Russian service of Radio Liberty — Free Europe, was involved in the fight against Kalugin's candidacy, and accused the ex-general of treason.

In August 1991, Kalugin learned about the attempted coup a few hours before it began from his former colleagues, phoned, according to him, with Alexander Yakovlev and then went to the "White House".

Here are excerpts from an interview with A. A. Sokolov published in *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* on April 12, 2002 under the headline " Kalugin offered his services to the FBI in the late 50s."

Vladimir Malevanny

From the HBO dossier. Alexander Sokolov was born in 1931 in Gomel (Belarus). He graduated from the Law Faculty of the Lomonosov Moscow State University, as well as the School of Counterintelligence and the intelligence school (now the SVR Foreign Intelligence Academy). He worked in the KGB of the USSR from 1955 to 1978, in 1966-1971 - in the Washington station of Soviet intelligence under the cover of the secretary of the embassy. Retired colonel. Author of the book "The CIA's Superkrot in the KGB" (1999).

— **But still, at the end of 1979, Kalugin was not dismissed from the law enforcement agencies, but transferred to Leningrad, and some employees believed that he was being trained for a senior position in the KGB. What was the reason for this?**

— This question is very difficult to answer, although formally everything seems to be clear. By this time, Kalugin was being developed on suspicion of spying for the United States, and his dismissal would have made development more difficult. Yes, and the occasion turned up in time-counterintelligence officers recorded him visiting a sauna with women of easy virtue. The case has become scandalous. It was impossible to leave him in Moscow. **The decision was made by Andropov, who, based on the development materials, was convinced that Kalugin was a CIA agent.** To the objections of the intelligence chief Vladimir Kryuchkov against the transfer to Leningrad, the KGB chairman categorically refused, saying that the

decision had been made. He added, " In time, you will also come to the conclusion that it is correct." **Apparently, Andropov needed to" hide "Kalugin, who was caught in espionage.**

— **But why Leningrad? Did the Leningrad Chekists work better than the Moscow ones?**

- The Leningrad counterintelligence officers worked well. But many questions remain unanswered until now. For example, the US Consul General in Leningrad in 1984 was an established intelligence officer-an employee of the Soviet department of the CIA, Michael Grivsky, whose data our intelligence received in 1975 and informed counterintelligence about it. However, the American counterintelligence department in Moscow did not know about this, and therefore **Grivsky was not developed as a scout in Leningrad**, which had an extremely negative impact on the results. Kalugin knew Grivsky, and most likely it was he who kept in touch with him in Leningrad. The secret departure of Kalugin together with his mistress to the Canary Islands became known only a few months later. It seems that someone "helped" develop Kalugin.

After reading this interview with the author of the book "The CIA's Superkrot in the KGB", there are more questions than answers.

Thus, one of the leaders of Soviet intelligence O. Kalugin was suspected of treason. The chairman of the KGB of the USSR, Yu. V. Andropov, who wrote a note to the Central Committee of the CPSU in 1977 about agents of influence, was convinced that O. Kalugin was a CIA agent. But instead of being arrested, General Kalugin is sent to Leningrad, where for another 7 years he is deputy head of the KGB department for Leningrad and the Leningrad region. Is it possible that this transfer was an element of a large operational game, a non-standard combination to identify other agents of influence? The question remains open for now...

During this period of time in Leningrad, the first secretary of the Regional Committee of the CPSU (from 1970 to 1983) was Grigory Alexandrovich Romanov (1923-2008). In 1983-1985, he was Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. It was Romanov who was considered as a real contender for the post of General Secretary of the CPSU Central

Committee after the death of Yu. V. Andropov, as a representative of the Stalinist statesmen. However, as a result of the political struggle, the neutral, terminally ill K. U. Chernenko was elected, followed by the nominee of the Trotskyist globalists M. S. Gorbachev, who made a bet on the collapse of the USSR.

In the mid-1980s, Grigory Romanov was considered Mikhail Gorbachev's main rival for the post of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It should be noted that Grigory Romanov was considered a strong political player even before Mikhail Gorbachev appeared in Moscow. Western Sovietologists considered G. Romanov a possible successor to Leonid Brezhnev in the late 1970s. In those years, someone started a rumor about G. Romanov, which is now regarded as a classic example of black PR: allegedly the first secretary of the Leningrad regional committee celebrated the wedding of his youngest daughter on a grand scale in the Tavrichesky Palace, and in the midst of the holiday, drinking to the health of the young, the guests broke an antique service from the Hermitage.

After Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, this story came out again, but no reliable evidence of this was found. Thus, these slanders were slander, which was spread, most likely, by the CIA and MI6 in order to discredit Mr. Romanov. Perhaps this was what the CIA agent, but at the same time the deputy of the Leningrad department of the KGB of the USSR O. Kalugin, was doing.

According to eyewitnesses of the events of the mid-1980s, the victory of Grigory Romanov would have meant a fundamentally different scenario for our country. The USSR under the leadership of G. Romanov would follow the Chinese model of development and would only strengthen.

In March 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and on July 1, 1985, G. Romanov was removed from the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and retired "for health reasons". After that, Mr. Romanov was not noticed in active political activity.

How did O. Kalugin work in Leningrad? The deputy head of Soviet Counterintelligence, Major General V. S. Shironin, eloquently describes this in his book "KGB — CIA: secret springs of Perestroika", published in 1997.

IX

The Fifth Column: directors and performers

Failed turnout²⁴

I have repeatedly mentioned that in the US strategy aimed at the collapse of the Soviet Union, the most serious place was given to work against the KGB. By the hour of "H", the situation around the KGB was being furiously escalated in the Western media. There was a noisy, carefully planned campaign to incite hatred against this agency. *The role of the main director of the campaign was clearly assigned to O. Kalugin, a former "fellow student" of A. Yakovlev at Columbia University, where the leading teachers were CIA personnel.* And the beginning of this new type of "activity" for Kalugin was very peculiar. The matter is past, you can tell us some details about this.

²⁴ *Shironin V. KGB—CIA. Secret springs of perestroika. M., 1997.*

The KGB received intelligence reports that an experienced CIA officer traveled to the Soviet Union under modified data to meet with an agent of influence from among Soviet citizens. The meeting was supposed to take place in Leningrad, but it was up to the embassy station in Moscow to ensure its security. Naturally, the identity of the CIA officer who arrived was established at Sheremetyevo International Airport and was monitored relentlessly. Everything necessary was done to locate the agent with whom the meeting was scheduled. One of the best counterintelligence investigators, General V., was sent to Leningrad to coordinate search activities with local chekists. Later, he told me that he made an unforgivable mistake by revealing to Kalugin the purpose of his business trip.

— There was no doubt in my mind, because Kalugin was a well-deserved scout... "the general, the deputy head of the Leningrad department," complained V. "It never occurred to me to suspect him..."

However, V. did not disclose all the details of the operation to Kalugin. In particular, he did not say that the American intelligence officer is being monitored in parallel by an external surveillance team that arrived from Moscow. It was she who managed to detect the moment when on one of the bridges over the Neva River the routes of Kalugin and the American intelligence officer crossed in oncoming traffic, after which the latter quickly retreated to Moscow and then to Washington, without meeting his agent.

— It all happened on Thursday, "General V said.

— In accordance with the CIA's traditional intelligence handwriting, this could mean that Kalugin had to confirm the "danger signal" that he sent to the intelligence officer on Thursdays of each subsequent week in order to refuse a personal meeting with him. And, given the CIA's penchant for clichés, General V. switched control. external surveillance teams on Kalugin. The result did not slow down: the following Thursday, in one of the theaters, Kalugin's "visual contact" was

recorded with a well — known KGB American intelligence agent from the CIA sub-office working under the cover of the US Consulate General in Leningrad.

— With absolute certainty, I can say that in the theater Kalugin repeatedly transmitted the "danger signal" to the Americans by an agreed sign or a certain object on his clothes, said that he could get into the field of view of counterintelligence, - said General V., with whom we worked together in the analytical department "A" of the famous Second Glaucus. "Now we had to wait to see how the American intelligence officers would tell Kalugin that they understood the meaning of his signals about the danger of personal meetings on the territory of the USSR.

Events unfolded like this. On the following two Thursdays, in front of the house where Kalugin lived, an American intelligence officer from the Leningrad sub-presidential office of the United States parked her car at the same time at a direct line of sight from the windows of the Kalugin apartment. The surveillance service picked it up, and the circle closed. The fact is that the First Main Directorate of Foreign Intelligence kept a file under the conditional name "Rinata", in which there were no answers to a number of questions. It was known from the case file that Kalugin traveled to Prague in the late 70s, where, at the request of his Czechoslovak colleagues, he advised them on the situation with one of the CIA employees, who proactively offered services to Czechoslovak counterintelligence. The consultant convinced the Czechoslovaks that this was an operational game of the US special services, and strongly recommended that they refuse to contact the intelligence officer. For some reason, Kalugin concealed his assessment of the situation and the nature of his recommendations from the PSU management.

And later, Prague received information that this American was arrested and convicted in the United States. Czechoslovak counterintelligence agents came to the conclusion that someone had passed information to the CIA about an attempt by their employee to establish contact with the

special services of the Czechoslovak SSR. They ruled out information leakage from their side. So, Kalugin could have "sold" this intelligence officer to the CIA. Or someone else from the PSU leadership, to whom he reported on the results of his Prague business trip. But the report, as you know, was not... Kalugin also wrote an explanation in connection with the incident, from which nothing followed.

Nevertheless, the *First General Directorate for Information from the Czechoslovak Republic drew serious conclusions*. Although there was no direct evidence of Kalugin's treachery, he was seconded to the KGB in the Leningrad region under the pretext that he was weakly in charge of a subordinate unit. Thus, Kalugin understood that he was "under the hood". Therefore, General V.'s "blunder" frightened him so much that he began to make unforgivable mistakes for a professional and, in fact, revealed himself, allowing the KGB to recognize that the American intelligence officer had arrived in Leningrad to meet not with anyone, but with Kalugin himself. He did not calculate that this scout could be under the control of "Muscovites", gave him the so-called "specific" danger signal, which was detected by the external surveillance service.

And soon in Moscow, a long meeting was recorded between Kalugin and a fellow student at Columbia University in the United States, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee A. N. Yakovlev. According to General V., **in the KGB Yakovlev was then considered a resident of the CIA**, but the version had to be discarded—he occupied too high chairs on the Old Square. Meanwhile, the result of the meeting between the two "Colombians" was unexpected.

Kalugin returned to Leningrad and scribbled a letter to two addresses at once (the Central Committee of the CPSU and the KGB of the USSR), in which he accused the leadership of the KGB in the Leningrad region of incompetence and the collapse of work. The reason for writing a slur was considerable. First, a commission was set up to check the arguments presented in the letter, which diverted attention from Kalugin, and in

extreme cases allowed everything to be blamed on the leadership of the KGB, which wants to slander him in revenge. Secondly, and most importantly, in the course of the commission's work, dirt on Kalugin could be revealed, which could be located in the Center.

Everything was thoroughly thought out. In the event of serious complaints against Kalugin and the adoption of punitive measures against him, it was possible to quickly create an aura of a fighter against the KGB around him, because Yakovlev at that time took over the press and had the opportunity to conduct media campaigns, manipulating public opinion. As time has shown, this plan of the "Colombians" was fully implemented.

Soon Kalugin filed a report on his dismissal from the state security agencies, avoiding official investigations. And then he turned into an outspoken denouncer of the KGB, slandering his former colleagues. Kalugin was given the image of a "progressive" by the mass media.

From the author

To these memoirs of the professional patriot counterintelligence officer V. S. Shironin, there is especially nothing to add. Although it is possible to express doubts about whether the KGB of the USSR was an effective special service, it must be admitted that at certain moments it acted very effectively (Czechoslovakia-1968, Afghanistan-1979-1989, Moscow Olympics, Poland-1981, etc.). Many units of the KGB of the USSR worked effectively. But a complete system for countering the information war against the USSR was not created. Nor could it have been created. The CPSU Central Committee failed to identify the complex nature of information and ideological threats. The mistake was the struggle against minor dissidents organized on the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which, in fact, only promoted their activities. The real control centers of the information war against the USSR were identified. However, the work on them was insufficient, despite the presence abroad of people who collaborated with Soviet intelligence and held high positions. The promotion of agents of influence to higher positions in the system of Soviet government bodies was not sufficiently suppressed.

In the case of O. Kalugin, a CIA agent closely associated with the second person in the Central Committee of the CPSU, and therefore in the country, the following was revealed. Most of the employees of the KGB of the USSR were competent and well-trained people who honestly and adequately performed their official duties. But, unfortunately, the efforts made did not lead to positive results in suppressing and blocking the anti-state activities of agents of influence in the Central Committee of the CPSU. This confirms the conclusion that there is no effective system of counterintelligence support for the activities of the highest authorities of the USSR. Much of the inefficiency of these efforts is due to the lack of political will at the highest level of government in the USSR.



R. Reagan-Modernization of the Information Warfare Doctrine

In the early 80-ies of the XX century, the role of information and psychological impact, psychological operations in the system of activity of the United States **has increased dramatically**. Immediately after coming to the White House, President Reagan put forward his national security strategy, which consists of four components: diplomatic, economic, military and informational. It should be noted that in the early 80's, the United States was able to achieve information dominance over the USSR.

If there was parity in the field of nuclear missile weapons between the USSR and the United States, then in the information sphere the advantage of the United States was enormous. For example, the United States controlled 75% of the world's TV programming, 50% of movie showtime, and 90% of television news (CNN was introduced in 1980).

Therefore, the general staff of the information war against the USSR under the leadership of D. Rockefeller made additional adjustments to the overall strategy of actions.

In 1981, the Truth project was developed in the United States, which provided for the organization of propaganda of the attractiveness of

the United States and implied the active use of satellite television.

In 1983, the "Democracy" project was launched, within the framework of which a headquarters was created under the National Security Council (NSC) for psychological influence on the USSR (through emigrant centers, organizing live TV broadcasting from the United States via satellite to US embassies in social countries, supporting opposition parties and trade unions).

Speaking in the British Parliament in June 1981, US President R. R. Tolkien Reagan declared that "the outcome of the struggle that unfolds in the world will depend not on the number of bombs and missiles, but on the victory or defeat of aspirations and ideas."

In January 1983, the President of the United States, R. Reagan signed Directive No. 77, entitled " Directing public diplomacy related to national security objectives." This directive gave a broader definition of state diplomacy and stated that it "also includes activities of the US government aimed at ensuring support for our national security policy." The directive also provided for the organization and conduct of a wide range of information and cultural events and coordinated the public, information, political activities of the US administration, as well as the work of television and radio broadcasting.

The doctrine of information warfare against the USSR has changed somewhat since Reagan came to power. Retaining the previous directions of information attacks on the USSR (the formation of a "fifth column", the problem of human rights, decision-making management, etc.), it emphasized the need to use the latest information technologies (satellite television, the Internet, etc.). The efforts of all government, commercial structures and special services of the United States were aimed at achieving the main goal-the arrival of to the leadership of the USSR, a person capable of implementing a course for the collapse of the USSR.

The person was determined in advance-M. S. Gorbachev.

Under Reagan, the coordination of the actions of the intellectual centers

of information warfare against the USSR with the National Security Council was strengthened. A new structure was created to fight the USSR.

The new structure of the mechanism of information warfare against the USSR, in order to support Mikhail Gorbachev, was as follows:

1- Level -strategic centers for global modeling: London - "Committee of 300", "Round Table", KIMO. Its representative was M. Thatcher, who was the first to probe M. Gorbachev in 1984.

2- Level -general Staff headed by D. Rockefeller-operational channel of communication with Gorbachev.

Managing Center-New York, "Council on Foreign Relations".

3- Level - National Security Council (NSC) United States-coordination of the efforts of the special services of the United States, Great Britain and other countries to block Mikhail Gorbachev's competitors and conduct operational assistance measures to combat Mikhail Gorbachev's opponents.

The managing center is Washington.

4- Level - the Trilateral Commission. Carrying out coordinated measures to organize international support for perestroika carried out by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The managing center is Washington.

Under Reagan, the constitutional and state bodies of the United States became even more widely used by the New British Empire as **coordinating and directing centers** of information and psychological influence. The central role was played by the National Security Council (NSC), which worked closely with the British information warfare structures.

In January 1987, a Cabinet-level Propaganda Planning Committee was established, headed by U.S. Assistant to the President for National Security W. Clark.

In the "Psychological Propaganda and National Security" doctrine, the NSS is qualified as **the central link in the system of strategic analysis**

and psychological operations along with the State Department, the Ministry of Defense, the CIA, and the USIA.

Moreover, the United States coordinated the activities of the special services of other countries. One of the participants in the information war against the USSR wrote a book in which he noted: "At the operational level, the special services and an agent network of the United States, Israel and Zionist organizations, the Vatican and Western European countries have united in the fight against Russia²⁵."

A mechanism of global coordinated information and psychological influence on the leadership and population of the USSR has appeared:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I

National Security Service

1

U.S. ministries (departments) and organizations

Of course, the coordinated work of information and psychological structures (state, public and commercial organizations) has borne fruit. In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, not G. Romanov.

Relatively speaking, there were 4 groups within the CPSU elite:

- 1) "technocrats-kosygintsy";
- 2) "statesmen-Stalinists" (G. Romanov);
- 3) "dogmatiki-suslovtsy";
- 4) "globalist Trotskyists "(Mikhail Gorbachev).

The balance of power is interesting because Mikhail Gorbachev became the nominee of both globalists and "dogmatists".

In accordance with Kennan's strategy, Sovietologists gave their advice

²⁵ Schweitzer M. *Victory. Minsk, 1995.*

on how best to promote Mikhail Gorbachev, taking into account the situation in the USSR. There was intense research work to identify the "weak links" of the CPSU Central Committee. All connections of Politburo members — personal, official, and family—were taken into account. Information and psychological operations were carried out against some (G. V. Romanov) and a favorable image was created for others (M. S. Gorbachev). Unfortunately, Mikhail Gorbachev's candidacy was proposed at a meeting of the Politburo by the "technocrat" A. A. Gromyko, who headed the USSR Foreign Ministry for 28 years. This decided the outcome of the confrontation in favor of the globalist Trotskyists. This strategic mistake of A. A. Gromyko was realized by him already at the moment when soon in his place, without any coordination with him, M. Gorbachev was appointed an ardent globalist - Trotskyist and Russophobe E. A. Shevardnadze, whose activities on unilateral concessions in foreign policy had no borders. Moreover, the incompetent Eduard Shevardnadze launched a grandiose purge and repression against professionals inside the USSR Foreign Ministry, taking up, in fact, the purposeful destruction of everything positive that A. A. Gromyko had done. In 2009, N. Goreslavskaya wrote a book about this fatal mistake of the most informed foreign minister in the world: "Andrey Gromyko. The " No " error.

Here is how the famous Russian sociologist A. Zinoviev described the algorithm of Mikhail Gorbachev's external promotion to the post of Secretary General in his book "The Russian Experiment", written in 1995.

1. To study the individual characteristics of the political elite of the USSR, a whole science was created — Kremlinology.

(From the author: in the United States alone, 170 universities and research centers were engaged in studying the USSR. 50 universities and centers did this on an ongoing basis.)

2. "Kremlinologists studied the Central Committee apparatus in the most meticulous way. *And they not* only studied, but also influenced the party leaders. How? Through the mass media. Through assistants and

advisors. Through diplomats, journalists, and KGB agents. It can be recognized as a fact that the West in the eighties began to increasingly manipulate the top Soviet leadership."

(**The author** agrees with A. Zinoviev's conclusion. The process of reflexive management by the "Council on Foreign Relations" of the decision-making process in the USSR was successful.)

3. "Kremlinologists studied the situation in the top Soviet leadership even under Brezhnev... Andropov and Chernenko were ill and couldn't last long. So the main role, so either way, it was up to one of the two actors to play-Romanov or Gorbachev. Having thoroughly studied the qualities of both (and perhaps already somehow "hooked" Torbachev earlier), the relevant services of the West decided to eliminate Romanov and clear the way for Gorbachev."

4. "In the mass media, slander against Romanov was invented and launched, and all sorts of discrediting began..."

5. "Now take the Secretary General's election yourself! The fact that they were clearly part of the operation of the relevant US services, even in the West, many did not doubt. Everything was deliberately set up so that only 8 people chose. They detained, under some pretext, the departure from the United States of a member of the Politburo Shcherbitsky, who would have voted against Gorbachev. Another member of the Politburo who was on vacation was not informed about the election. It was Romanov himself, who would also have voted against Gorbachev. If at least these two did not vote, Gorbachev would not have become Secretary General — he passed by a margin of one vote!"

And what would have happened to world history if Gorbachev had not become General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in 1985? The USSR would still exist today!

XI

General Liquidator of the USSR Mikhail Gorbachev

"When we received information about the near death of the Soviet leader (it was about Yu. V. Andropov), we thought about the possible coming to power with our help of a person, thanks to whom we will be able to realize our intentions. This was the assessment of my experts (and I always formed a very qualified group of experts on the Soviet Union and, as necessary, promoted additional emigration of the necessary specialists from the USSR). This person was Mikhail Gorbachev, who was described by experts as a careless, suggestible and very ambitious person. He had good relations with the majority of the Soviet political elite, and therefore his coming to power with our help was possible."

*Margaret Thatcher, member of the Trilateral Commission
January 1992*

December 29, 2004 in the newspaper "Russian News" was published an interesting article by Leonid Smolny " General liquidator "(although it

could be called in another way - "Stavropol Judas", for example)about Mikhail Gorbachev, which will be interesting to readers of the book.

Before quoting it, I would like to once again express my point of view. It is Mikhail Gorbachev who bears personal responsibility for the collapse of the USSR and the numerous tragedies that unfolded on the territory of the former USSR.

General Liquidator

"For some people, autumn comes early and stays for life... Where do they come from? From the dust. Where are they going? To the grave. Do they have blood in their veins? No, that's the night wind. Is the thought pounding in their heads? No, that's a worm. Who speaks through their mouths? Frog. Who sees through their eyes? Snake. Who listens with their ears? The black abyss. They stir up human souls in the autumn storm, they gnaw at the foundations of reason, they push sinners to the grave. They run amok and are fussy in their bursts of rage; they prowl, stalk, and lure; they make the moon look sullen and cloud the clear, flowing waters. These are the people of autumn. Watch out for them on your way."

Ray Douglas Bradbury. Something terrible is coming

On March 2, 1931, a boy was born in the village of Privolnoye, Stavropol Territory. He will grow up, graduate from Moscow University, and fate will raise him to the very top of the power of a mighty and great country, he will be enthusiastically received outside of his homeland and cursed at home. It will change the map of the planet and reverse evolution. It will undoubtedly make it into the history books, even if it has already. It's just a pity that he forgot that you can not only get into trouble, but also get into trouble.

Descended from the mountains

By the beginning of the 80s, the Soviet Union was still outwardly strong, but it was already being eroded from the inside by invisible "worms"and " moles". The country needed reforms, it was clear to

everyone. The question was whose group would come to power and, accordingly, whose strategic line would prevail. The Brezhnev clan was preparing its candidacy for a "successor" to replace the leader who had fallen into senile impotence. At one time, certain forces pushed forward the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belarusian Regional Committee of the Party, Pyotr Masherov, who mysteriously died in a car accident. They also talked about peterets Romanov. But it was compromised by the special services.

However, unexpectedly for many, Yuri Andropov comes to the post of Secretary General. It seemed like a long time. Despite the widespread rumors about the poor state of health of Yuri Vladimirovich, he could have lasted in the Kremlin for more than one year. It didn't work out. Konstantin Chernenko also passed by fleetingly in the people's memory. The country was tired of funerals, and in March 1985 Mikhail Gorbachev became the new Secretary General.

Much has been written about the intrigues that accompanied the nomination and promotion of Mikhail Sergeevich to this high position. But not all of them. Writers and analysts who talk thoughtfully about the underwater currents in the Kremlin aquarium for some reason do not mention one remarkable circumstance. Gorbachev is a Southerner, and the mystical Caucasus Mountains are located near his Stavropol territory. And in the south, everything is not only growing fast, but also putting down roots that are not immediately calculated. Moreover, there have always been enough Caucasians in Moscow since the time of St. Joseph.

There is, there is a certain mystery in the mechanism of MSG promotion to the top. A provincial secretary with an appropriate outlook, limited vocabulary from old textbooks of political economy, objectively did not have a chance to move to Moscow. But he was being moved. As they say, including the chairman of the KGB of the USSR Yuri Andropov (which is not so, but more on this below). Gorbachev was the first secretary of the Stavropol Krai Committee, the tsar and god of the country's largest region, where party bosses like Andropov and Suslov liked to relax, and the curator of "failed" agriculture.

Another mystery: the head of the KGB of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, presumably knew something about Gorbachev's Stavropol past and tried to stop him. Yuri Andropov at one time promoted Aliev to Moscow in order, apparently, at the last moment to use his dossier

against Mikhail Sergeyevich. Therefore, it is no accident that Gorbachev almost immediately after coming to power struck a blow at the Azerbaijani security officer. So what did the "competent authorities" know about the last Soviet general secretary? What scared Mikhail Sergeyevich so much?

Party intrigues

The reform plans that Yuri Andropov started included many things, but they never talked about the collapse of the Soviet Union, which was later done by Gorbachev, who did not hesitate to call himself the nominee of Yuri Vladimirovich. Andropov intended to push the CPSU away from running the country, transferring full power to the Soviet "economic managers". The Soviet government, not the conclave of elders of the Politburo, was supposed to lead the management vertical. Andropov also wanted to create a two-party system in the country, where the ruling party would constantly feel the breath of a competitor on the back of its head. This version of the reforms seems to be very different from what Mikhail Sergeyevich later did to the gullible people. It is clear that the removal of the CPSU from power was not a simple matter. It was necessary first to "bleed out" the party, to bring disorganization into the orderly ranks. The reason for the offensive was the financial sins of the Soviet economic elite, whose affairs became the subject of attention of KGB officers. However, before Andropov's arrival, they could not put the accumulated information into action, because the "business managers" were covered by high-ranking party officials. But now, in 1982, the "committee" seriously took on the Krasnodar and Astrakhan secretaries. But few people know that Mikhail Gorbachev, the former secretary of the Stavropol Regional Committee of the CPSU, was third on this list. A small excursion into history. Since a certain time, the southern direction has become a matter of concern for law enforcement agencies. From the Republic of Afghanistan, where a contingent of Soviet troops was performing an "international mission", along with the coffins of dead servicemen, "heavy" drugs began to arrive. Analysts of the KGB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR saw a particular danger in the fact that the transit and distribution of narcotic substances was "protected" by both high-ranking officers of law enforcement agencies and individual representatives of the party apparatus.

Attempts to calculate the geography of transit flows of Soviet drug traffickers were made by the Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR Vasily Fedorchuk, his deputy for personnel Vasily Lezhepekov and the chairman of the KGB of the USSR Viktor Chebrikov. On the instructions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, they send the head of the psychophysiological laboratory of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, Mikhail Vinogradov, to develop a method for covertly identifying law enforcement officers who either used drugs or came into contact with narcotic substances.

The Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan were chosen as the testing ground for the method, and a special team took part in the annual preventive inspection of the personnel of the internal affairs bodies. As a result, it turned out that the police officers of these republics, ranging from generals to privates, in sixty cases out of a hundred personally used drugs. But the most important thing, for which the operation was planned and what the direct head of the study, Mikhail Vinogradov, did not know at that time, was the confirmation of information that all drug flows from Central Asia and the Caucasus converged in the Stavropol Territory from the very beginning. And now it became clear why, back in 1978, Mikhail Gorbachev was "pushed" from the first secretaries of the Stavropol Territory to the insignificant post of secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for "failed" agriculture. Removed from the impact? Or maybe, on the contrary, they were substituted for the repressive skating rink of the "committee"? After all, by that time the Chekists had sent "outdoor surveillance" after him.

The Mystique of Malta

Gorbachev was saved by a miracle. However, it can also be said that this miracle was man-made. The strange rapid deaths of two general secretaries, Andropov and Chernenko, who were supposed to be groomed and cherished by doctors of the Fourth Department of the USSR Ministry of Health, still haunt many specialists and historians. Whatever it was, but after coming to power, Mikhail Sergeevich immediately defeated a group of experts of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs who were engaged in the scandalous "Stavropol drug transit", sending someone to resign, someone to retire. But the southern accent in the activities of the Secretary General has only increased. It

was not by chance that Gorbachev pulled out the Georgian Shevardnadze, putting him in a key direction-foreign policy, appointing Eduard Amvrosievich, who had nothing to do with diplomatic work, to the post of Foreign Minister of the USSR. Shevardnadze covered Gorbachev from the rear, and together they then quietly and not without benefit surrendered the foreign policy positions of the great country.

They went too far, they could be exposed by the security services loyal to the oath. And so, in order not to fall under the ice rink of the "committee", Gorbachev and Shevardnadze deliberately accelerated the processes of the collapse of the USSR. A remarkable touch. Famous meeting in Malta, December 1989. Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev and US President George H. W. Bush said after the meeting that their countries are no longer adversaries. And on the eve of a historic visit to the sea, a terrible storm broke out. It seemed that nature itself was hindering something, trying to prevent some terrible tragedy. But what? Knowledgeable people tell how during the negotiations on the deck of a Soviet ship, a dazed American journalist appeared, who in the purest Russian said to his colleagues: "Guys, your country is finished..."

Stavropol Judas

In the last years of perestroika, the country went haywire. Gorbachev cheerfully responded to the alarming remarks of party officials that something was amiss: "We have calculated everything." But the processes were monitored not only in the Old Square. In April 1991, a plenum of the Moscow City Party Committee was held. First Secretary of the City Committee, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Yuri Prokofiev announced the agenda.

It stated that a group of the Moscow Party Organization, together with the bloc of secretaries of Siberian and Ural party organizations, including the committees of major industrial enterprises, was submitting a single item to the upcoming plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: the removal of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. However, behind the scenes, Mikhail Sergeyevich outplayed his opponents. It turned out that the plenum was postponed to the end of August. In the meantime, it was planned to sign the Union Treaty developed in Novo-Ogaryovo.

GKChP. Let's assume that Kryuchkov and his comrades would not have performed in August 1991. So what? It's nothing special. A plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held, and President Gorbachev was removed from party power. In the future, the course of events could develop as follows: the CPSU would lose its influence, entering the path of reform (a split into two or three parties - the same Andropov variant), the economy would start moving to market rails (according to the Chinese model), democracy would be built, but not according to Western false patterns.

With such a combination, both Gorbachev and Yeltsin would be taken out of the "big game". **So the August plot objectively played into the hands of Mikhail Sergeyevich**, who thus tried to outplay the party opposition. Yeltsin also won, and if the Union Treaty was signed, he retained the post of Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. However, after the Emergency Committee, the chances were lost.

...One of the former presidents of the former Soviet Republic once asked Gorbachev: "Why are you alienating our people from the Russians?" In response, Gorbachev simply lowered his eyes. He betrayed those who initially believed his demagoguery and hoped to lead the country out of the political and economic impasse by a single maneuver, playing on the principle of "both ours and yours". Selfishness in life and politics, personal irresponsibility-this is the verdict of history.

On November 4, 1991, the head of the Department for Supervision of the Implementation of Laws on State Security of the USSR Prosecutor's Office, V. I. Ilyukhin (now a deputy of the State Duma), opened a criminal case against Mikhail Gorbachev under the article "Treason to the Motherland". Two days later, V. I. Ilyukhin was dismissed. I believe that it is necessary to hold a public tribunal over Mikhail Gorbachev. On my initiative from 2 to 22 December 2005 on the Internet portal KM.EN the action "Public tribunal over Mikhail Gorbachev for the collapse of the USSR and crimes against its peoples" was held. 56,298 people were convicted of Mikhail Gorbachev.

XII

How we lost a great and mighty country

When Mikhail Gorbachev began to reform the USSR in 1985, he followed a well-defined plan developed by the Council on Foreign Relations. Of course, he was not familiar with its contents, and it is unlikely that he suspected of its existence. Real architects of perestroika know how to keep secrets. Mikhail Gorbachev just knew that he was helped to come to power by external forces, whose requests he had to listen to. Only D. Rockefeller was fully aware of the contents of the plan. M. Thatcher, G. Kissinger, Z. Brzezinski and a number of other people knew about some components of the plan. Let's call it the "Combine Harvester" plan. Just like the top secret plan of the information war against the USSR in August 1943, "Rankin", and the plan "Combiner" will never be published. It is symbolic, however, that if the initiator of the "Rankin" plan was W. Churchill, then the key role in the "Combiner" plan was played by the British M. Thatcher. In fact, it was she who managed to implement a successful recruitment approach to Mikhail Gorbachev, using his suggestibility and ambition in 1984. She had a bulky folder with dirt on a former Stavropol combine harvester, prepared for her by the British intelligence agent MI6 (since 1960), Colonel Oleg Antonovich

Gordievsky, an employee of the Soviet foreign intelligence service. On November 14, 1985, O. A. Gordievsky was sentenced in absentia for treason to death with confiscation of property. The verdict was not overturned even after the collapse of the USSR.

In general, the story of O. A. Gordievsky, as well as the story of O. Kalugin, causes great confusion. After all, in 1985 O. Gordievsky came under suspicion of Soviet counterintelligence. In this regard, it is impossible not to note the professionalism of Soviet counterintelligence officers. Under the pretext of a promotion, he was summoned to Moscow, taken to a country house of the KGB of the USSR, where he was interrogated for several hours. But for some reason, the leadership of the KGB of the USSR did not arrest O. Gordievsky immediately, but left him under house arrest (?), from which he managed to escape (!) with the help of British intelligence. Let me remind readers that the head of foreign intelligence of the KGB of the USSR at that time was V. A. Kryuchkov, who led it for 14 years. Then he was promoted to chairman of the KGB of the USSR, allegedly organizing a coup in August 1991.

The Combiner plan also had a clear economic component, aimed at disorganizing the Soviet economy and bringing it under the influence of multinational corporations. To some extent, this was the "Marshall Plan-2" for the economic enslavement of the USSR.

At the end of 1987, the Government of the USSR prepared its proposals for the country's economy for 1988. According to these proposals, a solid national economic plan was transformed into a state order, fully provided with financial and material resources. At the same time, the order was reduced to 90-95% of the total production volume, and the remaining 5-10% of the company's products were given the right to dispose of at their discretion on the basis of contractual relations. In the following years, based on the experience gained, it was planned to gradually establish the optimal level of state procurement.

At a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee in late 1987, Mikhail Gorbachev made a decision to finalize the government's

draft, as a result of which the level of state orders was reduced by one third, and for a number of ministries — by more than half. It is obvious that Mikhail Gorbachev acted according to external instructions.

I believe that these were deliberate actions aimed at the collapse of the Soviet economy. Everything went according to the 1977 KGB memo. Let us recall some of its provisions:

1. **The US CIA, based on the analysis and forecast of its specialists about the future development of the USSR, develops plans to activate hostile activities aimed at the disintegration of Soviet society and the disorganization of the socialist economy.**

2. **To this end, American intelligence sets the task of recruiting agents of influence from among Soviet citizens, training them, and further promoting them in the sphere of managing the politics, economy, and science of the Soviet Union."**

After M. S. Gorbachev's instructions, taking advantage of free contractual prices, many enterprises began to receive huge amounts of money at first — superprofits, but not at the expense of increasing production, but at the expense of their monopoly position. As a result, revenues in 1988 increased by 40 billion rubles, in 1989-by 60 billion rubles, and in 1990-by 100 billion rubles (instead of the usual increase of 10 billion rubles). The consumer market was blown up, all the goods literally "flew away" from the shelves. Everywhere they began to remove unprofitable products from production — a cheap assortment was washed out. If the state order was sharply reduced in mechanical engineering and a number of other industries, then in the fuel and energy complex it was 100%. Miners bought everything needed for production at contractual prices, and coal was sold at state prices. This was one of the main reasons for the miners' strikes that broke out. Justice was violated. There was a break in the established relationships in the national economy. Regional interests began to come to the fore, which became a breeding ground for separatism. The result of perestroika was a socio-economic collapse: control over production, finances, and money circulation was lost. But this

was the main goal of Operation Perestroika as part of the implementation of the Kombiner information war plan against the USSR.

Before perestroika, the state budget of the USSR was adopted and executed without a deficit. In 1988, for the first time, revenues did not exceed expenditures in a balanced amount. But already in 1989, the state budget of the USSR was adopted with a budget deficit of about 36 billion rubles, but the budget revenues included loans from the State Bank in the amount of over 64 billion rubles, which had never been considered budget revenues before.

In other words, the budget deficit actually amounted to 100 billion rubles! Therefore, problems with the food supply of the population soon began.

The abandonment of the monopoly on the production and sale of alcoholic beverages in 1989 alone led to the loss of more than 20 billion rubles in revenue from turnover tax by the state budget.

The country's economy began to experience difficulties, production volumes decreased by 20% compared to 1985, prices steadily crept up, and unemployment appeared.

The state's external debt has increased many times over the years of perestroika, as external borrowing has become the main means of covering the budget deficit. The national domestic debt grew even more rapidly.

After Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, crime increased dramatically. The number of crimes increased by 30% annually. Already in 1989, the number of prisoners in the USSR (1.6 million people) was 2 times more than in 1937.

It is in these unstable socio-economic conditions that political reform begins. A similar scheme was used by the CIA and MI6 in 1953 to overthrow the Mossadegh government in Iran, after which oil production came under the control of multinational corporations.

In the course of **the political reform**, all the heroes and outstanding people who were the pride of the Russian people were discredited. In its course, the emphasis was placed on the implementation of the program

speech of Allen Dulles in 1945. Almost all the heroes of the Great Patriotic War were subjected to sophisticated slanderous accusations and abuse, and the same was done in relation to more distant Russian history, including in relation to Peter I, Catherine II, Ivan the Terrible. The defamation of individual personalities and historical periods of Russia began. All Russian history, according to the versions of the late 80's, turned out to be the history of nonentities. So, gradually, step by step, the idea of the inferiority of the Russian people began to be instilled in citizens. A flood of negative comments developed as part of the "Harvard Project" hit the psyche of Soviet people. These informational and ideological actions were successfully carried out by the Soviet media curator "Columbian" A. N. Yakovlev, who was close to both M. S. Gorbachev and the CIA agent O. Kalugin.

The mass media, supervised by A. N. Yakovlev, proclaimed freedom of speech and launched a phased anti-state campaign. Taking into account the interaction carried out by "Columbian" A. N. Yakovlev with another "Columbian" — General of the KGB of the USSR and CIA agent O. Kalugin, it can be assumed that the main comments for the Soviet media were developed overseas. They were based on the conclusions of the so-called "Harvard Project", research led by Allen Dulles, aimed at studying the deep mechanisms of public consciousness in the USSR and searching for "pain points" for its destruction. Under external information and ideological control, the Soviet media began to work for the destruction of the state. The media was run by a group of globalist Trotskyists (a. Yakovlev, V. Medvedev, V. Korotich, D. Volkogonov, etc.), who previously strictly punished for dissent, carried out strict censorship of "anti-socialist" views. They were the closest associates of Mikhail Gorbachev in the collapse of the USSR.

Rewriting history has become widespread. An illustration is the replacement of information about the crimes of the colonialists of the West, who carried out the enslavement and mass destruction of defenseless peoples, with information about their supposedly enlightening civilizing

mission with the establishment of democratic ideals. But the development of the West, since the XV century, was largely due to the robbery of colonies. In fact, Western Europe as a whole exploited the vast masses of enslaved peoples. The colonial model of world development created by the British Empire was unfair. Internal European contradictions were smoothed out by income from the colonies. Russia, on the other hand, lived off its labor and created its own wealth. It also had to continuously repel external invasions from the West and East.

Globalist Trotskyists, having organized information cover from the media and the loyal West, launched a total sweep in all parts of the USSR's administration. In 1986-1989, under pressure from Mikhail Gorbachev, **82.2% of the secretaries** of regional committees, regional committees and republican Central Committees of the CPSU were removed from their posts. This was the largest purge in the entire history of the CPSU. And it wasn't just a shuffle of frames. This was their defeat — in accordance with the recommendations of the Council on Foreign Relations. The country was being prepared for collapse. A massive fire was opened to kill on the "headquarters".

Powerful anti-state propaganda was deployed on Soviet TV channels, ostensibly to combat the mythical **mechanism of inhibition** on the part of party cadres. The term "braking mechanism" was coined by specialists from Harvard University. At the first stage, the "dogmatic Suslovites", led by a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Yegor Ligachev, also took part in the defeat of the Soviet system of government. Then the turn will come to the "dogmatists". But it was they who were first used as a battering ram to destroy the CPSU. After all, the positions of globalist Trotskyists before 1987 were weak in the Soviet system of government and they could not do without the support of "technocrats" and "dogmatists".

In 1989, David Rockefeller visited the USSR at the head of a Trilateral Commission delegation that included the film director and ideologue H. Kissinger, former French President Giscard d'Estaing, former Japanese

Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, and William Hyland, editor of *Foreign Affairs magazine*. Apparently, during the meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev received additional instructions on the collapse of the Soviet economy.

The next meeting of D. Rockefeller, other representatives of the Trilateral Commission and Mikhail Gorbachev with the participation of his entourage took place in Moscow in 1991. Then Mikhail Gorbachev paid a return visit to New York.

On May 12, 1992, as a private citizen, he met D. Rockefeller at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The official purpose of the visit was to negotiate for Mikhail Gorbachev to receive financial assistance in the amount of \$ 75 million for the organization of the global fund and the "presidential library on the American model".

It was Mikhail Gorbachev who laid the main mines, the explosion of which in 1991 led to the collapse of the USSR.

Having reviewed the system of former geopolitical priorities of the USSR-Russia, Mikhail Gorbachev, together with Eduard Shevardnadze, began to form a new foreign policy course. It was based on the abstract primacy of universal values, which no one ever formulated. The implementation of the new foreign policy course in practice led to unilateral concessions and took absolutely destructive forms.

The excessively forced withdrawal of our troops from Eastern Europe resulted in a sharp weakening of the geopolitical interests of the USSR-Russia. The collapse of long-standing contacts with former allies led to the ousting of the USSR and Russia from many regions of the world, leading to major geopolitical and economic losses.

Newspaper Washington Post On December 15, 1991, the American newspaper Washington Post published an article with an analysis of Mikhail Gorbachev's rule. The newspaper's data show the economic efficiency, one might say "profitability", of the information war against the USSR.

	1985	1991
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Soviet gold reserve	2500 tons	240 tons
Official dollar	exchange rate 0.64 rubles	90 rubles
Official growth rate of the Soviet economy	+ 2.3%	-11%
External debt	\$10.5 billion	\$52 billion

If we try to objectively analyze the reasons for the defeat of the USSR in the information war, the main reason is the inability of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the KGB of the USSR to resist, which led to the creation of a "fifth column" inside the USSR and the arrival of a group of globalist Trotskyists led by Mikhail Gorbachev to the leadership of the country.

Opinion on perestroika

In October 2004, a conference dedicated to the 20th anniversary of Perestroika was held in Moscow with the participation of Mikhail Gorbachev.

I would like to quote from the author's speech at this conference (according to the transcript).

"About performances. First of all, I would like to support the speeches of Mr. Utkin and Mr. Mikhailov. With one exception. Mr. Utkin said that "I fully support what Mikhail Sergeyeovich Gorbachev started," and did not express personal complaints about the "architect of perestroika." And in this regard, two points (personally) prevent me from agreeing with him.

The first is the assessment of the famous American statesman and diplomat Henry Kissinger in his excellent book "Diplomacy" of two people: Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Sergeyeovich Gorbachev. Summing up his view, I can say that Mikhail S. Gorbachev was personally responsible for the negative consequences of the reforms he initiated, which led to chaos and the collapse of the USSR. G. Kissinger noted

that "Gorbachev sharply accelerated the death of the system he represented, calling for reforms that he was unable to carry out."

The second point. I would like to cite the economic results of Gorbachev's reforms. A month ago, I attended senior management courses in Germany, in Bavaria, in the city of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, at the American-German European Center for Security Studies named after J. Marshall. During the training, American officials provided students with statistics showing that today Russia has 13 percent of the economic potential of the United States. This decrease was fourfold during the years of reforms. At the same time, China has increased its economic potential by four and a half times.

Thus, the reforms changed the country's geopolitical position and led to the fact that American troops and a NATO base are already a hundred kilometers away from St. Petersburg (as Mr. Utkin and Mikhailov have already noted), but at the same time we suffered a colossal economic defeat.

The military-political price of withdrawing troops from Eastern Europe, as Utkin said: two-thirds of the USSR's military potential was destroyed with the stroke of a pen. But the Americans have been withdrawing their troops, just one division, from West Germany for eight years, and we have been withdrawing hundreds of thousands of troops and tens of thousands of pieces of military equipment for several years, to untrained places, sometimes just in the field. And this required huge financial expenditures, and led to a decrease in the standard of living of the population.

And of course, the economic cost of strategic mistakes by Mikhail Gorbachev and his inner circle is very high for Russia. The last digit. As a result of Gorbachev's failed reforms, only by 2006 will Russia (even with high economic growth rates and favorable oil prices) reach the economic level of 1990. This is the price of failed reforms.

Therefore, of course, humanistic ideas were put forward correctly, but, unfortunately, in real world politics, Machiavellian principles apply. After all, the end justifies the means, and the West, unfortunately, did not respond to our unilateral steps towards disarmament.

I hope that the second hour of the discussion will be devoted to strengthening Russian-American relations. And there are different forces inside the US. I would like to see the forces that Mikhailov

mentioned in his speech (in ' 45) win. But it is time, of course, to stop idealizing the West, which took advantage of Mikhail's weakness Sergeyevich and those people who surrounded him at that time. They were guided not by political expediency, but by emotions. Unfortunately, these emotions have led us to a very difficult economic situation. Thankyou."²⁶

²⁶ Perestroika: Twenty years later. Moscow, 2005. Authorized transcript of a two-day discussion held by the theoretical club "Free Speech" at the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences and dedicated to the 20th anniversary of perestroika, which began in March-April 1985. The discussion was attended by famous Russian philosophers, historians, political scientists, cultural figures, as well as representatives of the American University in Moscow.

XIII

December 1991

December 8, 1991 is one of the most tragic days in the history of our country, although after the August events in Moscow, it was natural. On this day, the leaders of the three republics that were then part of the Soviet Union-Russia, Ukraine and Belarus-signed a document in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha Nature Reserve declaring the end of the USSR's existence as a "geopolitical reality".

It should be noted that²⁷ the leaders of three of the four founding republics of the USSR in 1922 — Russia, Ukraine and Belarus — gathered in Viskuli. The fourth was the Transcaucasian Federation, which ceased to exist in 1936, and all the members of the former ZSFSR had already left the Union (Georgia-April 9, Azerbaijan-August 30, Armenia-September 21, 1991). As a result of negotiations between the leaders of the three republics, a formula of agreement was born, which consisted of two parts. First: the founding States state the fact of termination activities of the state formed by them in 1922 — the USSR. Second, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus (again as founders) announce the creation of a new association — the Commonwealth of Independent States. B. Yeltsin, L. Kravchuk and S. Shushkevich, having signed the agreement on the

²⁷ Viskuli is a hunting estate located in the center of the Belarusian part of Belovezhskaya Pushcha, which was one of the residences of the leaders of the USSR.

formation of the CIS, then decided to call Mikhail Gorbachev and US President George H. W. Bush. Telephone operators of the "special commuter" searched for the failed perestroika for quite a long time, and the White House answered almost immediately. As a result, part of the conversation was held in parallel: Boris Yeltsin — with George Bush, S. Shushkevich — with Mikhail Gorbachev. Then Mikhail Gorbachev immediately turned to the leadership of the Soviet Army. But the military did not respond to the call of the chief "temporary worker-perestroika", since M. Gorbachev had previously "substituted" the army repeatedly. All this was very similar to the story **of the Russian Emperor** Nicholas II in 1917, when the tsar from the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command in Mogilev turned to the army commanders for support, and only two generals (a German and a Caucasian) supported him.

The Supreme Soviets of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus put an end to the legal formalization of the collapse of the USSR, which almost unanimously ratified the Agreement on the Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (only six deputies in the Russian parliament voted against ratification). Soon almost all Soviet republics joined the CIS. On December 25-26, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR confirmed the fact of the collapse of the Union and voted to terminate the powers of the Union state authorities.

Russian citizens (17% of respondents) call the collapse of the USSR the main disappointment of the 20th century. These are the data an opinion poll conducted by VTsIOM in October 2008. The same opinion was expressed in 1998. Based on the results of surveys, we can talk about the current stable historical view, which reflects the perception of the mass consciousness of the fact of the collapse of the USSR.

The majority of Russian citizens perceive the Soviet Union not only as a great world power that significantly increased the geopolitical influence and capabilities of the former Romanov Empire, but also as a very successful domestic political project that made it possible to create a real community of different peoples, nations and cultures. The main

achievements of the last century, noted in the VTsIOM survey, are connected with the USSR, such as the development of space and nuclear energy, the world's first human spaceflight, etc.

The fact of the collapse of the USSR is perceived as a real catastrophe. Many people are convinced that this is a strategic mistake that has entailed negative and possibly irreparable consequences, the loss of the most significant achievements of the previous era — the role of a leading world power, a peaceful community of peoples, justice, order and well-being, both material and moral.

18 years after the "greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the 20th century" (as Vladimir Putin called the events of 1991), many residents of the former Soviet Union still do not understand how this could have happened. Some believe that the collapse of the USSR was predetermined by the course of its historical development, that the fatal mistake was laid initially, when the builders of communism took up the creation of a "new man". Others believe that the whole thing is due to the thirst for power on the part of the republican national elites, the desire to get rid of the unpopular president of the USSR Mikhail Gorbachev, which captured Boris Yeltsin, Leonid Kravchuk and Stanislav Shushkevich. Still others accuse the party leadership represented by Mikhail Gorbachev, Eduard Shevardnadze, and Alexander Yakovlev of treason. **However, we should not forget one important detail of the December 1991 days: the Bialowieza agreements came into force after they were approved by the republican parliaments, and even in the Russian Supreme Council there were only six dissenters.** It seems to me that understanding the history of the reasons for the collapse of the USSR is very important for the future of Russia. It is necessary **to warn all Russian citizens and the ruling elite, first of all, against repeating Soviet strategic mistakes,** without which such a rapid collapse of the Soviet superpower would have been impossible. I believe that the key factor in the collapse of the USSR is the anti — state course of Mikhail Gorbachev.

XIV

The collapse of the USSR-a view from Washington

In this last chapter, I would like to compare the points of view on the collapse of the USSR. A good article on this topic was prepared by Radio Liberty on January 2, 2002. Therefore, it is advisable to provide excerpts from this material with the author's comments.

Bush, Gorbachev, the CIA and Yeltsin

Part 1

02.01.2002

Presenter Irina Lagunina in the program "Continuation of Politics"

This program uses the memoirs of American politicians-memoirs of former US President George H. W. Bush " A Changed World "(it was co-written with former Bush National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft) and memoirs of former CIA Director Robert Gates "Out of the Shadows". We also talk to an eyewitness and participant in many of these events, a former employee of the National Security Council under the President of the United States and a former high-ranking CIA official, Fritz Ermart.

Irina Lagunina: However, the history of personal relations between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev began long before Bush won the election in ' 88. They met several times during the years when Bush was Vice President of the United States. In his memoir, "A Changed World," the former president recalls.

George W. Bush, *A Changed World:* "The first time I met Mikhail Gorbachev was on March 13, 1985, when I represented President Ronald Reagan and the United States at the funeral of General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko. After Chernenko's funeral, our delegation, which included Secretary of State George Schultz, was ushered into the Kremlin's formal but richly furnished, high-ceilinged reception room, where we were met by Gorbachev. I wrote down my first impressions of him in a telegram I sent to President Reagan. The language of this telegram reflects the time and suspiciousness of the Cold War, but it seems to me that in perspective the content of this telegram reflected what happened as a result: **“Gorbachev will shape the Soviet line as acceptably for the West as no (repeat, no) Soviet leader has ever done before.** He has a disarming smile, warm eyes, and an endearing ability to say an unpleasant thing and immediately step back to establish a real dialogue with the other person."

Robert Gates, book "Out of the Shadows": "All spring (1991) we argued about how to treat Gorbachev's main rival. He and I have come a long way since he so unsuccessfully visited the White House in September ' 89, even though members of the administration continued to ignore him for a long time after that meeting. Eight months after Yeltsin met with Bush, Scowcroft, and me in Scowcroft's office, and a week after Yeltsin was elected Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Russia in May ' 90, I wrote Bush a memorandum about the new Russian leader. In a brief note dated June 6, 1990, I warned that as a result of the meeting in ' 89, we might be underestimating Yeltsin. I wrote " " He has shown that he can adapt wonderfully and use the rules of the system to restore himself as a political leader. I concluded my memo by saying " " He will be a major player, at least for the time being, and we should avoid making public negative

comments about him. It may turn out that one day we will sit down at the negotiating table opposite him.” Bush wrote in the margins of this memo, ' I agree.'"

Part 2

09.01.2002

Irina Lagunina: In recent years, Soviet-American relations have been built partly on the relationship of three leaders-George H. W. Bush, Boris Yeltsin, and Mikhail Gorbachev. Yeltsin emerged as a figure in foreign policy in ' 89, and rather unsuccessfully. As the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Robert Gates, recalls, during his trip to the United States that year, YELTSIN DRANK A LOT, LOST control of himself and his speech during a speech at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, and was generally rather swaggering. But all the same, realizing that he was a completely new phenomenon for Russia — the republic's own democratic movement - they met with him and built relations with him. Carefully, so as not to undermine the authority of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Robert Gates, book "Out of the Shadows": "On June 12, Yeltsin was elected President of Russia, not chairman of the parliament, but a real president with all the powers of the chief executive.

Just a few days later, on June 17, Russian Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov told the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that Western aid and economic reforms were part of a Western conspiracy, and then he and other speakers attacked Gorbachev, Yeltsin and Shevardnadze and all areas of reform. Pavlov called on Gorbachev to resign and hand over most of the presidential powers to him, the prime minister. We in Washington were surprised to see how the man whom Gorbachev elevated to power is trying to carry out a constitutional coup in the country.

In the middle of this crisis, Yeltsin called the White House. He met with Bush on Thursday, June 20. It was the "new Yeltsin". Having acquired new responsibilities and responsibilities, he has clearly grown. He

was well dressed, dignified, and dignified. He looked like a man who needed to be taken seriously, who needed to be taken seriously. Even Scowcroft was startled, and I teased him and pointed out the changes.

The meeting was surrounded by a lot of emotions. Moscow Mayor Gavriil Popov warned our Ambassador to the USSR, Jack Matlock, that the next day there would be a coup in the Soviet Union aimed at removing Gorbachev. Popov wanted us to warn Yeltsin. The CIA had been reporting to us about the impending coup for several weeks, so we took Popov's warning very seriously. As soon as the press left the Oval Office, Bush told Yeltsin about the warning we had received. Yeltsin was puzzled, but I didn't think he was concerned, so he offered to call Gorbachev. I was struck by a strange picture: the presidents of the United States and Russia call the president of the Soviet Union to warn him of an impending coup. However, they were unable to reach Gorbachev, and Bush instructed Matlock to request an urgent meeting and tell the Soviet president personally. **Gorbachev was even less concerned than Yeltsin."**

From the author

In connection with the assessments expressed by the American side, the point of view of Boris Yeltsin's assistants (Y. Baturin, G. Satarov, A. Livshits, etc.), expressed by them in the book "The Yeltsin Era. Essays on Political History".

The authors note: "Later, Mikhail Sergeyevich will claim that the State Emergency Committee was created against his will. However, as we now know, preparations for the introduction of a state of emergency have been underway since March 1991, with the approval of the Secretary-General. The relevant documents were developed in the Security Council of the USSR, headed by Gorbachev."

And then the authors write: "Both American intelligence and US Ambassador J. Matlock knew about the preparation of the plot. Given the trustworthiness of relations between Moscow and Washington at that time, where the "gorbimania" continued, it is difficult to assume that the American authorities did not warn Gorbachev. Why did the president of the USSR not take measures and withdraw in such a difficult situation,

leaving for rest? And not to a residence near Moscow, but to the Crimea, 2 thousand kilometers from Moscow, where fatal events were brewing."

By the way, during the investigation of the actions of the State Emergency Committee, it turned out that back in December 1990, the chairman of the KGB of the USSR, V. A. Kryuchkov, instructed the former deputy head of Foreign Intelligence of the KGB of the USSR, V. I. Zhizhin, and the assistant to the former first deputy chairman of the KGB of the USSR, V. F. Grushko, A. G. Egorov, to work out possible primary measures to stabilize the situation in the country regulations.

From 7 to 15 August, V. A. Kryuchkov repeatedly held meetings with some members of the future State Emergency Committee. In the same period of time, V. I. Zhizhin and A. G. Yegorov, on the instructions of Kryuchkov, corrected the December documents on the problems of introducing a state of emergency in the country.

Thus, it is obvious that preparations for the State Emergency Committee went on for more than six months. And yet everything was completely unprepared. In this connection, the memoirs of the former head of the Analytical Department of the KGB of the USSR, Lieutenant-General N. S. Leonov, are interesting. In his book "The Way of the Cross of Russia", he notes: "I was called to work the day before the state of emergency was declared, and I was asked to draft an appeal to the Soviet people." And then N. S. Leonov continues: "There was no plan for carrying out and ensuring repressive actions, just as there was no developed and coordinated plan for using the armed forces to ensure a state of emergency. Neither printed nor audio-visual materials were prepared, which are extremely necessary for political support of such a responsible action. Even such an elementary measure as disconnecting communication for all possible opponents was not provided. All airports and borders remained open."

I, as a former major of the KGB of the USSR, exclaim the following: but how is this even possible? Following me, Lieutenant-General of the KGB of the USSR N. S. Leonov is also perplexed in his book "The Way of the Cross of Russia": "No less striking was the complete disconnection of the media from political events. In the hands of the Emergency Committee were Ostankino TV center, the main radio stations, but they were silent. Modern historians and political scientists are not aware of other cases of similar inactivity at times when, it would seem, there was a struggle for power, for the fate of the country. **It is impossible to assume that, for**

example, V. Kryuchkov professionally did not know what to do."

Irina Aagunina: Fritz Ermart, a specialist on the Soviet Union, formerly a high-ranking CIA official. The agency predicted a coup, tried to warn the White House?

Fritz Ermart: In the spring and summer of this year, we constantly reported that the political tension in Moscow is growing, that all this will eventually explode, that Gorbachev is trying to play with both sides-with conservatives and liberals, with centrists and with nationalists, and that the question of a New union treaty is a critical test. We sent such reports to the White House all the time. But remember, in June, Gavriil Popov warned us that a coup was being prepared in the country. And our ambassador was instructed to tell Gorbachev about this.

Irina Aagunina: We will return to this interview, but first-memories. Early morning of August 19, 91st in Moscow. For Washington, by the way, this is the late evening of the 18th.

Robert Gates, *Out of the Shadows:* "Brent Scowcroft and I used to share Bush's vacation in Maine, and I spent the first part of it with the president. So on August 17, '91, it fell to me to hand the president the daily CIA news bulletin. It said there was a very high probability that the Conservatives would step in in the coming days. "There is a growing danger that hard-liners will go to war," the CIA wrote, and showed what actions conservative Soviet circles took to prepare for the seizure of power. We were sitting on the terrace of Bush's house, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. He asked me how serious I thought the situation in Moscow was and whether I should rely on the department's information. I explained to him the significance of the signing ceremony of the new union treaty, scheduled for August 20, and said that, in my opinion, the warning was very serious.

The next day, Sunday, I returned to Washington, and Scowcroft took my place next to Bush. He usually went to bed late. And around eleven-thirty, he called me and said he'd heard on CNN that there might have been a coup in Moscow. Maybe I already know something about it? Can I check with the CIA? During the night, information came in about Gorbachev's house arrest and those who committed the coup. It looked like everyone was involved: the military, the KGB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the party.

It seemed that the success of the coup was inevitable, given the recent developments in the USSR. But by morning, in Washington, we had a feeling that something was wrong, something was missing in the Moscow putsch. Why were phones and fax machines still working both to and from Moscow? Why hasn't your routine changed much? Why wasn't the democratic "opposition" arrested, either in Moscow or across the country? How did this new regime allow the opposition to barricade itself in the parliament building and allow people to come freely? We got the idea that maybe the organizers of the coup were not able to gather all their forces and the situation can still be saved somehow.

In the morning, when the presidential plane was already heading for Washington, I received a letter from Yeltsin to President Bush. Yeltsin was behind the barricades in the parliament building declaring his determination to resist and calling on President Bush to support the resistance to the coup. It was a strong letter, and I called Scowcroft on Board No. 1 to read it. After the meeting with the president, Scowcroft came out to reporters in the plane cabin and made a much tougher statement than what President Bush made this morning, when we still did not have full information about what was happening in Moscow.

The next morning, as the standoff around the parliament building escalated, Bush tried to call Gorbachev, but was unable to reach him. **Then he decided to call Yeltsin at the parliament building, even though we all skeptically warned that he would not succeed. To our surprise, it was immediately connected. The organizers of the coup did not even**

turn off the phone lines in the parliament building. Bush's call was a big boost for Yeltsin and the rest of the people in parliament. And the unanimous and categorical condemnation of the coup by Western leaders undoubtedly helped the opposition-it both morally supported it and made the organizers of the coup doubt their actions."

From the author

Of course, the funny thing about this alleged GKChP coup is that the government's RF communication lines in the White House were functioning. For those readers who do not know, I would like to inform you that the entire government communication system was subordinate to the chairman of the KGB of the USSR V. A. Kryuchkov, the main participant of the Emergency Committee. A few minutes are enough to turn off government phone lines in the parliament. However, either the chairman of the KGB of the USSR did not order the shutdown, or there were still some events that we do not know about. After all, the order to bring tank units to Moscow was given. And the whole world saw tanks on the streets of the Soviet capital. So why wasn't an order issued at the same time to shut down the RF communication lines at key points? There is no answer to this question. What happened in Moscow in August 1991? The point of view of A. A. Gromyko's son, Anatoly Andreevich, described in his book "Andrey Gromyko. The flight of his arrow." Anatoly Gromyko writes the following: "What really happened? There was an attempt by Gorbachev's people to retain power and preserve the Soviet Union. Its leaders had no strategy or tactics. There was no desire to use force. It was a kindergarten." Thus, it can be concluded that the State Emergency Committee was organized with the knowledge of Mikhail Gorbachev, who is allegedly imprisoned in the country, where, at his whim, boxes of his favorite wines were delivered by plane from Georgia on the morning of August 20. It is obvious that the main initiator of the State Emergency Committee was the inconsistent and tossing Mikhail Gorbachev. For him, the Emergency Committee was the last attempt to preserve personal power. The attempt, as is known, failed, largely due to the decisive and information-verified actions of Boris Yeltsin and his team. It can be assumed that B. N. Yeltsin's actions were secretly supported by a third force-nationally oriented professionals in the depths of the KGB of the USSR (primarily the 2nd

Main Directorate of counterintelligence and the 5th directorate). By the way, it was Boris Yeltsin who later developed an effective system for countering the information war strategy against the USSR developed by Kennan. After all, it was Boris Yeltsin and his team who were able to successfully, without shocks, carry out a smooth transition of power in Russia on December 31, 1999, and then in 2008!

One of the key figures of the State Emergency Committee was, of course, V. A. Kryuchkov, the same one who, back in 1977, prepared a note from the KGB of the USSR to the Central Committee of the CPSU about agents of influence. Professional Gates' skepticism about Bush's attempt to call the White House was understandable. However, as R. Gates notes, "to our surprise, it was immediately connected. The coup organizers didn't even turn off the phone lines in the parliament building." The idea of joint actions between the Gekachepists and the general liquidator is reinforced by the fact that the Gekachepists then flew to Foros, to the allegedly interned Mikhail Gorbachev. But, on the other hand, the extremely frank memoirs of V. A. Kryuchkov, with an extremely negative assessment of M. Gorbachev, do not allow us to draw any final conclusions. There's probably a lot we don't know yet ...

Deputy Chief of Soviet Counterintelligence, Major General of the KGB of the USSR V. S. Shironin in his book "Under the hood of counterintelligence. The secret background of Perestroika" notes: "I often think about the real role of the then KGB Chairman V. A. Kryuchkov in the August events. All the actions of this most experienced intelligence officer, who in the past obtained valuable information for our state abroad, in my opinion, indicate that in the August days he was at a loss and went with the flow of events."

Irina Lagunina: We continue our conversation with Fritz Ermart. What was your first reaction when you learned about the coup in Moscow?

Fritz Ermart: My first reaction? I left my family, who had been celebrating my son's marriage the day before, at home and rushed to work. I went to a conference room where all the main experts on the Soviet Union were hurriedly trying to find out what was going on and make a preliminary report. I thought I knew what to do. I went to my office to my

computer and turned on the search for keywords that led to information about the state of the armed forces of the Soviet Union. **After 15-20 minutes of research, I found out that nothing strange or extraordinary is happening with the armed forces. It was on the first night of the coup. And based on this data, I concluded that these people in Moscow were not even able to organize military support for their coup.** They planned the coup as a palace coup, it was supposed to take place within the premises of the politburo... They didn't understand what had happened to their country. **And that's when we made our first prediction that the coup attempt would fail.**

From the author

In connection with the expressed assessment of the actions of the Emergency Committee by the CIA officer F. Ermart is also interested in the point of view of Boris Yeltsin's assistants (Y. Baturin, G. Sattarov, A. Livshits, etc.), expressed by them in the book "The Yeltsin Era. Essays on Political History".

The authors note the following: "The trumpets of the conspiracy did not make clear sounds. There was no decisive action. It felt like everyone was waiting for the main order. The leaders of the State Emergency Committee, gripped by fear and lack of will, lost all initiative."

Further, the authors are surprised by the following: "Yeltsin read his famous Decree No. 59 from the armor of a tank." All decisions taken on behalf of the so-called Emergency Committee are considered illegal and have no force on the territory of the RSFSR." It is amazing that Central Television dared to show these shots in the evening in the Vremya program."

From the point of view of information warfare, showing this material in the Vremya program says two things. The first is about the complete lack of control over television by the State Emergency Committee. But it was just unrealistic. This has never happened in any country in the world. The second is about the performance organized by Mikhail Gorbachev and Alexander Yakovlev, but at the same time about the uncontrolled actions of certain influential forces that saw through Mikhail Gorbachev's plans. So the Emergency Committee was

just another myth, hardly real. It was just a multi-level performance of information warfare, only some of the participants of which understood the essence of what was happening. But in the course of this performance, some of the participants (perhaps, by the way, the most talented employees of the 5th directorate of the KGB of the USSR, who were able to present a complete picture of what was happening), began to play not according to the written rules, so Mikhail Gorbachev completely lost. The loss of Mikhail Gorbachev and the forces behind him in August 1991 is the preservation of Russian statehood, the restoration of the attributes of the "Moscow — the Third Rome" doctrine. This gives us some optimism about Russia's future victory in the information war.

Irina Aagunina: Despite the first CIA predictions about the possible outcome of the coup, the tension in the White House did not subside. The main source of information from Moscow was television.

Robert Gates, Out of the Shadows: "On Tuesday, all afternoon and all evening, just like on the 21st, we watched CNN all the time. Will the army storm the parliament building?" It seemed to me that Yeltsin behaved heroically and was left alone as a symbol of the democratic leader, the leader of all the reformist forces in the USSR.

By contrast, after surviving a reactionary coup under house arrest at his dacha on the Black Sea, Gorbachev, on his return to Moscow, signed a verdict on his own political fate. In the White House, we watched in amazement as he ignored Yeltsin and the courageous resistance around the parliament building—without which he would no longer be president. And he ended his political self-destruction by declaring at a press conference on August 22 that he remains a communist, even though he is resigning the powers of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee...

The coup attempt cut the last threads of the Soviet state's power and directly led to Yeltsin's counter-coup. The Communist Party was banned, and Yeltsin began seizing all levels of former Soviet power, including-on

August 28—the central bank and the finance ministry. **Smart, even-brilliantly smart—Yeltsin quickly and bluntly used the failed coup attempt to destroy the central government and transfer its power to the Russian government and to himself personally."**

Irina Lagunina: Fritz Ermart, what has changed in the analytical approach to the Soviet Union since the coup attempt?

Fritz Ermart: After the coup, it was already clear that Gorbachev had lost a significant part of his power, and Yeltsin had gained as much power. We were watching what the whole world was watching: communist rule was over, and the survival of the Soviet Union was in question.

Irina Lagunina: And it was at this time that a special group of experts from intelligence agencies and national security agencies was created. As Robert Gates writes in his memoirs, the group was supposed to develop the basics of US policy in case the Soviet Union collapsed. You were a member of this group.

Fritz Ermart: We formed this special time group, which was supposed to predict the possible development of events, especially if this development would pose a security threat. For example, if it escalates into the same conflict that occurred in Romania. I must admit that our predictions were not always accurate, but the idea of such a group turned out to be quite constructive in itself: the group prepared those who make political decisions in the country for the development of events that actually happened. But at that moment, events were moving so fast that we were not much smarter than others.

Irina Lagunina: And what kind of forecasts did you make?

Fritz Ermart: We predicted, for example (this forecast refers to the fall of '91), that the chances are the same — the Soviet Union will

remain or collapse. But we were only concerned about one thing: no matter how events unfolded, would this development result in a clash, in a war? Is there any danger of a civil war like in Yugoslavia?

Irina Lagunina: We are talking to former CIA officer Fritz Ermart. It seems that Washington finally realized that the Soviet Union is no more, only at the moment when Boris called the White House from Belovezhskaya Pushcha Yeltsin. The US President of those years, George W. Bush, describes this call in the book "A Changed World":

George W. Bush, *The Changed World:* "On December 8, 1991, Yeltsin called me to inform me about his meeting with Leonid Kravchuk and Stanislav Shushkevich, the presidents of Ukraine and Belarus. In fact, he was still with them in a room in a hunting lodge near Brest. "A very important event has taken place in our country today. And I wanted to inform you personally before you find out about it from the press" " he said with pathos. Yeltsin explained that they held a two-day meeting and came to the conclusion that "the current system and the treaty on the Union, which everyone is pushing us to sign, do not satisfy us. So we got together and signed a joint agreement a few minutes ago" Yeltsin seems to have read out some sort of prepared statement. He said the center's short-sighted policies have led to a political and economic crisis. As a result, they signed a 16-point agreement on the creation of a "commonwealth or association of independent states". In other words, he told me that together with the presidents of Ukraine and Belarus, they had decided to destroy the Soviet Union. When he finished reading the prepared text, his tone changed. It seemed to me that the provisions of the signed agreement that he outlined were deliberately formulated in such a way as to get the support of the United States: they directly set out the conditions that we were in favor of recognizing. I didn't want to prematurely express our approval or disapproval, so I just said, "I understand."

"This is very important," Yeltsin responded. "Mr. President," he added, " I must tell you in confidence that Gorbachev is not aware of these results. He knew we were here. In fact, I told him myself that we would meet. Of course, we will immediately send him the text of our agreement, and, of course, he will have to make decisions at his own level. Mr. President, I was very, very frank with you today. Our four countries believe that there is only one possible way out of the current critical situation. We don't want to do anything in secret-we will immediately pass the statement to the press. We hope for your understanding. Dear George, I'm done. This is extremely, extremely important. According to our tradition, I couldn't wait ten minutes without calling you."

Irina Lagunina: These were excerpts from George H. W. Bush's book *The Changed World*.

Conclusion

This book presents my view on the course of the first World information war. In its course, the British Empire, the main initiator of the war, first collapsed. At the same time, 48 years after it began, the Soviet Union also collapsed. Thus, the goal of the information war against the USSR was achieved. And the colonial model of world development extended its agony for several more decades. At the same time, the overseas directors of the information war against the USSR failed to unleash a civil war, following the model of the bloody collapse of Yugoslavia. The national-oriented forces of Russia were able to block the negative development of events in August 1991. Many professionals of the KGB of the USSR effectively acted for the benefit of the Fatherland.

When I started writing this book, I did not think that I would come to many new conclusions, which for myself, one of the most informed Russian strategic analysts, were unusual and sensational. Let me remind you of the main discoveries and basic provisions of the book.

So, for example, I found out that the information war against the USSR began in 1943, in Quebec. I used to think it started in 1946.

The attack on the USSR on June 22, 1941 was carried out by the leadership of Nazi Germany together with the British intelligence service MI-6. On May 10, 1941, R. Hess flew to England in order to obtain guarantees against a stab in the back after the attack on the USSR. Hitler, after receiving guarantees on May 12, 1941, ordered the beginning of an intensive movement of German military echelons to the borders of the USSR.

The Munich agreement between the British Empire and Nazi Germany was not one, **but four** (1938, 1940, 1941, 1944).

"D-Day" on June 6, 1944 is the largest disinformation operation of the

XX century. Thanks to the bribery of E. Rommel (he was promised that he would lead Germany after the assassination of Hitler) , there was no resistance during the Allied landings.

An outstanding organizer and director of the information war was Generalissimo Stalin. Thanks to his activities, the British Empire, the initiator of the information war against the USSR, collapsed in 1946.

The directors of the information war against the USSR (A. Dulles, J. Kennan, D. Rockefeller, G. Kissinger, Z. Brzezinski, R. Reagan) were able to carry out strategic operations to promote the rise to power in the USSR of the Trotskyist globalists N. S. Khrushchev and M. S. Gorbachev.

The Central Committee of the CPSU (M. Suslov) made strategic mistakes in the 70s of the XX century, which led to a radical change in the information war against the USSR.

The Emergency Committee was Mikhail Gorbachev's last attempt to preserve his personal power. After all, at the beginning of September 1991, they should

Measures were taken to remove Mikhail Gorbachev from party and state power, which could also interfere with the operation for the controlled collapse of the USSR.

Readers may or may not agree with my conclusions. But this is the right of every reader. My task is to convey my point of view.

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Первая мировая информационная война Развал СССР



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