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Политическая фальсификация истории:
проблемы Англосаксонской
«Интерпретации»

Political falsification of history: problems
of Anglo-Saxon "Interpretation"

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Аннотация. В представленной статье изучена актуальная проблема фальсификации политической истории и ее «интерпретациями» англосаксонскими авторами. Авторы демонстрируют комплексный подход набора методов – от диалектики и герменевтики до компаративистики и семиотики. Представленные принципы диалектики позволяют выявить динамику развития фальсификаций. Используемые принципы компаративистики в сравнениях с историческими фактами помогают изобличить фальсификацию. Использование данных персонализма позволяет нам более точно разобраться в личностях, принимавших участие в фальсификации. Метод герменевтики позволяет проникать в глубь смысла текста, через раскрытие его истинного содержания, проблема фальсификаций представлена схемой: некомпетентность-ошибка-ложь. Подвергнуты критике подходы правящей элиты США к интерпретации современных международных событий политической истории в отношениях с Россией. В отношении английских фальсификаторов истории авторы выделяют две категории памяти: собирательную и коллективную. Раскрывается природа информационных войн в фейках и демагогических ухищрениях. Целью дальнейшего развития данной тематики разработать и реализовать целый ряд мероприятий и «антифейковых» программ, на основе тесного взаимодействия российских СМИ, позволяющих избавить российское сообщество от «сорняков» англосаксонской фальсификации политической истории.

Ключевые слова: фальсификация истории, диалектика, компаративистика, герменевтика, персонализм, семиотика, Оливер Стоун, русофобия, мифократия, мифологизация истории, элитократия, демонизация, фейки, информационные войны

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Abstract. *The article examines the actual problem of falsification of political history and its "interpretations" by Anglo-Saxon authors. The authors demonstrate a comprehensive approach of a set of methods – from dialectics and hermeneutics to comparative studies and semiotics. The presented principles of dialectics allow us to identify the dynamics of the development of falsifications. The principles of comparative studies used in comparisons with historical facts help to expose falsification. The use of personalism data allows us to more accurately understand the personalities who participated in the falsification. The method of hermeneutics allows you to penetrate into the depth of the meaning of the text, through the disclosure of its true content, the problem of falsifications is represented by the scheme: incompetence-error-lie. The approaches of the US ruling elite to the interpretation of modern international events of political history in relations with Russia have been criticized. In relation to the English falsifiers of history, the authors distinguish two categories of memory: collective and collective. The nature of information wars in fakes and demagogic tricks is revealed. The purpose of further development of this topic is to develop and implement a number of events and "anti-fake" programs based on close interaction of the Russian media, which allow to rid the Russian community of the "weeds" of the Anglo-Saxon falsification of political history.*

Keywords: falsification of history, dialectics, comparative studies, hermeneutics, personalism, semiotics, Oliver Stone, Russophobia, mythocracy, mythologization of history, elitocracy, demonization, fakes, information wars

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Introduction. The problem of falsification of political history, in its very name, provides for the need to use philosophical, historical and political science techniques, since it is at the intersection of several disciplines, not only history and political science, but also cultural studies and elitology.

An integrated approach requires the use of a special set of methods – from dialectics and hermeneutics to comparative studies and semiotics.

Disclosure of the nature of falsification involves identifying the main stages of its occurrence (creation), influence on scientific thinking, political consciousness and public opinion. Dialectical principles and categories make it possible to identify this dynamics of development. It is in the movement of ideas that falsification exposes itself. The movement for falsification is deadly because it always claims to be considered the absolute truth without any critical verification of the veracity of its main theses.

Another falsification procedure that is poorly tolerated is comparing it with other information. Comparative studies are generally contraindicated for it. Falsification always loses in a critical comparison with real historical facts and absolutely precisely established reliability. It is difficult for her to get along with historical facts, between which (or instead of which) she tries to wedge.

Materials and research methods. Behind each act of falsification there are specific historical characters pursuing their own political or other goals. Therefore, the use of personalism data allows us to most accurately understand the individuals who took part in the falsification - both those who directly ordered it and the performers themselves. Creating a cultural and psychological portrait of a forger allows you to penetrate not only into his inner world, establish the basic codes of his worldview, but also reveal his writing style, the nature of his reaction to events, etc.

The hermeneutics method allows researchers to penetrate into the depths of the meaning of a text through revealing its true content. But it was noticed in political practice that some texts are not subject to hermeneutic analysis at all, since they are “dummy”. Most often, these are one-time informational stuffing (“fake news”, disinformation), the main purpose of which is provocation, to mislead someone, to convince them to take their side.

Sometimes there is nothing more than ideological symbolism in falsification. Researchers are dealing not with real historical characters and specific facts, but with a fictitious situation from beginning to end, in which everything is fake, simonons, myth, and, in extreme cases, carnival jesters... Hermeneutics in such cases turns out to be powerless, but here freedom for semiotics is found, since falsification turns out to be a way for elites to communicate over time.

Research results and their discussion. By exposing political falsification, we actually stand on the side of critical political history, which wages an irreconcilable fight against the deliberate distortion of history for the sake of specific political ideologies.

It should be noted that the struggle between good and evil, truth and lies is a constant companion of human history. Humanity has constantly had to face these problems, especially in the sphere of its political relations.

We can say with greater certainty that as soon as politics appeared in a person's life, falsification itself was born as a cunning way of explaining the nature of the injustice reigning in society for some and the triumph of glory and greatness for others.

The complexity of our research requires us to have a comprehensive vision of the problem itself. This is not about studying falsification in itself, but about its inclusion in a certain system, which represents a single mechanism of concrete political existence.

The problem we are describing can be represented by the following scheme: incompetence – error – lie. Each subsequent element of this “formula” is a consequence of the previous one. And all together they are the reasons for the distortion of history. The sum of all these distortions gives rise to a carnival political culture, which leads the ruling political elites away from objective reality towards their own dreams and experiences.

If falsification is a consequence of the need to historically “cover up” crimes committed by politics, then the crimes themselves are a consequence of extremely low or completely absent professional competence among the political elites. The authorities turn out to be incompetent, unable to solve the most complex problems facing them. Therefore, it is sometimes forced to resort to falsification of its dubious activities [5].

The incompetence of the elite forces it to commit reckless, ill-considered actions that do not lead it to the results that it would like at the final (victorious) point of its activities. The consequences arising from these erroneous actions are incriminated to her as crimes for which she should be held accountable. But it is precisely the desire to avoid responsibility that forces the elite to invent a different version of the deeds it has committed, resorting to acts of falsification.

The task of critical research is to go through this entire chain and not just expose the act of falsification of history, but also to establish the fact of the crime and the level of incompetence of the persons who committed this action. And for this, political hermeneutics must rely not only on its own methodological forces, but also on the capabilities of such methods as dialectics, comparative studies and semiotics, coupled with which it becomes the gravedigger of even the most sophisticated falsification.

We stated in previous publications that modern elites are experiencing a deep crisis in their professional competence [1, 4, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21].

Criticism of US policy is increasingly beginning to come from American intellectuals themselves, who do not like the fact that the American elite is increasingly using lies and military physical violence in its policies. Independent American analysts claim that scammers on Wall Street and idiots in Congress and the White House will sooner or later destroy the United States with their stupidity and corruption.

In 2014, the film “The Untold History of the United States” by American film director, screenwriter and producer Oliver Stone (born 1946) was released, in which he gave his version of the history of this state. The three-time Oscar winner stated that his “movies and historical series are my actions to improve my country... I love America, and I would like to see it become stronger, but in a good way... I was very upset, disappointed, and Now I’m trying to fix something through my films and TV series... I strive for the light, I look for the truth,” he admits. - I grew up with fake US history, we in America have Disney's version of world history, and this is a big

problem that we don't realize... I'm proud of my book [21] and my film, I love America, I believe that America can be strong. But I think that the United States, as the only superpower, is a threat to stability, that we need a more balanced world, where other strong countries balance our power" [8].

Another problem for the United States, according to the director, is that "they have always seen Russia as an enemy." "I grew up with the idea that the communist movement was seeking to conquer the world, I grew up in great fear. We must leave the Cold War arguments behind us and move into a new era, but we have failed to do so, and that is why the book and film *The Untold History of the United States* are fundamentally important." And then the director admits: "I consider *The Untold History of the USA* the main film in my career, the longest, but at the same time very powerful, and this is not a cry for a lost America, as one critic said, I have hope for America, hope for that "that there are sane people who can still control the results of the actions of this empire." In his opinion, karma will punish the United States for its self-confidence and arrogance. But you can't run away from history. The judgment of history will still overtake the American elite.

According to another famous American analyst, Paul Craig Roberts, "Congress seems unaware of its own schizophrenia. ...In this case we see a manifestation of the historical stupidity of the government - shoot the messenger. The US is on the verge of economic collapse. The so-called "superpower", a bankrupt country, after eight years of trying, could not take over Iraq, and was forced to surrender. After eleven years, the "superpower" was defeated in Afghanistan by several thousand lightly armed Taliban, and is now running for cover with its tail between its legs.

Washington compensates for its military impotence by committing war crimes against civilians. The US military is an excellent killer of women, children, village elders and aid workers. All a powerful "superpower" can do is shoot from unmanned aircraft at farm houses, dugouts, schools and medical centers."

He claims that London has effectively become a colony of Washington. Whitehall is ready to commit any lie at Washington's request. They are ready to bribe anyone and turn any tragedy into a farce. Anglo-Saxon elites keep the "black boxes" of their foreign policy, hiding the truth from the international public. The British puppet of Washington has long put all its political rhetoric in the service of its overseas lord [9].

Regarding the analysis of relations between the USA and Russia, P.K. Roberts notes that the authorities in Washington act as if they alone have the right to stand above any law in the world. "Because Obama, like Bush before him, generally does not obey US law, the White House believes that Russian President Putin should also not obey Russian and international law... Like a two-year-old child, Washington cannot understand that its demands do not take precedence over international law and the internal legal processes of each country. As soon as Russia dared to stand up for the law against the "indispensable nation"" [13]. The Kremlin has already realized that it cannot take Washington's word for it: "Russian President [V.V. Putin] realized that the word USA means nothing. Clinton, both Bushes and the current idiot from the White House [Emphasis - by the author] violated all the agreements that Reagan entered into with Gorbachev. Why would the president of Russia, a country governed by law, meet with a tyrant?"

Paul Craig Roberts is America's answer to the irresponsible policies of the US led by neo-Xos. This is an actual denunciation of the elites for their stupidity, unprofessionalism and laziness.

It was the power of the white oligarchy, covered by fictitious institutions of democracy, that gave rise to the main lie of the US political regime - the lie that democracy in this is for everyone, not just for a select minority (elite). Political science professor Herbert P. Kitschelt of Duke University noted that "the United States had a civil war over slavery in the 19th century, and there was systemic racism and white oligarchy power until the 1960s, which in many ways continues this day." The unresolved racial contradictions are the second Achilles heel of the modern Anglo-Saxon world. And, apparently, he will never solve this problem. This world is too deeply bogged down for her to hope for a happy resolution.

The national history of England was written not by the English people, but by the English political elite, attracting for this the most capable representatives of the creative elite. "The narratives of symbolic politics, with due persistence and consistency of the authorities and the elite, sooner or later become part of the current picture of the world. Let not the current generation, but the next. But if there is political will and a social base in the person of a passionate minority, mountains can be moved, and with the current means of communication this happens rapidly, literally before our eyes" [13].

Mythologizing history is the traditional occupation of all falsifiers. And history is falsified either because of patriotic, ideological or private (selfish) motives. The division is arbitrary, since most often we observe a mixed type of mythologization of history. The outstanding French writer A. Dumas the father worked no less to mythologize the history of France than the Soviet party ideologists during the years of developed socialism.

One of the methods of falsifying history is the method of suppression - when some important historical facts and events are hushed up, and on the contrary, other, less valuable ones are persistently promoted (replacing them), which are presented as the most key and important moments of history. In any case, we see the effect on memory (collective or individual), when some (necessary) memory fragments are excited, suppressing others (unnecessary). The historical picture of the past formed in this way is intended to unite the nation in a single patriotic impulse. Make it more resistant to external challenges and internal threats of the current political reality.

Speaking about the formation of "big myths of the nation," two types of memory are usually distinguished: 1) as a phenomenon of individual consciousness and 2) as a space of myth (mythscape) - a discursive sphere of dynamic moving narrative structures [14]. D. Olik proposed to distinguish two categories of memory: 1) collective (associated with socio-psychological processes - motivation, interests of individuals) and 2) collective (connected with general ideas, institutions from the interests, abilities or actions of individuals not dependent) [23].

The mythologization of history occurs either due to the lack of any reliable data about the past, or due to the fact that the available data does not entirely satisfy the ruling elite, which needs more vivid and powerful images of the past.

History is closely related to politics, since 90% of history itself is the history of the political past. Politics itself needs a positive story that would not just justify its behavior in the past, but also create favorable conditions for its present and future.

If the English had not created their own traditions, they would never have had them. Traditions were invented by a bored aristocracy to amuse themselves with their own stupidity. And this stupidity amused them for several centuries.

Morality and politics are generally incompatible things for English history. The history of England is the history of the triumph of absolute Machiavellianism. The story of victorious Machiavellianism.

Falsification is a very complex process of creating and introducing into the public consciousness fakes necessary for the ruling political elite to feel like a winner in all their endeavors. The appearance of fakes is akin to the appearance of a UFO - also something unidentified, something quickly flying by and sometimes not leaving behind any objective traces, but making an indelible impression on the minds of the most impressionable citizens. Everyone believes in his existence, without understanding his true essence. It is on this misunderstanding that the main methods of falsification are based, giving rise to such a phenomenon of political reality as carnival political culture.

The political UFO in the history of the Anglo-Saxons fills those gaping voids that are formed after the removal of facts that fundamentally do not suit their ruling elite. And most often such seizures are crimes committed by elites.

The British managed to falsify their history not only in a "pleasant" way, but also in a negative way. England, in order to survive, constantly needed (even mystical) enemies, against the background of whose threat Britain concentrated all its forces and resources. At first, they found their "scapegoats", who for the time being served as a political ideological lightning rod. But as

soon as England grew from an ordinary kingdom into an extraordinary empire (Great Britain), it needed enemies on a larger scale. And their caliber grew as the caliber of the empire of Britain itself grew. And Great Britain's worst enemy, in the end, became another equally great empire, whose name is RUSSIA.

This is how British Russophobia was born - the most disgusting and most repulsive feature of the political practice of the ruling British elites. Russophobia is an abomination of Western elites. In Russia, London's similar approaches were disgustingly called "the Englishwoman made a mess." And the Englishwoman spoiled Russia all the time of the rivalry between these two empires, because she could not forgive the fact that someone could get ahead of her in anything.

The "Historical Chronicles" of the great W. Shakespeare look especially revealing, where the political history of England is presented in its most disgusting ugliness. The story of Richard III and King Lear is especially disgusting. At the same time, Shakespeare himself became a victim of Tudor political propaganda, which created the myth of the disgusting king Richard III of the York dynasty. The scale of political falsification surprises the reader to this day. The story of Richard III is the most concentrated lie in English history. From his example we see that for English historiography nothing is sacred. She can lie everything for the sake of a short-term political agenda.

At the same time, we love and respect W. Shakespeare. But what he wrote about his own political history deserves a separate fundamental elitological study. It is an elitological study, since we are talking about the history of the English elite, which since then has turned into the global British elite, which for the first time in the history of mankind laid claim to dominance over all of humanity.

If the rest of humanity knew from what pathological elite this imperial British elite emerged, British domination of the world would come to a premature inevitable end. A political elite with such an ugly past as the British has no moral right to claim world domination.

Falsification is a crime of lying against the truth of history. The lie itself is a consequence of concealing the crime committed. By protecting criminals, counterfeiters actually take their side, i.e. become criminals just like them.

In the English tradition, politics and scientific historical research are closely intertwined. Popularizing prominent historical figures is a favorite pastime of English gentlemen. Membership in the House of Lords gives them the right to tell their version of history and publish their many versions of the past. In the 20th century one of these successful political historians was John Julius Cooper, 2nd Viscount Norwich (09/15/1929 – 06/01/2018) - the author of numerous history books and popular guidebooks [6]. History is presented from the point of view of the ruling (aristocratic) class, whose apologists rarely pay attention to the behind-the-scenes aspects of the past. For them, the most important thing is a ceremonial portrait of the English aristocracy, of which they themselves are descendants. There is no need to demand reliability and critical analysis from such historians.

Peoples were interested in history situationally, and this fragmentary understanding of history opened up a wide field for "creativity" for falsifiers. Only the elite, due to the presence of critical thinking and the completeness of the amount of information, knew what really happened. They knew and therefore adhered to the ceremonial version of history.

A lie in politics is an attempt to model the history of what is happening to suit one's interests, without taking into account the existing objective reality. Under the weight of this lie, objective reality can be distorted beyond recognition, acquiring completely bizarre and alien forms and content.

We can also regard as falsification the meaningless words of politicians, their ability to juggle concepts to suit their political interests. The history of the Anglo-Saxons gives us a lot of similar examples. Their cultural political style contains such a feature as demagoguery - always talking a lot and about nothing. And this "about nothing" becomes the main essence of their political practices. The emptiness of meaning they create gives rise to the monster of falsification, which pushes objective reality away from us, replacing it with a swarm of its own fakes. Demagoguery is a visible (voiced) part of political falsification, the next step of which is the

revision of history. Demolition of monuments to objectionable historical figures, changes in the meaning of ideological categories, etc., etc.

Falsification has many faces. This is a chimera constantly rearranging itself in flight. Falsification is a procedure for laundering the image of its customer, denigrating (demonizing) the enemy. This is the most important part of the information war - the wildest pressure on a competitor in order to shift one's sins and responsibilities onto him.

If fakes used to live in historical chronicles and annals, now they live in Internet trash heaps, where a decent person with his reliability and responsibility is ashamed to even enter. The carriers of such information infection are most often the elites themselves - political, journalistic, scientific, etc.

Fakes are usually produced by those who have an overly inflated claim to recognition and lack the opportunity to be who they would like to see themselves as. US President (2017 – 2021) D. Trump once declared about himself: "I am a stable genius." The genius of Churchill, Roosevelt or Reagan was that they left a positive memory for their supporters and earned negative assessments from their opponents and critics. The longer historians argue about the nature of the fakes left by politicians, the longer they will exist in the national histories of their states.

The Anglo-Saxon authors themselves create a very respectable history of their two empires – British and North American [11, 10, 22]. And, of course, the showcase of the political respectability and pomp of the Anglo-Saxon political elite is their Encyclopedia Britannica - a collection of vanity and imperial pride [22]. It is in their sweetness that we most often discover falsification. The other side of their story, like the other side of the Moon, always contains almost impenetrable veils of secrets and classified materials. The truth is really out there, but you can never see it.

Encyclopedias in the USA generally suffer from subjectivity in the selection of material and its interpretation. Thus, the thirty-volume American Encyclopedia (Americana), considered one of the most "respectable" reference publications [16]. The editors of the encyclopedia assure readers that it does not pursue any other goal than "to report facts correctly and with scientific impartiality" (t. 1. Preface). In fact, there is a constant distortion of facts and their presentation in an ideologically correct light. Even Soviet authors noted that "as a reference publication, the American encyclopedia occupies one of the last places in the world, even among similar bourgeois publications. Americana often does not provide the most important dates and facts from the history of European and Asian countries, as well as from the biographies of historical figures, and there are often gross factual errors. There are no biographies of many progressive figures at all. But there are many biographies of various petty politicians and businessmen. The bibliography for articles also serves falsification purposes. The recommended literature is selected in a biased manner; books that are long outdated are often cited" [2]. The authors and publishers of the Encyclopedia persistently convey the idea of the obvious superiority of their value system, and perceive criticism as a manifestation of hostility in their defense of US national interests.

"The Americana" performed not so much educational as propaganda functions aimed at creating a positive image of the United States. Therefore, its editors turned a blind eye to falsification, considering such cases to be an insignificant clarification (distortion) of reality.

Quite often, journalism itself creates favorable conditions for the emergence and spread of falsification. It is the cultural tradition of the Western media to chase sensations - high-profile scandalous investigations, publication of surprising revelations from politicians and pseudo-politicians, etc., etc. If they do not do this, they will not profit from their activities. Mark Twain also wrote about the journalism of his time as devoid of any conscience and responsibility. Ideally, everything was correct: "The high mission of a journalist is to sow the truth, eradicate errors, educate, purify and raise the tone of public morality and morals, try to make people more meek, more virtuous, more merciful, so that they become in every way better, more virtuous and happier." But in fact, everything was completely the opposite: "This is how you should write: with pepper and without unnecessary words! And from such slobbering little articles as yours, everyone will feel melancholy" [12]. They end up in a big muddy puddle. The power of the media lies in the

fact that they can easily and irresponsibly call black white and white black. If they had even a drop of conscience, they would not behave this way.

Appealing to the conscience of the Anglo-Saxons is like preaching about vegetarianism in a cage with a hungry lion...

Conclusion. Figuratively speaking, falsification turns out to be a successfully tested and grown lie, established as a completely decent historical fact. But the “poison of lies” has not disappeared from it. Falsification continues to sow its deadly seeds and send with them the truth of life. And we clearly observe the “festival” of this lie in what we can call the political carnival that the ruling elites arrange around their ceremonial stories.

It should be recognized that the Anglo-Saxon falsification of history took deep roots in European political and historical science. A huge array of lies and fakes “stupefies” the European man in the street and paints a negative image of “barbaric” Russia. Criticism of falsifications should be contained on television, Russian media, and in school history courses. The information government of Russia needs to be rid of the “weeds” of the Anglo-Saxon falsification of political history.

The goal of further development of this topic is to develop and implement a number of events and “anti-fake” programs, based on close interaction between the Russian media, which will rid the Russian community of the “weeds” of the Anglo-Saxon falsification of political history.

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