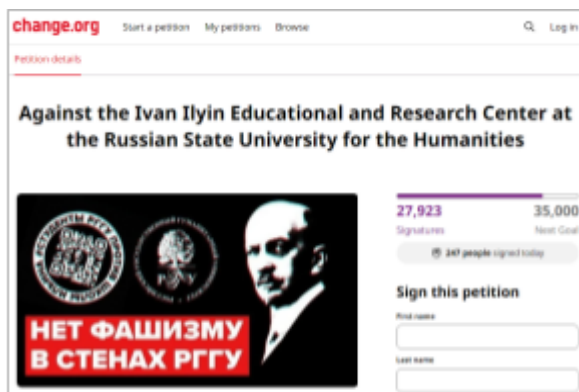


# Fascism’s Influence Campaign: The Scandal Surrounding the “Philosopher” Ilyin

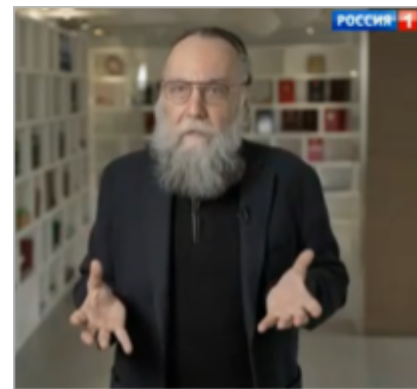
Summary Record of the Question-Answer Program of April 22, 2024

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The moderator reads a question from a subscriber to shed light on the issue of the Center “Ilyin Higher Political School”<sup>1</sup> led by Aleksandr Gelyevich Dugin at RSUH. Those who oppose<sup>2</sup> naming the Center after Ivan Ilyin are already being publicly labeled as “Ukrainian agents.” A division<sup>3</sup> is emerging in society at a turning point in history. How can we address this division?



No to Fascism at RSUH, Petition on Change.org



Aleksandr Gelyevich Dugin

Valeriy Viktorovich Pyakin, the president of the Foundation for Conceptual Technologies, explains that the controversy at the Russian State University for the Humanities, which involves a seemingly divisive scientific issue, is actually part of a larger political agenda to promote fascism in Russia. This manipulation of public opinion is in line with the Overton window technology, where unthinkable ideas become the norm. Political leaders who fail to recognize this are either ignorant or complicit in this dangerous agenda.

Volodin, the Chairman of the State Duma, with what he believes to be the best of intentions, wrote a post<sup>4</sup> on Telegram stating, “Scientific research and discussions are the most important part of university life. However, they should not be turned into political scandals and squabbles.” This statement is correct. However, it is important to understand all the problems of social life and to know how to govern complex social supersystems to ensure that processes align with Russia’s interests and avoid damaging scandals and conflicts. He also mentioned, “Today, we are fighting against the rise of Nazism. Washington and Brussels have launched a war against Russia, setting themselves the task of inflicting a strategic defeat on our country.” This statement is also correct. However, Nazism is a form of fascism, but fascism can exist without Nazism. In the Third Reich, there was a fascist regime under the Nazi ideology, just as in Ukraine today. Moreover, the creation of a separate Ukrainian

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.rsu.ru/education/section\\_228/vpsh.php](https://www.rsu.ru/education/section_228/vpsh.php)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.change.org/p/против-учебно-научного-центра-имени-ивана-ильина-в-рггу>

<sup>3</sup> <https://tass.ru/obschestvo/20602719>

<sup>4</sup> [https://t.me/vv\\_volodin/803](https://t.me/vv_volodin/803)

nation — Ukrainians — is centered on their opposition to Russia. Without this political aspect, there would be no separate Ukrainian nation, only a unified Russian people<sup>5</sup>.

What does fascism have to do with the Ilyin Center? Who is dividing society? Why are Ilyin's opponents being labeled as Ukrainian agents? It is actually Aleksander Gelyevich Dugin and his associates who are promoting fascism in Russia. They are labeling Ilyin's opponents as Ukrainian agents, but it is actually Dugin who is sowing division in society. Fascism takes different forms and is not just about swastika symbols or the Third Reich's concentration camps. The Bolshevik leadership recognized the threat of fascism early on, publishing a collection of articles titled "Global Fascism" in 1923. This publication laid the groundwork for understanding the global processes involving fascism.

Fascism is one type of public self-governance culture that can only exist in a crowd-"elite" society<sup>6</sup>; it is not a specific ideology. Fascism can exist based on any ideology; it is ideologically omnivorous. People are told about "liberal fascism," "communist fascism," and so on, but not the general essence. **The essence of fascism**, regardless of what it is called, the ideas it hides behind, and how it exercises power in society, **is the active support by the crowd of "little people,"<sup>7</sup> according to their ideological conviction, of the system of abuse of power by the "elite" oligarchy.**<sup>8</sup> In other words, the "little people" support the system of abuse of power by the "elite" oligarchy based on their political conviction. It has been observed how oligarchs in Ukraine influenced the government. Fascism has been present in Ukraine before 2014, although in different forms. What defines this abuse of power by the oligarchy?

The first component is **when the "elite" oligarchy presents unrighteousness as supposedly true righteousness and, based on this distortion of truth, manipulates people's worldview. With all its power, it cultivates unrighteousness in society, hindering people from reaching their humanity.** Simply put, the oligarchy portrays unrighteousness as true righteousness and actively fosters unrighteousness in society, impeding the development of human potential. This pattern has been observed in various fascist regimes, including the Third Reich.

The second very important component is **when the same oligarchy, under various pretexts, uses all its power to suppress anyone who doubts the righteousness of itself and the policies it is pursuing, as well as those whom it merely suspects of doing so.** In Russia in the 1990s, bans on professions and job discrimination were common, with restrictions on who could appear on TV resulting from views conflicting with the oligarchy. This pattern continues today, reflecting manifestations of fascism.

The definition of fascism helps to understand the context of Volodin's post. It serves as a foundation for analyzing the situation at hand.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/66181>

<sup>6</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolas\\_Lokhoff#/media/File:Capitalist\\_pyramid\\_1900.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicolas_Lokhoff#/media/File:Capitalist_pyramid_1900.jpg)

<sup>7</sup> Ordinary people, who are not rich or powerful.

<sup>8</sup> Simply put, fascism is characterized by the active support of the masses for an "elite" oligarchy that abuses power, regardless of the specific ideology or labels used to justify it.

In a brief post on Telegram, Volodin mentions Ilyin's article "O Glavnom"<sup>9</sup> from the collection "Our Tasks," which discusses the technology of achieving goals. But what did Ivan Aleksandrovich Ilyin devote his entire life to? What did he want to achieve in Russia? Ilyin wanted to establish fascism in Russia. Aleksander Gelievich knows this, but he is part of the Tsargrad team, where Malofeev and others believe that Russians are not fit to govern Russia. They think a German or a Jew should always govern, with the current favorite being the overgrown child Goga Hohenzollern<sup>10</sup>, who makes them feel on top of the world.

Dugin is aware that the influence campaign of Western geopolitical theory makes it difficult to achieve sovereignty and establish effective state governance. Despite knowing about Ilyin's advocacy for fascism, Dugin has taken a platform to defend him on Kiselyov's "News of the Week" TV show. Dugin's opponents were not given a chance to speak and were instead depicted as traitors and outcasts who fled the country and are now against Russia, patriotism, and the Special Military Operation for Demilitarization and Denazification (SMODD).

Enemies exploit societal divisions. If you align with their influence plans to push an idea or decision, you may end up using their criticism or support to deflect public attention from yourself. This could result in shifting blame onto others under the guise of not genuinely benefiting Russia. This manipulation can be orchestrated, as the saying goes, "enemies in public, friends in private." This is particularly relevant in this situation.

Volodin should have referred to Ilyin's conceptual views, the methodological aspect, rather than his technological recommendations.

Ilyin expressed these views in his article "On Russian Fascism" in 1928, stating that the idea of fascism (in full accordance with the above-mentioned definition from the Conception of Public Safety) contradicts the spirit of the Russian people. He admitted that fascism is anti-people and anti-Russian but believed it needed to be implanted. He acknowledged that the White Guards were essentially fascists bringing fascism to the country. He was not the only one to acknowledge this, but it was also a widely held belief among all the White Guard generals who opposed Soviet Russia and refused to accept its authority. General Sakharov, a member of Kolchak's headquarters, explicitly stated in his memoirs that the White Guard is fascism. Ilyin knew that fascism was a foreign conception to be introduced in Russia, but he acknowledged the challenge of implanting it in a country where the people do not accept it.

Volodin mentioned the collection "Our Tasks," a two-volume work published in Paris in 1956, which contains post-war articles and diverse theories. While some theories are insightful and reflective of reality, it is important to note that Ilyin is not a philosopher but a graphomaniac on philosophical topics. His work is a bizarre mix of reality and eclectic ideas, resembling a kaleidoscope of scattered pictures that can be rearranged in different ways.

In 1928, he wrote a work stating that Russia needed fascism to defeat Bolshevism and gain acceptance from the West. He believed that the West did not accept Russia as it was and even dreamed of destroying and dismembering it.

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<sup>9</sup> Romanized. In Russian: "О главном"

<sup>10</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand\\_Duke\\_George\\_Mikhailovich\\_of\\_Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Duke_George_Mikhailovich_of_Russia)

In 1926, Hitler's *Mein Kampf* was published. Ilyin was familiar with the work and in 1928, he wrote a short refrain titled "Mein Kampf" for Russia, about Russian fascism. He quickly acknowledged that the Russian people are not good and blamed them for the downfall of the monarchy. He referred to them as a rabble that needs to be controlled. He used pretentious words about the Russian people, but his fantasy version of them is not the reality. He loved a different Russia and despised the actual people.

In 1928, Ivan Aleksandrovich Ilyin wrote "On Russian Fascism." In 1933, he was working in Goebbels' department under Hitler's regime. Some would argue in his defense that already in 1934 he was interrogated, and after that, he slammed the door and left for Switzerland. However, this argument falls apart as very few people, if any, could have slammed the door during interrogation in the Third Reich and left for Switzerland. In 1933, in his eulogy, he praised Hitler's rise to power as an opportunity to establish fascism in Russia and globally. He was devoted to Hitler. But his defenders still feel indignation and insult that he was thrown into a car by the scruff of the neck.

Ilyin wrote several works about the dismemberment of Russia, arguing against it. Despite appearing to support a united Russia, a closer look at his writings reveals a different perspective. He writes that Russia's multinational symbiosis is essential, and if it is destroyed, there will be negative consequences, including potential conflicts over dividing Russia into new colonies and problems in the West. He suggested that the West conquer Russia and hand it over to his group to establish a fascist regime, eliminating any fears from Russia without the need for new strategies.

He harbored intense anger and hatred towards the Bolsheviks, considering them incompetent and destructive. Despite this, he acknowledged their ability to create a powerful country that posed a threat to the entire West. He showed no interest in the country's development, both before and after the Great Patriotic War. Before the Great Patriotic War, Ilyin's embrace of fascism could have been seen as a result of misunderstandings and theoretical misconceptions, but his reaction as a patriot of the Motherland after June 22, 1941, showed his true allegiance.

He openly supported Hitler's invasion of Russia.

How did other patriots react, real patriots, not like Ilyin? Pyotr Semyonovich Makhrov<sup>11</sup>, who was a fierce enemy of the Soviet regime and served as the chief of the headquarters under Denikin and Wrangel, did not accept Soviet power, fought fiercely, and eventually went into exile. In exile, he realized he had been fighting on the wrong side and came to believe that the Bolsheviks were working in the country's best interests and had saved Russia from destruction. On June 22, 1941, he requested the Soviet Union's ambassador in France (in

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<sup>11</sup> [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Махров,\\_Пётр\\_Семёнович](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Махров,_Пётр_Семёнович)

Vichy at that time) to join the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army<sup>12</sup> (RKKA) as a regular soldier to defend his Motherland.

The civil war in Russia<sup>13</sup> ended on June 22, 1941. Real patriots decided to stand with their Motherland, regardless of the government in power. They were willing to defend their country against those who sought to destroy it, while others supported Hitler.

Ilyin may not have accepted Makhrov, but he must have been aware of global processes and processes within the Soviet Union. He extensively researched Soviet press sources and wrote multiple works on the topic, selectively quoting negative aspects without acknowledging the system's efforts to improve governance and build a society for the benefit of the people. The problems were openly discussed and resolved through popular initiatives. He did not understand it, but he was aware of the processes.

Grand Duke Aleksander Mikhailovich Romanov initially opposed the Soviet authorities until he realized that the Bolsheviks were fulfilling his grandfather's, Nicholas I (Nikolai Pavlovich), dreams. Read his memoirs for more insights. This person, a sincere Russian patriot, overcame his ideological delusions and recognized Bolshevism as a unique Russian cultural phenomenon. Russia has historically relied on Bolshevism to overcome severe disasters and difficult times.

Some emigrants, like Makhrov, remained loyal to Russia and decided to serve in the Red Army. Others, unlike Makhrov, did not accept the Soviet government and refused to serve in the Red Army but also remained loyal to Russia. Instead, they joined the armies of France and Great Britain to support their Motherland.

Ilyin strongly supported the idea of invading Russia and became the ideologist of the Vlasov movement.

Volodin cited the collection, which contains an article by Aleksei Aleksandrovich von Lampe<sup>14</sup> on Ilyin's death. In 1922, Von Lampe, a White<sup>15</sup> Guard general, mentioned that he introduced Ilyin to Wrangel, leading to Ilyin becoming the ideologist of the ROVS movement<sup>16</sup>, which aimed to combat Russia and the Bolsheviks. Von Lampe headed the ROVS branch in Germany. Von Lampe spoke fondly of his close friendship with Ilyin, describing their inseparable bond and perfect harmony. He also mentioned that Ilyin, who was in a neutral country, helped him get settled abroad after the war.

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<sup>12</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red\\_Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Army)

Russian: Рабоче-крестьянская Красная армия (РККА), tr. Raboche-krest'yanskaya Krasnaya armiya (RKKA). It is commonly known as the Red Army. Russian: Красная армия, tr. Krasnaya armiya

<sup>13</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_Civil\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Civil_War)

<sup>14</sup> [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Лампе,\\_Алексей\\_Александрович\\_фон](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Лампе,_Алексей_Александрович_фон)

One of the organizers of White movements, including ROVS

<sup>15</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White\\_movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_movement)

<sup>16</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_All-Military\\_Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_All-Military_Union)

The Russian All-Military Union (Russian: Русский Обще-Воинский Союз, abbreviated РОВС, ROVS).



ROVS sign



Aleksey Aleksandrovich von Lampe

Why did Von Lampe face difficulties? Because he was a co-founder of the Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia<sup>17</sup> (KONR). It would seem that Ilyin advocated for a united and indivisible Russia, but it turned out he is friends with von Lampe, who supports division. Von Lampe faced difficulties because he was Vlasov's associate in creating the Russian Liberation Army<sup>18</sup> (ROA), but he managed to escape Soviet justice with Ilyin's help. Therefore, during the war, Ilyin collaborated with the Vlasovites and served as their ideologist.



Flag commonly used by the Whites



KONR and ROA flag



KONR badge



ROA badge

<sup>17</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Committee\\_for\\_the\\_Liberation\\_of\\_the\\_Peoples\\_of\\_Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Committee_for_the_Liberation_of_the_Peoples_of_Russia)  
Russian: Комитет Освобождения Народов России, tr. Komitet Osvobozhdeniya Narodov Rossii, abbreviated as Russian: КОНР, KONR

<sup>18</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_Liberation\\_Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Liberation_Army)

Russian: Русская освободительная армия, tr. Russkaya osvoboditel'naya armiya, abbreviated as POA, ROA, also known as the Vlasov army.

By stating on Kiselyov's TV show that there are complaints against Ilyin from some Soviet patriots in Russia, and likewise, Ilyin and Dugin's group have complaints against the Soviet regime, Dugin openly admits he is a staunch supporter of Hitler and Vlasov. He aligns himself with the perspectives of Nazi Germany, Vlasov, and Ilyin that Russia should not have existed as such. He is proposing to give part of Russia to Ilyin's followers and divide the rest among others to rule. In other words, to exchange Russian territories for a piece for Dugin and his group.

Ilyin had only one complaint against the Soviet Bolsheviks, and it was for saving Russia after the catastrophe of February 1917<sup>19</sup>. Dugin shares this sentiment by constantly blaming the Bolsheviks for saving and elevating Russia to superpower status. His group feels neglected and believes that instead of helping rednecks, who have no right to have a nation and be considered as humans, it is better to impose fascism.

Dugin is regularly invited on Channel One's "Big Game" show, where he promotes fascism. In a recent speech, he let it slip that he distinguishes between the Russian Hitlerites and those who bravely saved and defended Russia during the Great Patriotic War. This is the kind of "patriot" Aleksander Gelyevich Dugin is.

Furthermore, after the war ended, Ilyin revisited the topic of fascism on June 22, 1948. It would seem that June 22 was the right time to emphasize the tragic impact of fascism on Russia, the Soviet Union, and the Russian people. It is the duty of every patriot to expose the inhuman essence of fascism after all. However, Ilyin wrote another eulogy for fascism, expressing frustration that Hitler failed and promising to establish fascism globally and a fascist dictatorship over Russia.

Before that he also released "Hitler's Strategic Mistakes," discussing everything except the most inhumane system applied to the Russian people and the resulting disasters. He said that Hitler's obsession with his own leadership almost destroyed fascism, discrediting it in the process. This had forced supporters of fascism to hide their beliefs and speak indirectly. But he declared that the Russian fascists would not give up and would continue to hold the banner of fascism.

In his June 22 work on fascism, Ilyin concluded that Franco and Salazar had learned from Hitler's actions. He expressed hope that fascism would continue to spread globally.

He argued that fascism is a good idea, despite KNOWING its disastrous consequences, including the loss of countless lives in Russia. The numbers were not fully calculated at the time, but the indicative figures revealed the extent of the crimes committed. He was aware of the atrocities committed by fascists, as he had friends among the Vlasovites who participated in the genocide of the Russian people. He did not condemn Hitler's efforts to destroy Russia.

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<sup>19</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February\\_Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/February_Revolution)

Who did he condemn instead? In his article on the population numbers of Russia, Ilyin condemns the cruelty of the NKVD and the Bolsheviks for all the losses, shifting blame away from Nazi Germany. He asserts that Stalin, the NKVD, and others are responsible for the deaths of at least 4 million prisoners of war in concentration camps, not the Nazi Germans. This blame-shifting tactic is common in his work. He correctly points out that Stalin's figure of 7 million casualties refers to military losses, not civilian casualties. However, the blame for civilian losses he places on the Soviet Union, not the Third Reich. Ilyin was the first to demonstrate how to blame victims for their losses caused by the aggressor, a tactic still used today. Despite understanding the impact of fascism globally, he was content with this system.

Ilyin's article on the struggle for colonies is noteworthy. It discusses how European colonialists brought civilization to Asia and Africa, but the Asians and Africans failed to appreciate it and needed to be controlled. He argued that the skills European civilizers gained in Africa were not suitable for governing Russia and proposed that only his group could effectively govern Russia. He frequently claimed that Western democracies fear and despise Russia and dream of dividing it. He promised to provide Russian resources in exchange for governing Russia and proposed to establish a fascist regime in Russia to ensure harmony with the West, effectively turning Russia into a colony. He was sincerely perplexed as to why his group was not granted control of Russia within certain borders or part of it, despite offering to be the West's slaves and give up territories.

Ilyin disagreed with Hitler on the future of Russia, as Hitler wanted Russia to cease to exist. Ilyin knew he could only rule if he established fascism in Russia. He felt rejected by the West, perceived unequal treatment, and criticized those trying to divide the country. He continued to persuade them that it would be detrimental to dismember Russia. However, he inadvertently aided the individuals who played a role in the dismemberment of Russia in 1991, allowing them to secure their positions and address critical issues. The dismemberment of Russia brought only benefits to the West, proving Ilyin wrong. The West did not fight over Russia and simply plundered it.

Ilyin is undoubtedly an ideologist of fascism. Russia urgently needs an ideology, especially during the Special Military Operation for Demilitarization and Denazification. The fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers of the Russian people fought against the German fascist troops. The term "German-fascist" is used because Germany provided the foundation for the troops of the Third Reich. However, the Third Reich included not only Germans but also fascists from across Europe who fought against Russia. When someone says that fascism in Italy is different from National Socialism in Germany, it is a misunderstanding of fascism. The ancestors of the Russian people saw through fascism early on, grasping its origins and essence by 1923. The definition of fascism in the Conception of Public Safety is based on information from the 1923 collection "Global Fascism." The Internal Predictor of the USSR finalized the definition and completed the work.

The situation is this: On the battlefield, Russians defend Russia under the RED banner, but traitors trade and commit treason against the country under a white-blue-red banner, an absolutely NON-RUSSIAN banner that has never been the state flag in the history of Russia, except for the last 30 years since 1991. Hitler gave this flag to the Vlasovites.





Victory Banner raised over the Reichstag



Tricolor presented by Hitler

The question arises: Who will take the lead in shaping Russia's ideology? We are facing a fascist attack, with Aleksander Dugin to blame for provoking it by naming his center after a fascist who hated the Russian people. Ilyin despised Russia and had his own vision of the country and its people. It is important to read Ilyin's works correctly, not like Volodin did, who focused on the technological aspects that can be used anytime. It is necessary to delve into Ilyin's ideas, focusing on their conceptual essence and his view of the country during difficult times, to see whether he supported the Motherland or its enemies.

The enemies of state launched an attack to promote fascism as the main ideology of the country. The attack on this center may have been inspired by Dugin's puppeteers, who oversee Malofeev and Tsargrad TV, as a provocation. The aim was to create a stir and then criticize those who fled Russia to gain public favor and push fascism into Russia to destroy the country. Many individuals, such as Ilyin and Dugin, consider themselves Russian patriots but are actually slaves to the West, working in its interests.

Is this a single incident for Russia? On April 15, 2024, Rosfinmonitoring added<sup>20</sup> the "Russian Volunteer Corps"<sup>21</sup> to the list of terrorists and extremists. However, the "Russian Volunteer Corps"\* has been engaging in terrorist activities since the Special Military Operation for Demilitarization and Denazification began, with recent raids in the Bryansk region in February-March. Who resisted recognizing the "Russian Volunteer Corps"\* as terrorists in the country? This is a serious indicator of fascism in the government.



Russian Volunteer Corps\* logo



Flag of the Russian Volunteer Corps\*

<sup>20</sup> <https://ria.ru/20240415/terroristy-1940219946.html>

<sup>21</sup> \* A terrorist organization banned in Russia, included in the list of terrorists and extremists. Abbreviated as RVC. Russian: Русский добровольческий корпус, РДК, tr. Russkiy dobrovolcheskiy korpus, RDK

Dugin's defenders demand silence from the people, while Dugin himself commands obedience, stating that his group will do as they please and others must comply, disregarding the interests of the Motherland, which they dismissively refer to as "Rashka."

Dugin's recent appearance on Russia TV on Kiselev's "News of the Week" was appalling. He spoke impulsively and revealed a lot of information. Loose lips sink ships. He expressed his hatred for Russia and showed his true colors as a Hitlerite and Vlasovite. He even expressed solidarity with the fascists by saying "We have complaints" in reference to Hitlerites still resenting the Soviet government for defeating the enemy and saving Russia.

People know that someone is including references to Ilyin in Putin's speeches without revealing their identity. This tactic aims to silence people by associating criticism with going against the Supreme Commander<sup>22</sup>, to suppress dissent, and force acceptance of Ilyin's system of fascism.

What is Putin's work environment like? Is the inclusion of Ilyin in his speeches the only problem? Far from it. People remember the wreaths<sup>23</sup> in the form of eights, the tricolors on the wreaths at places like Piskarevskoye cemetery and monuments, the tricolor at the Victory Parade, and wonder who truly won: the tricolor given by Hitler to the Vlasovites, or the Russian fathers and grandfathers who defended their Motherland. The tricolor is a key indicator of the allegiance of individuals in positions of power to Hitlerites. It is apparent that Putin is becoming more engaged with the public, actively listening to their concerns and taking notes on their feedback. He has realized that his instructions are being sabotaged by his own apparatus, forcing him to take matters into his own hands to avoid being seen as idle. However, he will not be able to solve all issues by himself.



Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on the Day of Memory and Sorrow, June 22, 2023



With participants in the wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

The incident at Dugin's Center would seem isolated if yet another event had not happened, which made it clear that it is part of a larger effort to introduce fascism. Before Rosfinmonitoring finally listed fascists on April 15, the FSB conducted a search in Elanskaya, Rostov region, at a museum glorifying the struggle of the Don Cossacks against the Bolsheviks (essentially promoting fascism) on April 6. The search outcome is uncertain, with

<sup>22</sup> <https://ria.ru/20240417/ideologiya-1940468227.html>

<sup>23</sup> <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/71483>

confiscated literature and other items. However, the existence of a center promoting hatred towards Russia and Russians raises questions about its continued operation.

After the collapse of the Russian Empire, Krasnov quickly sought refuge with the new raja, the German Kaiser Wilhelm II, offering his services along with the Don Republic. Traitors like Krasnov have been defeated in history, but their descendants still harbor hatred towards Russia and seek foreign influence. It is for this reason that this so-called museum exists and serves as a center for promoting fascism, Russophobia, and anti-Russian sentiment.

There is a question about the recent FSB action at the museum. Why was it carried out now? The museum should have been closed long ago, as people have raised this issue many times. It is surprising that Prosecutor General Krasnov has not yet honored his “blood father” with a guard of honor, given that he has not taken action sooner, due to the fascist nature of the museum’s activities. The museum has been accused of promoting Russophobia and even hosting events where Cossacks swore allegiance to Ataman Krasnov, who in turn swore allegiance to Hitler. It is important to investigate what happened to these Cossacks and why the museum was allowed to operate for so long despite people’s concerns.

The question of closing the museum has been raised before, but the Prosecutor General’s Office deemed it unsubstantiated, thus supporting fascism and propaganda of fascism and opposing Russian sovereignty, sobornost and Bolshevism. At the same time, the works of the Internal Predictor of the USSR are being banned one by one, including “From Corporatism to Sobornost,” which promotes the idea of sobornost over mafias, symbiosis over parasitism, honesty and state interests over corruption and protection racket in public service. The Prosecutor General’s Office deemed this position extremist. A corrupt prosecutor may have been surprised by the book’s message, feeling torn between working for Russia’s interests and those of ordinary people, rather than accepting bribes and protecting bandits for their money, wishing ultimately for this “extremism” to be eliminated. Meanwhile, they wish for the fascist center to be preserved.

In conclusion, if this center is closed after the inspection, it is one thing. If not, it will indicate a deeper agenda to promote fascism orchestrated by the fascists themselves, particularly Aleksander Dugin and his group, who may have influenced the selection of opponents for the TV show and initiated a petition to introduce fascism through the Overton window, fulfilling Ilyin’s dream.

To see through Ilyin, it is essential to read his writings in full rather than cherry-picking sentimental quotes out of context for public demonstration. Ilyin’s writings reveal his hateful views towards Russia and its people, emphasizing his disdainful attitude. It is crucial to consider his complete works to understand his perspective accurately.

“Where you tend a rose, my lad, a thistle cannot grow.” Lack of information among the people allows enemies to take advantage. Banning Mein Kampf in Russia, hinders understanding and prevents ideological patriots from combating fascist movements, which they cannot identify. Banning literature is detrimental to the people and the state.

What was the basis for the Bolsheviks' rise to power? Check the book "Global Fascism" from 1923 for information. Look for a list of books published by the state on the first page and note the number of memoirs of White Guards published there. They fought against White Guard enemies, and one would think that people should not know their works, as well as works by Bismarck and Churchill should be banned as they are considered enemies. Why did the Bolsheviks publish these works? Because they were unafraid to speak the truth to the people. They understood that forewarned is forearmed, and people should know the primary sources to effectively fight the enemy. Understanding the enemy's ideology and motivations is crucial for effective combat. Therefore, they provided information.

The Trotskyists banned some books in Russia, including Mein Kampf. After the Great Patriotic War, there was no need to publish Mein Kampf as the country had experienced the horrors of fascism. However, to educate future generations about the horrors of this system and ensure resistance, Mein Kampf had to be made available. Prohibiting fascist propaganda is crucial, but understanding its sources and ideologies is essential to prevent defeat.

Fascist movements in Ukraine arose due to limited information on fascism, hindering resistance to the establishment of a fascist system. Therefore, it is not surprising that Zelensky, whose grandfather was a front-line soldier in the Great Patriotic War, is a fascist. How many more individuals like him are in Ukraine? Kiva, whose grandfather was a Hero of the Soviet Union, initially supported the Nazis but later recognized his error and rejected fascism in favor of humanity. Tragically, he was killed for his beliefs.

The Ukrainian fascists currently fighting are the descendants of the grandfathers and great-grandfathers who defeated fascism. Why? Because in Russia, Trotskyists banned books that could have been used to debunk fascism, while in Ukraine, there was a whitewashing of fascism, leading people to deny the truth and dismiss accusations as slander.

It is necessary to read primary sources. The two-volume set of Ilyin's post-war works "Our Tasks," published in 1956 in Paris, has been reprinted multiple times and is now available online. Reading and understanding this material can help people counter the fascist system and be more informed. It is not the same as getting a single book with selected articles by Aleksander Gelevich or another author. A one-volume book titled "Our Tasks" would be ideologically sanitized to downplay the explicit fascism present in Ilyin's original writings.

Time will reveal the initiator and origin of the incident. If this incident involving the center named after Ilyin was instigated by patriotic forces (fascism is ideologically omnivorous, and Ilyin tried to establish fascism rooted in patriotism), anti-fascist patriots, Bolsheviks, or any other anti-fascist groups, they would likely push for the center to be abolished or at the very least drop Ilyin's name. If the fascists are behind this, nothing will change. With a certain balance of power, different results can occur.

That is the situation.