

USSR AND ITS PARTICIPATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM

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Abstract

The article discusses contemporary sociocultural problems associated with the analysis of the historical experience of military operations during the Second World War. Studying the experience of the functioning of the military sphere during the critical period of the war makes it possible to objectively evaluate the content and main directions of the policy of the Soviet state and the then ruling Communist Party, evaluate their contribution to ensuring victory over fascism in preserving the cultural potential of Soviet society.

All this makes the proposed topic of the article very important and relevant, which is not only of great scientific, but also of practical importance.

Keywords: war, service, man, patriotism, faith.

I. INTRODUCTION

During the war years in the public consciousness, under the influence of a new course of cultural policy, complex, contradictory processes took place. At the initial stage, the most significant was the process of overcoming misconceptions about the strength of the enemy, illusions about the possibility of a broad popular anti-Hitler movement in Germany, which were laid by official propaganda in the minds of society on the eve of the war. In the process of rebuilding public consciousness, some of the figures of literature and art bitterly recognized the harmful role of those works that on the eve of the war formed a lightened image of people. However, the stereotypes created before the war were tenacious, the inertia of old ideas was great, which is noticeable in literary works and film propaganda of 1941-1942.

The study showed that an important component of cultural policy and the propaganda of patriotism was a call for a merciless fight with the invaders, the cultivation of hatred of the enemy. This was necessary, because in the early days of the war a significant part of the fighters did not have hatred for the enemy, they had some respect for the Germans associated with worship of foreign culture. In 1941-1942 in the image of the enemy, the main emphasis was placed on nationality, and now it was enough to say "German", "German" in order to designate the enemy.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodological basis of the work was the formation and implementation approaches, as well as the principles of scientific objectivity and historicism.

The study used general scientific and special historical methods. The methodological basis of the work was

supplemented by a logical, system-structural, historical-logical, sociocultural, comparative legal, method of generalization, commenting. In the course of the study, the authors were based on a combination of national and regional approaches.

III. DISCUSSION (CONCEPT RESEARCH)

The first works that reveal some aspects of the working class in wartime conditions were publications by C. B. Kaftanov and E. Yaroslavsky. All publications of the war years are characterized by an ideological orientation. These works are characterized by a rather narrow source base, have a clear drawback in the analytical part. However, the publications of the war years contain interesting factual material, which is one of the main sources studied by modern historians.

From the second half of the 1950s to the mid-1980s, a new stage begins in the development of many themes of the Great Patriotic War. Researchers now have the opportunity to attract previously unknown archival materials and more boldly explore the little-studied aspects of the war. In the postwar years, historians managed to accumulate documentary material, rethink and fully understand the events of the war years. This period of historiography is characterized by various research topics. Since the second half of the 1950s. Biographical and autobiographical works began to be published. The works of Maksakova were published, in which the activities of front-line theater groups were first investigated. A significant contribution to the study of cultural construction during the Great Patriotic War was the work of Suzdalev P.K., in which the author analyzed all types and genres of fine art of the era. These publications discuss the main activities of Soviet artists.

The author emphasizes the scope and importance of military issues throughout the country. In the 1990s, mostly memoirs were published. In the work of Babichenko, the author analyzes how freely Soviet writers could engage in literary work during the war years, cites facts related to the work of the Union of Soviet Writers. The most complete information on this topic is contained in the work of L.A. Pinegina "Artistic Culture as a Factor of Great Victory. 1941 - 1941 ", in which the author for the first time gives a full analysis of not only the work of the largest art institutions in the rear regions of the country, but also describes in detail the activities of many evacuated groups in new places. This work is based on a large number of factual materials, including a number of sources (archives, periodicals).

It is obvious that the volume of research and the source material involved in the scientific circulation on the history of the Great Patriotic War is already quite large and is of considerable interest. However, a comprehensive analysis of the source and historiographic potential of the problems of the Great Patriotic War has not yet been carried out.

IV. RESULTS

The company is able to independently form corporate markets, and this is especially noticeable in the context of large-scale use of IT-technologies, namely when creating electronic corporate markets. The company applies in its activities such methods and forms of organization that are incorporated, transplanted, that is, used by other entities. Thus, the company applies market-based methods of organizing its activities - bidding, auctions, commercial competitions, testing, and all this is an attribute of the state's activity in the person of the relevant structures. The company uses relational contracts, being essentially its "creator". Practice shows that the institution of contracts is currently widely used by state bodies in internal relations and in external relations with the same firms. The company uses various ways and methods to ensure its competitiveness, are constantly in a competitive environment. A positive consequence of the development of these market norms is the creation of a competitive environment in the public sector.

Many of the standards developed by the company, "grown by it," are applied in the activities of other institutions. This characterizes the company as an institutional integrator, involving other entities, users of the norms developed by it, in transportation.

The company as a macro-institute does not replace, does not eliminate the state, with their respective interactions, the company supplements, strengthens the state as a macro-institute, as a macro-regulator of the national economy, and increases its weight globally. A firm can perform those macro-institutional functions that are identical to its nature and correspond to its potential.

The transformation of the prevailing image of the war occurred in the second half of the 50s - the first half of the 60s, during the period of relative liberalization of the political regime. The change in political course and attempts at reform led to an increase in interest in the past and a reassessment of a number of events in Soviet history, including the Great Patriotic War. The recognition by the country's leadership of the fact that

the image of the Great Patriotic War did not correspond to historical reality required a critical rethinking of it. One of the main directions of correcting the historical image of the war was the debunking of Stalin as the chief architect of victory. In the image of war, the emphasis shifted to show the role of the masses in winning victory. The image of war is becoming increasingly patriotic. The process of adjusting the historical image of the war in the 50-60s. It was carried out not only with the help of official ideology and propaganda, for the first time other structures of public consciousness actively participated in it, in which the memory of the war was recorded: memoirs, fiction, and cinema. The image of the war they created was based on the testimonies of participants and eyewitnesses of the events, on archival documents and materials.

V. CONCLUSION

Assessing the experience of historical work during the years of World War II, we can say with confidence that, despite the relatively imperfect material and technical base, the people conducting this work showed the greatest creativity, ingenuity, courage and selflessness. It is also obvious that the most effective were not so much party political campaigns, but the very realities of the war and the forms and methods of indirect propaganda.

The connecting link of all Soviet propaganda of the period under review were propaganda images and symbols, which brings this study closer to a cultural history that is actively making its way. In particular, a study of the mechanism of the influence of propaganda on mass consciousness showed the immanent connection of propaganda images with the formation of new ideological symbols and stereotypes.

The authors show that the excessive ideologization of school life has yielded negative results. Mandatory actions to prevent sabotage in child care facilities often develop into a struggle for political vigilance and espionage. An excessive emphasis on these problems of party organizations and internal affairs bodies ultimately reduced the activity of teachers, generated social apathy, an unhealthy moral and psychological climate in pedagogical groups. Many initiatives did not find a response among teachers, since initially only the educational tasks of the teachers themselves were laid in them, which led to their rapid degeneration into a struggle for discipline and order.

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