JACOBEAN AND BOLSHEVIK DICTATORSHIPS COMMONNESS

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ABSTRACT

The world changes every moment but all the changes are more vivid especially in transition period. Today the world is seized with changes: it is going from totalitarian system to democracy. Here we come to a question: what is the cause of totalitarian systems establishment? The later ones didn’t appear themselves and in their turn they were connected with changes, transitions, new methods and means of society development. The experience of History shows that totalitarian system very often was born from democracy entrails though we follow the contrary process too. So not all the systems and transition kinds of society development are acceptable and applicable. From political point of view revolutions don’t bring to democratic system establishment, which are trying to do the civilized countries today. The collapse of acting system by force, in revolutionary way, makes basis for other not democratic system. Probably some revolutions played great role in History, giving new chances for social-economic development, but didn’t establish democracy, thought it is more than important in modern world. We can prove the idea, that revolutionary way of development doesn’t establish democracy, on 18th century French and 20th century Russian revolutions’ examples. Democracy-dictatorship relation as well as their causes and consequences are in organic and dialectic unity. According to cause-consequence connection the following circumstance is important: every great occurrence besides its historical importance has its consequences for every individual. So it is very difficult to decide which is more important: the historical importance of the occurrence or how it affects on its development.

Jacobean and Bolshevik revolutions commonness were performed in the following spheres:

1. Theory.
2. Practice and Methodology
3. Economy sphere
4. Juridical sphere
5. Spiritual Culture sphere
6. Strategy commonness

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1. THEORETICAL COMMONNESS

Time is a talented artist. It is also an honest judge. It is very dangerous when the category of time is ignored and tried to make its process quicker or slower, correspond and serve it to any idea. It brings to unexpected and tragedy results. Each event besides its historical meaning has consequences for every individual. It is impossible to find out what is the exact historical meaning of the event for the individual and how that event reflects on the individual. From this point of view French and Russian revolutions, and Jacobean and Bolshevik Dictatorships as their results, were fatal for millions of people. Their ideas about society reformation and reconstruction were very similar. These similarities can be explained by the fact that either Jacobeans or Bolsheviks presented themselves as the advocates of society low layers’ interests. The basic idea for both dictatorships was utopias. It intends to justice and equal system, where everybody is free and socially equal. From Abgar Hovhannisyan’s point of view there were two main phases in Communism History: the end of 18th century, when the ideas were in preliminary state and as wish-utopia find their reflection only in several works of literature (T. More “Utopia” and T. Campanile “Sun city”). But those utopias became actual and real. French revolution made the society reformation, inequality and implementation deduction and construction of new society on new basis, the first questions of the agenda. Since French Revolution the principles roused by French Enlighteners and Utopist-socialists began to develop quicker. Freedom, equality and brotherhood slogan is the provident of that fact. At the beginning of the Revolution many separate individuals appear, who presented themselves with Communist projects: “Social Projects” of Josef Dupe and Clod Sharloi, “Constitution of nature” by morally. Already during Jacobean Dictatorship the usage of
methods, which could reduce the equality between poor and rich people were openly talked. It was social equality establishment mechanically and violently. The dictatorship necessary idea was roused for achieving it.

Jacobeeans and Bolsheviks greatly used the Utopias idea for strengthening their government. I would like to mention that that idea was not coming from a general or base law in both countries, but was out of any boarder or locality and it was the result of ill mind. Social equality establishment mechanically and violently in its turn intended nihilist and uncompromisement treatment to the ideological enemies. Let’s talk on facts: “Our enemies are the rich and defective people,” said Robespierre. “Our enemies are the capitalists,” said Lenin. The similarity is evident in these two announcements. Later we will see that “defective people” expression was getting very free explanation and was used against the undesired people. The Jacobeean idea in Robespierre’s formulation is the following “The internal danger is coming from bourgeois and we need united will for winning it. Our government is laying on the necessity and society saving law”. Lenin was sating their desire for government in the same way “Proletarian Dictatorship is a government, which is based on violence and is not regulated by any law”. As we see the governmental statement of the both dictatorships were nearly the same and had the same source. Personal Dictatorship establishment from that idea was very easy, as the “necessity and society saving” terms had so many meanings that one can use them in any form, especially when the users had government in their hands.

Bolshevik actions were never accidental; their leaders learned the Jacobeean experience very well and were acting like it. The fact that Lenin took much from Jacobeeans is not difficult to find out. Lenin many times turned to Jacobean methods in his works “They need force for being conveing and attacking anti-revolution. Jacobean Revolution, which was defeated, nevertheless won, because it gave the world democracy and freedom basis, which were undefeatable”. Government problem, ways and methods for achieving it, which came to welfare ignorance and revolution fetishism ideas, were very important in Jacobean and Bolshevik ideology. The only way to government was rebellion. Robespierre and Lenin as theoretic were in same opinion about this question. They were separating a group of people, which would be the base of revolution. Robespierre called them “real patriots” and Lenin called them “Leading layer”. They thought that revolution must be started, when the political activity of society is critical. Commune as a governing organ, was very important in government formation and implementation. Coming out from French experience Lenin found Commune inevitable.

He thought, “Every revolutionary and soldier will think about Commune, believe in it and will try to help its establishment. But Russian Commune will be much stronger and will have powerful allies than French one”. The other similarity in government implementation is Commissariat, as supervising organs, formation. “Bolsheviks collapse local soviets and appoint Commissars”. Commissar’s institute was acting in Jacobean spheres in France too.

From theoretical ideology point of view demagogy and crowd governing is characteristic for both dictatorships. Robespierre presented himself as a pupil of Russo, but changed Russo’s famous idea about “social unity” to social revenge. 950.000 people were victims of his governing.

The words on grave of Robespierre are not casual: “Passer, don’t grave my fate, if I was alive, you would be dead”.

Lenin in his turn presented himself as Marxism follower, but he was far from Marxism. One of the main ideas of Marxism is the following: “Social revolution must be at last in several countries”. But Lenin changed Marxism according to his taste, making it corresponding to the actual needs, especially stating that it was possible to make social revolution in one country, after which it must be “exported” to other countries. The sources of this idea were in French revolution too. We will not forget that Jacobeeans wanted to export the revolution to whole Europe also. Here the words of An arsis Closures must act “Peace to huts and war to palaces”. Lenin didn’t hesitate to false the historic events, trying to present Jacobeeans as the most influential and leading party. “In 1793 the greatness of Jacobeeans was in their unity with the people, with revolutionary majority of people and they were the most revolutionary layer. This was an evident lie. Only 23 departments from 88 were with Jacobeeans. So it was not casual that Lenin presented Bolshevik party as people’s interests defending party. In reality “Bolshevik party was only 18% of Soviets till October 1917”.

I think it was impossible to speak in behalf of people majority in this situation, so Jacobean and Bolshevik actions could be qualified as coup against loyal government.

2.ECONOMIC COMMONNESS
The commonness of economic views in Jacobean and Bolshevik Dictatorships ideology brings to the following: adventurous, violence and extra-economy methods of economy regulation.

In economic sphere Jacobean Policy found its reflection in law about “maximum”. This law, which at first stated fixed maximum prices on wheat, later was spreader on all food products. Peasants were obliged to report correctly about their property and produced wheat. They were planning to distribute the lands taken from the feudal equally, according to number of persons. The landowners must feed pours and the society must provide them job. Death sentence was stated for speculation of great amounts and first necessity products hiding.

The result of this law was civil defense among rich and poor peasants in villages. The legion of pours fire rich men houses. Lenin evaluation of Jacobean’s policy was the following: “The material and ideal situations used by Jacobean in mystical temps saved France, giving new character to its basis”. If Lenin accepted it as saving, we could understand the law about “food Dictatorship”. Let’s compare these two laws. “In 1918 the law about “Food Dictatorship” was accepted. The peasant had to give extra bread. Food army and poor’s Committee was founded of 80 thousand people for bread confiscation. 80 millions desyatina of land were confiscated. The civil war was started in Russian villages”. As we see the similarities were evident. The events evident Jack Sadul’s opinion was the following: “The life of bourgeois has become very hard. Women became newspaper sellers and experienced officers became porters. Small and middle bourgeois are starving. Chief of financial committee Jukovsky announced that financial deficit was 80 billion rubles and incomes were only 4 billion. Banks nationalization, in result of which crediting organ was not created, damaged industry greatly, deforming it. Industry became state illegally”.

From economic sphere commonness the economy supervision and its adventurous development was important, which at last brought to anti-construction, as it was the violence method. “There were confiscation’s and billions of compulsory loans in France.”

Bolsheviks too suggested a similar version for “constructing” the economy. Lenin presented his economic project during 2nd session of Soviets on July 4 1917: “Our project, about overcoming the economic crisis, demands the 100 millionaires to be arrested…” Another Russian great social-democrat Kerensky called Lenin’s this project a project never having connection with Marxism, hooliganism.

The two above-mentioned projects were not independent from each other. Criticizing ESERS about economy construction supervision Lenin states “The latter’s can be named afraid democrats, because they speak about this question as merchandisers, who think that in case of supervision the capitalists must run away and they will come to the end. One can think that Bolsheviks offered a new, utopist project in life of human society, but in reality 125 years ago in France people, who were real revolutionary democrats and believed in their ideas and strategy, lying on people could establish supervision over economy and rich people effectively, which appreciated the whole world. French revolutionaries turned the revolution against capitalists with the help of terror. The French example showed that for dependability of Russia, we must ruin the old with Jacobean decision and revive Russian economy”. The similarities of economic views and methods in France and Russia were not effective. Even they became the reasons for new shocks and changes later.

The above-mentioned facts show that the two dictatorships had similar ideology. And they kept the same methodology for development of events during the revolution. The development of events demands specific order of situation changes.

3. METHODOLOGY

Now we will try to show the same situation at the beginning of revolutions in France and in Russia.

The government vacuum, which began after the liquidation of Monarchy and the parliament, enlarged the civil defense field, the role of political parties, social organizations and wide masses rouse greatly. After the February revolution the political system of Russia moved to the left. The Monarchy parties were destroyed. The center with Octobers its and progresses left the arena. The only liberal party was Constitutional Democratic or Cadet Party with 100.000 members. They were in side of Republic, Victory war and were against agrarian reforms until the opening of Constitutional Committee. The ESERS or Socialist revolutionary party grew greatly; the number of their members grew to 1 million and 200.000. Beside this the Party had its own views about the revolution process, but accepted the ideological hegemony of Mensheviks in important questions. But the letters were not united and
were divided into 4 groups: Menshevik-Internationals (Martov), Bears (Potresov), Revolutionaries (Dan, Tseretely), and Plekhanov group. The main thesis of Mensheviks and ESERS was that Russia was not ready for Socialism and the overtime transition to it was disastrous. Even the Bolshevik leaders Stalin and Kamenev considered ineffective defending against the Soviets after returning to Petrograd. On 3rd of March Bolshevik Committee accepted a formula, according to which they wouldn’t go against the government until it started anti-proletarian policy.

Now let’s see the situation in France. After June 1789 French political field moved to the left too. Government was passed to Felines: Monarchy constitutional party. Other inflectional forces: Girondists and Cordeliers, effort to compromise with the letters. There was bi-governing (temporary government and Soviets of workers, peasants, soldiers and deputies) in Russia after the revolution. Cadets played leading role in government and ESERS and Mensheviks in Soviets. The bi-government in Russia is not a single phenomenon in History. In France also there were two governing organs: Legislative Committee, where the felines were leading and Paris Commune. Bayi became the mayor of the city. He was Republican.

As we see neither Bolsheviks in Russia nor Jacobins in France played important role in revolution. Bolsheviks were 12% in Soviets. Jacobins were 22% in Legislative Committee. At the beginning the two parties wanted to collaborate with governmental organs, but soon their positions and demands were changed.

Till 3 April 1917 Bolsheviks in head of Kamenev in fact were in the same position as Mensheviks and ESERS. It seemed that Russian social political forces could lead the country to natural development. Lenin’s return on 3rd of April changed everything. Trotsky said, “The October revolution couldn’t occur, if Lenin didn’t come. The leading group of Bolsheviks contrary to Lenin’s attacking tactics, would accept the policy to collaborate with the temporary government.”. But in the morning of April the 4th In Tavrik palace Lenin presented his 10 thesis to Bolsheviks:

1. Transition to the second phase of the revolution,
2. Whole government to the Soviets,
3. Investigation of imperialism nature of the Temporary Government,
4. Confiscation and nationalization of all lands,
5. Unite all banks in one national bank,
6. Explain the wrong understandings of workers,
7. Make soviet supervision over industry,
8. Proletarian dictatorship establishment,
9. Stopping the war,
10. Rename the party.

Sukhanov, Menshevik witness of events, told that Lenin formula was accepted as an anarchistic scheme. Even the very erudite Bolsheviks didn’t understand this scheme. Plekhanov considered Lenin’s thesis as unreal, Goldberg as political war seats. Lenin appeared in whole isolation, and even more Chernamasov a member of “Pravda” editorial was found out as a provocateur. The Crew of Baltic float demanded to return Lenin back to Germany. Moscow Soldiers executive Committee accepted the formula for “protecting themselves from Lenin and his Ideology”. Gymnasts organized a meeting against Lenin in Petrograd. The crowd in the city demanded to arrest Lenin. On 17 April a great meeting took place with disabled people participation, which demanded to sentence Lenin.

Jacobins had the same demands too:
1. Arresting the aristocrats,
2. Lands nationalization,
3. Maximum price and property portion statement,
4. Revolution Dictatorship.

This project was not accepted in France and was ignored by Legislative Committee. But the contradiction among Liberal and revolutionary forces in these two countries promoted Bolsheviks and Jacobins positions’ strengthening.

Russia and France were in war and before the intervention. After 10 August 1792 government was passed to Gironda in France, Felines left policy. After 18 April 1917 note Cadets too left the government to Mensheviks and ESERS. Girondists called to attack the European Despotism and won the war. In this situation Robespierre called to fight against internal anti-revolutionary forces, which would mean to lead the country to civil war.

The same said Lenin and demanded to turn the world war to a civil war, defeat his own government. Not playing important role in political life of their countries Bolsheviks and Jacobins decided to use illegal methods: destabilization of internal life of country and destroy the front.

In spite of borders from Legislative Committee Jacobins created armed forces Commune. In Russia at the end of April Bolsheviks began to arm workers and ignoring the Soviet obstacle organized Red Guardia. Below we will see that the development of events will bring to a fact,
when these military institutions will act as the main army, with all its consequences.

On 2-5 September 1792 Jacobeans organized anti-governmental rebellion during which the crowd killed 30,000 aristocrats. The Examination Committee blamed Jacobeans in September events organization. Robespierre, Marat and Danton were blamed in efforts to establish three-headed Dictatorship. Girondists announced facts according which Robespierre was accused being an Austrian agent and for serving Austria. The protected documents didn’t allow correcting the number of the first terror. Due to French Historian Karon’s counts only in 1792 September 1395 people were killed in France. In Commune’s September 3rd manifest it was said “part of the rebels were killed by people for being an example for the others.” Three people signed the manifest: Marat, Panis and Serjon.

Bolsheviks organized a similar rebellion too. On 18 June 1917 the temporary Government organized a bad attack in Galitsia front. Already on 2nd July hearing about the German attack, Bolsheviks decided to organize a rebellion the goal of which was the collapse of the Temporary government, confiscation of telegraph houses and railway, revolutionary Committee foundation. On the 3rd of July there were armed meetings in all Petrograd, calling to the confiscation of Petropavlovsk Castle. 500,000 people participated in this rebellion by Bolsheviks’ efforts. There were disorders and thieving. Kerensky ordered to stop the meeting. Trotsky, Kamenev, Kollontai and Lunacharsky were arrested. Lenin and Zinoviev ran away, the Editorial of “Pravda” was destroyed. On July 5 the results of Yermolovsk’s interview were announced, due to which he was a German spy, sent to Russia for coming to an agreement with Lenin about separate peace agreement singing with German. The Petrograd Jury prosecutor stated that July 3 officers Semashko and Ilyin organized Rebellion. According to his facts direct statements of Bolsheviks organized the rebellion. The rebellion pressure was the end of bi governing in Russia and on 22 of July a new government was formed. After 4 July Bolsheviks lost their influence in Soviets, even workers of Tula sent a telegram to the Temporary Government, demanding to arrest Lenin and his agents. Lenin was accused in being a German agent.

The same events took part either in France or in Russia in the similar situation, which promoted Bolsheviks and Jacobeans to take the government. The danger accepted from Jacobeans and their rebellion made the strong regime establishment a question of agenda. General Demure, the head of East France Army decided to move the army to Paris and make strong regime, for quickly pressing the rebellion. And then Girond turns to Jacobeans for help, though he was proposed to be interested in their weakening. The problem was that the only real army was Commune. Though illegal it was founded by Jacobians. Girondists were afraid of Dyumurye and were afraid to lose their government. In result Dyumurye was defeated and on 6 April 1793 Jacobeans «Society saving Committee» replaced Girondists «Defending Committee”. Now the real government of France was in hands of Jacobians.

The events developed in the same way in Russia too. The affairs in Galitsia showed the unpreparedness of the Russian Army. At that time there was a an armed rebellion in Petrograd, the goal of which was to take the government and to show that the Temporary Government was unable to take measures against people and organizations, which led Russia to collapse. General Kornilov decided to move 4 divisions to Petrograd for pressing the rebellion quickly. Until 26 August 1917 his actions were agreed with the Temporary Government.

On 21 August Kornilov passed Riga to Germans and on 25 August moved to Petrograd. But on 27 August Kerensky didn’t intend to pass the government to Kornilov. He turned to Bolsheviks for help. They were not being accused as German agents and were given the right to act free. In result Kornilov was defeated and Bolsheviks, whose Red Army won Kornilov, receive leading part in Soviets. The process of making the Soviets more Bolshevik was started. Trotsky became the head of Petro sovit. Later Kerensky said that Lenin couldn’t be without Kornilov rebellion. It was really right. The rebellion changed the political situation greatly. The army didn’t trust the officers any more. That was the reason that all the orders were discussed in army. In this situation the Army stooped being a real defending force. The number of deserters was great that it had been never. In this situation Bolsheviks Red Army became the only military force. Logically the next step would be government. So as they needed allies for achieving this goal Bolsheviks and Jacobeans began to look for them.

In 1793 March Jacobeans changed the tactics. They changed their treatment against the “wild’s” and on 4 March signed agreement with them and for strengthening it they took 15 billions franks from rich people as compulsory loan. Two great Jacobeans Danton and Barer were against rebellion of Robespierre. They desired to press the
rebellion. Robespierre made agreements with Left forces too. National Guardia was made in head of Henry. On 2 June 1793 Jacobeans started an armed rebellion. Girondist ministers were arrested.

Lenin too worked hard on finding allies taking the Jacobean experience for base. Anarchists and Left Esers were their allies. Right Bolsheviks Kamenev, Zinoviev, Ricoh and Nokin were against taking the government and proletarian Dictatorship establishment. They have an article even in Mensheviks “New Life” newspaper. Lenin said, “the civil war would take less victims then the victims of West attack organized by the Russian Imperialists. In reality the army loses were 150.000 people, but the civil war took 15 million human lives”.

On 12 October it was found a military-revolutionary Committee, headed by a left Gironda Lazimir. One of the factors promoting Bolsheviks achievement to government was the in correspondence of Russian Bourgeoisie to Capitalism development because of foreign capital great role. Cadets even with coalition with ESERS and Mensheviks couldn’t fill the political vacuum. Their disagreement didn’t allow them to defend against Bolsheviks. Bolsheviks managed to use the weakness of the temporary government, great social hastate and propaganda.

On 24 October Red Army acting from the name of Petro soviet, took the bridges, Post offices, telegraph houses and railway stations of the city. Didn’t waiting for the government resolution Petrograd military-revolutionary Committee sent a telegram, which said that government was passed to Petrograd military-revolutionary Committee. This announcement before the opening of Soviets 2nd session was a real state conversion. Here is the description of October 25 events by Jack Sadul a witness: “Bolshevik rebellion was started on 25 October. The soldiers defending the streets didn’t know what they must do defend or attack the Temporary government. Winter Palace was blockaded. Military force vice minister Tumanov was killed on 26 October. Winter palace was thieved; all the carpets and paintings were destroyed, the damage was 2 million rubles in gold. Women department 137 people were took and raped. The Temporary Government was arrested”. Since the first day of Jacobean rebellion all France was seized with its fire. Vendetta State rebelled. Girondist leaders who avoided the arrest made local rebellions. 60 French departments from 88 took Girondists side. Just after 25 October Anti-Bolshevik Movement was started.

“Motherland and Revolution Saving” Committee was founded in head of ESER Goats. 4 Junker colleges rebelled. There were demonstrations in strong banks, Russian railways and among state officers. And how Bolsheviks and Jacobeans planned to overcome the situation. They chose an extraordinary way: they must kill the appealers, if they couldn’t satisfy their demands.

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