

## **BORIS YELTSIN'S FATALISM: LIKE A RISEN BIRD PHOENIX**

Despite new historical challenges facing the country, and the ever-increasing volume of daily shocking news, including and from Ukraine, periodically appearing publications relating to the discussion of the image of the first president of Russia Boris Yeltsin, his fate era, his famous "squiggles" and political heritage. And in the occasion of the 85th anniversary of Boris Yeltsin and the approaching 25-year anniversary of the August putsch and the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, we all have already witnessed a new wave of such studies. The author decided to make a strong contribution in this process.



Fig. 1 First President of Russia Boris Yeltsin

Of course, a modern view and an objective assessment of this politician of Russian history, now will be impossible without taking into account the recent developments with Russia in the international arena, including the situation in Crimea, Ukraine, economic sanctions against Russia and the beginning of the confrontation with the West.

However, as has been shown in similar research for the first President of the USSR Gorbachev M.S. the majority of the answer to the questions, which can supply the inquisitive reader can hardly be found in the area usual logical and

rational. With this standard materialistic approach behind the entire series of events is difficult to discern a General pattern, to understand the main basis of the current moment and the general trend of the historical process.

However, the author's method based on the use of cycles of the Golden section (or cycles of the Fibonacci – duration's cycles which is a multiple of the numbers of the series) in the history of Russia, gets you closer to understanding the irrational essence of many of the key events in the political fate of Boris Yeltsin, had a profound effect on social processes in Russia in the late twentieth century. To some extent, the irrational search for the essence of historical processes can be considered as a subject of study of metahistory started by S.N. Bulgakov and later developed Daniil Andreev in his famous book "Rose of the World".

As in other sections in this article used the hypothesis about the similarity of the character and nature of historic periods, located in the same angular sector in different branches of a spiral of Fibonacci. Fig. 2 consist of a Fibonacci spiral with loops composed of key dates from 1862 and to nowadays. This spiral is convergent and is marked by the shaded figure, which covers an angular sector that links key dates the most active phase of the political life of Boris Yeltsin during 12 years from 1987 to 1999, and the corresponding date of the previous branches of a spiral of Fibonacci with 1887 (the year of "leaving Lenin in the revolution") and 1953 (the year of Stalin's death and the end of a long period of Leninist-Stalinist phase of Soviet power).

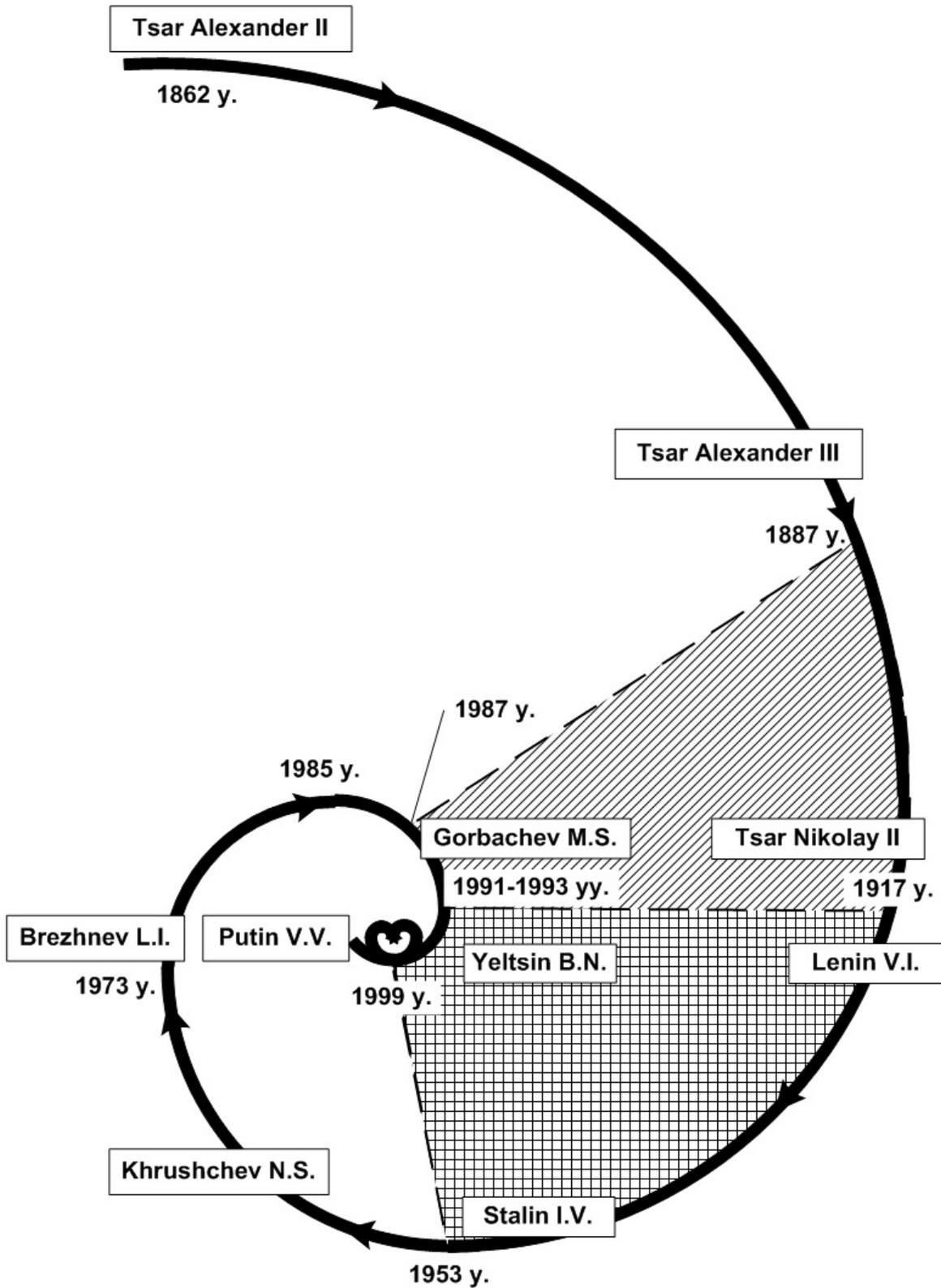


Fig.2 The Political epoch of Boris Yeltsin (1987-1999) and the Lenin-Stalin's epoch (1887-1953) that precedes them (in a selected angular sector: striped and square sectors), spiral of the Golden section on the history of Russia.

Fig.3 consist of a shaded figure from fig.2 with larger scale, which shows that the political fate of Boris Yeltsin from 1987 to 1999, consists of two parts, in compressed time the form has incorporated the milestones in the political fate of the leader of October revolution Vladimir Lenin (striped sector) and Joseph Stalin (square sector):

1) Lenin's, the revolutionary period in the life of Boris Yeltsin from 1987 to ≈1993, including historical moments such revolutionary the life of Lenin from 1887 to 1917/1922 years;

2) Stalin's more relaxed reform period in the life of Boris Yeltsin from 1994 to 1999, including historical moments and milestones of this activity of Joseph Stalin from 1922 to 1953.

This division is conditional, does not reflect political preferences, trying to make this study the most apolitical and objective. It seeks to reflect the "internal springs" of history, the implementation of which through a fatal historical events, regardless of the wishes of Boris Yeltsin put it before need to solve different historical tasks, programmed by the previous history of Russia of the early twentieth century, as unresolved karmic knots. Generally with these positions and will be submitted for the next material.

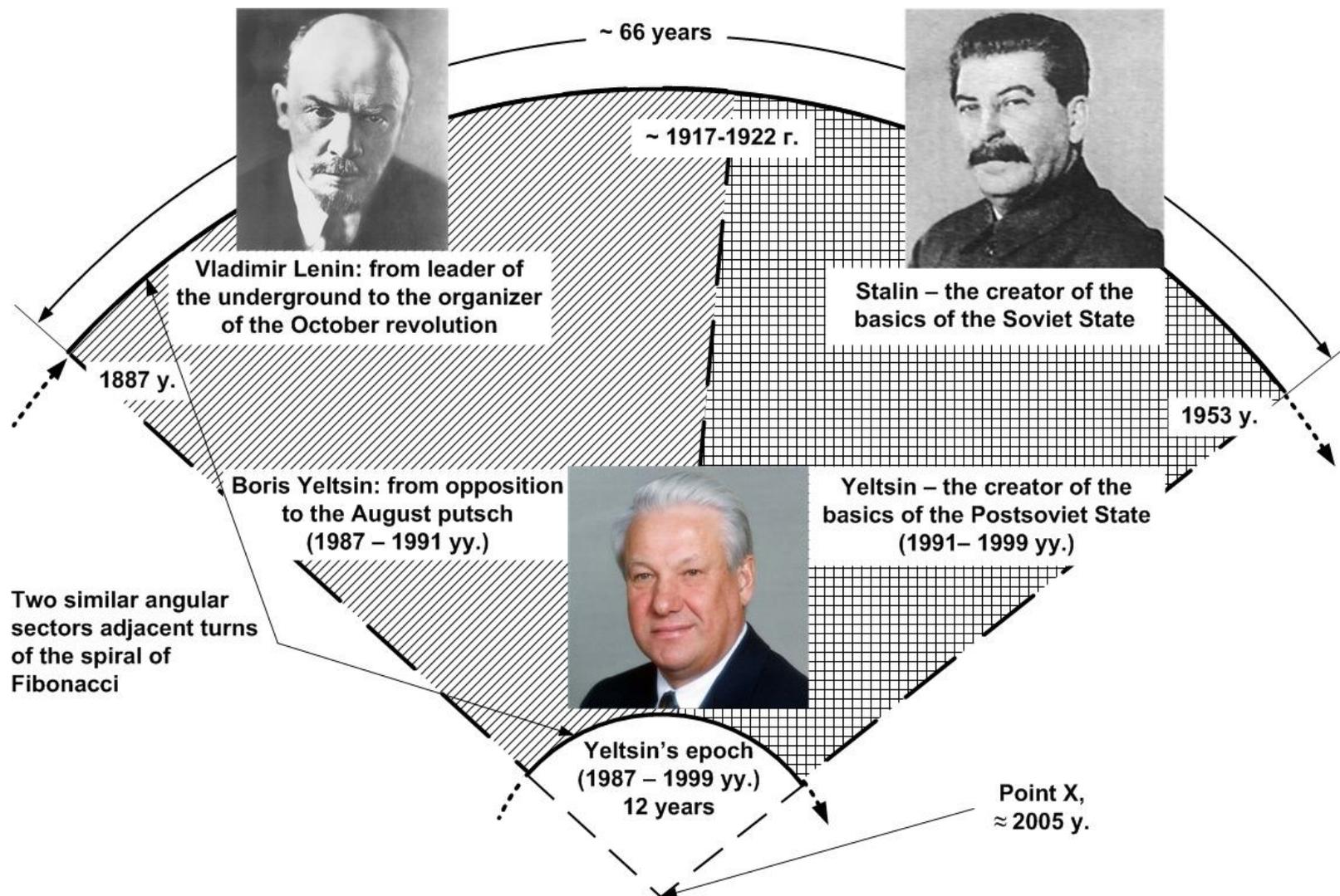


Fig. 3 Lenin's and Stalin's «fatal periods» in the political epoch of Boris Yeltsin, which incorporates the key milestones of Lenin and Stalin.

## **The formation of Boris Yeltsin to oppositionist**

"We'll go by the other way" - these famous words, according to the Soviet tradition, came from the lips of young Lenin in 1887 in response to the execution of his beloved brother Alexander. These words and the date and can be considered key in understanding the essence of the V.I. Lenin, his political fate and impulsion, which led him "to the revolution".

"The Perestroika should be carried out differently" about so you can identify the common theme for all small letters-reports of Boris Yeltsin to the General Secretary of the CPSU's Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev and his speech at the autumn Congress of the CPSU MGK, in 1987, in the presence of the party leader. It was at that time a major turning point in the fate of Boris Yeltsin, a political Rubicon has been crossed and then it fell out of official "political magazines", started its gradual political transformation from a party of high-level officials in opposition.

Probably later the General plan of action already formed opposition leader and political opponent of Gorbachev M.S. to formulate how "we have to go the other way." And after the August 1991 coup that made him first after the revolutionary Lenin in the USSR, political creed was already formulated totally on-Lenin: "We'll go the other way". Everybody can see this historical analogy for these political plots between Lenin and Yeltsin.

## **The dual power of the Gorbachev – Yeltsin in 1990-1991**

In 1990, after the election of Yeltsin B.N. the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Russia's dialogue with Gorbachev M.S. is already on a new level, a new status and another leader (President of the USSR and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Russia). Frank is hard and a struggle for power along the line of the Union (Center) — Republic (Russia).

The August 1991 coup was a watershed event in the history of the USSR. Many on the scale of this event compared to the October revolution. Today, nearly 25 years after the August revolution, that is, without exaggeration, one can agree.

Of course, the coup and what followed was the eve of the collapse of the USSR, much later, Russian President Vladimir Putin said "...biggest geopolitical catastrophe of the twentieth century.....".

After the August putsch the status of Boris Yeltsin have increased and led to a role leading policy of the USSR and after that the dual power gave way to the actual victory of B.N. Yeltsin. Particularly revealing public discussion of "hot August days" at the session of the Supreme Soviet of Russia after the August putsch of 1991 (Fig.4), which, according to some political observers, looked, without exaggeration, as the questioning of the "foros captive" almost not been disguised act of revenge for the winner of the previous political executions.



Fig.4 Public discussion between Yeltsin and Gorbachev after the August's putsch in 1991.

That is why the nature of the relationship of the Gorbachev-Yeltsin you can project dual power in Russia in 1917, Kerensky – Lenin, which almost 70 years ago, brought Lenin from leader of the underground and opposition to the status of winner, in the end, possessing all completeness of the power.

## **Yeltsin as the main revolutionary in the USSR in 1991**

It is difficult to find more axiomatic and equal examples of revolutionary scale «deja vu» of Russian history of the XX century than historical parallels between the two main revolutionaries in the USSR: Lenin V.I. and Yeltsin B.N. (Fig.5):

### **V.I. Lenin on the armored car (1917) - Yeltsin B.N. tank (1991).**

These two historical image perfectly mirroring each other and two of the Russian revolution: V.I. Lenin as the central man of the socialist revolution in 1917 and Yeltsin B.N. as the Central man of the August 1991 coup or, as life has shown, anti-socialist revolution. Now it is hard not to separate from each other.



Fig.5 Leaders of the revolution:

Lenin on the armored car in 1917 (monument) and Yeltsin on the tank in 1991.

In our days both of these events are described, probably with the minute timeline. But for this study it is important to highlight key turning nature of these two events in the history of Russia with a difference of 73 years, 9 months and central theme of our heroes Lenin V.I. and Yeltsin B.N. This is the finest hour for both, and probably "...associated one of the «revolutionary chain»..." they will remain forever in the history of Russia.

So, everybody can see the surprising manifestation of historical patterns:

**For every Lenin, Yeltsin appears also**

**And for every October revolution - the August coup appears also...**

Exactly with the position of the circular circuit, looping like a snake, biting its tail, and should be treated as a paradoxical cycle of Russian history, fully corresponding to one turn of the spiral of the Golden Section (Fig.6).

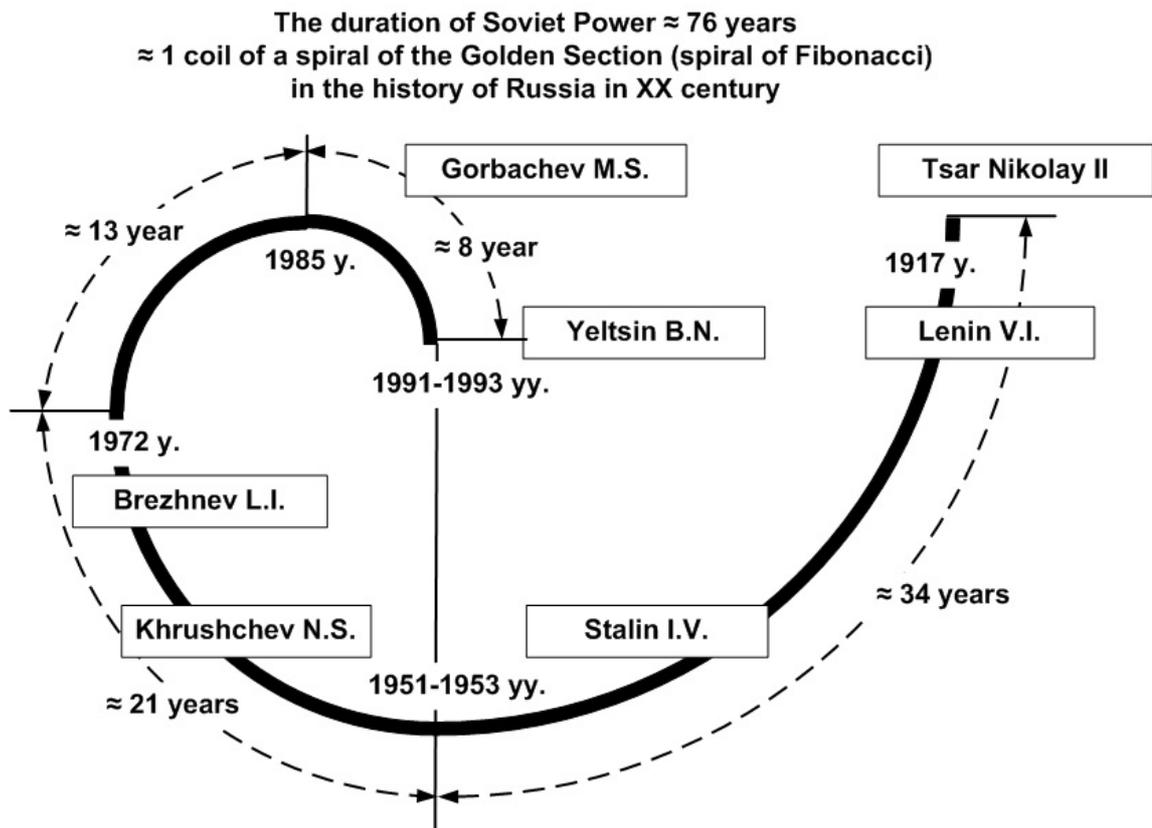


Fig.6 Soviet Power's cycle, corresponding to one coil of the spiral of the Golden Section (Fibonacci spirals).

And the author of this study would be a political legacy and even the will of the XX century XXI century.....

Recall that the year 1917 on the Eastern calendar – year of the Snake, and now it became clear that the Soviet government realized in the history of Russia, from the beginning to the end similar to the most ancient image of a snake, biting its tail (Fig.7). It's miracles... ....without the hand of the Almighty has not done!!!



Fig.7 The ancient image of the snake bites its own tail.

### **The collapse of the USSR and creation of the CIS**

Comparing the fate of Lenin V.I. and Yeltsin B.N. we can't avoid the topic of the collapse of the Empire. In the first case this painstaking process took place in the Russian Empire, the second – in a more modern form in the USSR. It is known that as a result of the first world war, the revolutionary events in Russia and especially after the adoption on 2 November 1917, the Soviet government headed by Lenin V.I. "Declaration of the rights of the peoples of Russia", the Russian Empire began to disintegrate. In the end, its wreckage emerged independent States: Finland, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan.

However, this situation did not last long. On December 29, 1922 an Agreement was signed about the establishment of the USSR, and on 30 December 1922 the first all-Union Congress of Soviets endorsed it. The RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR (UkrSSR), the Belorussian SSR (BSSR) and the Transcaucasian socialist Federative Soviet Republic (TSFSR), which united Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

Nearly 70 years later, on 7 December 1991 in Viskuli (Belovezhskaya Pushcha, Belarus) as a result of the decision of the heads of Russia in the person of Yeltsin B.N., Ukraine in the person of Leonid Kravchuk and Belarus in the person

of S.S. Shushkevich signed the Agreement, in stating the demise of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a "subject of international law and geopolitical reality" and the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Most people, contemporary to those events of 25 years ago and still consider it a particularly dramatic event, perhaps the second drama after the beginning of the great Patriotic war in 1941....and maybe the first...

So, as you can see twice in the twentieth century is the disintegration of Empire and the emergence on its basis in a reduced form new: Russian Empire → the collapse of the Russian Empire → the emergence of the Soviet Union → USSR collapse → the emergence of the CIS. Definitely, absolutely, 100% all analogies limp, but not to see it as possible. The story is making a circle closed, like a snake biting its tail. It is also ironic that such a key and crucial events take place in December.

### **Boris Yeltsin – the inspiration of new economic policy**

"Gaidar's reforms" and shock therapy, the team of young reformers, inspired by Boris Yeltsin from 1 January 1992, became the manifestation of the new economic policy (NEP). Many discussions involving this words certainly brought the example of the NEP Lenin sample 20-ies.

Compare the essence, the interim results and trends of reforms, "stitched Western pattern" of the early 90's and Lenin were born, after the devastation of the civil war. This is another facet that unites Lenin and Yeltsin.

### **The shooting of the Russian Parliament in 1993**

Anyone can remember about events that are almost mirrored in the Russian history of the twentieth century: the dispersal of the Constituent Assembly in 1918 by Lenin and the dissolution and subsequent execution of the Russian Parliament in 1993 by Yeltsin.

The result of the first event was total monopolization of power by the Bolshevik Party of V.I. Lenin. And 75 years later, signing on September 21 decree

No. 1400 "On gradual constitutional reform in the Russian Federation" it is unlikely that Boris Yeltsin was aware of the irrational link with similar Lenin's events.

After the tragic events in 1993 clearly designates the state of the country on the edge of civil war, like back in after the revolutionary events, and the so-called right tilt, i.e. the predominance of the hard liberal steps with reduction of social rights. But, despite all the difficulties, social life began to calm down. So, probably, the tragic events surrounding the termination and execution of the Russian Parliament are the last among all the historical analogies in the fate of Boris Yeltsin, linking it with the political biography of Vladimir Lenin. And then from 1994 had been start a new stage of life, connecting him with the era of Joseph Dzhugashvili-Stalin (grey marked in Fig.3).

### **Mathematical law, linking fate of the Vladimir Lenin and Boris Yeltsin**

For the representatives of exact science we can show revealed the amazing a strict mathematical regularity of the historical process, detectable only through cycles of Fibonacci.

So, between the date of the Lenin's "leave to revolution", caused by death of older brother Alexander, and the date of the October revolution in 1917, it has been exactly 30 years.

Exactly 100 years later, in the late XX century for another of our hero Boris Yeltsin similar two dates was - 1987 and 1991, i.e. about 4 years. As can be seen the political activities of Lenin V.I. and Yeltsin B.N. fall on adjacent branches of a spiral of Fibonacci (Fig.2,3): Lenin on the outside, Yeltsin – on internal and historical periods correspond to one angular sector. When a converging spiral of Fibonacci ratio of the duration of such periods, arranged on the neighboring branches is the number of the Golden ratio of 1.618 in the 4th degree, i.e.  $\approx$  of 6.85. If you divide 30 to 6.85, the result is 4.4 years, i.e. almost the same 4 years that have passed in the fate of Boris Yeltsin between his "leaving in the opposition" in 1987 and the August putsch of 1991, There is a clear mathematical link between

the seemingly different historical events and people. Not visible in the features of God's plan?

### **Boris Yeltsin – creator of the basics of a new postsoviet system of power**

Anyone can understand, that Joseph Stalin and Boris Yeltsin were the main founders, architects of systems of power: first to the Soviet and the new post-Soviet. In the 20s, and later in the early 90s, the new system of power began to change in relation to the old. But in the first case, all changes were compared with the tsarist regime, revolutionary times, the NEP, in the second case – with the Soviet regime of the late Brezhnev and Gorbachev period.

Declaration of non-party status of many posts, the direct election of the President (1991, 1996, etc.) to governors and mayors, "black Tuesday", semiboyarshchina, the official introduction of the term "gangster capitalism", the default of 1998, the attempted impeachment in 1999 - this is an incomplete list, which clearly demonstrated the onset of a new stage of life. In the Executive branch new Western titles: Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Governor, etc. instead of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, first Secretary of the regional Committee of the CPSU....

### **Gaydar's family in the epoch of Stalin and Yeltsin**

*Their names became nominal,*

*For someone - positive real*

*And for somebody – negative real....*

It's like a fairy tale. In the Stalin era from the pen of a children's writer Arkady Gaidar in the story "Timur and his team" create an image of a group of guys, led by Timur, who selflessly serve the society without any expectation of praise, reward. Perhaps the prototype of the hero of the story was his son Timur, who later became a journalist, writer, vice-admiral.

And then, in the early 90-ies Russians like meet with the reality of this son of Timur – Egor Timurovich Gaidar (Fig.8) and his image directly becomes associated with shock treatment and brutal economic reforms.



Fig.8 Arkady Gaidar with his son Timur and Egor Timurovich Gaidar.

While maintaining incomes unchanged this led to a catastrophic decline in living standards. And that the latter never forgave. His name gave rise to a new expression in Russia, which "obiegorili, obgaidarili". It is even called Malchish-Plohish (bad guy) - after a character from "the tale of the military secret, Malchish-Kibalchish and his firm word" by his grandfather, Arkady Gaidar.

The left politicians criticized Gaidar for privatization and price liberalization, the right politicians was blamed for the incompleteness and inconsistency of his reforms. Gaidar himself is philosophical about his unpopularity among the population and was sure that history will put everything in its place.

### **The USSR and Russia in the international arena**

Another historic parallel, connecting Stalin's and Yeltsin's epoch, are relations in the international arena with the United States, Britain and other developed countries.

The Stalin era has shown a positive interaction of the USSR with the USA and England in the composition of the anti-Hitler coalition in the struggle with

fascism. And only after the war and especially after Churchill's speech in Fulton in 1946, manifested a sharp change of rhetoric and the relationship between the countries-winners, which launched the cold war.

During the democratic reforms of Boris Yeltsin, the relations of Western countries and Russia began to improve. In 1997, Russia joined the G7, and in the composition of the G8, participated in the discussion and solving of world problems. However, a significant review and revision of relations with the West began after the Yugoslav war in 1999. And such political commotion almost completely repeat the above-described relations with the USA and Britain almost 50 years ago in war and post-war periods.

### **The operation "Successor" under Stalin and Yeltsin**

Little known historical fact is that in 50 years of XX century Stalin seriously thought about a successor. According to the memoirs of Ivan Benediktov, Minister of agriculture in the last period of Stalin: "Stalin in late 1952, picked up a decent, from his point of view, the successor to the post of Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.....Panteleimon K. Ponomarenko, at that time a relatively young first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Belarus, who during the war headed the headquarters of the partisan movement in the Supreme Commander. Appointment of P. K. Ponomarenko Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was authorized in February 1953 by the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee: Molotov, Mehlis, Bagirov, Shepilov, but Stalin's death prevented the execution of his will." After Stalin's death, Malenkov became one of the main contenders for the succession to Supreme power in the USSR and on 5 March 1953, agreeing with N.S. Khrushchev, Beria and others, took the same position Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Later L.P. Beria was arrested and shot, and a few years later, Malenkov G.M. himself came down from the political Olympus of the USSR and the actual successor Stalin was Khrushchev N.S. (Fig.9).



Fig.9 Stalin's successors:

Ponomarenko P. K. (potential), Malenkov G.M. (main applicant), Khrushchev N.S. (de facto).

Operation "Successor", held under the leadership of Boris Yeltsin in late 1999, which helped Vladimir Putin to become the second President of Russia is already well known. It is no secret that prior to V.V. Putin as candidate to succeed Prime Minister of the Russian Federation (Fig.10) Stepashin S.V. and Bordyuzha N.N. (from December 1998 to March 1999 — head of the presidential Administration of Russia retaining his post of Secretary of security Council of Russia).



Fig.10 Yeltsin's successors:

Bordyuzha N.N. (potential), Stepashin S.V. (potential), Putin V. V. (de facto).

Unlike Stalin, fate favored the ideas of Boris Yeltsin. And one of the most unexpected political "squiggles" that you can call it an unexpected new year's eve resignation as President of Russia on 31 December 1999, According to ancient prophecy, Vasily Nemchinov by this act, "...a large Titan (which astrologers understand Boris Yeltsin – approx. ed.) .....go through the maze...." and there lurks some mystery .... Perhaps only years later we can figure everything else unsaid in connection with voluntary resignation of Boris Yeltsin and the essence of this prophecy.

### **Mathematical law, linking Joseph Stalin and Boris Yeltsin**

Interestingly, the mathematical pattern are clearly manifested in the so-called Stalin's period in the life of Boris Yeltsin and to better understand it'll run some calculations.

The beginning of the Stalinist period of the Soviet power can be considered approximately since 1922, from the time of departure from the leadership of the country and the party of Lenin V.I. on the cause of the disease and the beginning of a sharp inner-party struggle between the Troika Stalin-Zinoviev-Kamenev and Trotsky. The end date of the Stalin period determined by the death of I. V. Stalin in 1953 and, as can be seen, the duration of the entire Stalinist period is 31 years. For the analysis of the so-called "Stalin's" period in the life of Boris Yeltsin have the following. The shelling of the Parliament and the subsequent development and introduction of a new Russian Constitution was held in late 1993. These events are also associated more with Lenin's dispersal of the constituent Assembly in 1918. And here is the next 1994 can be called the year of the beginning targeted (discounted at the impulsiveness of his character) lay the Foundation of a new post-Soviet society, with its full historical analogy with the whole Stalin era (albeit a different sign). The year of graduation should be considered the year 1999, associated with the voluntary resignation of Yeltsin B. N. as President of Russia. So, we have the following: the Stalinist period of the Soviet power 1922-1953 years with a difference of 31 years and is located on the outer branch of a spiral of

Fibonacci (Fig. 2,3). The so-called "Stalin's" period in the life of Boris Yeltsin from 1994 to 1999 with a duration of 5 years is located on the inner branches of a spiral of Fibonacci (Fig. 2,3).

As shown previously during the transition from the outer to the inner branches converging spiral of Fibonacci compression similar historical periods and the acceleration of events in a time of 6.85. Then when the division received 31 to 6.85 4.5, which when rounded is 5 years, calculated previously. As can be seen, that despite the lack of pharmacy such historical accuracy in the calculations still appears as a mathematical consistency between the political fates of Stalin and Yeltsin.

### **Conclusion**

So, as shown throughout the above material, the political fate of the founder of the post-Soviet government of Boris Yeltsin miraculously absorbed in a condensed form the main milestones of the political destinies of the founders of Soviet power Lenin and Stalin.

Politically defeated in 1987, Boris Yeltsin, thanks to the intuition of the people and his credibility and particularly, may be a special purpose of his destiny, rose from political obscurity like a bird Phoenix, still ascended to the top of the political Olympus, has stood during the August 1991 coup, disbanded, and then was shot by the Russian Parliament in 1993, undertook market reforms, and left his successor.

In all these events most clearly show certain regularities, fatal "internal springs" of history, as unresolved karmic knots this is Particularly evident through the constant feeling of not only the speculators in the effects through the repetition of similar events and loops, vicious circle throughout the twentieth century, but also of any internal finish, finish something of the past and therefore the "breath of the future", as the beginning of something deeper and more important, perhaps, of the age of Aquarius. The common theme for all such loops and vicious historical circle can be expressed in the form of political testament in Russia's future:

**For every Lenin, own Yeltsin appears necessarily**

**And for every October revolution - own August putsch appears necessarily...**

Special winning the finale in the fate of Boris Yeltsin can be considered successfully carried out an operation "Successor". Stalin failed, and Yeltsin was a success. And according to an ancient prophecy he (Yeltsin – approx. ed.) as "....titanium ..... go through the maze..." and it seems like more than was given sanction.

Behind all this there is a Higher purpose, which may be associated directly with the fate of Russia, its ultimate purpose. He (this plan is approx. ed.) clearly seen through amazing mathematical regularities of different processes and people, not even close, who knew each other, detectable only through historical cycles of Fibonacci.

We can only strive to attain the highest of the ideas, manifested through the fate of Russia...