

Pogonowski - Lenin from 9

A few months after Lenin's government's surrender to the Germans on March 3, 1918 and acting on Lenin's personal order cosigned by Swerdlow another German agent and without any court proceedings, on July 17, 1918 an execution squad led by a Jewish officer, Yankel Yurovsky, executed in a cellar the Tsar, his wife, five children and servants. This happened in Ekaterinburg as a Czech contingent of the White Army was approaching. The Tsar's doctor Botkin said to one of the revolutionaries and evidently a Jew, "The time will come when everyone will believe that it was the Jews who were responsible for this, and they will be the victims." Yankel Yurovsky, is described as he silenced the wounded and moaning Tsarevich, Alexis, with two revolver shots.

"Anyone who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Cheka," wrote Jewish historian Leonard Schapiro, "stood a very good chance of finding himself confronted with, and possibly shot by, a Jewish investigator." In Ukraine, "Jews made up nearly 80 percent of the rank-and-file Cheka agents," reports W. Bruce Lincoln, an American professor of Russian history. (Beginning as the Cheka, or Vecheka) the Soviet secret police was later known as the GPU, OGPU, NKVD, MVD and KGB. In light of all this, it should not be surprising that Yakov M. Yurovsky, the leader of the Bolshevik squad that carried out the murder of the Tsar and his family, was Jewish, as was Sverdlov, the Soviet chief, who co-signed Lenin's execution order. In his 1920 book, British veteran journalist Robert Wilton offered a similarly harsh assessment:

"The whole record of Bolshevism in Russia is indelibly impressed with the stamp of alien invasion. The murder of the Tsar, deliberately planned by the Jew Sverdlov (who came to Russia as a paid agent of Germany) and carried out by the Jews Goloshchekin, Syromolotov, Safarov, Voikov and Yurovsky, is the act not of the Russian people, but of this hostile invader."

The files of the German Foreign Ministry thoroughly document the four stages of the Policy of the Imperial German Government towards the revolution in Russia. The first stage lasted from January 1915, until its outbreak in 1917. The second stage ran from March 1917, until the Bolshevik seizure of power. It included the recruitment and shipment by the Germans of Vladimir Lenin and other Russian revolutionaries, first with several million dollars in gold on board the train from Switzerland and Belgium, through Germany and Scandinavia, to Russia. The third stage covered the German reaction in Nov. and Dec. 1917, to the Bolshevik putsch and seizure of power. It ended with the failure of Hephand's plan for a peace conference on a neutral territory for the purpose of bargaining with the Germans about the terms of Russian capitulation. The fourth stage consisted of the opening of the negotiations in Brest-Litovsk, a town under German occupation, in Nov. 1917 and their conclusion on the German terms on March 3, 1918. Lenin's government officially accepted the status of Russia as a vassal state within the German Empire.

The treaty of Brest Litovsk was a humiliating capitulation. It recognized Russia as a vassal state of Germany. The capitulation to the Germans was opposed by a great majority of Russians. The Bolshevik government of Russia surrendered to Germany and Austria 150,000 sq. km of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The German states occupied a major portion of the Ukraine and Byelorussia following the earlier recommendations by Helphand. The fortunes of Bolshevik Russia improved, when on November 13, 1918 came the defeat of Germany on the western front, and when the Bolshevik government had a

chance to declare the treaty of Brest-Litovsk as null and void.

Lenin was considered a traitor by Russians and for this reason he had to use cadres composed of national minorities, mainly Jews, well acquainted with the tradition of thousand years of rabbinic terror, which ended in the XIX century to be revived in revolutionary Russia and later in the form of the Israeli Apartheid state in Palestine.

Irving Kristol (1922-2009) the "godfather of neoconservatism" was a part of a vocal Trotskyite group of New York intellectuals who with the deterioration of communism converted to radical Zionism and believed in the adaptation of Trotsky's permanent war for communism into their version of a permanent war of democracy. They strongly support the Israeli version of democracy.

Leon Trotsky (Lev Davidovich Trotsky born Lev Davidovich Bronstein) is one of the few Soviet political figures who were never rehabilitated by the Soviet administration. American Trotskyite, Irving Kristol believed that "the danger facing American Jews today is not that Christians want to persecute them but that Christians want to marry them."

The Neoconservative anti-Arab alliance with Christian Zionists is based on the belief of the "America Bible belt" that the second coming of Jesus Christ will be possible only after Jewish defeat of the Arabs and therefore that today it is a duty of Christian Zionists to help Israel defeat the Palestinians.

Neo-conservative revolutionary ideology, formulated on the basis of Trotsky's teachings, made possible the alliance of the neo-conservative followers of Kristol with Christian Zionists and became a powerful driving force in modern American politics and in the 2000 election, it propelled Bush into the presidency, according to Joan Bokaer, director of "Theocracy Watch," a project of the Center for Religion, Ethics, and Social Policy at Cornell University.

Earlier, the Jabotinsky Centennial Medal was awarded by the State of Israel to Jerry Falwell of Virginia as part of a formal alliance between American Christian-Right and Israel. Reports surfaced that a Learjet had been given by Israeli Prime Minister Begin on behalf of the State of Israel to show appreciation for Falwell support, which became useful to Begin when Israel unilaterally bombed Iraq's nuclear reactor in 1981. Falwell coined the pro-Israeli slogan that "American Bible belt is Israeli safety Belt."

The Jews of San Antonio B'nai B'rith Council awarded pastor Hagee a supporter of Jewish Apartheid in Palestine, with its "Humanitarian of the Year" award. It was the first time this award was given to a gentile. John Hagee also was presented the Zionist Organization of America's Israel Award, by U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. The Zionist award was paid for by the Jewish Community, Dallas, Texas. Hagee was also presented the ZOA Service Award by a Texas Governor. Houston Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire issued a special proclamation in Hagee's honor, declaring Pastor John C. Hagee Day in Houston.

Hagee has been to Israel 22 times and has met with every Prime Minister of Israel since Menachem Begin. John Hagee Ministries has given more than \$8.5 million to bring Soviet Jews from the former Soviet Union to Israel. Hagee is the Founder and Executive Director of "A Night to Honor Israel," a yearly event that expresses solidarity between Zionist Christians and Jews in Jerusalem and in the State of Israel, by citizens of the United States.

On February 7, 2006, Hagee and 400 leaders from the Christian Zionist and Jewish communities formed a new national organization called "Christians United for Israel." This organization

addresses members of the US Congress, professing a Biblical justification for the defense of the State of Israel by the Americans. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said during a Sunday night speech in San Antonio that the United States and its allies must have a "moral clarity" and be unflinching toward terrorists if the current military campaign in Afghanistan is to be successful. Comparing the present moment in history to the fight against Nazi Germany, Netanyahu made his remarks to about 6,000 people who packed the main building of the cavernous Cornerstone Church of pastor Hagee and participated in the congregation's 20th annual "A Night to Honor Israel."

The death of Lenin brought about a power struggle won by Stalin and lost by Trotsky who not only lost power in Russia but eventually was murdered on Stalin's orders in Mexico, an event described in detail in a book by former general of the NKVD Pavel Sudoplatov in his book "Spacial Tasks."

According to Robert Paine's "The life and death of Lenin" Lenin died after suffering several strokes. There are indications that Stalin might have ordered Lenin to be poisoned in 1924 and Lenin died on January 21. The autopsy quoted by Paine does not verify that Lenin had neurosyphilis, which was reported by Dr. Ivan Pavlov.

With the death of Lenin Stalin had to defeat other contenders for power, mainly Trotsky the originator of the Red Army terror apparatus and the so called "blocking companies" which were to fire on soldiers in case of retreat in combat.

Stalin decided to disobey Lenin's wishes to be buried next to his mother in St. Petersburg, and instead ordered the best doctors and scientists to come up with a scheme whereby they could mummify Lenin's body. Thus, with one stroke of genius Stalin combined the idea of the Egyptian mummy with a Byzantine icon and established a scientific institute for creation and conservation of the mummy-icon in presentable rejuvenated shape, instead of the dilapidated look of Lenin at the moment of his death.

Stalin decided to mummify Lenin's body to serve as a communist icon in

Russia and probably created the first in history mummy-icon for public display. As we know the Egyptian mummies were bandages and were not meant to serve as public exhibits while the mummy of Lenin was conceived for the benefit of continuity of the Bolshevik rule in Russia. Lenin's mummy acquired a quasi religious aura and is shown to the public in the atmosphere of a pagan cult. Newlyweds visit the mummy-icon mausoleum and often deposit flowers there in honor of the "good" father of Bolshevik Russia.

Lenin's cult was used by Stalin and his successors to mobilize loyalty for the Soviet regime. In this process a myth was created of the revered father of the Russian Revolution, who created the science of Marxism-Leninism, which "evolved" with political changes in the Kremlin. It is interesting that today the main voice asking to keep Lenin's mummy-icon displayed on the Red Square is that of the head of the Russian Communist Party Gennady Zyuganov. □

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