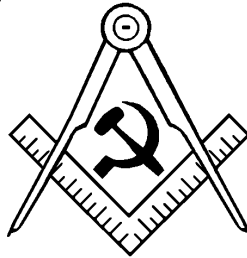


Section 7

Russian Communist Revolution of 1917



To create the
Communist Worker's Paradise
seeds of rebellion were sown in Russia by
Grand Orient Freemasonry
a century before the
1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

Those seeds were watered by the blood of two million Russian soldiers killed during World War One. After the War, Grand Orient Freemasonry's Communist experiment was forced on Russia by the starvation of another two million. By 1935, Stalin had slaughtered an additional 46 million. Between 1915 and 1935 a total of 50 million Russians were killed to perfect Masonry's "Worker's Paradise."

Read about the carnage in *Scarlet and the Beast* Vol. I, 3rd ed., Chaps. 17, 22-23

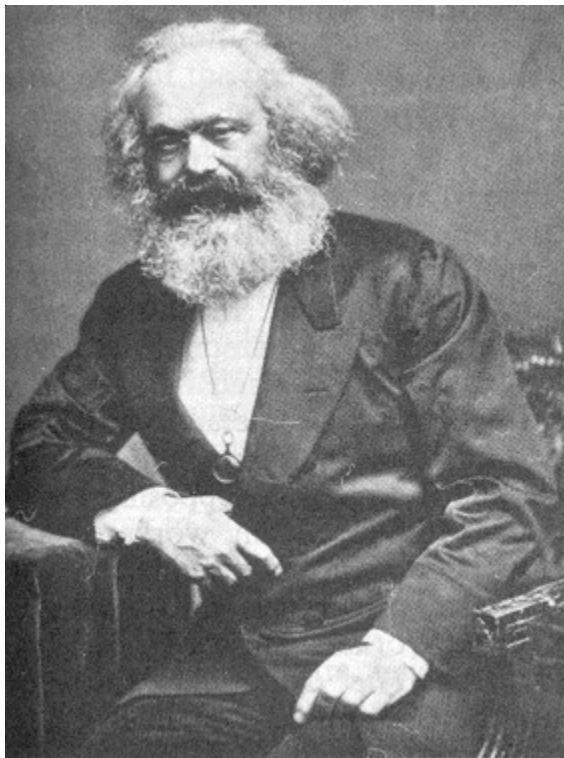
TWO FACES

Fig. 1 — Born Levi Mordechai to Jewish parents. Was a 32° Grand Orient Freemason. Wrote under the pen name "Karl Marx." Became the so-called Father of Communism.

32° Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Following is generally accepted history of Marx.

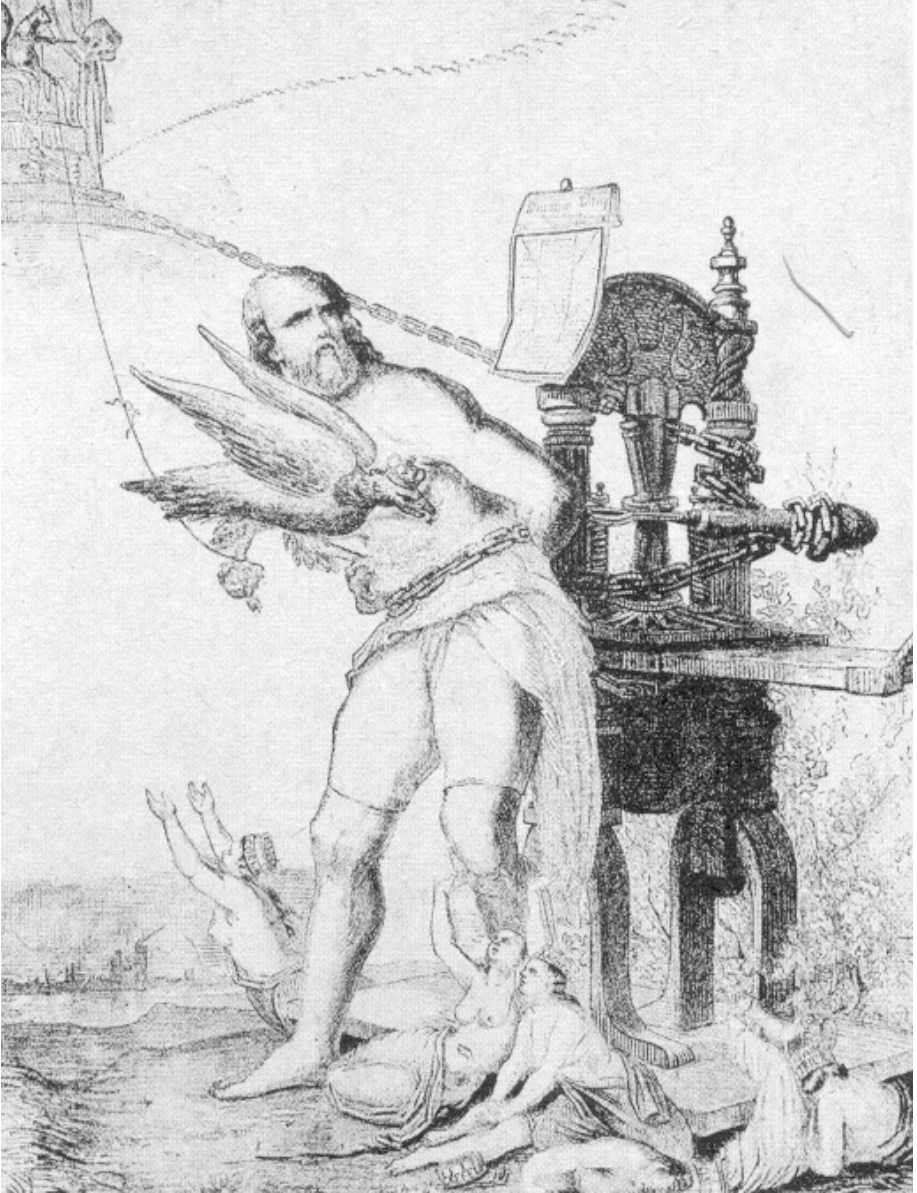
Founder of international communism. Born in Trier, Germany. Studied law at Bonn and Berlin, but took up history, Hegelian philosophy, & Feuerbach's materialism. He edited a radical newspaper, and after it was suppressed, he moved to Paris (1843) and Brussels (1845). There, with Engels as his closest collaborator and disciple, he reorganized the Communist League, which met in London in 1847. In 1848 he finalized the Communist Manifesto, which attacked the state as the



instrument of oppression, and religion and culture as ideologies of the capitalist class. He was expelled from Brussels, and in 1849 settled in London, where he studied economics, and wrote the first volume of his major work, *Das Kapital*, 1867, with two further volumes added in 1884 and 1894 after his death. He was a leading figure in the First International from 1864 until its demise in 1872. He held Communist meetings in Freemason's Hall in London, England. The last decade of his life was marked by increasing ill health. He is buried in Highgate Cemetery, London.

Karl Marx was a 32° German Grand Orient Mason. He is famous for having said, "Religion is the opiate of the People." In 1844 he remarked, "The criticism of religion is the beginning of all criticism." He hated his Jewish heritage, and wrote about his hatred in "A World Without Jews," and, "The Jewish Nigger." His books helped promote anti-Semitism. (Read more about Karl Marx in *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed, Chps. 7, 9, 12, 22-23).

Fig. 2 — Karl Marx edited the radical paper, *Die Rheinische Aetung*, until it was suppressed in 1843. Here he is shown as a Promethean figure, chained to his printing press. The Grand Orient “League of the Just,” known in Germany as the “Bund,” financed Karl Marx’s communist activity in France and England. See *Scarlet and the Beast*; V1, 3rd ed, Ch.22.



TWO FACES

Fig. 3 — Jewish poet Heinrich Heine accurately predicted the Bolshivic Revolution some 74 years before it occurred.

Heinrich Heine (1797-1856)

Masonic poet and critic

In 1843, the celebrated Jewish poet Heinrich Heine organized into a book a selection of articles he had written for the *Augsburg Gazette* between 1840 and 1843. The book, *Lutece*, prophesied (or did it expose a plan for) the future horrors of a communist revolution in Russia. Listen to Heine's uncanny prophecy:

"I have not described the storm itself. I have described the great storm-clouds which bore the approaching tempest, advancing dark and menacing across the sky. I have made frequent and exact descriptions of those sinister legions, those titans buried underground, who lay in wait in the lowest ranks of society; I have hinted that they would arise from their obscurity when their hour was come. These shadowy creatures, these nameless monsters, to whom the future belongs, were then usually only looked down on through lorgnettes; from this angle they resembled fleas gone mad. But I have shown them in their greatness, in their true light, and seen thus, they resemble if anything, the most fearsome crocodiles and gigantic dragons that have ever emerged from the foul abyss.

"Communism is the secret name of this tremendous adversary which the rule of the proletariat, with all that that implies, opposes to the existing bourgeois regime. It will be an appalling duel. How will it end? That is known to the gods and goddesses in whose hands lies the future. For our part, all we know is that, however little talked-of at present, however miserable an existence it drags out in concealed attics on wretched beds of straw, Communism is nonetheless the dark hero, cast for an enormous if fleeting role in the modern tragedy, and awaiting only its cue to enter the stage.

"There is an approaching rumble of hard times filled with upheavals.... Any prophet wishing to write a new Apocalypse will have to invent new monsters so frightful that the old symbolic beast in St. John would appear in comparison no more than cooing turtledoves and gracious Cupids.... The future smells of Russian knouts, of blood, of impiety and of violent blows. I advise our descendants to have good thick skins on them when they are born into this world."



Fig. 4 — Russian Freemasonry planned the Communist Revolution more than a century before the event. Tzars and Tzarinas alike fell into its snare, whether they joined, protected, or persecuted the Craft.

Peter the Great (1672-1725)



Regent Sofia



Tzar of Russia (1682-1721) and Emperor of Russia (1721-1725). Born in Moscow, the son of Tzar Alexis and his second wife Natalia Naryshkin. Peter was joint Tzar with his mentally retarded half-brother, Ivan, under the regency of their sister, Sophia (1682-89). On Ivan's death (1696) Peter became sole tzar.

Peter fought major wars with the Ottoman empire, Persia, and in particular Sweden, which Russia defeated in the Great Northern War. This victory established Russia as a major European power, and gained a maritime exit on the Baltic, where in 1703 Peter founded his new capital, St. Petersburg.

Peter traveled widely and became impressed with the western world and introduced western culture into Russia, raising it to a recognized place among European powers. However, when he embarked on a series of sweeping military, fiscal, administrative, educational, cultural, and ecclesiastical reforms, all based on western European models, all classes of society suffered from the impact and the brutality of their implementation. His own son, Alexis, died under torture (1718), suspected of leading a conspiracy against his father's reforms.

While in Europe, Peter was initiated into European Masonry, and upon his return established the first Masonic Lodge in St. Petersburg, then placed his favorite councillor, General Lefort, as first Master of the Lodge.

He failed to name a successor, and was succeeded by his wife, Catherine I.

TWO FACES

Fig. 5 — Russian Freemasonry and the Communist Revolution



**Empress
Catherine I**
(1684-1727)

**Tzarina
of Russia**
(1725-1727)

Tzarina of Russia, who succeeded her husband, Peter the Great. She was of lowly birth, of Livonian peasant origin, taken prisoner in 1702 and made a serf of Prince Menshikov. She attracted the attention of Peter the Great. She first was his advisor, then mistress. She married him in 1712. In 1722 Tzar Peter passed a law allowing him to nominate a successor. He chose Catherine, having her crowned empress in 1724. After the Tzar's death, Prince Menshikov ensured her succession to the throne in 1725-27.

Shortly after their marriage in 1712, aware that Peter had established the first Masonic Lodge in Russia, Catherine asked permission to found the Order of St. Catherine, an order of Knighthood for only women, of which she would be Grand Mistress. It was a quasi-Masonic body, equivalent to the Eastern Star in America.

Fig. 6 — Russian Freemasonry and the Communist Revolution.



Catherine II
Catherine the Great
 (1729-1796)

Empress of Russia (1762-1796). Through a conspiracy coordinated by her lover, Catherine gained the support of the army, and Peter III was dethroned. A few days afterwards, Peter III was murdered by her lover. In 1762 Catherine had herself crowned Empress, and began a reign that lasted 34 years.

The year Catherine was crowned, she issued an edict against all Masonic meetings in her dominions, but subsequently learned the "true character of the institution," and not only revoked her order, but invited the Freemasons to reestablish their lodges and constitute new ones. This began the undoing of Tzarist Russia.

.....

Paul I
 (1754-1801)

Emperor of Russia, 1796-1801. Son of Emperor Peter III and Catherine the Great. Paul succeeded Catherine and ruled despotically, but inaugurated some reforms in the treatment of serfs.

He is said to have been a Freemason, and during the early part of his reign the Order received some impetus. But later in his reign he turned his protection away from Freemasonry and toward the Knights of Malta, which was influenced by the Jesuits. Freemasonry languished during his reign. He was assassinated by the Freemasons on March 12, 1801. His son, Alexander I, succeeded him and embraced Freemasonry.



TWO FACES

Fig. 7 — Russian Freemasonry and the Communist Revolution. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed., chap. 11.



Alexander I (1777-1825)

In 1801 Alex I succeeded Paul I as Tzar of Russia and reigned to 1825. At first he prohibited secret societies, but rescinded the order in 1803. It is said that he was convinced by Johann Boeber of the benefits of Masonry and he not only lifted the ban, but joined the lodge himself. Boeber later became Grand Master of Russia.

Some sources claim Alex I was initiated in Canongate Kilwinning Lodge of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1814 he acted as Master, conferring the degrees on William III, Emperor of Germany, in a military lodge in Paris.

He was likewise a member of the Polish Grand Lodge. In November 1815 the Polish

Masons gave a banquet in his honor after which he left generous gifts. He has been accused of using Freemasonry for political purposes.

In 1822 he became suspicious of the political dangers inherent in some of the Russian Lodges, and on the advice of Grand Master Kushelev of the Grand Lodge "Astra," banned Freemasonry on August 1, 1822. Within three years he died under mysterious circumstances. His successor, Nicholas I, confirmed the ban on April 21, 1826.

It was only an outward ban, however. Revolutionary Grand Orient Freemasonry simply buried its intrigue under a new name — communism. The future Alexander II will lose his life to these communist bomb throwers.

From *Peter the Great* we read, "This information was presented in a document to Emperor Alexander I by the last Grand Master of the Astera Grand Lodge in an effort to save Russian Freemasonry from being outlawed by that emperor."

Masons in the Court of Tzar Alexander I

Freemasonry came to Russia as a result of the Napoleonic Wars, (see *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol 1, 3rd edition, "Introduction and Chaps.11&22). After Alexander I joined Freemasonry, he surrounded himself with "fellow travelers." In 1822 the European kings convinced him of the danger of Freemasonry, after which he banned the Order. A few of the powerful Masons in his court are listed by Denslow:

Alexander A. Gerebzov: Russian Major General was raised (3^o) in a Paris lodge. On his return to Russia he opened the Grand Orient Lodge *Les Amis Reunis* at St. Petersburg on June 10, 1802. Gerebzo's lodge was a military lodge impregnated with French ideas. It represented the "liberal" branch of Russian Freemasonry, bent on abolishing religion, abolishing national and social differences, and forming a true brotherhood of man.

Count Alexander I: Ostermann Tolstoy (1770-1837). Russian infantry general who distinguished himself in the wars against Napoleon. Member of *Les Amis Reunis* Grand Orient Lodge at St. Petersburg.

Konstantin Pavlovich (1779-1831). Second son of Paul I and brother of Alexander I. Both he and Alexander were initiated into Freemasonry at the same time. Pavlovich became a member of Grand Orient Lodge *Les Amis Reunis*.

Mikhail M. Speransky (1772-1839). Initiated at a secret meeting of the Grand Lodge of the *Polar Star* at the request of Alexander I. He was later a member of a governmental committee to look into the political status of all Masonic lodges.

Count Pavel Andreevich Shuvalov (1773-1823). *aide-de-camp* to Emperor Alexander I, was elected ruler of the Russian Directorial Grand Lodge in 1814 to replace Boeber. The grand lodge was so split with dissension that Shuvalov declined the post, and Count Mussin-Pushkin-Bruce was elected in his place.

Count Mussin-Pushkin-Bruce. Russian secret councillor and chamberlain of Emperor Alexander I, was head of *Directorial* Grand Lodge of Russia in 1814. Also Grand master of Grand Orient Lodge *Astrea* in 1815. He received the edict on Aug. 1, 1822 from Alexander I to close all his Grand Orient lodges.

Count Adam Rgevussky. Grand Master of the Russian Grand Orient Lodge *Astrea* in 1820, following Count Mussin-Pushkin-Bruce. His Deputy Grand Master was Prince Alexander Lobanov-Rostovsky, who was an honorary member of several Polish lodges in Warsaw and Cracow.

Sergei Stepanovich Lansky (1787-1862) was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Provincial of Russia in 1817. Lansky also received the edict on Aug. 1, 1822 from Alexander I to close all his Grand Lodges.

Aleksander S. Pushkin (1799-1837). Russian poet and Freemason.

TWO FACES

Fig. 8 — The 1825 Decembrist Revolt, organized and carried out by Freemasonry, was the first physical manifestation of what ended in the 1917 Bolshevic Revolution. See *Scarlet and Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed., chp. 22.



The Decembrist Revolt, Dec. 14, 1825

From the beginning of 1814, Grand Orient Freemason Pavel Ivanovich Pestel had been persistent in his attempt to unite under one federal republic all of Russia, Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, Dalmatia, Hungary, Transylvania, Serbia, Moldavia, and Valachia. Conspiring with him were many princes initiated into Freemasonry and indoctrinated in subversion. When Pestel disclosed his plans to murder the whole Russian imperial family and proclaim a republic, Prince Jablonowski of Poland, a fellow Mason, recoiled in horror, and the Poles were allowed to form their own government.

The revolution was planned for 1829, but the sudden death of Alexander 1st in 1825 hastened the revolt. The uprising occurred on Monday, December 14, 1825, failed, and the leaders of the "Decembrists," as the rebels were called, were arrested and executed a few months later.

Under the new Tzar Nicholas I, Freemasonry was severely suppressed. The Scottish Rite *New Age Magazine*, Feb, 1945, reports: "After 1825, many Russian Masons exiled themselves to France where lodges operating in the Russian language were sponsored by atheistic Grand Orient Freemasonry. Some of the exiles later returned to Russia, and organized lodges in St. Petersburg and Moscow...and had 'an avowedly political aim and view; namely, that of the overthrow of the autocracy.'"

Fig. 9 — Famous Russian Masons used literature to incite revolution. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition, notes section for chap. 22.

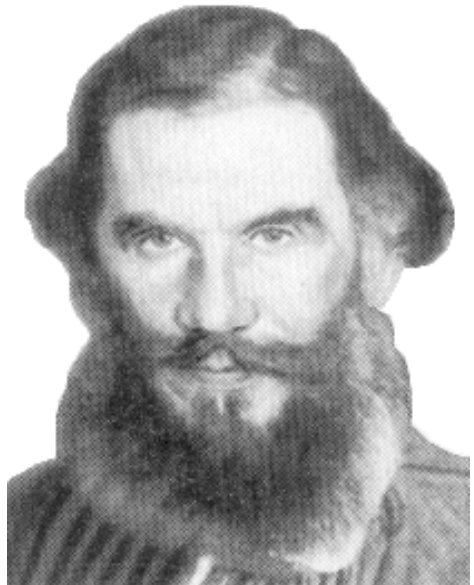


Aleksander S. Pushkin
(1799-1837)

Russian poet. His *Ode to Liberty*, written in 1820, caused his exile to South Russia. He was reinstated in good graces to write the life of Peter the Great.

Russian Freemason and author Telepneff, in his *Russian Freemasonry During the Reign of Alexander I*, credits Pushkin as being a Freemason.

In 1837 Pushkin was killed in a duel.



Leo Tolstoi
(1828-1910)

Russian novelist, social and moral philosopher, who wrote the famous *War and Peace*. Many have thought him a Freemason, for in his *War and Peace* he describes a Masonic initiation with great accuracy, and several of his characters are Freemasons.

TWO FACES

Fig. 10 — Russian Freemasonry and the Bolshevic Revolution. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. I, 3rd ed., chapter 22.



Tzar Alexander II (1818-1881)

In 1861 Alexander II, emancipated the serfs and became known as "the Liberator. Liberation was not good enough for Freemasonry, which was bent on forcing Grand Orient Freemasonry's atheistic Communist experiment on all Russia, regardless of the Tzar's reforms.

Their plans were made in 1862, at the First Communist International held at Freemasons Hall in London, England. There Alexander II was condemned to death. Twenty years later, Freemason Mikhail Bakunin gave the order to assassinate the Tzar with a T.N.T. bomb. The assassin was a member of Young Russia, the youth lodge of Freemasonry. Read the story in *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. I, 3rd edition, chaps. 18 & 23.

Also read of Alexander II's military assistance to Abraham Lincoln during our Civil War in *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, Chap. 14.



32° Alexander Fyodorovich Kerensky (1881-1970)

Russian revolutionary leader. After the first Revolution of Feb. 1917, which was a Scottish Rite revolution, Kerensky was made Minister of Justice in the provisional government, and later Minister of War. He succeeded Prince Lvov in July, 1917 as Prime Minister, yet because of his moderate policies and indecision, he was overthrown by atheist Grand Orient Freemasonry's ruthless Bolshevik Revolution of Nov. 1917. He fled to Paris where he edited the Social Revolutionary paper, *Dni*. He was a 32° Scottish Rite Mason. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. I, 3rd ed., ch.17, 22-25.

Figure 11 — Rasputin's assignment — weaken Russian leadership. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, VI, 3rd. ed., ch. 17.



Grigorii Rasputin
(1871-1916)

General knowledge: Rasputin was a peasant — a self-styled religious elder, born in Pokrovskoye, Russia. A member of the Schismatic sect of Khlysty (flagellants), he was introduced into the royal household, where he quickly gained the confidence of the emperor (Nicholas II) and empress by his ability to control through hypnosis the bleeding of the Hemophiliac heir to the throne.

Rasputin was a notorious lecher and drunkard, and created a public scandal through the combination of his sexual and alcoholic excesses, and his political influence in securing the appointment of government ministers, who were incompetent.

Before Rasputin came upon the royal court of Russia, he

was first prepared by French and English Freemasonry through Rosicrucian, Martinist and Mizraim Masonic Lodges. His controller was a man known as Papus, who sent Philippe de Lyon to Russia in 1899 to establish Martinist Lodges in that vast country. Rasputin was one of his first initiates.

In 1900 Papus followed Philippe to St. Petersburg, where Papus became confidant of the Tzar and Tzarina. Both Papus and Philippe introduced Rasputin to the Tzarina.

Rasputin's Masonic assignment was to weaken the leadership of Russia. And he did it admirably, under the guise of incompetence. Papus' last trip was in 1906. With him were the rituals of the Ordo Templi Orientis (O.T.O.), the homicidal lodge, whose initiates (following the revolution) became the K.G.B. The entire story of Rasputin and his French and English Masonic controllers is found in *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd ed., chap. 22.

TWO FACES

Figure 12 — The Bolshevic Revolution dethroned the last Tzar of Russia. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. I, 3rd edition, chapters. 22-23.

Tzar Nicholas II

(1868-1918)

and his beautiful family

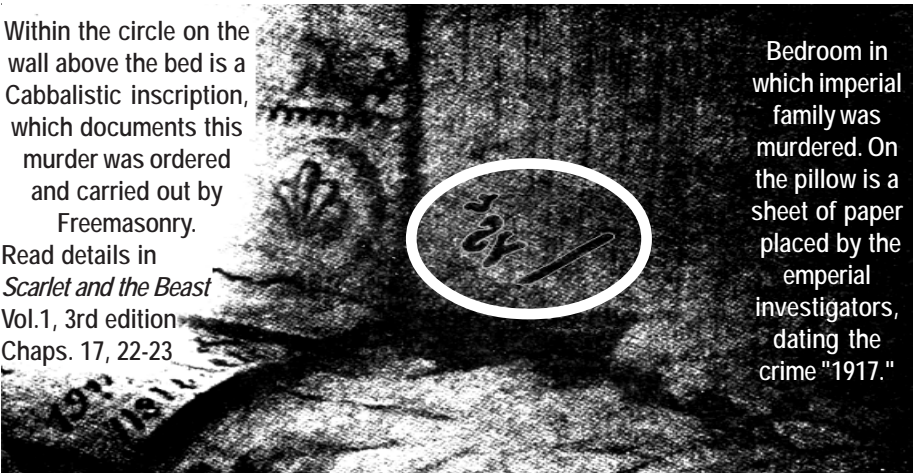


In the midst of WWI the Communist Revolution began. The first act of the Revolution was the Masonic ritual murder of the Tzar and his entire royal family, including their dog. We know the murders were Masonic, because the assassins confirmed it in a cabalistic message on the wall above the blood-soaked bed where the crime occurred.



Within the circle on the wall above the bed is a Cabbalistic inscription, which documents this murder was ordered and carried out by Freemasonry.

Read details in
Scarlet and the Beast
Vol.1, 3rd edition
Chaps. 17, 22-23



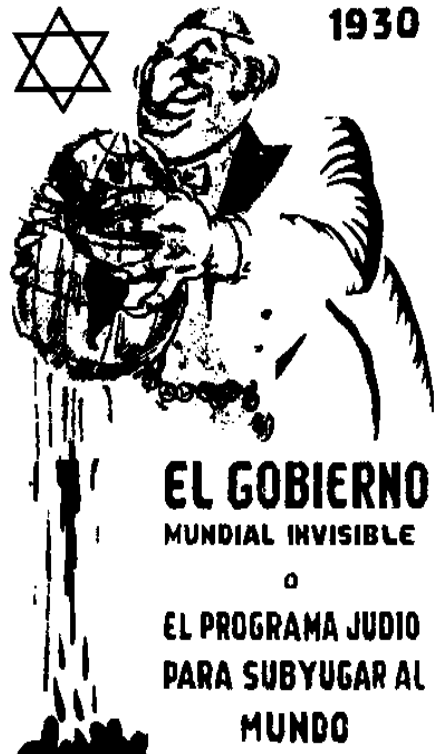
Bedroom in which imperial family was murdered. On the pillow is a sheet of paper placed by the emperial investigators, dating the crime "1917."

"In the first years of the Communist regime public buildings were occasionally decorated with the six-pointed Magen David, the Star of David. The five-pointed star or pentagram that the Red Army adopted in 1918 as its emblem was known to be a Masonic design, and for many Russians, Freemasonry was synonymous with Jewry." Consequently the Jews were blamed for the revolution. *Russia Under The Bolshevik Regime*, by Richard Pipes, 1993.

Fig. 13 — Because of the cabalistic message written on the wall above the murder scene, Jews, not Masons, were blamed for the murders. Covers to two *Protocols* books below (Spanish & French) reveal the anti-Semitism that pervaded Western Europe prior to WW2. Top picture reads, "The Program of the Jews." Bottom reads, "Jewish Peril."



Title page from a
French Protocols edition



Title page from a
Spanish Protocols edition

The *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Sion* was the most vicious attempt by Freemasonry to make Jews the scapegoats should the conspiracy of the Bolshevik Revolution be exposed as Masonic. But, Russian royalty knew better. Empress Alexandra noted in her diary, dated April 7, 1918: "Nicholas read to us the protocols of the free masons." (Read facts on the origin of the *Protocols* in *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol.1, 3rd ed., chap. 17).

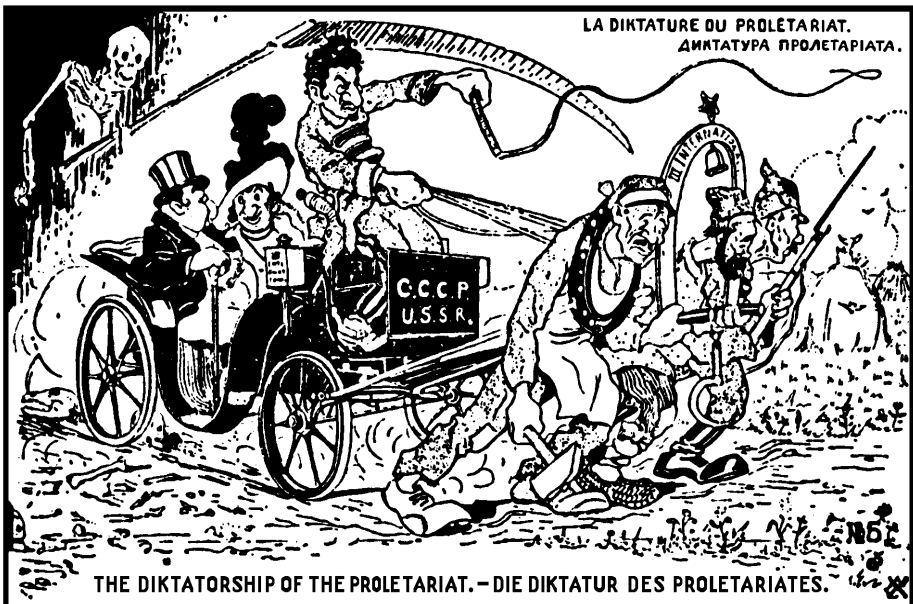
TWO FACES

Figure 14 — Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Gentile Freemasonry successfully fronted the Jews



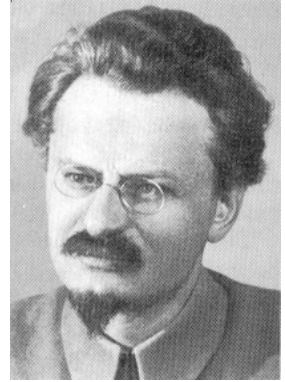
These cartoons were circulated by Russians living in exile in Europe following the Bolshevik Revolution. Since most leaders in all the Revolutionary posts were Jews, Russians blamed Jews for Bolshevism. No one knew at that time that Jews were fronts for anti-Semitic Gentile Grand Orient Freemasonry, for every revolutionary Jew was first a Freemason.



Above is a drawing that had been widely distributed by Russians who were driven out of their country when the Reds came into power. Practically all Russians living in exile blamed the Jews for the plight of their native land, so successful was Grand Orient Freemasonry in fronting them.

Figure 15 — Famous Russian Masons. See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition, chaps. 7, 12, 16, 22-23, 25, 27.

Leon Trotsky
(Lev Davidovich Bronstein — Jewish)
(1879-1940)
Grand Orient Freemason



When Trotsky accused Stalin of "betraying the Revolution," Stalin sought to kill him. Trotsky fled Russia and settled in Central America. He is credited with communizing the Grand Orient Lodges in Latin and South America. To this day the communist uprisings south of our borders, including Cuba, originated from these lodges.

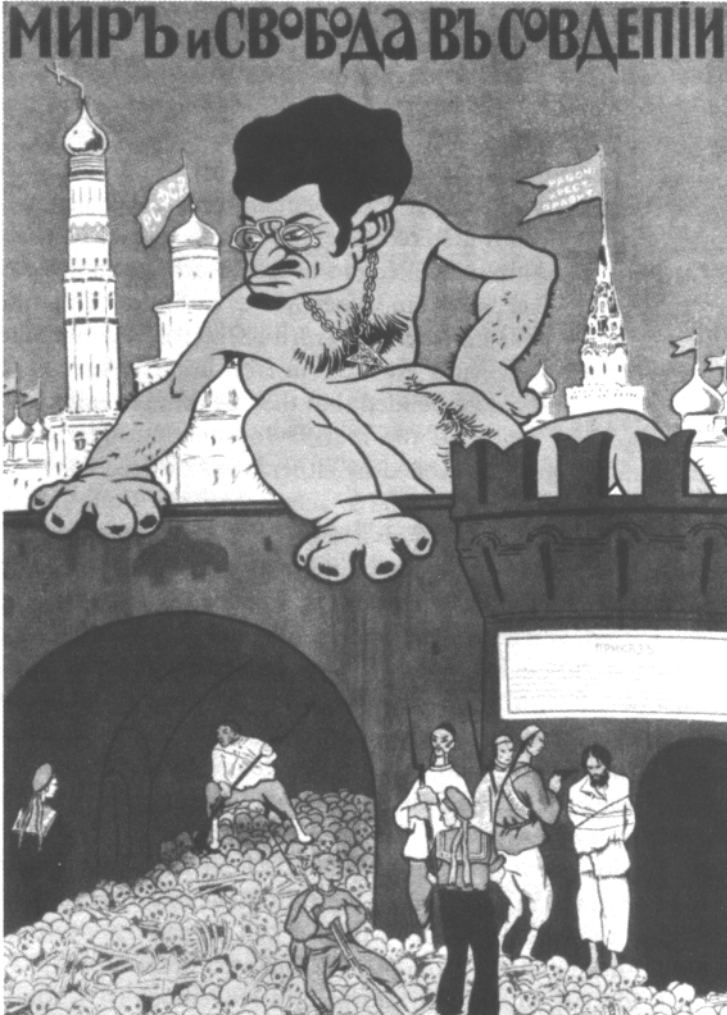


Vladimir Iyich Lenin
mother was Jewish
(1870-1924)
Grand Orient Freemason

33° Joseph Stalin (1879-1953)
was a bank robber, known as the
"Jesse James" of the Urals.
Rosicrucian Freemason

TWO FACES

Figure 16 — Anti-Semitic "White" propaganda poster of "the Jew" Leon Trotsky. Belorussia, or White Russia, blamed the Bolshevik Revolution on the Jews.



"In the first years of the Communist regime public buildings were occasionally decorated with the six-pointed Magen David, the Star of David... The five-pointed star or pentagram that the Red Army adopted in 1918 as its emblem was known to be a Masonic design, and for many Russians Freemasonry was synonymous with Jewry." *Russia Under The Bolshevik Regime*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1993, p. 102-103.

Figure 17 — Russian Grand Orient Freemason Bukharin defines "ethics."
See *Scarlet and the Beast*, Vol. 1, 3rd edition, Chapter 22.



Nikolay Ivanovich Bukharin

(1888-1938)

"Bukharin, head of the Petrograd Committee of the Russian Communist Party, gloated over the bloodbath of the Bolshevik Revolution..., 'here, in our country [Russia], where we [Bolsheviks] are absolute masters, we fear no one at all. This country worn out by wars, sickness, death and famine (it is a dangerous but splendid means), no longer dares to make the slightest protest, finding itself under the perpetual menace of the CHEKA and the army. Often we are ourselves surprised by its patience which had become so well-known...there is not, one can be certain in the whole of Russia, a single household in which we have killed in some manner or other the father, the mother, a brother, a daughter, a son, some near relative or friend.

"Bukharin dismissed ethics as useless baggage. What philosophers call ethics is merely 'fetishism' of class standards. As the carpenter performs whatever actions are necessary to make a bench, 'exactly so does the proletariat in its social struggle. If the proletariat wishes to attain communism, than it must do such and such, as does the carpenter in building a bench. And what ever is expedient from this point of view, this must be done. Ethics transforms itself for the proletariat, step by step, into simple and comprehensible rules of conduct necessary for communism, and, in point of fact, *ceases to be ethics.*'

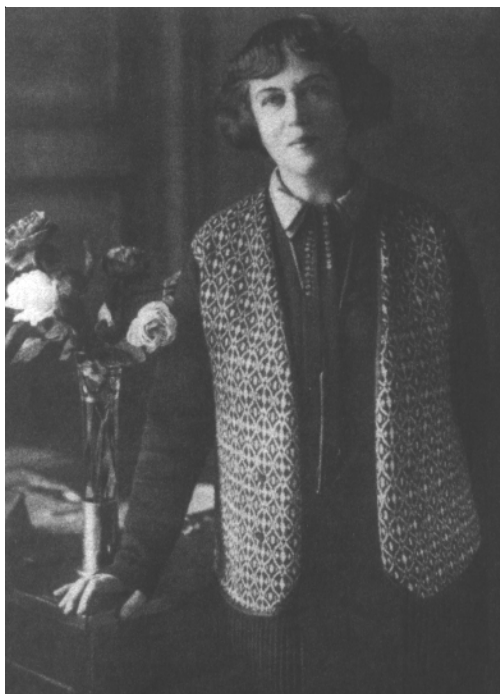
"The obvious flaw in this ethical philosophy is that it assumes the abstraction called 'proletariat' to be capable of acting. In point of fact, a communist society, like any other, is directed by individuals — in this case, the leaders of the Communist Party — and these individuals, with every action they undertake, make decisions. There is no scientific way of predetermining what is 'necessary' for the cause of a class, since at every point there emerge choices: choices that are not only technical but also moral. Years later, Preobrazhenskii and Bukharin, having been subjected to torture and then executed for crimes they had not committed, by their own ethical standards had no grounds for complaint: 'Communism' in this instance, too, acted as it deemed necessary."

Richard Pipes. *Russia under the Bolshevik Regime*. New York: Dial Press, 1993, pp. 328-329.

TWO FACES

Figure 18 — From where did America's "Women's Liberation" originate?

"Russian feminist and revolutionary, the world's first female ambassador, born in St. Petersburg into an upper-class family. She rejected her privileged upbringing and joined the Russian Social Democratic Party. She travelled widely in the USA, returning to Russia after the Revolution (1917), and becoming commissar for public welfare. In this post she agitated for domestic and social reforms, including collective child care and easier divorce proceedings..., her private liaisons shocked the Party.... Her...[book], *The New Morality and the Working Class* (1918), aroused considerable controversy because of their open discussion of such subjects as sexuality and women's place in society." *The Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia*, Cambridge University Press. 1998.



**Alexandra Mikhaylovna
Domontovitch Kollontai**
(1872-1952)

"In Soviet Russia, as in the rest of Europe, World War I led to a loosening of sexual mores, which here was justified on moral grounds. The apostle of free love in Soviet Russia was Alexandra Kollontai, the most prominent woman Bolshevik.... [E]vidence suggest that she had an uncontrollable sex drive coupled with an inability to form enduring relationships... To escape home, she married young, but left her husband after three years. In 1906 she joined the Mensheviks, then, in 1915, switched to Lenin [the Bolsheviks], whose antiwar stand she admired. Subsequently, she performed for him valuable services as agent and courier.

"In her writings, Kollontai argued that...women should be set free to choose their partners. In 1919 she published *The New Morality and the Working Class*,... In it she maintained that women had to be emancipated not only economically but also psychologically.... To be capable of it, individuals had to undergo an apprenticeship in the form of "love games" or "erotic friendships," which taught them to engage in sexual relations free of both emotional attachment and personal domination. Casual sex alone conditioned women to safeguard their individuality in a society dominated by men. Every form of sexual relationship was acceptable: Kollontai advocated

what she called "successive monogamy." In the capacity of Commissar of Guardianship...she promoted communal kitchens as a way of 'separating the kitchen from marriage.' She, too, wanted the care of children to be assumed by the community. She predicted that in time the family would disappear, and women would learn to treat all children as their own. She popularized her theories in a novel, *Free Love: The Love of Drones* (1924)... Its heroine preached divorcing sex from morality as well as from politics. Generous with her body, she said she loved everybody, from Lenin down, and gave herself to any man who happened to attract her...

"Studies of the sexual mores of Soviet youth conducted in the 1920s revealed considerable discrepancy between what young people said they believed and what they actually practiced: usually, in this instance behavior was less promiscuous than theory. Russia's young people stated they considered love and marriage 'bourgeois' relics and thought Communists should enjoy a sexual life unhampered by any inhibitions: the less affection and commitment entered into male-female relations, the more, 'communist' they were. According to opinion surveys, students looked on marriage as confining and, for women, degrading: the largest number of respondents — 50.8 percent of the men and 67.3 percent of the women — expressed a preference for long-term relationships based on mutual affection but without the formality of marriage.

"Deeper probing of their attitudes, however, revealed that behind the facade of defiance of tradition, old attitudes survived intact. Relations based on love were the ideal of 82.6 percent of the men and 90.5 percent of the women: 'This is what they secretly long for and dream about,' according to the author of the survey. Few approved of the kind of casual sex advocated by Kollontai and widely associated with early Communism: a mere 13.3 percent of the men and 10.6 percent of the women. Strong emotional and moral factors continued to inhibit casual sex: one Soviet survey revealed that over half of the female student respondents were virgins.

"The decisive influences on the sexual behavior of the postrevolutionary generation were economic: the unprecedented hardships of everyday life, especially the shortages of food and housing, and the stresses induced by relentless government demands. They forced the majority of soviet youth, particularly women, to follow traditional norms of sexual behavior: the evidence gives 'little support to the suggestion in the impressionistic literature of the time that promiscuity and an ideology of sexual liberation were widespread among women students.'

"Asked how the revolution had affected their sexual desires, 53.0 percent of the men reported these desires to have weakened; 41.0 percent of the men blamed hunger and other deprivations and pressures for complete or partial impotence; 59.0 percent of the female respondents saw no change in their desire for sex...

"Unrestrained sexual license did not prevail, because it was not acceptable to most young people, nor in the end, to the authorities..."

Pipes. pp. 331-334.

TWO FACES

Fig. 19 — 33° Armand Hammer in 1987. Son of Jewish parents who migrated from Russia to America. Father was member of American Communist Party. Armand was not, but was a personal friend of Grand Orient Mason and communist leader Vladimir Lenin. See *Scarlet & Beast*, VI, 3rd ed, ch 22.



33° Armand Hammer

(1899-1990)

Businessman, born in NYC of Reform Jewish parents who had migrated from Russia to America before the Bolshevik Revolution. He trained as a physician at Columbia University, and served with the US Army Medical Corps (1918-19). In 1921, he went to Russia to help with a typhus epidemic, and turned it into a business deal. In his own words, Hammer wrote: "As a newly qualified young doctor, I went to Russia in 1921 to work in the Urals among the victims of famine and an epidemic of typhus. For supplying much-needed grain to the starving Russians, I was

personally thanked by Lenin, who took me under the wing of his patronage." The famine was created by the Bolshevik government following a misconceived venture of the Soviets in what they called "the reorganization of agriculture." As a result, 12 million peasants starved to death. Hammer made his first million dollars by shipping desperately needed food from America to Russia.

In appreciation to Hammer, the Soviets gave him free access to Soviet air space. In fact, up to the time of his death Hammer was the only man in the world who could fly his private jet to Soviet borders, make a phone call to the Kremlin, and be escorted by MIG jets to Moscow.

Scuttle butt has it that Armand Hammer owned Arm & Hammer Baking Soda. He did not. However, he did own stock in that company (S1.F71).

Hammer founded the A. Hammer Pencil Co. in 1925, operating in NYC, London, and Moscow. He bought the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of California in 1957. He maintained strong connections with the USSR, acting as US intermediary on a number of occasions, including the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1987.