

Exposing the Jewish Criminal Grigory Zinoviev

-By Teloc Vovim



“We must carry along with us 90 million out of the 100 million of Soviet Russia's population. As for the rest, we have nothing to say to them. They must be annihilated.” - Grigory Zinoviev

Born Ovsei-Gershon Aronovich Radomyslsky Apfelbaum (September 23, 1883 – August 25, 1936) also known as Apfelbaum, Radomyslovsky, Shatski, but better known as Grigory Yevseevich Zinoviev, or simply Grigory Zinoviev, was a communist Jew, terrorist and Red Holocaust perpetrator.

The Red Holocaust is a term used for atrocities and crimes committed under communist regimes.

Zinoviev was president of the Comintern from 1919-1926, a full member of the 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th Politburo, he was also one of the seven members of the first Politburo. Which was founded in 1917 in order to manage the Bolshevik Revolution; made up of Lenin(jew), Zinoviev(jew), Kamenev(jew), Trotsky(jew), Stalin(jew), Sokolnikov(jew) and Bubnov. Zinoviev may be best remembered as the architect of several failed attempts to

transform Germany into a communist country during the early 1920s. The communist jews really tried to take over Germany, but most attempts ended in complete failure. However towards the end of world war 2, the rape of Germany took place, resulting in countless deaths and gruesome atrocities.

Zinoviev was a member of Bolshevik faction from the time of its creation in 1903 and the fall of the Russian Empire in February 1917. He was a leading Bolshevik and one of Vladimir Lenin's closest associates, working both within Russia and abroad with different circumstances. He was elected to the RSDLP's Central Committee in 1907 and sided with Lenin in 1908 when the Bolshevik faction split.

After spending part of World War I in Switzerland and being caught out by the so-called February Revolution, he and other communist Jews like Karl Radek and Lenin were whisked into Russia on the "sealed train". He helped to organize the 'Zimmerwald Left' which called for the imperialist war to be turned into a civil war. Together with Lenin he wrote the pamphlet *Socialism and the War* (1915) and a collection of articles, *Against the Current* (1916). Zinoviev remained Lenin's constant aide and representative in various socialist organizations until 1917.

Zinoviev, and Kamenev resigned from the Central Committee on November 4, 1917. The following day, Lenin wrote a proclamation calling Zinoviev and Kamenev "deserters."

Zinoviev was responsible for Petrograd's defense during two periods of intense clashes with White forces in 1919. Trotsky, who was in overall charge of the Red Army during the Russian Civil War, thought little of Zinoviev's leadership, which aggravated their strained relationship.

As president of the Comintern, Zinoviev urged on the KPD with left phrases, but only half-heartedly supported Trotsky's proposal for a definite plan of action. When the irresoluteness of the KPD leadership led to the failure of the plan, he sanctioned the cancelling of the insurrection at the decisive moment and made the KPD secretary, Brandler, the scapegoat for its failure. When Trotsky protested against this bureaucratic evasion of responsibility, Zinoviev used his influence within the foreign Communist Parties to have Trotsky denounced at the fifth Comintern Congress. Jews throwing other jews under the bus, because there is no loyalty within jewish ranks.

Zinoviev was one of the most powerful figures in the Soviet leadership during Lenin's final illness in 1922–23 and immediately after his death in January 1924. He delivered the Central Committee's reports to the XIIth and XIIIth Party Congresses in 1923 and 1924 respectively, something that Lenin had previously done. As head of the Comintern, Zinoviev deserved most of the blame for the failures of the several Communist attempts at seizing power in Germany during the early 1920s, but he managed to shift it to Karl Radek(jew), the Comintern's representative in Germany at the time. Once again Zinoviev shifted the blame..

After differences between Trotsky, Zinoviev, and Stalin were settled about who would take the lead in a new revolution, they set out on a series of armed insurrections. On October 23rd, communist combat groups of 200-300 attacked police stations, but failed to obtain their objectives. The hopes for a second October revolution failed to materialize.

They would then attempt an insurrection in the Republic of Estonia, the second attempt by communists on a small country. On November 18th a communist government was set up for Estonia in Petrograd and two divisions of the red army invaded.

Soviet troops were stopped by an Estonian counterattack. On January 14, 1920 the day before their retreat, they killed 250 people in Tartu and more than 1,000 in the Rakvere district. The bolsheviks left a trail of blood and bodies wherever they went.

When Wesenberg was liberated, 3 mass graves were discovered, containing 86 bodies. In Tartu hostages were shot, after their arms and legs were broken, and in some cases their eyes were cut out. January 14, the Bolsheviks had time to kill 20 people, victims had been clubbed to death with axes and rifle butts, the bodies were extremely difficult to identify.

1924 during secret negotiations in Moscow with Zinoviev, the Estonian communists prepared for an armed uprising. They created combat teams structured by companies and by autumn had organized more than 1,000 men. The Estonian communist party tried to seize power in Tallinn on December 1, 1924, this coup failed within a single day.

Quote from Zinoviev - "Without mercy, without sparing, we will kill our enemies in scores of hundreds. Let them be thousands; let them drown themselves in their own blood. For the blood of Lenin(jew) and Uritsky(jew), Zinoviev(jew) and Vólodarsky(jew), let there be floods of the blood of the bourgeoisie--more blood! As much as possible!"

The Conference, held in January 1924 just before Lenin's death, denounced Trotsky(jew) and Trotskyism. Some of Trotsky's supporters suffered demotion or reassignment in the wake of his defeat, and Zinoviev's power and influence seemed at its highest. However, as subsequent events showed, his real power base was limited to the Petrograd/Leningrad Party organization, while the rest of the Communist Party apparatus came increasingly under Stalin's control. Zinoviev and Kamenev helped Stalin(jew) retain his position as General Secretary of the Central Committee.

Zinoviev was re-elected to the Politburo, but his ally Kamenev was demoted from a full member to a non-voting member and Sokolnikov(jew) was dropped altogether, while Stalin had more of his allies elected to the Politburo. Within weeks of the Congress, Stalin gained control of the Leningrad party organization and government from Zinoviev, and had him dismissed from all regional posts, leaving only the Comintern as a possible power base for Zinoviev.

While Trotsky remained firm in his opposition to Stalin after his expulsion from the Party and subsequent exile, Zinoviev and Kamenev capitulated almost immediately and called on their supporters to follow suit, they never regained their Central Committee seats. Although it was said that Zinoviev and Kamenev were pretending to back both (Trotsky and Stalin), who knows because again jews know nothing of loyalty.

Zinoviev and Kamenev remained politically inactive until October 1932, when they were expelled from the Communist Party for failure to inform on oppositionist party members during the Ryutin Affair. After again admitting their supposed mistakes, they were

readmitted to the Party in December 1933.

The Ryutin Affair, was one of the last attempts to oppose the jewish leader Joseph Stalin within the All-Union Communist Party.

For being in possession of a document emanating from the Right Opposition which bitterly attacked Stalin and collectivization, they were expelled from the party and exiled to Siberia. In 1933 they again recanted and prostrated themselves before Stalin; they were finally allowed to return to Moscow in May, broken men. They were forced to make self-flagellating speeches at the XVIIth Party Congress in January 1934, when Stalin was parading his erstwhile political opponents, now defeated and outwardly contrite.

They were tried in January 1935 and were forced to admit "moral complicity" in Kirov's assassination, which was a jewish plot that some jews used against other jews to gain power. Zinoviev was sentenced to 10 years in prison and his supporters to various prison terms. Stalin hoped to use Zinoviev as a means of striking against 'Trotskyism' and thereby consolidate the ranks of the bureaucracy.

Finally in August 1936, after months of careful preparations and rehearsals in secret police prisons, Zinoviev, Kamenev (jew) and 14 others, mostly Old Bolsheviks, were brought from the jails to the first of the Moscow show trials. But this time, the charges included; forming a terrorist organization that supposedly killed Kirov and tried to kill Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet government. This Trial of the Sixteen (or the trial of the "Trotskyite-Zinovievite Terrorist Center") was the first Moscow Show Trial and set the stage for subsequent show trials where Old Bolsheviks confessed to increasingly elaborate and monstrous crimes, including espionage, poisoning, sabotage and so on (all things they actually did). Zinoviev and the other defendants were found guilty on August 24, 1936.

Before the trial, Zinoviev and Kamenev had agreed to plead guilty to the charges on the condition that they not be executed, a condition that Stalin accepted, stating: "that goes without saying". Nonetheless, a few hours after their conviction, Stalin ordered their execution that night. Shortly after midnight, on the morning of August 25, Zinoviev and Kamenev were executed by shooting.

Resources*

The Black Book of Communism

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grigory_Zinoviev

<https://www.marxists.org/glossary/people/z/i.htm>

http://en.metapedia.org/wiki/Grigory_Zinoviev