

IMRE BOKOR

TEN GREAT LIES THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

Translation by Margit Kaffka

I dedicate this reminder as an effective therapy, (posthumously) to John Reed, as well as to the followers of Lenin, Stalin, with the “red virus” infected mental patients.

There is no need to ask for the advice of your doctor or pharmacist before reading it.

(Author)

Ten Great Lies That Shook the World

It is a historical fact that in the Soviet Union, (and later in the whole Socialist camp) they raised the cultivation of lying, telling untruths and abnormal secretiveness to governmental level. They lied often out of habit, manufactured phantom heroes or enemies, murdered, destroyed and expanded. They built “castles in the air” and bestowed enormous and manifold energy to present an acceptable image to the public opinion of the world.

I. The Great Socialist October Revolution (GSOR)

The GSOR – contrary to its name – was not great, didn’t take place in October, it wasn’t Socialist or even a revolution.

After deposing the Tzar in February 1917, a civic democratic revolutionary (Kerensky style) interim government ruled. The Bolsheviks, led by Trockij, removed them by a coup – de – etat, and introduced a one party system (proletariat) dictatorship.

The “siege” of the Winter Palace was the fruit of fantasy. The armed men, entering the building met no resistance. During the “charge” only three people died as a result of uncontrolled use of rifles by drunken soldiers. The warship “Aurora” fired a few blanks in the direction of the Winter Palace, which resulted in some damage to the buildings façade. However, inestimable losses and damages occurred from destroying, pilfering and stealing after taking the building complex.

The “revolution” was hardly noticeable in the city. The trams were running as usual, the audience in the Opera was listening to Saljapin, the newspapers appeared. The only surprise was the emergence of a “proletarian dictatorship”.

The so called majority (Bolshevik) minority took over the rule and for 80 years terrorized the Soviet people and for 45 years, the people of the Socialist camp as well.

II The Attack on Finland

The Bolsheviks in power announced the people’s rights for self-government (Nov.1917) which meant the biggest lie the Soviets ever concocted. This is relevant to this day as the stifle the efforts of the Tartars, Armenians, Gruzians, Kirgiz, Chechen, and other peoples’ for self-government.

The Finnish Government took the proclamation of the Soviets seriously and, on December 6, 1917, declared independence which the Soviet government recognized in January, 1918. But in the same month, in the capital and the country's southern parts, the occupying "red" armed forces (including the 42nd battalion and their Finnish collaborators) did everything to extend their power over the whole territory of Finland. They established an Officers' Academy in Petrograd to educate cadres for the "Finnish Red Army"

General Baron Mannerheim, who was entrusted with the organization of a National Finnish Army, and General Carl Gustav's units gradually squeezed the "Reds" out of their homeland and, in embittered battles, they liberated Osterbotten (end of January), Tampere (Apr. 3) Helsinki (Apr. 13) and finally Viipuri, thus gaining independence.

They hardly thought then, that their "peace-loving", powerful, Socialist neighbour will not leave them out of their expansion plans.

III . The Attack of Poland

On August 23, 1939, (in Moskow) Ribbentrop and Molotov signed a German – Soviet nonaggression pact, which contained a secret clause regarding the division of Poland, between two shaky, territory-hungry, ruthless states, both vying for world supremacy.

The Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, ratified the pact on Aug. 31. Stalin signed the map (in front of Ribbentrop) which showed the division of Poland and sealed the fate of the Polish people. At the same time, they put the starting pistol into German hands to start the Second World War.

Germany attacked Poland on Sept. 1, 1939. In possession of air, sea and land power superiority, it was only a question of time according to the plan of the "Blitz Krieg" to force the bravely fighting but ill-prepared and poorly equipped Polish Army to their knees.

While the Poles were fighting for life and death against the Germans, the Soviets attacked from behind on Sept. 17. The Polish resistance was much weaker on the Polish-Soviet front than on the German one, as they were not counting on a Soviet attack. Withdrawing from the Germans, they went over in large numbers to the Soviet side, not suspecting that they would have been better off in German captivity.

This devilish plan was "dished up" for public opinion as taking possession of ancient Soviet territory (carving out about 200,000 Sq. km from Poland), under the pretext of giving brotherly help to the Poles against the Germans.

IV The Attack of Finland No.2

The quick and successful campaign against the Poles, whetted Stalin's appetite for further expansion.

In the Kremlin, plans were already brewing for richer booties (Finland, Moldova, Bessarabia. Stalin invited the representatives of the Finnish government first for

October 5, then the 23, to negotiate. He was worried that the four and a half million strong Finland might threaten the security of one of the largest cities (Leningrad).

The Finnish delegation led by Juho Kusti Paasaviki, accredited minister, later joined by Vajno Tanner who soon became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Finns categorically refused the Soviets' demands, trusted in the sympathy of the world opinion, forgot the ancient Finnish adage: "The Russian remains a Russian even when he is fried in butter." Stalin reacted immediately and on Nov. 26 without declaring war, attacked Finland.

Between lake Ladoga and the White Sea, on a 1500 km. long front, the Soviets deployed 3 armies (10 infantry divisions), with supporting forces and the units of the Northern Fleet on the seas.

The Finns, led by Marshall Mannerheim, fought with incredible determination and bravery, using clever tactics against the enemy, sometimes outnumbered by them 10-15-20 times. It is characteristic for the conceit of the Soviets, that Marshall Kulik gave only 12 days to Marshall Merckov to successfully conclude the war. The Finns, however, inflicted such enormous losses on the Soviets in life and equipment that on Dec.20 the Soviets were forced to call of the offensive. It took them until the beginning of February to regroup and get reinforcements to renew the attacks. Even then they were only able to force a "cease fire" on March 12, with mutual agreement. Thus, 12 days became 106!

The Soviets paid dearly for the peace treaty, and territory grab. They lost 270,000 men, 1000 planes and 2000 tanks. The Finn's loss: 27,000 men, 62 planes, 20 tanks and 40,000 sq.km. valuable territory which the Soviet Union needed so "badly"

Radio Moskow beamed the lies daily, about the jeopardy of Leningrad, the aggression and the losses of the Finns, and the victories of the reds.

V. Katyn

On April 13, 1943, Radio Berlin informed the World that near Smolensk, in the Katyn forests mass graves were found, containing several thousand bodies of brutally murdered Polish officers. Some were thrown into the pits still alive, the hands of most of them tied with wire behind their backs. The skulls showed bullet holes in the back.

The international committee (Belgian Swiss, Czechoslovakian, Finnish, Croatian, Italian, Slovak, French and a Hungarian, professor Orsos) of medical examiners, established the fact, that the bodies were thrown in the pits during the Soviet occupation. In the pockets of the victims were Soviet newspapers dated between April-May 1940.

It is worth mentioning that Prof. Orsos, after opening the skulls of the corpses, found the matter which develops three years after death and establishes, without any doubt, the time of death, as did also the 3 year old birch forest covering the mass graves.

The Red Cross already had been trying to track down the captured Polish officers and also those Polish military leaders in the Soviet Union who were organizing an army against the Germans.

On December 3, 1941 declared to Generals Wladyslaw Sikorski and Wladyslaw Anders, and again in April 1942 to Colonel Leopold Okulicki and General Anders

that no Polish officers were kept in Soviet camps. Even indicated, that the officers might have fled to Manchuria.

Stalin's first announcement contained the worst possible truth: the Polish officers' corpses thrown into the pits were only "guarded" by the ring of young forest which also sheltered the greatest monster of mankind, who lied even when was telling the truth.

The Allies, fighting the Germans were very reluctant to publish these findings and condemn the Soviets who were members of the coalition fighting against Hitler. Therefore the disclosure of the criminals of the Katyn massacre suffered delay.

When in 1943, Katyn was again in Soviet hands, Stalin formed a committee to blame the Germans for the atrocities. It was the pinnacle of insolence that the committee, led by Burgyenko Soviet Academic and eight Soviet citizens, not one person received invitation from the international organizations.

So it would have been the Word's greatest miracle, if in the haphazard report not the Germans were blamed for the massacre. Now we know from official sources, the atrocities were carried out by the NKVD, while many others acted as accomplices.

VI. 1956

On October 23, 1956, the Hungarian people became fed up with the terror of Rakosi, and from the Soviets' imported proletarian dictatorship and, in fact, in two or three days threw over the Bolshevik regime.

In the front line, mostly young fighting groups caused considerable losses to the Soviet special divisions sent to Budapest. They confronted the occupiers with exemplary determination and bravery (with primitive weapons and Molotov cocktails) against the armoured vehicles, artillery and war planes.

The "Lords of the Kremlin" – led by Hruscow – started a furtive "game": verbally (in official government statement) they recognized the Hungarian's rightful demands and made promises to withdraw their troops. In the meantime, they organized another intervention and to this filthy plan they gained the support of the Warsaw Pact's members and also the moral support of Yugoslavia (Tito).

They denied the intervention of the Soviet Forces in the UN, in Budapest, also in Moscow. At the same time, under Marshall Konyev, dispatched an Army, 200,000 strong, against the 4-5000 revolutionaries. They set a trap for General Pal Maleter, the Minister of Defence for the Hungarian Revolutionary Government. They gained the co-operation of the most despicable traitor, Janos Kadar, who sent to the gallows, prisons, forced labour camps all those to whom verbally and also in writing – had promised amnesty, among them his comrade Prime Minister Imre Nagy.

Hruscows' lies cost our country dearly. Budapest lay in ruins, 200,000 Mostly young Hungarians fled to foreign lands, thousands more suffered death by executions, received death sentences by false accusations, tens of thousands lost their freedom and were forced with their families to the periphery of society.

VII The Cuban Crisis

In 1962, mankind stood closer than ever to the outbreak of World War III. In a period of 4 months, with Hruscsov's approval, 85 cargo ships transported 40,000 soldiers, air defence and rocket systems, 134 nuclear war heads and 60 ballistic rockets to Cuba.

The Americans discovered on August 28, the first (surface to air) air defence rockets, then a few days later, also the SS-4 type (surface to surface) 3200 km. range capacity rocket launchers. They made a series of diplomatic and military protests against the Soviet provocation. Also tried to ask for clarification at the UN regarding the rocket basis in Cuba.

Gromiko (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and also Zorin (ambassador) categorically denied the presence of Soviet rockets in Cuba. They have admitted it only when, photographs, taken by the American U-2 air reconnaissance planes, were presented at the UN. These were undeniable proofs for the World.

On April 22, 1962, President Kennedy, in a radio speech demanded the immediate withdrawal of the rockets. Issued orders for the island's total air and sea blockade and also expressed his determination to interfere militarily against the violations.

Hruscsov retreated! He announced the same day his decision to withdraw the rockets and ordered the Soviet submarines 150 km farther from Cuba, also the cargo and surface warships were turned around.

The question of war and peace – in the true sense of the word – was hanging on seconds. The Soviet lies and reckless politics were again unveiled.

VIII The invasion of Czechoslovakia

In 1969, Brezsnyev shoved the world, following in the footsteps of Stalin and Hruscsov, that he is not afraid of using force in order to defend the "brotherhood of the Soviet Camp".

Alexander Dubcek, the First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's Central Committee declared the policy of a "human faced" Socialism. This idea was received unfavourably by the members of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviets.

The Kremlin decided to remove Dubcek from public life, and occupy the country by military force of the Warsaw Pact. Thus ensuring the county's return into the Socialist fold, and preventing the possibility of internal turmoil.

Gustav Husak undertook the role of a traitor (like Kadar in Hungary) and lent his name to the invitation of the armies from the Warsaw Pact.

On August 31, Soviet, Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and East-German troops occupied Czechoslovakia, stifling every initiative and movements for the continuation of the so called "Prague Spring" national efforts.

In the first wave, 100,000 soldiers, 2300 tanks and 700 warplanes took part in the action. Only the Romanians said "no" to Brezsnyev (there were no Soviet troops in Rumania) [the editors' note].

Sending in the Hungarian army by Kadar, deserves to be called despicable. Some time before, he met Dubcek on several occasions and assured him of his support to

carry out his efforts to reform. His approval, being the Commander in Chief, was necessary to use Hungarian Armed forces beyond national boundaries.

It is very likely that he betrayed Dubcek the same way as he did Laszlo Rajk, Imre Nagy or the other revolutionaries.

IX. Chernobyl

On Apr. 23, 1986 (Saturday) at 01:23:45, the chain reaction “went critical” in the reactor of Block No.4 and, in 4 seconds, the steam pressure rose and an explosion took place which ripped off the top of the reactor. Fire broke out in the building (the graphite fire burnt for 10 days) and an enormous amount of nuclear material escaped into the air. The radioactivity was 400 fold of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and reached approximately the level of a hydrogen bomb.

The managers of the reactor on Saturday, at 18:00 hours, notified Prime Minister Rizkov about the catastrophe. The TASS Agency gave the first noncommittal report on Monday morning (09:00) after the Swedes detected and reported the increase of radiation.

About 800,000 people took part in the rescue work, from a 30 km radius of the reactor. In two weeks, 49,000 people were evacuated and, an area of 84,000 sq.km. fertile land became contaminated, several millions received smaller or greater dose of radiation..

They stated, the Chernobyl catastrophe was the greatest one in the atomic industry, caused by the total lack of information, preventive measures and safety regulations. It was due to sheer luck that more of the reactor blocks were not damaged and the catastrophe did not endanger the entire World.

Delaying the information by the Soviet Government and tardy measures, also the leaderships’ negligence, resulted in the immediate death of tens of thousands or caused severe radiation injuries.

Like the Soviets, in Hungary, Kadar and his “cronies” were making preparations for the usual May 1, celebrations and parades. Only the favourable direction of the wind from the Ukraine prevented Hungary from suffering considerable amount of radiation.

The celebrating crowd (free Wieners and beer...) had no idea they could have had a “free” dose of lethal radiation as well. This was concealed from them by the former smith apprentice; (Lajos Czinege War Minister) who threatened Radio Kossuth with bombardment because they made a brief statement about Chernobyl.

We have to add, that the present state of this damaged reactor still presents a grave danger and, is a huge question mark in the eyes and minds of the experts and mankind.

X The Tragedy of Kursk

On August 12, 2000, during a military exercise on the Barents Sea, a K-141 type, 2000 tonne atomic attack submarine, launched in 1994, the pride of the Soviet Fleet, was severely damaged and sank with a crew of 118 on board.

According to the (usual) late issued official Government and Naval information organs, the submarine collided with an unknown (probably American) vessel which

caused the catastrophe. In the submarine, lying 105 m. deep, all suffocated who survived the incident.

The Soviets did not count on the fact that Norwegian, Dutch and Swedish seismographs recorded the incident, and in the moments of the accidents the acoustic vibrations indicated an underwater detonation that caused the tragedy.

The pathetic liars and secretive Russian military and political leadership left the unfortunate sailors to die instead of accepting foreign help. Finally, under public pressure they allowed Dutch and Norwegian companies (resulting in four months' work) to raise the Kursk and transport it to a Russian port where they established the cause of the explosion. In one torpedo, the hydrogen peroxide fuel initiated an explosion, triggering another one which destroyed the bow of the submarine.

This statement is valid and indicates the short agony of the survivors of the explosion. It was not known then, therefore every effort should have been made without delay to save them.

It also became clear that, the submarine carried 24 nuclear warheads which the Russians denied vehemently at first. It is questionable whether they have ever told the truth in this case.

EPILOGUE

The above collection of lies are only a modest sample from the incredible amounts which the Bolsheviks produced during their decades of their "hey-days".

Let's think of the concocted accusations, the falsified production statistics, the Marxist scientists and ideologues dogmas, (prophesies and pronouncements) the millions of brochures and books containing nothing but falsehoods, with special attention to the imminent death of the rotten capitalist system and promising a brilliant perspective for the coming of Communism.

And what is very curious, even today, in the XXI century, millions still believe in these evident lies and uncovered falsehoods. These are the ones who will never learn. They are the incurables!

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