

# **“The Truth Shall Set You Free”**

## **Part 22**

### **A Coming War between the USA and Russia**

Russian President Vladimir Putin is perhaps the smartest leader in political power today, regardless of what you think of the man. Putin’s recent address at the Russian Naval Cathedral of Saint Nicholas in Kronstadt in early August 2017 has framed the rhetoric that will launch World War III in the not too distant future. Kronstadt is Saint Petersburg's main seaport. Traditionally, the seat of the Russian admiralty and the base of the Russian Baltic Fleet were located in Kronstadt guarding approaches to Saint Petersburg.

To help you see the big picture of where I will be going in this article you will need some back-ground to the hatred Rome has held toward Russia over the past three centuries. I was a history major in college, and I had two years of Russian history. Ever since Tsar Alexander expelled the Jesuits in 1816 and 1820 there has been an unstated agenda to destroy the Russian nation, particularly the Russian Orthodox Catholic Church. All of this will culminate in a war instigated by the Vatican and waged by the Vatican’s hammer – the Pentagon in the USA.

The Jesuits were first expelled from Russia in 1773. Within five years of the Brief of Suppression (1773), the number of Jesuits holding on in White Russia had dropped by a quarter, from approximately 200 to nearly 150. The drop in numbers was accounted for by withdrawals and deaths. Stanislaw Czerniewicz, the Lithuanian vice-provincial, and thus de-facto leader of the Jesuits, realized that if numbers continued to drop it would make their educational apostolate unsustainable. He informed the Russian authorities that the work in the schools that was so valued by Catherine the Great, would not be able to continue unless they were able to guarantee replacements.

The question of opening a novitiate became a priority. Czerniewicz felt that papal permission was needed to open a novitiate and suggested to Catherine that this could be requested a sign of gratitude for the benevolence she had shown to Catholics in Russia. Unconcerned with the diplomatic protocol, Catherine was sure that permission would eventually be granted, told Czerniewicz to proceed with construction. Of course this would only serve to aggravate Rome, who was becoming frustrated with Catherine's refusal to publish the brief.

Stanislaw Siestrzencewicz, the bishop of Mogilev, had been entrusted with the care of all Latin Catholics. He requested that Rome give him authority over religious orders too. Hoping that this would enable them to sidestep Catherine, Rome seized upon the chance, thinking that this would put an end to the Jesuit question. The bishop was given the powers of visitor for three years, with Catherine in full agreement. The Roman plan backfired, as the duplicitous Bishop was subservient to the Russian government. He proceeded by virtue of his new powers to issue a pastoral letter granting the Jesuits permission to open a new novitiate. It opened in 1780 in Polotok receiving 8 novices. Pius VI protested but Cardinal de Bernis,

considered an astute and sensitive observer remarked that the Pope was not as displeased as he seemed.



The first partition of Poland in 1772 was an attempt to restore the regional balance of power in Central Europe among the three powers Austria, Russia and Prussia. The growth in the Russian Empire's power was threatening the Kingdom of Prussia and the Habsburg Austrian Empire. Jealous of Russian successes against the Ottoman Empire, Frederick the Great engineered the partition to prevent Austria from going to war. It meant that suddenly 201 Jesuits in four colleges and two residences in the Polish and Lithuanian Provinces found themselves under the rule of Empress, Catherine the Great. The obstinate refusal of Catherine to publically set forth the Brief of Suppression in Russia was due to her desire to keep the Jesuits who were doing a great job in educating the Lithuanian and Polish aristocracy. It was Catherine's interest to keep them

onside. Catherine could not see the Jesuit master plan at work.

By 1780 it was becoming increasingly obvious to the enemies of the Jesuits that there was a growing willingness, albeit hesitant, in Pius VI to accommodate Catherine's inflexibility. Pius was afraid that pressing Catherine would have disastrous consequences on her Catholic subjects. The ambassadors of Spain, France and Portugal were witnessing these developments with growing alarm. Monino, the Spanish ambassador, who had actually drafted the Brief, warned Catherine that the Jesuits were enemies of the State. In an audacious use of pressure he warned her that Catholic merchants may be forced to leave Russia. Refusing to be intimidated, Catherine reasserted her rights to govern as she chose.



**The Bourbon ambassadors turned the** pressure up on the Pope to excommunicate the Jesuits in White Russia. As always, Pius was walking the diplomatic tightrope playing for time. He was vindicated when Catherine turned nasty. She had two trump cards. Firstly, she threatened to force all the Catholics into the Orthodox Church. Secondly, she had maintained a measured neutrality in the American War of Independence. Now she started dropping hints that maybe the Russian Imperial Army should consider helping the English. The Bourbons backed down and the Jesuits consolidated their position in White Russia.

In 1783 the Jesuits were still in some state of limbo. By 1785 Gabriel Lenkiewicz who was the second vicar general based at Polotsk was able to re-establish the religious life that had been put into chaos by the shock of the 'Brief of Suppression' and also the diplomatic uncertainties that had followed. Something that alleviated this uncertainty was the Papal

audience given by Pius VI on March 12th 1783. When he was informed about the Jesuits continued existence in Russia, he repeated 'I give my approval' three times – the famous "Aprobo, Aprobo, Aprobo".

This statement was given in the presence of the Jesuit coadjutor Bishop of Mohilew, Benislawski. He was able to give the Vicar Superior-General a written attestation of the oral approval given by Pius VI. It was ten years since the 'Bull of Suppression' which Catherine had stubbornly refused to publish the pope's 'Bull of Suppression' on the Jesuits. For the first time it seems that Catherine's refusal to compromise was paying off with this clear sign that St Petersburg and Rome moving forward together. This also enabled the Jesuits to move forward with clarity of conscience and greater confidence in the substantial task of reorganizing the Society. This oral approval of Pius VI was to be later confirmed in writing by Pius VII with the publication of the brief "Catholicae Fidei" in 1801.

It is an indication of the pressure Pius VI was under as to why he felt it was only possible to give his oral approval. His "Aprobo, Aprobo, Aprobo" gave much assistance to the Jesuits. Nine years earlier – Czerniewicz had turned to Pius VI explaining the dilemma the Jesuits were put in by Catherine's stance against Rome as a result of Rome's disbanding the Jesuits. Czerniewicz had claimed that as the brief was not publically decreed – the Jesuits were bound in conscience to observe their vows and follow the Constitutions. Through an intermediary (Cardinal Rezzonico), an indication from Pius VI was sought. Rather perplexed, the Pope replied, *"May the result of your prayers, as I foresee and you desire, be a happy one"*. Pius VI was a consummate politician and he was walking a tightrope.

Today, we remember a decisive moment 213 years ago in the re-emergence of the Society of Jesus. Less than a year after his election as Pope, Pius VII put into writing what his predecessor had only been prepared to say orally. Canonically, he approved the existence of the Jesuits in Russia by publishing this in the Brief, "Catholicae Fidei" – a 'partial restoration'. He was making a bold and determined step in favor of the Society of Jesus. It gave hope to many and provoked uproar in others. The Spanish ambassador immediately warned the Pope of the grave evils that would come about because of this.

Based in Belarus, Fr. Francis Kareu, SJ had been a vicar-general was now the general of the Society of Jesus, albeit with his authority at the moment limited to Russia. It wasn't until 1814 that Fr. Brzozowski would be called the Superior-General of the Universal Society. The effects of the Brief were twofold – a wave of petitions swept into Polotsk, Belarus from individuals and groups who wished to be affiliated with the Jesuits in Russia and secondly a new zeal entered the Jesuits there, who had been somewhat in limbo.

For a whole generation of men who were now in the twilight evening of their lives, their prayers had been answered like Simeon at the temple. These men who in their hearts and



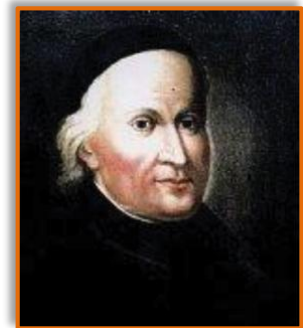
**EXPULSION DES JÉSUITES DE SAINT-PETERSBOURG.**

minds had never really left the Society, were aware of a new dawn rising in Russia. Giants like Fr. Pignatelli who would soon be appointed Provincial of Italy and Fr Marmaduke Stone in England had their restrictions released. Bishop John Carroll would be asked to appoint a superior of the Jesuits in America – a Fr. Molyneux.

The second expelling of the Jesuits came in 1816. With their colleges confiscated, Fr. General Brzozowski accompanied by 25 Jesuits were marched out of St Petersburg (the Imperial Capital) accompanied by the Imperial Guard. The Jesuit colleges that had so attracted their protector Catherine the Great, were now seen as a threat, a victim of their own success. There was a strong demand in the Russian capital for Western education, due to presence of a large number of diplomats, artisans, and a recent wave of refugees escaping the excesses of the French Revolution. The Jesuit College in St Petersburg, the Pauline College, a free day school established in 1801, soon becomes prestigious and oversubscribed. A second college the Noble Pension (boarding school), which became popular especially among the nobility, see it as a bulwark against the godlessness and revolution that is growing in Europe. The Jesuits as an Order were both loved and loathed. Royalty used them to educate their children but when their children turned against them they feared what the Jesuits had done to their children.

Why dismantle a successful and thriving education network? It is a pattern that was at the heart of the suppression and has since been repeated in many countries. It seems to be a self-imposed wound especially when done in the name of the 'Enlightenment' and progress. Education leads to power and influence – especially when you are educating the elite's children. At the turn of the nineteenth century Jesuit education thrived because of a widespread disenchantment with the Orthodox Church. However, by 1816 there is a growing wave of nationalism in Russia, and a resurgent Russian Orthodox Church. In this climate the Jesuits are accused of converting the Russian nobility to Catholicism. This sensitivity is written about brilliantly later on by Tolstoy in the epic novel *'War and Peace'*. In Book 2 –which takes place in the first decade in the 19th century - Tolstoy describes the conversion to Catholicism of Prince Kuragin's beautiful and immoral daughter, Hélène who is then induced to financially support the Jesuit Colleges. It is suggested the Jesuits had ensnared her in their agenda.

The banishing from St Petersburg is a curious change in fortune. The Jesuits, having recently been restored are eventually to be expelled once again from the Russian Empire. The only nation that refused to publically publish the 'brief of suppression' now becomes an enemy of the Jesuits. Brzozowski astutely anticipated this and had already dispersed some of his men to countries in Western Europe in order to speed up the restoration of the Society there. Curiously, Brzozowski himself – the first Superior-General of the Restored Society of Jesus - is prohibited from leaving Russia by Tsar Paul I. Not allowed to return to Rome to govern the Society - he is to die in Belarus four years later in 1820, at the Jesuit College in Polatsk where he had formerly been rector. That same year the Jesuits would be expelled from all of Russia.



As the history of Russia shows, the on again, off again drama between the Jesuits and Russia has festered for a long time. As I have noted before, the Jesuits never take "NO" for an answer. Russian President Vladimir Putin wasted no time in making a state visit to the Vatican shortly after Argentina's cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio, was elected the 266<sup>th</sup> pope of the Roman Catholic Institution. He wanted a personal state visit with Pope Francis in order that he could size up the new Papacy head. You would want such a visit yourself if you were the state head of the Russian Orthodox Church.

President Vladimir openly shredded Pope Francis of the Roman Catholic Institution. Vladimir Putin has once again demonstrated why he is the most perceptive, farsighted, and for a politician, the most honest world leader to come around in quite a while. If it had not been for his patient and wise statesmanship, the world may have already been embroiled in an all-encompassing global conflict with the possibility of thermonuclear destruction.

His latest comments on the purported head of the Catholic Church may have been his most perceptive as of yet and should be heeded not only by Western secular leaders, but by the globe's one billion or so Catholics, most of whom regard Jorge Bergoglio as pope.



The Russian President's statement came at a visit to the Naval Cathedral of St. Nicholas in Kronstadt. Mr. Putin succinctly sums up what Pope Francis is not: ***"If you look around at what he (the Pope) says it's clear that he is not a man of God. At least not the Christian God, not the God of the Bible."*** President Putin's remarks are already an obstacle to any talk of unity between the Russian Orthodox Church and Rome, and his message was spread far and wide.

No truer words have as yet been said about this cretin by a world leader since his wretched pontifical reign began in 2013! While Mr. Putin and those with "eyes to see and ears to hear" recognize that "Pope Francis" is not a Christian, the current occupant of St. Peter's Chair is unqualified for that position on the basis of theological grounds. To be a legitimate pope, one must be "bishop of Rome," and prior to becoming a bishop, one must be a priest. Jorge Bergoglio was not ordained (1969) in the traditional Apostolic ordination rite of the Church, nor was he consecrated (1992) as a true bishop in that rite. His predecessor, Benedict XVI, was likewise, not consecrated in the traditional rite although he was ordained as a priest under the "old rite."

Simply and straight forwardly put by Vladimir Putin: ***"Jorge Bergoglio is just a layman masquerading as a pope as are all of the other priests and bishops which were given Holy Orders under the new rites which came into effect in the aftermath of the Second Vatican Anti-Council (1962-65)"***. Putin was saying in effect Vatican II was illegitimate in the eyes of the Orthodox Church and much of the Roman Catholic Church as well.

Not only is Pope Francis a Christian fraud as Vladimir Putin and other perceptive commentators have observed, but in secular matters he is a neo-Marxist in economic thought, a One-World Government advocate, and an enthusiast of open borders and mass migration. In other words, he is an enemy of what is left of Western Civilization.

Mr. Putin accurately describes his “secular sins:” Pope Francis is using his platform to push a dangerous far-left political ideology on vulnerable people around the world, people who trust him because of his position. He dreams of a world government and a global communist system of repression. As we have seen before in communist states, this system is not compatible with Christianity. Present-day Russia has greater freedom than most states in the West. Putin has been instrumental in restoring the Russian Orthodox Church to public schools, the Bible has been brought back into the school system, whereas in the U.S. a secular and socialist agenda reigns supreme. Since 1989, Russia and the U.S. have virtually exchanged places in the world. Russia became more capitalistic and the U.S. has become more communistic and fascist.

If these despicable qualities are not bad enough, there is a seedier side of Bergoglio that Mr. Putin did not address. Pope Francis is now the third Pedophile Pope who has presided over the Roman Church’s Great Sex and Embezzlement Scandal. Neither Francis nor his two derelict predecessors (Benedict XVI, John Paul II) have done anything to either punish the child predators or root out those under their charge. On the contrary, Francis has encouraged perversion with his now infamous statement of “*who am I to judge.*”

The debauchery continues to take place with the latest coming right under the nose of the Argentine heretic. An apartment occupied by the secretary of the Pontifical Council for the Interpretation of Legislative Texts, Francesco Coccopalmerio, was raided in July to break up a “gay” orgy. The police found drugs and men engaged in orgiastic sex.

Coccopalmerio, who Bergoglio had considered for promotion to bishop, was hauled away and jailed by authorities. This came on the heels of Cardinal George Pell, the Vatican’s Chief Financial Officer, being charged with sex crimes against ten children. Pell has since left Rome in disgrace for his native Australia to answer the charges



While Western Civilization is on the decline due to economic stupidity and open borders promoted by the likes of Pope Francis, there are a few bright spots, the brightest of which is Vladimir Putin. If the West is ever going to regain its sanity, it should take the sage counsel of the Russian president especially when he speaks of phonies like Pope Francis.

The Jesuits entered Russia from the very beginning seeking to overthrow the Orthodox Church and annex that great country to the Spanish empire. The Orthodox Church came from Constantinople which was founded by Emperor Constantine - the first Pope. Roman Emperor Constantine founded a new capital called Constantinople or New Rome. When New Rome fell to the Terrible Turks in 1453, Moscow became the 3rd Rome. This had been referred to as the 2nd Rome until that time. When Constantinople fell to the Muslims, Moscow became known as the 3rd Rome.

The Emperors at Constantinople called themselves Roman Emperors even though they spoke Greek and lived in the Eastern part of the Empire. The Emperors at Rome were replaced by the popes, and the pope's followers became known as Latins... The principal Latin nations were: Italy, France, and Iberia (later Spain and Portugal). All true Christians – both East and West – originally called themselves CATHOLIC which means UNIVERSAL in contra-distinction to the Jewish congregation which was local and restricted to Jews and proselytes only. Roman Catholicism is NOT Christian, merely a Satanic fake imitation!

When Rome and Constantinople split around 1054 A.D., the Latin church claimed the name CATHOLIC without justification, while the Greeks adopted the name Orthodox, which means adhering to the accepted or traditional and established faith.

At the time of the blessed Reformation, a new name was given to those who followed the teachings of the Bible alone and rejected Rome's claims.... They were called Protestants . . . but they are the true CATHOLIC and ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS. Constantinople fell to the Terrible Turks in 1453 A.D. Ferocious battles were fought by the Papacy to subjugate the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rome to the Latin church. During the 4th Crusade in 1204 A.D., the Latins attacked Constantinople and completely destroyed the city. Finally in 1453 A.D., the Papacy used the Turks to bring an end to the Constantinean Roman dynasty. The Latin church fought ferocious battles to overthrow the Eastern Roman Emperors. Finally in 1453 A.D., they used the Ottoman Empire to conquer Constantinople. When you grasp an understanding of the Crusades, you can understand the suspicions held about the Papacy of those in the Orthodox Church.

After that defeat, the Orthodox Church moved to Moscow and that city became known as the 3rd Rome. The Orthodox Church preserved the manuscripts of the Greek New Testament.... They hold possession of the "Byzantine" Text, virtually a carbon copy of the Textus-Receptus New Testament. The conquest of Constantinople by the Turks caused many of the Greek scholars to flee to Italy bringing their manuscripts with them. Erasmus of Rotterdam used these ancient manuscripts to prepare Latin and Greek editions of the New Testament. Fr. Martin Luther and the other Reformers used the Latin and Greek editions of Erasmus to translate the Scriptures into the living languages of Europe. The Vaticanus and Siniactus are rooted in Gnostic Alexandria, Egypt. Considered fraudulent manuscripts they are not accessible to public view. The Vatican has kept the Vaticanus text underground in a vault.

After the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, the Orthodox Church moved to Moscow and Moscow became known as the 3rd Rome. The ruler of Russia became known by the title 'TSAR' which means Caesar. Caesar (Latin for hairy) was the title of the Roman Emperors in Constantinople. After the Fall of Constantinople, the Sultans of Constantinople - and the Tsars of Russia claimed to be the successors of the Caesars.

Ivan Vasilyevich was the first Russian ruler to call himself TSAR or CAESAR....That was because he saw himself as successor and protector of the Greek Orthodox Church which escaped from Constantinople during the Crusades of Rome. Ivan really wasn't so TERRIBLE. . . at least not before the Jesuits tried to poison him.



His marriage to Anastasia Romanovna founded the Romanov dynasty which lasted until its overthrow by the "Communists" in 1917. The wealth of the Romanov family had been entrusted to the care of the Rothschild Bank of England and Rockefeller banks in the west. To this day the banks have never returned the Romanov fortune (estimated to be valued at \$80-billion today) to the Russian state. The Romanov family was murdered and no legal or rightful heir has come forth to claim the fortune. Disposition of the family fortune has been entangled in legal issues of claims and counter-claims.

During his reign, Russia became the largest empire on earth, as it spread westward to the Pacific Ocean; southward to the Crimea, and west to the Baltic Sea, the Russian Empire reached even as far as California.

Ivan was a very enlightened and tolerant ruler until the death of his beloved wife, Anastasia, by poison. Obviously the poison was meant for him . . . but he survived. Poison has been known to affect people mentally as well as physically....In the case of Ivan . . . the poison made him TERRIBLE!!

It was always very difficult for the Jesuits to penetrate Orthodox Russia from within so their first major attempt at its overthrow from without was made by the British spy Napoleon Bonaparte. After he was crowned emperor by the French, Napoleon decided to add Russia to his empire. On June 22, 1812, he launched a massive invasion of Russia with over half a millions soldiers from Papal France and his other vassal states.

Bonaparte's Grand Army actually made it all the way to Moscow. The French soldiers looted and burned the city. Tsar Alexander I refused to negotiate surrender so Napoleon was forced to retreat during the bitter Russian winter. Tsar Alexander I was one of Russia's greatest Tsars. He is known in history as the conqueror of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The invasion of Russia and the fires of Moscow enlightened his soul to the true nature of the Bonaparte regime. From that time onward until his untimely death, the Holy Scriptures were his constant guide. He took personal command of the army and led it all the way to Paris and the overthrow of Bonaparte. Tsar Alexander reigned from 1801-1825. When Napoleon reached Moscow and set the city on fire, the Tsar had a mighty spiritual awakening which showed him the true nature of Napoleon Bonaparte:

"Alexander went forward with his army in a state bordering on religious ecstasy. More and more he turned to the eleventh chapter of the Book of Daniel with the apocalyptic vision of how the all-conquering King of the South is cast down by the King of the North. It seemed to him as if the prophecies, which had sustained him during the dark days of autumn and early winter, were now to be fulfilled: Easter this year would come with a new spiritual significance of hope for all Europe. 'Placing myself firmly in the hands of God, I submit blindly to His will', he informed his friend Golitsyn from Radzonow, on the Wkra. 'My faith is sincere and warms with passion. Every day it grows firmer and I experience joys I had never known before....It is difficult to express in words the benefits I gain from reading the Scriptures, which previously I knew only superficially... All my glory I dedicate to the advancement of the reign of the Lord Jesus Christ.'" -(Palmer, Alexander I *'Tsar of War and Peace'*, pg. 260).

Napoleon was a secret (Freemason) agent of the British Empire so he didn't care how many French soldiers died in the bitter cold. Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow cost him 570,000 soldiers. The defeat of Bonaparte ended the Jesuits dream of using Napoleon to annex the Orthodox Church to the Latin Papacy. Napoleon arrived back in France with his Grand Army reduced by 570,000 of his best soldiers....He was forced to abdicate and Alexander was careful to let the French people choose their own government. Napoleon wrote of his Jesuit deeds in his diary while held captive on the island of Corsica.

The victorious Allies entered Paris in March 1814, led by Tsar Alexander I. Inspired by his new found faith, Alexander proposed a Holy Alliance of peace and Christian charity among all the states of Europe. Only Great Britain, the Vatican, and the Turks refused to sign.

The monarchy was restored when Bourbon King Louis XVIII assured the Tsar that he would respect the constitutional rights of the French people. This great Tsar was absolutely horrified by the slaughter of the Napoleonic wars, so he proposed a treaty of friendship among all the European states called the Holy Alliance. This alliance was to instill the Christian virtues of charity and peace in European political life.

In conjunction with the British Bible Society, he arranged for the translation and distribution of the Scriptures throughout Russia. This also earned the Tsar the undying hatred of the Jesuits. The Holy Alliance and the distribution of the Scriptures ended with the untimely death of the Tsar by poisoning on December 1, 1825, in the Russian city of Taganrog.

Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin – the ‘Mad Monk’ – the name itself tells us everything we need to know about his character....It conjures up images of dark intrigues and your worst nightmares. Even in Russia today, parents tell their children that if they don't behave, Rasputin will get them!! Rasputin belonged to a mysterious, bizarre sect called Khlysts or Khlysty who were really Jesuits in disguise:

“The Khlysty sect drew their greatest strength from mystery, and in order to preserve this mystery, to protect the truth from any debasement, the founders of the new doctrine prescribed that their adherents should strictly observe in externals the forms of the "false faith," Orthodoxy, and even distinguish themselves by special zeal in their religious observance.” (Fülöp-Miller, *Rasputin the Holy Devil*, p. 19).

In 1903, Rasputin arrived in Saint Petersburg, where he gradually gained a reputation as a starets (or holy man) with strange supernatural powers of healing and prophecy. After many travels in Siberia and throughout Europe, he arrived at St. Petersburg, in 1903. St. Petersburg was the Russian center of power and the place to be in order to gain access to the Tsar and his family. St. Petersburg was the ideal place for anybody seeking access to Emperor Nicholas II and his family. Nicholas and Alexandra ruled the vast Russian empire from Poland in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the East. They had 4 daughters, and one son named Alexei.

Rasputin gained entrance to the Russian royal family by means of a close friend of the Tsaritsa. Tsarevich Alexei had a blood disease known today as hemophilia which was life threatening. When Rasputin entered his presence, the bleeding miraculously stopped!!

Tsarevich Alexei and his condition of bleeding was a golden opportunity for Rasputin, who was introduced to the court by Anna Vyrubova, lady-in-waiting to the Empress. In 1905, Rasputin was introduced to the Tsaritsa as a healer and the bleeding miraculously stopped when he was present. This gave him an opportunity to become the father-confessor and political adviser to the Tsaritsa and thus influence her husband the Emperor. Rasputin gained total ascendancy over the royal family. Through his healing of the Tsar's son, he began to fill important government positions with his "friends."

At the beginning of WWI, Rasputin's advice caused the Tsar to make disastrous decisions on the battlefield, leading to the withdrawal of Russia from the war. Cartoons began to appear on the streets of St. Petersburg showing the Tsar as a puppet of Rasputin and the Tsaritsa as his LOVER. Art does mirror life and the cartoons were expressing the political reality of the Russian royal family. Rumors were flying the lecherous Rasputin was having sex with Tsarists and her daughters!!

Two patriotic Russians named Prince Felix Yusupov and Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich decided to get rid of Rasputin in order to save their country. It's doubtful that they knew he was a Jesuit in disguise but they knew he was a menace to the royal family and the nation. On December 16, 1916, he was lured to the Yusupov's Moika Palace, and served massive amounts of cyanide. Prince Felix told Rasputin that his wife was "sick" and would like to be "healed." As he waited for Irina, Rasputin ate enough poisoned candy and drank enough poisoned wine to kill an elephant!! To be sure he was dead, he was shot several times, and dumped in the Neva River.

The Russian Revolution was the work of the Okhrana—the Russian branch of the British Secret Service. The chief of the Western European branch of Okhrana, Pyotr Ivanovich Rachkovsky, was based in Paris. Rachkovsky worked closely with John E. Wilkie, William Melville and Harry Houdini. The murder of Rasputin delayed but did not eventually stop the Russian Revolution.

The cover for the Russian Revolution was atheistic Marxist-Leninism. It is easy to tell that the Jesuits were behind the Revolution because the "Communists" adopted the Pope's Gregorian calendar. The Okhrana consolidated the "Communist" regime by getting rid of the Tsar and his family. With the "Communist" regime in power, Russia was now officially atheistic, and this paved the way for another invasion of Russia, this time by Nazi Germany, in order to get rid of "godless" Russia!! Pope Pius XII was Hitler's pope and supported Hitler in every way possible to take Russia for Rome. The infamous *'Protocols of the Elders of Zion'*, for which Jews have been blamed as the attributed author most likely were written by Jewish Jesuit converts deflecting blame on the Jewish people. Most of the communists behind the Bolshevik Revolution were Jews with Russian names. This is another story for another time though.

On June 22, 1941 – exactly 129 years from the invasion of Napoleon, three million German troops attacked the Soviet Union, breaking the non-aggression pact Hitler had concluded with Stalin two years earlier. This invasion, called ‘Operation Barbarossa’, seized huge amounts of territory, including the Baltic States, Belarus, and Ukraine. Interesting to the background of Communist dictator Josef Stalin, he was Jesuit-educated to become a priest.

The swastika and skull and bones are all Jesuit symbols. Hitler had a Jesuit in his ancestry because his grandmother, Maria Anna Schicklgruber, was raped while working in the Rothschild castle in Austria. To the great regret of Hitler and Stalin, Greece and Serbia delayed ‘Operation Barbarossa’ by up to 4 weeks and that delay cost Nazi Germany the war. Nazi Germany was finally defeated by Russia in 1945 and Adolf Hitler retired to Argentina. The Orthodox Church was the special target of the Soviets. *‘The Secret History of the Jesuits’* by Edmond Paris discusses Jesuit activities during WWII.

For 70 years the Soviets relentlessly attacked the Orthodox Church. The Orthodox priests were their special targets. Many were sent to the Gulag and most of their churches and schools were closed. It was the longest sustained persecution in the entire history of the world:

“For seventy years the official ideology of the USSR was "scientific atheism," carefully termed "Marxism-Leninism" for Western consumption. Lenin and Stalin were equal opportunity haters of all religions, but Russian Orthodoxy, state faith of the tsarist empire, was their special target. Khrushchev, who passed as a reformer in the West, confidently predicted that "the last remaining priest would be exhibited at a museum twenty years hence." He did not specify if this cleric would be stuffed or live, but his point was clear. Though Khrushchev fell from power in October 1964, the anti-Orthodox campaign did not let up. And yet, on this August afternoon in 1987, it looked as if the sun shone over a service that had been running continually since 1917. The packed cathedral, the icons, the ecstatic believers, the beautiful liturgy, and the exquisite robes of the two patriarchs seemed as if nothing had changed. Only the artificial bright lights of the Soviet television crew and its huge black boom and cameras betrayed the date. -(Garrard, *‘Russian Orthodoxy Resurgent’*, pg. 6).

Imagine the shock of the Jesuits when the Soviet Union collapsed and Orthodoxy was not dead but showed vital signs of coming to life again under Patriarch Alexy II. I have provided some of the background to the history of clashes and dialogue between Moscow and Rome. Good relations existed until the fifteenth century:

- The Council of Florence
- the Union of Brest
- the birth of the Catholic Churches of the Eastern rite
- the anti-Christian persecution of the Soviet Union and
- the conflict between Catholics and Orthodox in Ukraine
- The Catholic mission in Russia

Pope Francis took the initiative in securing forthcoming meetings between Pope Francis and Patriarch Kirill, who also offers us a historical overview of relations between Rome and

Moscow. The announcement was made: February 5, 2015 in a press conference after the conclusion of the Synod of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church. Metropolitan Hilarion, head of the Department for External Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate, officially announced the upcoming meeting of the Patriarch of Moscow and all "Rus' Kirill" with Pope Francis.

Announced as part of his apostolic trip to Mexico (12-18 February), Pope Francis will make a detour to Cuba where he will meet Patriarch Kirill, who will be visiting the Caribbean island at the invitation of Raul Castro, first made at the beginning in May, 2016.

The news was in the air for some time, but in recent days the rumors had become more insistent, despite the two Churches maintaining total secrecy on the matter. Then Italian Vatican expert Sandro Magister had made clear reference to a possible meeting in Cuba of the two religious leaders, but soon there was an official denial on the part of the Moscow Patriarchate. Then, however, the official announcement came. The meeting was unprecedented: no head of the Russian Church has ever met any pope.

The Russian Orthodox Church has had far less turbulent relations with Rome than that of the Mother Church of Constantinople. The Churches of the two ancient imperial capitals, before and after the break in 1054, have experienced countless clashes, conflicts, and excommunications.

As for the "Third Rome", Moscow, things are different. After the baptism of the Grand Prince of Kiev at the end of the tenth century in ancient "Russia", there ensued a virulent Byzantine anti-Latin sentiment. However, the geographical distance did not offer opportunities for conflict, and at least in the first five centuries of its history, the Russian Church had no serious clashes with Rome. Western merchants, travelers, and Catholics, were well received in the medieval Russia. Russian pilgrims, as well as in Jerusalem and Constantinople, also gathered in Rome, to the tombs of the apostles.

In the fifteenth century, when the Council of Florence set union with Rome for the Orthodox as a precondition for aid to Constantinople, then besieged by the Ottoman Turks, the Russian Church simultaneously severed links with Rome and Constantinople, who had accepted the Union.

The representative of the Russian Church at the Council of Florence, the Greek Isidoro, whom the Patriarch of Constantinople had appointed Metropolitan of Kiev and All Russia, but whose See was located in Moscow, was a staunch supporter of the Union with Rome. In 1441, on his return from the Council, he came to Moscow in procession, preceded by a large Latin cross, and during his first liturgy in the Cathedral of the Ascension of the Kremlin, he explicitly named the Pope during liturgical prayers and proclaimed aloud the decree of union.

Three days later he was arrested by the Grand Prince of Moscow, condemned and deposed by the Russian clergy, and had to flee to Rome. Since then, Moscow declared itself

independent of any higher governing body and the Russian metropolitans were no longer appointed by the Patriarch of Constantinople, but chosen by the Grand Prince of Moscow. A little later, the new Russian capital declared itself the "Third Rome."

Russian history then underwent the painful split of its Church, the schism of "Old Believers", followed by wars with Catholics: Polish, French, and German. At the end of the sixteenth century, the Rzeczpospolita, or the state born of the confederation between the kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, prescribed the Orthodox Russian lands that had time to submit to Rome, while retaining their own rite: the so-called Union of Brest, which gave birth to the phenomenon of Uniatism (a term for the union of an Eastern Rite church with the Roman Church in which the authority of the papacy is accepted without loss of separate liturgies or government by local patriarchs). Today for almost every Orthodox or ancient Eastern Church there is an analogous "Catholic Church of the Eastern Rite", separated from the Eastern Church of origin and subject to Rome.

After the Bolshevik Revolution all the churches in Russia and then the Soviet Union, were ruthlessly persecuted and were in a state of agony at the outbreak of World War II. During the German advance in the territories of Ukraine, the Ukrainian nationalists often, mostly Greek-Catholic, welcomed the occupants with joy. After the war ended in these same territories, the Soviets again took control and the Greek-catholic church was totally destroyed by the state, her faithful suffered terrible violence, places of worship were given to the Orthodox. After Stalin's death the Christians in the Soviet Union suffered fresh persecutions under Khrushchev, then the gray years of Brezhnev, Andropov and Chernenko.

Since 1988, the millennium of the baptism of the Russians, the Soviet state policy toward religion changed radically and the Churches were permitted to resume a normal existence. In the early nineties, amidst the chaos of the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Greek-Catholic Ukrainians have resumed their original places of worship, taken from them by force and in some places leaving no church to the Orthodox. Meanwhile, the Catholic Church of Latin rite has set its mission in Russia with little attention to the Orthodox sensitivity: zealous priests Poles, Lithuanians, Belarusians, and Ukrainians preached the "conversion of Russia", often trying to make converts among the Orthodox, which only irritated the Patriarchate. At the same time in Ukraine schismatic groups proclaimed themselves independent from the canonical Orthodox Church, part of the Russian Church.

Finally, in the last few years, the political disturbances in Ukraine, with the political change, the civil war and the rift within the country, have created tension not only between Russia and the West, but also among the churches, particularly among Greek-Orthodox and Catholics.

This is the complex historical canvas that serves as a background to the meeting held in Cuba. Will the charisma of Francis and Kirill be able to overcome historical offenses and the meeting become a founding moment in the history of relations between the two Churches, or will it just be a ceremonial gesture of ecclesiastical diplomacy? Vladimir Putin has asserted the Russian Orthodox Church is the state religion for Russia. Putin has expelled Jehovah's

Witnesses from Russia, and goes to great length to be seen with the Russian Orthodox prelate Kirill. He attends church regularly. The meeting between Pope Francis and the Patriarch of Moscow Kirill has been eagerly desired for quite some time. Expected under John Paul II; hoped for with Benedict XVI, it has taken time to realize. Both Catholics and Orthodox face the same challenges of persecution and relativism. Orthodox nationalism, backed by Putin, causes some reticence. The Middle East crisis and risk of Russia's isolation fosters collaboration. This is why his remarks made about Pope Francis ought to be viewed as closing the doors of dialogue between Rome and Moscow.

As I stated initially, Putin is the smartest leader in the world today and his fear of the Vatican is reflected in his dealings and words pertaining to Jesuit Pope Francis. Putin does not want war, at least for the present foreseeable future. He has led the signing of business deals, and defense agreements with Syria, Iran and China. He knows that Rome controls Washington, D.C., a fact lost to most Americans. Morally, spiritually, and ethically, he considers Russia superior to the Vatican, and its subservient nations. It is for this reason that Russia will seek a functional equivalence with the West, but only for so long. The Russian Aerospace Forces have received more than 400 new and modernized planes and helicopters this year. Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Aerospace Forces, Colonel General Viktor Bondarev, said in an interview with the Zvezda TV channel:

*"The aerospace forces are receiving new and modernized equipment at the same rates as we reached in 2016, and now, this year, we have received more than 100 planes and about 400 helicopters. According to the new state armaments program, the rates of aircraft deliveries to the army have been preserved. The Aerospace Forces will be renewing its aircraft fleet,"* Bondarev said. *"We are satisfied with the current speed with which the aircraft fleet is being renewed,"* he added.

The Commander-in-Chief also affirmed that Russian pilots would have more flight experience and level of training. In December 2016, Russian Defense Minister and General of the Army Sergey Shoigu said at a meeting of the Defense Ministry Board that the Aerospace Forces had received 139 modern aircraft the previous year.

Sixty percent of Russia's GDP is found in the energy field, natural gas, oil, and related services. Putin is encouraging Russian citizens to have children, offering free land to those willing to settle and develop the outer regions where population is sparse. The population of Russia was at last census around 143-million. Under Putin's leadership, Russia has prospered and overcome the collapse of the old former Soviet Union. That said, Putin is wary of the Vatican and its hammer. A formidable chess-player, Putin is one to look long-term in his planning. He is often named as one of the wealthiest men in the world. He has a mansion on the Black Sea coast, referred to as Putin's Palace. It is located near the village of Praskoveevka in Krasnodar Krai, Russia. Pictures of Putin's Palace are accessible on the Russian version of Wikipedia. Construction of Putin's Palace began in 2008 and was only recently completed.

A close friend and judo partner of Vladimir Putin has had several upmarket villas and other real estate worth around 30 million euros (£24 million) that he owns in Italy that was seized by the authorities back in 2014.

Arkady Rotenberg, who has regularly sparred with the Russian president on the judo mat, is one of Russia's richest men, with an estimated fortune of \$3.4 billion (£2 billion). He was named a target of sanctions by the United States in March and the European Union in July, as part of retaliation for Moscow's annexation of Crimea and its involvement in the war in eastern Ukraine.

Those U.S. State Department sanctions were toughened up earlier this month, (August, 2017) and were intended to hit key business figures associated with Mr. Putin. Mr. Rotenberg, 62, has said he regards the Russian president as "a person sent to our country from God".

Italian finance police seized a wide range of property belonging to companies controlled by Mr. Rotenberg, including a luxury villa in Tarquinia, north of Rome, an apartment and three upmarket villas in Sardinia and a four-star hotel in the capital. The Berg Luxury Hotel, where rooms cost more than £400 a night, lies close to Rome's legendary Via Veneto, the heart of the Dolce Vita lifestyle of the 1950's. The properties belonged to a Rome-based company called Aurora 31, which is controlled by Mr. Rotenberg through a Cyprus-based firm.

The tycoon reacted angrily to news of the seizures on Tuesday. *"I've already been subject to sanctions for several months and nothing surprises me anymore,"* he told Interfax. *"What does surprise me is that this is about some real estate which does not fall under the sanctions. Only bank accounts and assets come under the announced sanctions and I don't have those in Italy. Once again this demonstrates the whole illegitimacy and absurdity of this situation."*

Andrei Baturin, a spokesman for Mr. Rotenberg, added that "a small four-star hotel in Rome could be considered an asset" but personal real estate that had not been put up for sale and was not the subject of any kind of deal could not be considered as being covered by the sanctions. Mr. Rotenberg has built up huge personal wealth during Mr. Putin's 14-year rule, with critics saying he is the epitome of a system of "crony capitalism" that has seen once state-owned companies concentrated in the hands of a few favored individuals.

According to Forbes, his interests in construction and energy have made the 62-year-old "one of the most influential businessmen in Russia". He is rated the 479th richest person in the world. Along with his brother, Boris, Mr. Rotenberg won contracts worth about \$7 billion for the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi – more than the entire budget for the Vancouver Winter Olympics of 2010 - as well as other valuable contracts with state-controlled gas firm Gazprom.

The Rotenberg's acquired subsidiaries of Gazprom, the Russian energy giant, and also hold stakes in a large road building company. Arkady Rotenberg owns 50% of TPS Avia, a construction firm that won a contract to build a new terminal at Moscow's Sheremetyevo



airport. He is also the president of the hockey club Dynamo Moscow and last year was elected to the executive committee of the International Judo Federation.

Mr. Rotenberg has claimed that his business successes have nothing to do with his closeness to the Russian president. "*Vladimir Vladimirovich doesn't protect me,*" he told *'Forbes'* magazine in an interview in 2012. He has denounced sanctions imposed on Russia by the US and EU as "undermining the spirit of free enterprise".

Mr. Rotenberg first got to know Mr. Putin during their youth in what was then Leningrad, where they were both keen judo fighters. They trained together and Mr. Rotenberg became a judo instructor. He established a judo club in the city and made Mr. Putin its honorary president in 1998 – two years before the former KGB lieutenant-colonel first became president of Russia.

CNBC did a report on the wealth of President Vladimir Putin that contrasts the different estimates of Putin's wealth.

Russian President Vladimir Putin once said that as a poorly paid politician, he worked "like a galley slave." He refers to himself in public as "your humble servant" and he reported his official income last year was \$187,000. His official list of assets include a small apartment and three cheap cars. Clearly, Putin has more. But how much more?

Speculation about Putin's net worth has long been one of the biggest parlor games in wealth and political circles. And now with Putin taking center stage in the crisis over Syria, his power and wealth have once again come under the spotlight. Wealth in Russia is often held through shell companies, offshore accounts and front-men. So despite efforts by many reporters over the years, no one has been able to pin a precise dollar number on Putin's fortune.

Putin and his representatives have long denied rumors of his wealth, saying they are baseless. But Russian political insiders and opponents of Putin have claimed his wealth could be in the billions. In a memo disclosed by WikiLeaks, former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice quotes a Russian opposition figure as saying that "Vladimir Putin is nervously trying to secure his future immunity from potential law enforcement investigations into his alleged illicit proceeds."

In interviews with *'The Guardian'*, *'Die Welt'* and other overseas media, Russian political analyst Stanislav Belkovsky estimated Putin's wealth at more than \$40 billion. He said Putin has shares in three oil and gas companies, including Surgutneftegas and Gazprom, through offshore trusts.

In a leaked cable from 2008, former U.S. Ambassador to Russia, John Beyrle repeated rumors that Putin was linked with Swiss trading firm Gunvor. "*The company is rumored to be one of Putin's sources of undisclosed wealth,*" Beyrle wrote, attributing the information to oil traders. Putin and Gunvor denied the claim.

Putin's presidential perks are also substantial. In a 32-page report, with the sardonic title *"The Life of a Galley Slave,"* former political leader and Putin critic Boris Nemtsov details the fleet of cars, planes and boats at the president's disposal. It said Putin has 20 homes, four yachts and a wealth of other presidential assets. It said he has 58 aircraft, including 15 helicopters and 43 other aircraft, including an Airbus, two Dassault Falcon jets and an Ilyushin airliner with an \$18 million cabin outfitted by a jeweler. The report also said that Putin's four yachts include a 176-foot vessel with a spa pool and waterfall and a more elaborate five-deck boat with a barbecue.

None of this should surprise us given man's sinful nature. Greed is a typical attribute of the world's rich and famous. What it does suggest to me is that he believes in Ronald Reagan's "trickle-down" economics. Putin paid off the national debt held by Rothschild central banks and promptly expelled them from Russia. This is another area of concern for Putin since expelling a Rothschild central bank goes against the global elite plan for a unipolar world. Putin is on record numerous times saying that he will not permit a unipolar world to absorb the Russian State.

I will have more to share about Vladimir Putin and his tight rope balancing act in a world where many people would like to see him removed from power. This segment has shown his ability to juggle balls in the air, checkmate his opponents, and outwit his adversaries. I will have more in the next segment that portends a global world war between the USA and Russia, a likely reference to Revelation 9: ***"And the four angels were loosed, which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year, for to slay the third part of men. <sup>16</sup>And the number of the army of the horsemen were two hundred thousand thousand: and I heard the number of them. <sup>17</sup>And thus I saw the horses in the vision, and them that sat on them, having breastplates of fire, and of jacinth, and brimstone: and the heads of the horses were as the heads of lions; and out of their mouths issued fire and smoke and brimstone. <sup>18</sup>By these three was the third part of men killed, by the fire, and by the smoke, and by the brimstone, which issued out of their mouths."*** -(Revelation 9:15-18).

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