



Trotsky: Wall Street Thug

Part I. Trotsky and Russia

Young Russia as an Object of Lust

Russia is not a state, it is a world, wrote a famous publicist about the land of the Tsar reflecting on the diversity of its peoples, the wide range of climatic zones, the large diversity of its natural resources and the dissimilarities of the aspirations of human individuals, of which the empire is composed.

This introductory phrase for the article "Young Russia: The Land of Unlimited Possibilities" begins an analytical review of Russia in the early twentieth century by Gilbert Grosvenor in the November, 1914 issue of the National Geographic Magazine. My husband somehow miraculously caught this magazine in an eBay auction and gave it to me in 2014, the centennial year of the issue entirely dedicated to Russia. Many color, and black and white photographs adorn waxed

pages in the magazine and reveal the amazing diversity of Russian life at the beginning of the last century.

And for three years I admired this magazine until these last days when I made a startling discovery, why and for whom was this expose of Russia issued? In fact, this issue of National Geographic is a product of strategic marketing for Wall Street bankers and the largest American corporations. Reading "Young Russia" before their decisive action to conquer the land of unlimited opportunities through the coming revolution can hardly be seen as anything but a thoughtfully conceived script. Russia as a land of unlimited opportunities was for them, and not for the peoples inhabiting Russia. In the final passage we find the traditional view on the Russian people and the country as a whole for the world's only "exceptional nation":

"how it is in some respects younger even than the United States, for our ancestors brought from England and Holland institutions wrought through centuries of hard testing, and a blood and brain trained for self-government through many, many generations."

And everything ends with an expression of hope that the illiterate and ignorant mass of Russians will be transformed by the efforts of those who bring the American experience of building railways, telephones, cinema, agronomy and livestock and, of course, democracy. In the article there is nothing about the universities of Russia, its scientists and writers, heroic history and great leaders. In fact, pre-revolutionary Russia appears to be the ideal geopolitical and geo-economic object for Wall Street's strategic plans to seize the unreached lands, its natural resources and the whole Heartland. Through revolutionary chaos and changes, removing the weak and short-sighted Tsar, stupefying the masses with slogans about land to the peasants and factories for workers, fairy tales of a beautiful life under the power of the Bolsheviks, Western financiers and capitalists planned to remove a weakened rival, turn Russia into a raw appendage, and its naive masses - into white slaves.

Who became the ambassador of the revolution in Russia to implement the strategic plan of the Wall Street bankers? Of course, Trotsky (Leiba Bronstein). He was just born for this purpose: charismatic, strategic thinker, brilliant speaker, a tireless traveler and talented organizer. After escaping prison in 1907, leaving behind a wife and daughter still detained, Trotsky traveled through Turkey and other countries eventually landing in France. Expelled from France in 1916 Trotsky traveled to New York for a brief three-month stay that was very fruitful for Trotsky

in his plans to plunge Russia into the chaos of revolution. Antony Sutton in his seminal book notes the striking inconsistency of the revenues announced by Trotsky from his revolutionary activities. Somehow Trotsky travelled to America with his family, rented an upscale apartment paying three months in advance, used a car with a driver, all on \$12 per week. Nevertheless, he managed to have \$10,000 worth of gold with him when pulled off the Russia-bound ship and detained as a war criminal by Canadian authorities in April, 1917.

Curiously, Trotsky also received an American passport and Visas to Russia at the behest of a magic wand, with the personal support of President Woodrow Wilson. You can try now to quickly to get citizenship in the US, if you are not Trotsky, it is unlikely to succeed.

Beautiful fairy tale! In fact, Trotsky was rescued from Canadian custody in Halifax by the British Embassy in Washington, which acted in turn at the request of the US Department of State, which was also pressured by even more powerful forces, namely Wall Street bankers. Sutton's research found documents by Canadian intelligence officer John McLean who wrote that Trotsky possessed and has the support of powerful secret forces, whose power was so great that the order we received indicated that we had to give everything he demanded unconditionally.

In May 1917, Trotsky, with 10 thousand dollars in his pocket, arrives in Petrograd and unfolds stormy activity to win power. For 10 and a half years (before exile in January 1928 to Alma-Ata and expulsion from the country in January 1929), Trotsky proved himself to be a genius destroyer and a merciless terrorist. Terror for him was a reliable tool for immersing the population of the country in shock and awe. The most revealing story is the suppression of the Kronstadt mutiny in March, 1921. By this time, the people had become disenchanted with the communists and their bandit methods.

The sailors, who had previously led Trotsky and his gang to power, rebelled against the Bolsheviks and the one-party system, they demanded the surrender of power to the Soviets, as promised at the beginning. Trotsky personally organized the destruction of the rebels, and the methods are very similar to modern operations in the style of "shock and awe." First, a plane flew over the fortress, scattered leaflets, where Trotsky was brief: "Surrender! Otherwise, you will be shot like partridges. Trotsky." Next was the artillery and the mounted army. The fortress was bombed.

More than three thousand soldiers and sailors were killed in the storming of the fortress. Those who surrendered were tried or shot without trial. The cases of the prisoners were considered by the "revolutionary troikas" endowed with judicial functions. Of the 10,001 people who passed through them, 2,103 were sentenced to be shot (excluding those who were shot without trial), 6,447 were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, the rest were demobilized.

Crimes of Trotsky Against the Soviet People

Ruthness and Merciless

Following the instructions of his employers in the United States, Britain and Germany, Trotsky concentrated unlimited power in his hands: he was a People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs (without higher education, a commissar for military and naval affairs (note that the ruler of armed Russian forces was a man who never served in the army), the People's Commissar of Communications. Even his wife Natalia Sedova was attached to the government of Russia, being the head of the General Museum. His incredible passion for power in the conditions of revolutionary chaos was fully satisfied. And incredible, diabolical cruelty helped him to retain this power. His favorite word was ruthlessness, and he was merciless. He greeted the beginning of the bloody civil war in devastated Russia with the words: "Long live the civil war!" He created the term "enemy of the people", which then turned into an instrument of merciless terror against all who stood in the way of his plans or represented a threat of exposure.

Many details of Trotsky's stormy activity in the 1920s still remain in the shadows. Some of the archival documents were destroyed, a large number of documents were taken out by Trotsky himself. But still historians manage to find some interesting nuances related, for example, to the attempt of assassination on Lenin. The documents showed that, in anticipation of the imminent death of wounded Lenin, Leyba Trotsky and Yakov Sverdlov had already divided among themselves the highest posts in the country's leadership. The abolition of the suspect in the attempt on Lenin's life, Fanny Kaplan without trial and investigation (there were only two short interrogations in the presence of Sverdlov) also provide food for thought, to whom it was advantageous to remove Lenin. And the disappearance of Trotsky shortly before Lenin's death, and only a telegram of condolence instead of participation in the funeral, and an attempt to accuse Stalin of poisoning the leader—everything is still mysterious.

The story of the execution of Alexei Shchastny, Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet is indicative. Following the instructions of his British masters, Trotsky ordered the destruction of the Baltic fleet. Shchastny managed to take all 260 ships to Kronstadt, but Trotsky ordered the ships to be destroyed by the hands of sailors, to whom money was promised for this. For refusing to obey orders, Shchastny was sentenced to be shot after Trotsky's fiery speech at a meeting of the Tribunal. At 5 a.m., Trotsky came to the basement of the building of the Revolutionary Military Council personally to verify the death of Shchastny. He refused to extradite to widow her husband's body.

The Revolution of 1917 and the Civil War ruined Russia, and removed her from the world arena of competition in the economy, science, culture, the army. The peoples of Russia, in that memorable 1914 National Geographic magazine, who appeared in pictures having a serene and joyful life, lost many of their loved ones in a fratricidal war, many died of hunger and epidemics. My people, Bashkirs suffered not only from the war, but most of all from famine organized by the Bolsheviks. A. Solzhenitsyn wrote: In 1917-1926, over a million Bashkirs, or 58.7% of the original pre-revolutionary population, perished from wars, suppression and famine. The tragedy of the Bashkir people in the Bolshevik revolution is one of the largest and most unknown genocides in world history.

The intellectual potential of Russia was undermined by the efforts of Trotsky and Lenin, many scientists, poets, artists, engineers died of famine and cruel consequences of war and revolution. Two-hundred-twenty-five intellectuals, philosophers, economists, lawyers, psychologists were sent by ship abroad to exile. Among them were Nikolai Berdyaev, Semyon Frank, Ivan Ilyin, Leo Shestov, Nikolai Lossky, sociologist Pitirim Sorokin, Lev Karsavin, writer Mikhail Osorgin and many others who later gained international recognition in exile. Trotsky did not need competitors in creating a new ideology, as well as those who would criticize what was happening in Russia.

Destruction of Industry and its Resource Base

In 1920, the volume of production decreased 7 times compared with 1913! The economy lay in ruins. There was no money, no personnel for the restoration of production. However, this did not prevent Trotsky from ordering 2,000 locomotives from Sweden and paying 200 million rubles in gold in advance. By his order, concessions were established with American, British, Norwegian, Swedish corporations that divined to plunder the natural resources of Russia. Ural emeralds, Siberian furs, platinum and other precious resources went through the

port of Tallinn without any customs inspection. Especially valuable prey were unique works of art from Russian museums and treasures of the Romanovs' house. Even today the Queen of England is pictured wearing a jewelled crown belonging to the Tsar's sister-in-law. Thanks to Trotsky, the Russian revolution became the most grandiose theft in history. The Russian churches were completely plundered. Trotsky's wife, Natalia Sedova, supervised a commission for the seizure of church property. Rare icons, gold ritual objects were bought for nothing and disappeared in the West forever. In the US, in museums and private collections, you can find nearly 80 percent of these valueables. A quarter of Russia's gold reserves were taken to the United States.

Opening Russia for Plunder

Trotsky had benefit of Wall Street funding from the beginning. Under the guise of a Red Cross Aid Mission, a delegation of bankers was sent in July, 1917. The mission was headed by William Boyce Thompson, the first Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Thompson funded the mission himself, donated 1 million dollars to the Bolsheviks, and arranged for a 2 million contribution to Trotsky for setting up a publishing house. The Red Cross mission also brought along five physicians among the 26 bankers, lawyers, and businessmen. The medical personnel left after one month disgusted with the overwhelming focus on political and business matters.

In the fall of 1922, the Soviets created their first international bank. Antony Sutton remarked this event was the victory of bankers over politicians. The bank was based on a syndicate in which former Tsarist Russian private bankers and new investors from among German, Swedish, American and British bankers participated.

The foreign bank consortium that participated in Roskombank represented mainly British capital. This included the company Russo-American Consolidated Limited, which was one of Russia's largest private lenders, and to which the Soviets contributed £3 million as compensation for damages to British property in the Soviet Union as a result of nationalization. The British government itself had already bought substantial stakes in Russian private banks according to a State Department report the British government made great investments in the consortium in question.

The bankers decided the fate of Russia. The concessions were concluded for a period of 60 years and the conditions for the Russian side were appalling: 93% of enterprises' incomes went to foreign companies in concessions, 7% to Russia.

Red Terror

The Red Terror is a bloody story of the incredibly cruel killing of millions of civilians in virtually all regions of Russia. Unarmed peasants, whose bright and undisturbed faces are imprinted in photographs of the National Geographic Magazine, the intelligentsia, workers who questioned Soviet power, the sailors of Kronstadt and peasants in Tambov - in millions, lay under the sweeping sword of the Chekists.

In the years of Trotsky's unlimited power, the Trotskyite mafia turned civilization back, rendering Soviet Russia into a "raw material appendage" of the West, and Russians into "white Negroes." Trotsky himself long before Hitler declared we must turn Russia into a desert populated by white negroes, which we will give to such tyranny as was not dreamed of by the most terrible despots of the East!

By 1927 Stalin had enough of Trotsky's brand of revolution and began weeding out the disciples carrying out mass extermination of native Russians. The central point of Stalin's accusation was that the Trotskyites were paid agents of international capitalism. The conclusion of a court judging one Trotsky official contains a statement: There is not a single person in the world who would bring so much grief and misfortune to people as Trotsky. He is the most dastardly agent of fascism. Therefore, all that was committed against Trotsky and the Trotskyites under the leadership of Stalin, it is necessary to consider the positions of the two leaders in relation to Russia in the context of the clash.

It is interesting that a prominent American diplomat became an unexpected advocate for Stalin in the eyes of the Americans. A few days after Germany's attack on the USSR, US Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1936-1938, Joseph Davis, answering the question "what do you say about the members of the "fifth column in Russia? ", Davis replied – "They do not have such, they shot them." And he continued: "Suddenly, I faced a picture that I should have clearly seen while I was in Russia. A significant part of the whole world believed then that the famous processes of traitors and purges of 1935-1939 are outrageous examples of barbarism, ingratitude and manifestation of hysteria. However, it has now become evident that they testified to the amazing foresight of Stalin and his close associates ...

The Historical Drama: "Stalin against Trotsky"

Modern Russians and the world as a whole need to understand in principle the historical drama "Stalin vs. Trotsky." These two leaders had diametrically opposed strategic goals. Trotsky had the goal of turning Russia "into a desert inhabited by white negroes" and give her natural wealth and unlimited space to full ownership of Wall Street bankers and Western corporations. Stalin set a goal, together with the Soviet people, to build a strong state in which the relations of brotherhood, equality and justice would be the basis society. Realizing that world imperialism will initially see a threat to its own future in the Soviet state, since 1929 Stalin started an industrialization program in which the creation of the defense forces was the main task. These two historical figures had fundamentally different tasks: Stalin's creation, and Trotsky's destruction.

After many revealed facts about the stormy activity of Trotsky as the agent of the West in Soviet Russia, Stalin's role in the fight against the Trotskyites is seen in a new light. The leader of the proletariat needed to save the country from internal enemies, who took Trotsky's baton in the struggle for Russia. Interesting in this context are entries from A.M. Kollontai, the USSR ambassador to Sweden. Her meeting with Stalin in the Kremlin took place shortly before the outbreak of the war in the autumn of 1939. Kollontai wrote down Stalin's words about the future of the country. Near the end of their conversation she wrote:

Many of the affairs of our Party and people will be distorted and spat on primarily abroad, and in our country too. Zionism, eager for world domination, will cruelly avenge us for our successes and achievements. He (Trotsky) still views Russia as a barbaric country, as a raw material appendage. And my name will also be disparaged, slandered, I will be credited with many atrocities. World Zionism will strive with all its might to destroy our Union, so that Russia can never rise again. The strength of the USSR lies in the friendship of peoples. The focus of the struggle will be directed, first of all, to breaking this friendship, to the detachment of the border regions from Russia. Here, I must confess, we have not done everything. There is still a large field of work.

With special force, nationalism will raise its head. He will, for a time, crush internationalism and patriotism, only for a while. There will be national groups within nations and conflicts. There will be many pygmy leaders, traitors within their nations. In general, in the future development will go - more complex and even frantic ways, the turns will be extremely steep. The

point is that the East will be particularly agitated. There will be sharp contradictions with the West. And yet, no matter how events unfold, time will pass, and the views of new generations will be turned to the deeds and victories of our socialist Fatherland. Year after year, new generations will come. They will again raise the banner of their fathers and grandfathers and give us their due in full. They will build their future on our past.”

Stalin correctly foresaw Russia's future and attitude to it, today 38% of Russians consider him to be the greatest historical figure. Moreover, the revival of respect for Stalin occurs with the development of events in world politics and the pressure of unprecedented injustice and cynicism of the Western press against Russia. State media have little to do with this process of revival and rehabilitation of Stalin's name. Moreover, liberal artists in Russia today are trying to present Trotsky as the hero of the revolution and the ardent leader of the masses which paradoxically adds to rehabilitate Stalin.

In fact, the people's love for Trotsky sharply declined after the suppression of the 1921 rebellion in Kronstadt, and the Tambov peasant uprising, where Tukhachevsky, on the orders of Trotsky, first used chemical weapons against insurgent peasants.

Ice Pick Mercader - A Just Retribution

Trotsky in Russia had started successfully, but ended badly. Sent from Russia in January 1929, he found shelter first in Turkey, then in Norway, France and, finally, in Mexico. Germany refused to accept him. Apparently, the US too, although he was a US citizen (remember the passport Wilson personally approved and issued in three months?) He was not allowed to even give a lecture at an American university. Who needs a spent loser as a mercenary?

How was the death of Trotsky in Mexico from the ice pick of Mercader, the Soviet agent, covered in the American press? The headlines were strikingly similar: "The genius of the revolution died in the hospital on August 21, 1940". Even then, in the media, important information was coordinated with the authorities through unified agencies that do not allow freethinking of editors and journalists. No one wrote that Trotsky's death was an act of retribution for the lives of 20 million people who died in the fire of the revolution and the civil war, which Trotsky led and organized, for a ravaged country, for all the evil that he inflicted on millions of Soviet people.

In Part 2: Boomerangs always come back! I describe the process and result of Trotsky's and his disciples work on creating the America we have today.

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