

# Revised      Bolshevism      In America, Part 2

**THIS HISTORY LED TO EPIC EVENTS AND U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN A  
BLIGHTED WORLD:**

There is a myth in contemporary history that Russian Citizens wished to have a Revolution against the hated ruling class of the Tsars. The so-called downtrodden masses were in no mood to continue suffering because they were exhausted as a part of the two year alliance with England, and France during WW I.

Russia's armed forces were at the point of rebellion and as a consequence Russia, under Tsar Nicholas the 2<sup>nd</sup>, ended Russia's participation in the alliance which later resulted in his abdication. During the two years of hostilities of which Russia participated, thousands of Russian soldiers and sailors were taken as prisoners. When released they were unhappy since Russia was near insolvency and pensions or stipends unavailable.



**1904-1905      Russo-  
Japanese War Added  
to 1917      Russia's  
abandonment of that  
conflict.**

It was no secret that as far back as the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century England, France and the United States were hardly competitive in quality and price against Germany's industrial

manufacturing capabilities. The secret plan depended on forcing a weakened Russia to join Britain, American and France to surround Germany economically along their borders of the Eastern Front. This allowed an opportunity to cut off Germany's supply to its key commercial customers for their industrial products, even those where barter was the method of exchange for animal products, clothing, agriculture in exchange for machinery and tools.

Following the Russian rejection of a Japanese plan to divide Manchuria and Korea into spheres of influence, Japan launched a surprise naval attack against Port Arthur, a Russian naval base in China. The Russian fleet was decimated and the Russian Naval Base fell to Japanese forces under Admiral Heihachiro Togo and in March, Russian troops were defeated at Shenyang, China, by Japanese Field Marshal Iwao Oyama, and in May, the Russian Baltic fleet under Admiral Zinov Rozhdestvenski was destroyed by Togo near the Taushima Islands.

These major defeats convinced Russia that further resistance against Japan's imperial designs for East Asia was hopeless and in August 1905 U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt mediated a peace treaty at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. (He was later awarded the Noble Peace Prize for his achievement). For Russia, its military's disastrous performance in the war was one of the immediate causes of Russia's Revolution of 1905. Teddy Roosevelt's mediation of the Treaty, however, was unsatisfactory that was financially arranged as a solution.

Japan was manipulated into contributing funds as a compromise in completing the settlement. From that point, Japan became unfriendly towards the U.S.A, just one of the precursors of animosity contributing to the attack on Pearl Harbor in WWI.

The cost of the Japanese-Russo War in lives was enormous. Japan lost 47,000 military and because of disease and wounds lost an additional 27,000 military. Russia's army lost

70,000. The total Number of deaths and casualties between the two nations amounted to 180,000; China suffered 20,000 civilian deaths. China also forfeited 9 million taebtis at 1/3 Oz each in silver avoirdupois payments to the Japanese. (Ref. Wikipedia (Russo-Japanese War) that later caused problems for the Tsar Nicholas II in 1904 who used ruthless means against an unhappy populace by ordering the Russia's Cossack Cavalry to curb the revolt of military officers disgusted with the Monk Rasputin's influence on the Tsarina Alexandra.

After the negotiated peace treaty, thousands of Russian soldiers and sailors prisoners of the Japanese were about to be released. Sources in the USA, hostile to the Tsarist regime, paid for the printing of Marxist propaganda and delivered pamphlets to the prison camps. Russian revolutionaries trained in New York City were sent to distribute the pamphlets among the prisoners and to indoctrinate them into rebellion against their own government. When the prisoners returned home they became vital seeds of treason. Ref: WHO FINANCED LENIN AND TROTSKY? (The book. the Creature from Jekyll Island by G. Edward Griffin)

Russia was in a weakened state in 1905 and needed international support although its most valuable asset is its landmass situated geopolitically and strategically that formed a half circle on Germany's eastern border, the same border that England, France and America used to economically block Germany commerce. Russia became a valuable ally in the planned war against Germany. The planners envisioned, early on, that Russia on Germany's eastern front of France along its Western borders would cut off Germany's barter arrangements with Baltic countries. British, French and American money was used to entice Russia to become an ally. The troika of bankers also supplied financial aid for the plan. Germany, surrounded, was finally forced to retaliate by attacking the allies using its substantial military forces in 1914.

## MARXISTS/LENINISTS/BOLSHOVIKS/MENSHAVIKS MAKE THEIR MOVE

The prelude to the conversion to a Soviet Empire started with revolutionary socialists, Leon Trotsky, a Marxist, and Vladimir Lenin, a Bolshevik (Born Vladimir Illick Ubyenov). He founded the Communist Party. Both had help from the United States in creating a revolution. The citizens of Russia neither wanted nor partook in spilling more blood because of losses in Russia's present and past recent wars. In fact, the planning, the leadership and especially the financing came entirely from outside Russia, mostly by financiers such as the Warburg interests in Germany bent on eliminating Russia as an ally of France and England. The Warburg interests had a dual purpose that fit neatly with the American and British financiers such as Morgan Grenfell and Schiff and J.P. Morgan planners in the United States. The Rothschild formula played a major role in shaping these events. Germany's government donated funds for the purpose of removing Russia as an ally of the British, French.

In 1916, Leon Trotsky was expelled from France as an enemy and came to the United States where he remained for several months while writing for a Russian socialist newspaper the *Novy Mir* (New World). He became a celebrity among the wealthy American socialists many of whom were powerful American bankers with ties to international foreign banks, the members of the Federal Reserve, established within the United States I.e. Rothschild **First Banks** located throughout the U.S. Eastern states.

Memoirs while staying in the United States, Leon wrote that he enjoyed riding in a chauffeured limousine placed in his service May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1917 he identified his benefactor as Dr. M. in his book, *My Life*. Although documentation is unavailable, it was claimed that his expenses were paid by Jacob Schiff.

Schiff, a senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb and Company was a major American player among those who were hostile to the

Tsarist regime and backed Russian speaking revolutionaries located in New York to distribute pamphlets among the prisoners released after the Russo-Japanese War. They were meant to introduce rebellion against their own government. Upon returning home these officers and enlisted men became vital seeds of treason against the Tsar and a few years later created mutiny among the military during the communist takeover of Russia.

## **THE ENEMIES OF THE TSAR CELEBRATE HIS ABDICATION IN AMERICA**

On March 23, 1917 a mass meeting was held at Carnegie Hall to celebrate the abdication of Nicolas II which meant the overthrow of Tsarist rule in Russia. Thousands of socialists, Marxists, nihilists and anarchists attended to cheer the event. On page Two of the New York Times Jacob Schiff's letter regretted that he could not attend, but it was read to the audience where he remarked that for seven long years he strove for this occasion.

In the February 3, 1949 issue of the New York Journal American Schiff's grandson, John, was quoted by columnist Cholly Knickerbocker as saying that his grandfather had given about \$20 million for the triumph of Communism in Russia.

When Trotsky attempted to return to Petrograd, on his way he was arrested by Canadian and British naval personnel, when the ship which he was traveling, the S.S. Kristianiajord, put into Halifax. He had in his possession \$10,000 for travel expenses. He was recognized as a threat to the best interests of England, Canada's mother country in the Commonwealth. Russia was an ally of England in the First World War, which then was raging in Europe. Anything that weakened Russia weakened England and strengthens Germany. Trotsky was arrested as a German agent and taken as a prisoner of war. It wasn't long before mysterious forces both in England and the United States intervened on Trotsky's behalf urging his immediate release. The head of the British Secret Service in

America at the time was Sir William Wiseman, who became friends with Edward Mandell House. House advised Wiseman that President Wilson wished to have Trotsky released and the British Admiralty issued orders on April 21<sup>st</sup> that allowed Trotsky to be on his way to Russia. Wilson's decision opened the door that allowed Trotsky, the leading Menshevik revolutionary, to end Russia alliance with England and France their ally, in the war against Germany. Trotsky could not have gone even to Halifax without an American passport. Ref: Professor C. Sutton. Ph.D. wrote Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution. (Arlington House, New Rochelle. NY 1974. P.25)

On 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 1917, Nicholas, no longer a Monarch was addressed with contempt by the sentries as "Nicholas Romanov." He was reunited with his family at the Alexander Palace in TsarskoeSelo and placed under house arrest with his family by the Provisional Government. They were surrounded by guards and confined to their quarters.

Alexander Kerensky, first justice minister and then prime minister of the provisional government, moved the royals to the governor's mansion in Tobolsk, in distant Siberia, to keep them safe. Their stay there was bearable but depressing. Boredom turned to danger when Kerensky was overthrown by Lenin and the Bolsheviks in October 1917. Lenin famously said that "revolutions are meaningless without firing squads," and he was soon considering, along with Lieutenant Yaakov Sverdlovsk, whether to place Nicholas on public trial—to be followed by his execution—or just kill the entire family. The Bolsheviks faced a desperate civil war against the Whites, counterrevolutionary armies backed by Western powers. Lenin responded with unbridled terror. He decided to move the family from Tobolsk closer to Moscow, to which he had relocated the Russian capital. A trusted Bolshevik factotum was dispatched to bring the Romanovs westward, and in April 1918 they endured a terrifying trip by train and carriage. XXXX

## **THE KILLINGS**

The teenage Alexei suffered an attack of bleeding and had to be left behind; he came to Yekaterinburg three weeks later with three of his sisters. The girls, meanwhile, were sexually molested on the train. But eventually the family was reunited in the gloomy, walled mansion of a merchant named Ipatiev in the center of the city, whose leaders were the most fanatical of Bolsheviks.

**The Russian Imperial Romanov (Tsar Nicholas II) his wife Tsarina and their five children, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia and Alexi) and all those who chose to accompany them into imprisonment were shot, bayoneted and clubbed to death in Yekaterinburg on 17 July 1918.**

The Bolsheviks only announced Nicholas's death with the official press release that Nicholas Romanov's wife and son have been sent to a secure place. For over eight years, the Soviet leadership maintained a systematic web of disinformation as to the fate of the family claiming one day after the murders on December 19th that they were murdered by the unidentified left wing whoever they were. The fate of the family was suppressed by Joseph Stalin until 1938

## **NEW QUARTERS FOR THE TSAR AND HIS FAMILY**

The mansion was ominously renamed the House of Special Purpose and converted into a prison fortress with painted-over windows, fortified walls and machine gun nests. The Romanovs received limited rations and were watched by hostile young guards. Yet the family adapted. Nicholas read books aloud in the evening and tried to exercise. The eldest daughter, Olga, became depressed, but the playful and spirited younger girls, especially the beautiful Maria and the mischievous Anastasia, began to interact with the guards. Maria began an illicit romance with one of them, and the guards discussed helping the girls escape. When this was uncovered by Bolshevik boss Filipp

Goloshchekin, the guards were changed, regulations were tightened. All of this made Lenin even more anxious.

By the beginning of July 1918 it was clear that Yekaterinburg was going to fall to the Whites. Goloshchekin rushed to Moscow to get Lenin's approval, and it is certain that he got it, though Lenin was clever enough not to put the order on paper: The killing was planned under the new commandant of the House of Special Purpose, Yaakov Yurovsky, who decided to recruit a squad to murder the royals all together in one session and then burn the bodies and bury them in the woods nearby. Just about every detail of the plan was ill conceived and would be grotesquely bungled in practice.

Early on that July morning, the bleary-eyed Romanovs and their loyal retainers stood in the cellar as the heavily armed murder squad filed into the room. Yurovsky suddenly read out a death sentence. Then the men used their weapons. Each was meant to fire at a different family member but many of them secretly wished to avoid shooting the girls, so they all aimed at the loathed Nicholas and Alexandra killing them almost instantly.

The firing was wild; the killers managed to wound one another as the room filled with swirling dust and smoke and screams. When the first volley was done, most of the family was still alive, wounded, crying and terrified, their suffering made worse by the fact that they were in effect wearing bullet proof vests. The Romanovs were famed for their collection of Jewelry and they had left Petrograd with a large collection with a large cache of diamonds hidden in baggage. During the last months, they had sewn the diamonds into specially made underwear in case they needed to find an escape. On the night of the execution the Children had pulled on their protective bejeweled underwear, which was reinforced with the hardest material in existence. Tragically, ironically, the bullets bounce off these garments. Finally, the murderers waded into the gruesome scene of wounded, bleeding children (one of the



killers compared it to a slippery ice rink awash with blood and brains) and stabbed them manically with bayonets or shot them in the head.

The mayhem lasted 20 agonizing minutes. When the bodies were being carried out, two of the girls turned out to be still alive, spurting and coughing before being stabbed into silence. This surely was the origin of the legend that Anastasia, the youngest daughter, had survived a story that inspired so many imposters to impersonate the murdered grand duchess. XXXX References: Wikipedia; Royal Encyclopedia Britannica; American Manifest Destiny and the HOLOCAUSTS.

Next week, Part 3 of how these events contribute to the 21<sup>st</sup> century's world chaos.

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