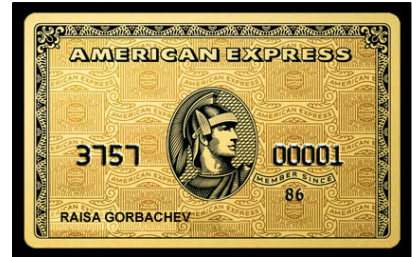


COLD WAR



Some mention of the Cold War is warranted. I spent a considerable part of my best years in that, only to find out afterwards that a deal of it was needless – the war was inflated and made possible for so long by our Corporations – and their CEOs have not been charged and tried for treason.

My first doubts began in 1985 before the Cold war was over, when Raisa Gorbachev flashed around her [western bank] American Express Gold card at Cartier's in London. I wonder what happened to the Trading with the Enemy and Treason Acts in this case ? Who could make such a decision ? It surely came to the notice of our Intelligence services. Who made the decision to disregard it, and on what grounds ?



But the major question is: how *did* the Bolsheviks manage to grow into the Soviet empire, when we opposed them first as free nations, then in a Cold War ?



Well, Standard Oil built an oil refinery for Russia in 1921, and its subsidiary sold that oil in Europe. According to the newspaper, National Republic (Sept 1927 issue) Wall Street (Kuhn Loeb and Co) lent the Soviet Union \$65 million. In 1928, Rockefeller's Chase National Bank began selling Soviet bonds in the US. Nineteen oil refineries were built in the Soviet Union from 1917 to 1930, of which only one contained units manufactured in the Soviet Union.

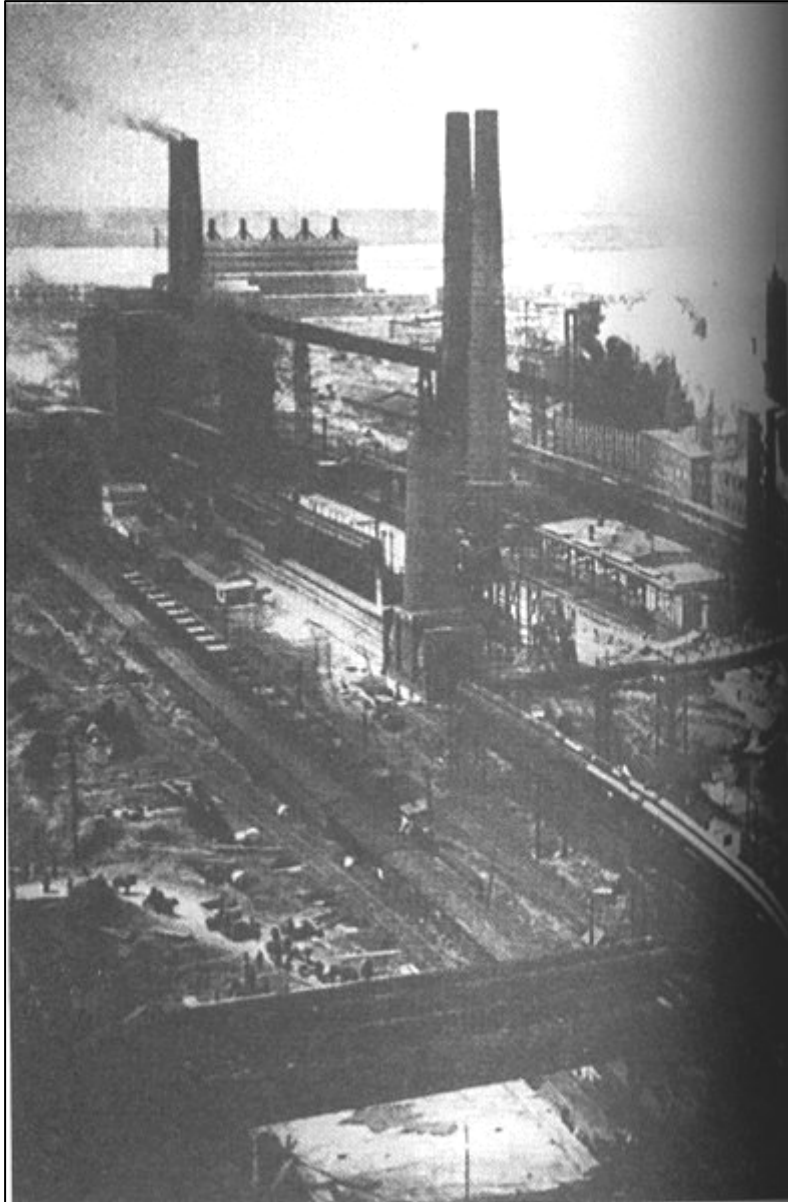
Between 1921 and 1925, \$37 million worth of machinery and other technology were delivered to the Soviets. In exchange, US companies were given gold-mining rights (Amur River), and Lena Goldfields Ltd (a British firm) built a modern mine near Vitimsk near the river Lena. To cover this up, the leading British engineers were imprisoned on trumped-up espionage charges. General Electric carried out the GOELRO plan – the plan designed to electrify Russia with the building of 100 power stations between 1920 and 1935. They could manage to build only a very small number and the plan was practically abandoned in 1922.



But between 1927 and 1932, US and British engineers built the Dneprogress power station, using Russian slave labour, which produced 2.5 billion Kwh of electricity per year. GE later planned to produce a large turbine-producing factory at Kharkov (over two times larger than the US GE plants).



This would have, in effect, made the Soviets entirely independent as far as turbines were concerned.



A US corporation (Clearing Mach Corp.) designed and supplied construction parts for the world's largest steelworks located at Magnitogorsk, including the eight largest ovens – a large 17km long steel works which the Soviets boasted of, as if it were their design and construction.

The soviet steel output increased accordingly in 1928, to 4.2 million tons.

This in a nation where military tanks were used for ploughing fields (owing to shortage – there were only 7000 tractors in the entire country at that time).

One State Department document names Kuhn, Loeb and Co. as the financier of the '[Soviet] 'First Five Year Plan'.

Most of the 788 major factories built in the Soviet Union in 1926 and 1927, were built with US aid.

During the 'First Five Year Plan', (see 'Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development', Volume II), a total of 1500 industrial companies were built, including an aircraft factory, and new tractor and car plants (see Soviet-Estonian Encyclopaedia, 1973, p.439) – eighty US companies were mobilised to build the tractor plants.

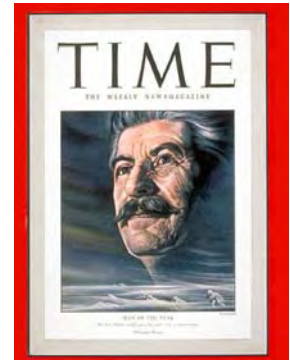
The tractor and tank factory (the Soviets desired to build 50,00 tanks and caterpillar tractors per year) were built by an engineer named Calder from Detroit

– the construction was supervised in the same way with US and UK engineers.





In June 1944, Stalin admitted to W. Averell Harriman (the US Ambassador, who wrote this in his State Department report) that two thirds of Soviet heavy industry had been built by US companies, adding that Germany, France, the UK and Italy had built the rest.



Stalin was made 'man of the year' in Time Magazine, 1939 (and later in 1942). When von Habsburg visited the White House, President Roosevelt told him *"Felix, I have met the devil. He was in Yalta and his name was Stalin".*

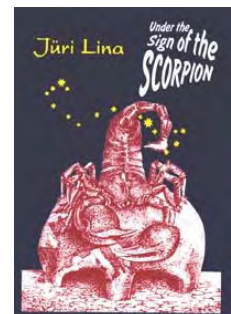


Time had made Hitler 'man of the year', the year before (1938) justifying the decision with the advisory that 'Hitler is a guarantee for world peace'..

Hermann Rauschning, Hitler's personal Aide, recalls Hitler's words in private one day *"The new man is living amongst us now! He is here. Isn't that enough for you? I will tell you a secret. I have seen the new man. He is intrepid and cruel. I was afraid of him"*

The facts get much worse. In 'Under the Sign of the Scorpion; the Rise and Fall of the Soviet Empire' by Lina, there is some mention of a fellow named Bazata, who was dispatched to assassinate General Patton.

It seems that General Patton had made enemies in high places, not least for his practical stand against the Morgenthau plan – a plan proposed by American Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr.



- in effect the plan was to divide Germany into two states (nations) and to give away east Prussia and Upper Silesia to Poland. Certainly the NKVD had a very negative interest in Patton over that issue, and they had managed to penetrate at least one agent into the OSS.



The book by Stephen Skubik [WW2 army counter Intelligence] on the assassination is out of print [and unusually, no used copies are available], but in the book, 'Los Crimenes De Los 'Buenos', Joaquin Bochaca mentions that Douglas Bazata (a former OSS man) announced, in front of 450 invited guests and high ranking, ex-members of the OSS, at the Hilton Hotel in Washington, on 25th September 1979:

"For divers political reasons, many extremely high-ranking persons hated Patton. I know who killed him. Because I am the one who was hired to do it. Ten thousand dollars. General William Donovan himself, director of the O.S.S, entrusted me with the mission. I set up the accident. Since he didn't die in the accident, he was kept in isolation in the hospital, where he was killed with an injection". [Bazata had finally warned the General, after several attempts, and Donovan sent another assassin].

.....Further aid to the **Soviets**:



Ford did quite well in aiding and abetting the enemy, but with a few setbacks – the so called ‘wages of sin’, perhaps.

On this Russian site (http://www.newtimes.ru/eng/detail.asp?art_id=896), we see an omission in Ford’s historical record.....



• Ford 100 years old

FORD’S SECOND ADVENT IN RUSSIA

By Oleg Ryabtsev



“The Russian age of Ford is almost as long as the American one. The first Ford Motors Co. dealership in Russia was opened back in 1907. However, **the “honeymoon”, strange as it might seem, began after the 1917 revolution.**

The Soviet leadership spoke highly of the production line method, and, of course, the cheapness and reliability of the Ford cars. With this came the desire to organize Ford-type production in the USSR literally from scratch – without the preliminary training of workers and building roads. Even the first head of the secret police, Felix Dzerzhinski, called on the participants in a congress of innovators and shock workers “to take the road of Fordism”.

Ford’s popularity was largely due to the big supplies of cars and tractors to the Soviet Union. In the mid-1920s, Fordson tractors accounted for about four-fifths of all tractors being used in the USSR (20,000 out of 24,000).

In 1929 the Ford Motor Co. signed a contract with the Soviet trade corporation Amtorg on the production of the Ford-A cars in Russia and submitted a proposal to build new automobile plants in Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod.

Alas, Henry Ford mistakenly believed in the honesty of Soviet "businessmen". Almost immediately after the completion of the construction of these plants, Amtorg began to oust the Ford Motor Co. from the USSR. **In 1935**, in view of the Soviet side's failure to fulfil its obligations, **Ford broke off its contract on cooperation.**

The second advent of Ford in Russia was in 1990 when dealers of the company again appeared in this country....."

Oh no it wasn't.....

The Ford motor company built a gigantic truck factory at Gorky (renamed Nizhny Novgorod), Russia's third largest city, in 1968.

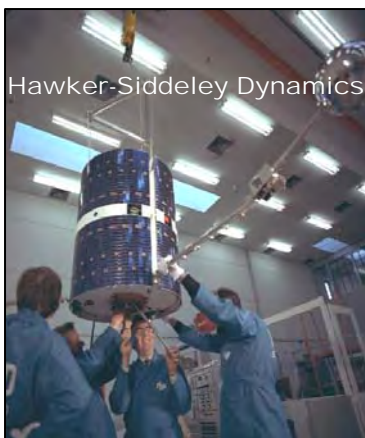


Another truck factory (the world's largest) was built by a US corporation at Kama in the 1970s – the State Department classified these transactions and activities as secret.

Somewhat ironically, former **Soviet Defence Ministry official Avraham Shifrin**, commented

" The (American) businessmen who built the Soviet Kama River truck plant should be shot as traitors".

Although the military output from Gorki and ZIL was well known to US intelligence and naturally therefore, to successive administrations, US aid for construction of the large military truck plants was approved in the 1960s and 1970s, under intense political pressure, especially during the Johnson and Nixon administrations, from Henry Kissinger, a long-time employee of the Rockefeller Corporations.



The Volgograd automobile plant, built between 1968 and 1971, has a capacity of 600,000 vehicles per year, three times more than the Ford-built Gorki plant, which up to 1968 had been the largest auto plant in the USSR.

Some equipment was on the US Export Control and other lists as strategic, but during the Johnson Administration, the restrictions were arbitrarily abandoned. Leading U.S. machine-tool firms supplied the equipment: TRW Inc. (Cleveland) supplied steering linkages; U.S. Industries Inc. supplied major portions of the presses; Gleason Works (Rochester, NY), a frequent Gorki supplier) sent the Soviets gear-cutting and heat-treating equipment, while the New Britain Machine Company supplied automatic lathes.



Other equipment was supplied by US subsidiary companies in Europe and some came directly from European firms (e.g. Hawker-Siddeley Dynamics of the UK supplied six industrial robots).



In total, approximately 75 percent of the production equipment came from the United States and some 25 percent came from Italy and other countries in Europe, including US subsidiary companies.

? !!



Perhaps more red than we ever suspected.....



The Chase Manhattan Bank provided \$192 for the ZIL military car plant.

The similarity (in some noticeable ways) of the Soviet T54 to the US Christie tank is explained by the fact that they were produced by the US Wheel Track Layer Corporation.



In Gorbachev's era ('85-'91), twice as many Soviet tanks were produced as the US produced in President Reagan's era. In the late 1980s, the Soviets had about three times as many tanks as NATO.. Two chassis of the Christie M-1931 model medium tank (MB) were purchased by the Soviet Union in 1932 from the Wheel Track Layer Corporation. After further development work this became not only the Soviet T-32 (the basic Soviet tank of World War II), but also several other development models in the USSR.

The Soviet T-34 and the American M-3, both based on the Christie, had the same 12-cylinder aero engine, a V-type Liberty of 338 horsepower.



A host of other corporations built plants in the Soviet union over its 70 year, including DuPont and Krupp (the German company).



An example of a typical Cold War transaction is this: The EEC (European Economic Commission – a sort of tax-tariff related precursor of the EU, designed to mentality condition Europeans to the idea of surrendering national sovereignty) sold 100, 000 tons of butter, to the Soviet Union. It cost the **Soviets** approx **45 pfennigs** (100 pfennigs = 1 Deutsch mark) per kilogram of the butter.



West Germans however were paying at that time, **over 10 Deutschmarks** per kilogram for butter (about 19 times more).



The French Billionaire Armand Hammer invested \$6 billion in building Soviet chemical factories.

Eighty per cent of all goods delivered to the Soviet Union, were paid for on mainly western credit – hard and stable currencies, and this generated the widespread Soviet street-level question:

“If they hate communism so much, why don’t they put an end to it” ?



Many question marks hang over the Soviet ability to put man into space first (if they ever did, given the lethal van Allen radiation belt subsequently discovered to surround the earth) and sputnik – impossible without western aid.

On the subject of aid, while **Nicaragua** was sent **\$294 million dollars** in aid **over three years**, the **Soviets sent** the Communist regime in **Kabul, \$300 million, each month**. The final dismantling of the Soviet Union is more interesting. By 1984, the Soviets owed western banks, **\$136.7 billion**... (the Soviets spent 35 % of their GNP on their military, but they continued to receive loans, some at favourable interest rates). In effect, our private Banking Corporations printed currency, lent the money to our governments on high interest rates, but supplied it directly to the Soviets to fight us with....

Further reading: 1) **‘Under the Sign of the Scorpion’** by Juri Lina – an investigative journalist that the KGB hounded for many years, 2) **Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution** by Anthony Sutton, and 3) **None Dare Call it Conspiracy** by Gary Allen.



Our hard-earned taxes are now just rotting memorials to corrupt Corporative influence over our governments – silent graveyards of scrapped soviet tanks....