Twitter Thread by Russians With Attitude

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@RWApodcast

Maxim Litvinov (aka "Max Wallach", aka "Meir Finkelstein"), like Peters, was also married to an Englishwoman: Ivy Low. Her dad was friends with H.G. Wells, her uncle was the historian Sir Sidney Low. I think he was less of an international criminal & just a regular SIS agent.



Before 1917, Litvinov wasn't doing simple agitprop. He was engaged in the most rudimentary military intelligence work: delivery of weapons and explosives, terrorist acts, assassinations. In 1905 Litvinov organized the reception of SS John Grafton, an English ship carrying weapons

> *John Grafton* was a 315-ton ship built in 1883. It was bought by Japanese army officer and intelligence agent Akashi Motojiro in 1905 to aid an armed uprising in Finland. This was done nominally in the name of a sympathetic London wine merchant. The ship sailed to Flushing and on 28 July and the ship was renamed the *Luna*. The wine merchant sold the ship to a non British firm on this day, but did not report it. However, a subsequent inquiry conducted by the Maritime Department of the Board of Trade in September was able to retrospectively remove the ship from the English register of shipping, avoiding embarrassment when its subsequent activities came to the attention of the Russian authorities.
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> After the Russification in Finland increased, the resistance activist Konni Zilliacus in 1905 organized the smuggling of weapons to the Finnish and the Russian resistance movements. With Japanese financing, *John Grafton* was bought. In London the ship was loaded with 15,500 Swiss Vetterli rifles, 2.5 million bullets, 2,500 high-class English officer's revolvers and 3 tons of explosives. According to the original plan, the weapons were to be transported via the Netherlands and Copenhagen to a meeting place in the Gulf of Finland, from where the journey would continue to St Petersburg. On arrival, a part of the cargo would be offloaded and given to Russian revolutionaries.

for "Finnish" "freedom fighters". It was blown up to prevent the Russian government realizing the English involvement. The yacht Zora sank before reaching the Caucasus. We don't know much about the shipments that DID make it into Russia.

> After the London congress in April 1907 Lenin summoned Koba, Litvinov, Krasin and Bogdanov to Berlin because of extraordinary developments.[1] At the end of 1906 Kamo and Litvinov paid a large sum of money for arms but failed to smuggle them to the Caucasus. Their yacht *Zora* with the arms shipment had been swept into shallow waters and sank off the Rumanian coast of the Black Sea. Kamo was arrested by the Rumanian police. The director of the Department of Police, Trusevich, announced that the *Zora* had been carrying 'no less than 2,000 rapid-fire rifles, 650,000 rounds of ammunition, many boxes of bombs and grenades and a considerable quantity of illegal literature'.[2]

He moves from the Baltics to Paris, where he is appointed head of a firm through which the Brits place orders for military factories in Europe. Litvinov pretends to be an Ecuadorian officer. However, the weapons and bombs do not go to South America, but are smuggled to Russia.

What's happening in Russia? Gangs of heavily armed rebels are killing civilians, police officers, soldiers, priests, government officials. Across Russia, bombs are exploding, houses are set on fire & real street battles are fought in the cities, with machine guns and artillery.

One of the main things the communists did were so-called "expropriations", i.e. robberies. Banks are robbed, armored trucks are looted, collectors are murdered, all in broad daylight. The money goes to Europe, is laundered & goes on to fund communist/British black ops in Russia.

The largest of these, the famous 1907 Tiflis bank robbery, was organized by Krasin, executed by Stalin & the stolen money was laundered in France by Litvinov. The French find out about Litvinov's operation and banish him to the Communist Holy of Holies - The London Section.

He stays there until 1917 in complete safety. After the Revolution, the members of the Parisian, Zurich and similar foreign sections would be killed, but the London Bolsheviks were members of an immortal elite, utterly untouchable to Stalin's terror.

After the October Revolution, Litvinov pretty much served as the Soviet ambassador to the UK. While the war with Germany was going on, this "German agent" in London "wasn't noticed," but as soon as hostilities came to an end, the British staged a brazen spectacle.

Lockhart was a personal friend of Litvinov & Peters' handler, so it may be assumed that Lockhart was the actual mind behind the creation of the Cheka. He was imprisoned for a short while in Moscow, while Litvinov spent some time in a London jail. There was an "exchange" (evac).

Litvinov and Lockhart knew each other well; the latter mentions in his diary how he got drunk with Litvinov and Rothstein in a London restaurant before going to the Soviet Union. The "Lockhart scandal" and the "prisoner exchange" were all in good fun.

Upon arriving in Russia, Litvinov and Ivy Low settled in a luxurious Anglo-Gothic mansion built for rich Russian merchants by the Anglophile Schechtel. At first Litvinov spent most of his time abroad, e.g. participating in the secret Anglo-Soviet negotiations in Stockholm.

Then he became head of the Soviet embassy in Estonia - almost the only country with which the young republic maintained official diplomatic relations, and which the Bolsheviks used for backchannel diplomacy with the rest of the world.

After the worst excesses of war communism had passed, Litvinov spent more time in Moscow. His mansion served as a salon for the diplomatic corps and Moscow's upper class, both politically and culturally. Prokofiev and his wife visited often.

After his appointment as Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Litvinov gifted the mansion to the British Embassy. The residence of the English ambassador is now located there. Many things of the Low-Litvinovs have been carefully preserved, such as a fine concert grand piano.

This is not surprising because, in fact, Litvinov himself served as the British Ambassador to Moscow in 1918-1924. :)

Stalin's Purge of 1935-1938 was entirely painless for the Litvinovs. This is despite the fact that of the total of three thousand Soviet diplomats, two and a half thousand were shot or jailed. Seven deputy Foreign Commissars, 44 ambassadors & 24 heads of departments were shot.

Litvinov did whatever the fuck he wanted all his life. Stalin COULDN'T TOUCH HIM. Stalin had people shot for a LOT less than what Litvinov did. Look at how he talked to Western journalists after WW2:

Increasingly frustrated, Litvinov finally threw caution to the winds. With the Cold War under way and Litvinov now almost seventy years of age, he agreed, on 18 June 1946, to see CBS correspondent Richard Hottelet. Hottelet was startled by his outspoken remarks: "There has been a return in Russia to the outmoded concept of security in terms of territory — the more you've got the safer you are." What would happen if the West conceded positions to Moscow? "It would lead to the West being faced, after a more or less short time, with the next series of demands." What lay behind this policy? "As far as I am concerned, the root cause is the ideological conception prevailing here, that conflict between the communist and capitalist worlds is inevitable."[25] Precisely one month later Litvinov was dismissed from his post.[26] The *Sunday Times* correspondent Alexander Werth saw him at a reception on 23 February 1947. Litvinov told Werth:

> ...he was extremely unhappy about the way the Cold War was getting worse and worse every day. By the end of the war, he said, Russia had had the choice of two policies: one was to "cash in on the goodwill she had accumulated during the war in Britain and the United States". But *they* [Stalin and Molotov] had, unfortunately, chosen the other policy. Not believing that "goodwill" could constitute the *lasting* basis for any kind of policy, they had decided that "security" was what mattered most of all, and they had therefore grabbed all they could while the going was good — meaning the whole of Eastern Europe and parts of Central Europe.[27]

And what did the "bully" do? JACK SHIT. He couldn't if he wanted to. Stalin also liked to attack the wifes of people he disliked. Prokofiev's wife got 20 years of Gulag. What happend to Mrs. Low? Not a thing, lol. She lectured Soviet officers at the Military Academy!

Ivy Low stayed a British citizen until her death. Under Brezhnev, she left the Soviet Union and spent her last days in England. She also took her daughter with her. :)

The New York Times

IVY LITVINOV IS DEAD AT AGE 87 IN ENGLAND

Stalin was insane with paranoia, he called Molotov and Voroshilov spies in their old age, the all-powerful Lavrentiy Beria was executed as a British agent. But Litvinov and his 3rd generation spook-wife? NOTHING. Truly, the Soviet Union was a Wonderland.

But Stalin killed Litvinov after all. Cowardly. In 1951, the former People's Commissar got in a very suspicious car accident. Events of the last period of Stalin's reign have been distorted beyond recognition. You can't trust a thing.

It is very likely that using the weakening of Britain and relying on the increased power of the USSR, the elderly dictator decided to achieve a larger degree of independence. For which he was quickly and quietly removed. He learned his place dying ingloriously in a piss puddle.

P.S. In 1955, a few years after Litvinov's death, respected British historian E. H. Carr (check out his biography!) suddenly came up with Litvinov's memoirs, in which he blamed the Revolution on Freemasons, rabbis from Andromeda, Germany & France - everyone except Britain. :)

The memoirs were exposed as a forgery by the Americans almost immediately & the British press claimed that the diplomat Carr, author of a 14-tome history of the USSR & specialist on Soviet history, became the victom of a KGB forgery.

The internal CIA expertise that concluded that the memoirs are a clear forgery, written by someone who was NOT a communist and probably not a Russian-speaker (there was no original manuscript & the translator was anonymous) was declassified only in 2000.