INTERVIEW

Dr. Grover Furr: “Top Secret Reports has Leaked Out”

BY JAKOB JUGASVILI and EKA BUCHUKURI, translated from the Georgian edition of "The Georgian Times" newspaper

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Dr. Grover Furr had recently been interviewed by Dr. Grover Furr, a professor of the Montana State University, New York, USA.

Q: Dr. Furr, would you like to begin by asking you to describe your approach in researching the history of the USSR?

A: I would like to begin by saying that I strive above all to be objective in all of my research. I try hard to discover the truth, according to the best evidence and the best interpretation of available evidence.

As a military historian, I was trained by good teachers to be objective. Like students in the physical sciences we learned to collect all the relevant evidence on a subject and then base our conclusions and reflections on that evidence. I learned how essential it is to question my own biases and to decide what truth or falsehood is on the basis of the evidence rather than try to confirm my preconceived ideas, or to report what is accurately or politically "fashionable."

When I was in graduate school in the USA, the Vietnam War was raging. Gradually I discovered that I had what was taught the communist movement was not objective or true. Rather, it was anti-communist propaganda disguised as research. Evidence was falsified or largely ignored. During the Cold War, all re-search on the communist, the Soviet Union, and Stalin, was terribly biased, utterly lacking in objectivity. This is still the case, even though the Cold War is long over. Evidence proves that what almost all "mainstream" and "respectable" scholars write about these subjects is still only anti-communist propaganda disguised as scholarship.

In my first book, "Stalinist Delusions" (Moscow: Algorism, 2007), I was able to prove that virtually every so-called "revelation" about Stalin and Lavrentii Beria, a Georgian communist who was in Stalin's right hand, is false. I reproduced all the evidence in either my book or in the Internet, with the web page URLs given in the book.

Today I am continuing this same effort: to discover the truth, according to the best evidence and regardless of what is "ac-ceptable" or "politically correct." It is not easy, even fun. And it yields amazing results.

Q: Many academic and political personalities, including many in Georgia, claim that by signing the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact on August 23, 1939 the USSR agreed along with Hitler's Germany to inva-shell Poland and therefore consider the USSR an aggressor. Is this so?

A: No. In 1939 no country in the world regarded the USSR as an aggressor. All the Allies, and the League of Nations, accepted the Soviet claim that it was defending its borders and referred all interested readers to my 2009 article, "The Soviet Union Invaded Poland in September 1939" available at http://www.tinyurl.com/farright.

Q: What about the Moscow Trials? Almost all scholars and political authorities believe that Stalin fabricated the charges against innocent defendants in the Moscow Trials and the "Tukachevsky Affair."

A: All the available evidence supports the opposite position: that the defendants were guilty of, at least, what they confessed to. Of course, the very evidence this report cites secret documents which are available now, shows that Bukharin was guilty and that the Soviet authorities knew it covered it up.

Meanwhile, I refer your readers to our 2007 article in the Russian scholarly journal Klis (St. Petersburg) at http://tinyurl.com/bukharin.

Leon Trotsky was an absent defendant at all three Moscow Trials. He was charged with "terror" — confining to assassinate Stalin and other Soviet leaders — and with collaborating with Nazi Germany to invade power in the USSR.

In April 2010 I published "Evidence of Leon Trotsky's Collaboration with Germany and Japan." (http://logic.eserver.org/2010/Farr20x.htm) From evidence found, only one conclusion is possible: Trotsky was guilty.

Q: But what about the murder of Linen General Party leader Sergei Kirov in December 1934? Trotsky either planned this himself, or cynically used the act of a crazed lone gunman to get rid of his political enemy."

A: Khrushchev wanted to "prove" Stalin had Kirov murdered. When even his own doctors were unable to do this, they dreamt up the "lone gunman" theory and claimed that Stalin cynically "used" Kirov's murder to "frame" — falsely accuse — and execute his political enemies. This is completely wrong. The evidence we have is consistent only with the hypothesis that Kirov was indeed murdered by the underground opposition, as they confessed at trial and in secret pretrial interrogations, a few of which are now available.

Q: Almost 700,000 persons were executed in the "Great Terror" of 1937-1938. Were they all "guilty" of something? And if not, how can such a massacre be explained?


I can now refer your readers to a summary of these concluding links to evidence in "English translation" at http://tinyurl.com/ezhovshchina

The newly available evidence confirms that Nikolai Ezhov, head of the NKVD from 1936 to late 1938, also conspired with the Germans. The Rights, Trotskyites, Ezhov and his top NKVD men were counting on an invasion by Germany, Japan, or other major capitalist countries. They tortured a great many innocent people into confessing to capitalist crimes so they would be shot. They executed a great many more on falsified grounds or no grounds at all.

Ezhov hoped that this mass murder of innocent people would rouse large parts of the Soviet population against the government. That would create the basis for internal rebellions against the Soviet government while Germany or Japan attacked.

Ezhov lied to Stalin, the Party and government leaders about all this. The truly horrific mass executions of 1937-1938 of almost 680,000 people were in large part unjustifiable executions innocent of anything people carried out deliberately by Ezhov and his top men in order to sow discontent among the Soviet population.

Q: Last question: Like it or not, Joseph Stalin is the most famous Georgian in history. Briefly, what's your view of Stalin?

A: I suggest that we judge Stalin by a standard he himself accepted. Stalin strove to be a student of Lenin's. He wanted to build socialism, and then a communist society run by and for working people, free from exploitation. How did he succeed?

In my view Stalin was a faithful follower of Lenin. He was a principled person, very intelligent, a hard worker. Stalin had the qualities that the best of the Bolsheviks had. But Stalin and all those who fought and worked alongside him failed to build that communist society for which they strove so hard.

I think the outcome would have been different if Lenin had lived, or if Trotsky, or someone else had led the USSR. The failure was not that Stalin, the Bolsheviks, and the Soviet working people did not try hard enough. What was faulty was their concept of how to build socialism and then continue to communism.

It's up to the present generation, or a future one, to learn from the successes and failures of the Bolsheviks, including Stalin, and go further towards the goals towards which they strove so heroically.

GT thanks Iakob Jugasvili for providing this interview with Dr. Grover Furr.