The TRUTH about the ANTI-SOVET TERROR PLOT

SUCCESSES OF SOVIET CONSTRUCTION DRIVE ENEMIES TO ACTS OF DESPERATION

included the assassins Nikolayev, a member of the Zinoviev-Trotkyist opposition, whose lack of sympathy with Soviet policy had turned to bitterness, and bitterness to desperation and terrorism.

"We rejected all bad news," said Yevdokimov, one of Zinoviev's leading associates. "... We launched malicious insinuations against Stalin ... we hoped for a crash.

This group (at least for some time) naturally connected with the Trotskyist movement) had fought the policy of Soviet collectivisation and the foreign policy of ensuring peace for the construction of Socialism, since 1923. They had been expelled from the party again and again, overwhelmingly, by the CC of the Communist Party and by the party workers. They expected the policy advocated by Stalin and carried out by the Communist Party to bring failure. Subsequent years have shown they were wrong.

The construction of Socialism has gone forward at a tremendous pace; and as a direct result of its growing economic power the Soviet Union has considerably strengthened itself against the possibility of war, in the field of material preparation, in the increasing determination of the workers and peasants to defend their achievements, and in the field of foreign affairs.

The end of 1934 saw even greater achievements promised. The rationing system was announced to cease with the New Year; the 1935 industrial results showed further great advances in production; supplies for the workers improved beyond greatest expectations; wages were to go up (and have since gone up) 20 per cent all round; a terrible drought had failed to result in a holocaust because, as the Manchester Guardian (August 5th, 1936) correspondent said, "The superiority of collectivised agriculture over individual agriculture has been shown." The Zinoviev group had opposed the policy of rapid collectivisation.

Instead of sincerely admitting their error and abandoning their policy of sabotage and terrorism, Zinoviev and others made hypocritical recantations, but at the same time continued their campaign of disinformation against the Soviet leaders, poisoning the minds of priests, their friends, their countrymen, and their political bankruptcy turned into a crusade to liberate the world from Bolshevism. The massacre, the famine, the war, the hunger, the bloodshed, the desolation which the world has suffered at the hands of the Zinoviev, Kamenev and some of the others who have merely been sentenced to imprisonment, may have shrilled the full implications of these thoughts themselves. The indictment says that they did not conspire to the murder of Kirov; nevertheless, they knew of this dangerous mood among their unbridled and desperate followers and, directly or indirectly, they encouraged it. Kirov was murdered by a number of their Leningrad followers. That is indisputable; and the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Moscow, Christiansen, agreed in his first cable following the publication of the indictment that the whole of the plot against the murderers was a convincing one.

"We could not," said the assassin Nikolayev in his confession, "expect any change in the Party leadership. It was better the sooner it was done..." Hence there was only one road left - that of terror. 

When I made calculations at Kiev my calculations were that our shot must be the signal for an enormous wave of terror - not in the union as a whole, but in the provinces, in the towns, in Kharkov, in dark streets, in their homes and at meetings. The badge of the Brotherhood shows the symbolic dagger driven into a star labelled "U.S.S.R." The responds of the Russian Fascist paper, For Rusia, were rather ambiguous in answer to this time. "Their extermination in our first task and main preoccupation" and ended up significantly with the words, "It is necessary to get rid of the KR inLeningrad."

Some years of police work have shown the result of their actions.

These Russian Whites make no secret of their murderous aims. The Daily Mail correspondent wrote on December 4, that one of the most active of their organisations, the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" had been fighting the Soviet authorities for seven years. The Daily Mail correspondent wrote with satisfaction about the murder of Kirov "as an infinite number of Communists throughout Russia have been killed." The bulletin of the Brotherhood's branch in Moscow, written under the heading "in ambush, in dark streets, in their homes and at meetings." The badge of the Brotherhood shows the symbolic dagger driven into a star labelled "U.S.S.R." The responds of the Russian Fascist paper, For Rusia, were rather ambiguous in answer to this time.

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Those are the resolutions whose executions shocked the Daily Herald and caused the Trade Union Council on Soviet Emigrants to issue a protest.

The British workers and the Soviet workers of trade unions or of the Communist Party were not engaged in any activity that was prohibited in the Soviet Union. The British workers and the Soviet workers of the Communist Party were not engaged in any activity that was prohibited in the Soviet Union. The British workers who came forward to help their Soviet brothers, were and are in no way associated in any activity in any way that is prohibited in the Soviet Union.