

# The TRUTH about the ANTI-SOVIET TERROR PLOT

## Successes of Soviet Construction drove enemies to acts of desperation

included the assassin Nikolaiev, a member of the Zinoviev-Trotsky opposition, whose lack of sympathy with Soviet policy had turned to bitterness, and bitterness to desperation—and terrorism.

"We rejoiced over 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 organically connected with the Trotsky opposition) had fought the policy of Socialisation, of collectivisation and the foreign policy of ensuring peace for the construction of Socialism, since 1924. They had been rejected again and again, overwhelmingly, by the Soviet Communist Party and by the

ority 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

### Thirty British Workers to Visit U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Trade Unions have once again invited workers' delegations from all parts of the world to attend the Soviet May Day Celebrations this year.

Thirty workers, including ten women workers, are invited from this country and will travel at the end of April.

Some of these will be selected, as before, at factory meetings following extensive campaigns ensuring their representative character; others will be the nominees of trade unions, labour parties, trades councils and Co-operative organisations who will have undertaken to run the campaign in co-operation with the Friends of the Soviet Union.

During February and March campaign committees will be set up in the selected areas and representative conferences of working-class organisations will be convened to give support to the campaigns.

The delegation will be in Moscow for May 1 to witness the Red Square demonstrations and will then be free to travel to various parts of the Soviet Union to see any phase of Soviet life in which they are interested.

The present campaign of lies about the Soviet Union give this delegation a particular importance, as an act of solidarity with the Soviet workers' determination to wipe out the terrorist agents of anti-Soviet plotters.

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opposition, Zinoviev and others made hypocritical recantations, but at the same time continued their campaign of insinuations against the Soviet leaders, poisoning the minds of those over whom they managed to secure influence. With the dimming of their self-confessed hopes of a crash which would justify their criticism, their chagrin and their political bankruptcy turned into a dangerous mood which even allowed thoughts of assassination and terror to grow. Zinoviev, Kamenev and some of the others

who have merely been sentenced to imprisonment, may have shirked the full implications of these thoughts themselves. The indictment says that possibly they did not consent to the murder of Kirov: **nevertheless, they knew of this dangerous mood among their embittered and desperate followers and, directly or indirectly, they encouraged it.** Kirov was murdered by a member of their Leningrad centre. That is indisputable; and the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Moscow, Cholerton, agreed in his first cable following the publication of the indictment that the case against the murderers was a **convincing one.**

"We could not," said the assassin Nikolaiev in his confession, "expect any change in the Party leadership by the methods of internal Party-democracy ... hence there was only one road left—that of terrorism. When I was shooting at Kirov my calculations were that our shot must be the signal for an explosion, an outbreak in the country against the Communist Party and the Soviet power ... I know from Kotelinov (one of the accomplices shot) that his group was organising a terrorist act against Stalin."

The depths to which these elements had sunk is shown by their readiness to become tools of foreign enemies of the Soviet Union. Nikolaiev confessed to having received 5,000 roubles from a foreign consul who had offered to transmit a letter to Trotsky abroad. The British press tried to ridicule the entire confession by throwing scorn on this story. They sneered that the consul was unnamed. Nevertheless, following a demand by the foreign consuls in Leningrad for the name of the anonymous consul in order to clear their honour, a representative of the Soviet Commissariat for Justice visited the Latvian Minister, and put before him certain documents. On that same day the Latvian Consul left Leningrad hurriedly. We now know that this consul was at one time a citizen of Tsarist Russia, and, moreover, a former member of the Russian Social Revolutionary Party which opposed the Bolsheviks and organised the attempted assassination of Lenin under the aegis of the British secret service (See *Memoirs of a British Agent*, by Bruce Lockhart).

As for the hundred terrorists who were shot soon after the Kirov assassination, the capitalist press tried to give the false impression that these were also charged with the murder of Kirov in order to bring into question the justice of the Soviet executions. "Shooting out of hand dozens of people who may or may not be guilty," is how the *Daily Herald* described the executions. Actually the White terrorists who were shot came from 120 who had been brought to trial in the Soviet Union on charges of crossing the frontier illegally from Poland, Rumania, Latvia, Finland, etc., for the purpose of killing Soviet leaders. Their travelling kit is shown in the picture at the top of page 4.

These Russian Whites make no secret of their murderous aims. The *Daily Mail* Riga correspondent wrote on December 4, that one of the most active of their organisations, the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" has been fighting the Soviet authorities for seven years. The Paris organ of former Russian capitalists *Vozrojdenie* wrote with satisfaction about the murder of Kirov "as an infinite number of Communists throughout Russia have been killed." The bulletin of the Brotherhood whose leader, Vonziatsky, is at present enjoying Japanese hospitality in Manchuria, openly boasts that these murders have been its work. On July 6 last, *Vozrojdenie* published an appeal: "Honour and Glory to him who kills many Communists. Kill them everywhere—in ambush, in dark streets, in their houses and at meetings." The badge of the Brotherhood shows the symbolic dagger driven into a star labelled "U.S.S.R." The November issue of the Russian Fascist paper, *For Russia* published by Tsarist

National Union of the New Generation wrote about the Soviet leaders in this tone: "Their extermination is our first task and main pre-occupation" and ends up significantly with the words, "It is necessary to get rid of Kirov in Leningrad." (See *Daily Herald*, January 3, 1935).

These are the scoundrels whose executions shocked the *Daily Herald* and caused the Trade Union Council and Labour Party leaders to run to the Soviet Embassy with a protest.

The British workers who are members of trade unions or of the Labour Party were not asked for their consent to this protest. They found that the Labour Party leaders acted with an alacrity which was significantly absent when some months ago Labour Party and Trade Union local organisations asked the same leaders to protest against the trial in the German Fascist court of Dimitrov and Torgler.

The British workers will sympathise with and understand the reasons why the Soviet Government, acting on behalf of 165 million workers and peasants who have suffered and sacrificed to build up

MILLIONS OF WORKERS throughout the Soviet Union attended meetings such as this one, and demanded the full penalty of death for all guilty of complicity in the murder of one of the most popular of the Bolshevik leaders, Kirov

the solid edifice of Socialism, will not for one moment allow terrorists, whether inspired by outside powers or bred from treacherous opposition tactics, to besmirch this edifice or endanger the life of a single one of those whose courage and loyalty and steadfastness have given leadership to the masses of Soviet Russia.

We in Britain can show this sympathy and understanding in a great act of solidarity by building up the Friends of the Soviet Union, and by sending for this coming May Day the most successful British Workers' Delegation that has ever visited the Soviet Union.

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THESE FIREARMS, including a hand grenade, were among the weapons found on Russian White Terrorists who smuggled themselves into the Soviet Union. "We must exterminate the Soviet leaders. We must kill Kirov," wrote their newspaper *Za Rossiю* (see below)

IN the middle of December a terrorist fired a shot in Leningrad and killed one of the best-loved of Soviet leaders—Kirov. He was a leader of a country with which Britain is said to be in friendly relations. Yet not one word of condolence with the Soviet Government or of condemnation of the assassin appeared in the British press. Not one word. The omission was made more conspicuous by the concern which the British press was professing at that time about the need for suppressing terrorism in Europe.

The capitalist newspapers found their voices only some time later, and then raised them high, when the Soviet Government shot something like a hundred terrorists who had taken advantage of the relaxed regulations and smuggled themselves, armed, into Soviet territory from border countries. They were shot after factory and farm meetings all over the Soviet Union had demanded such a fate for them. Later, in January, another 14 were shot—this time directly for complicity in the murder of Kirov. They

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 presaged. The rationing system was announced to cease with the New Year; the year's industrial results showed further great advances in production; supplies for the workers were improved beyond expectations; wages were to go up (and have since gone up) 20 per cent all round; a terrible drought had failed to spoil the harvest because, as the *Manchester Guardian* (August 8, 1934) correspondent said: "The superi-