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PICTORIAL

A GRAPHIC MONTHLY REVIEW OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

IMPRESSIONS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS
OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL

FORTY-FIVE PICTURES  BOOKS 
THEATRE  AND OTHER FEATURES



ГОБЕТ
РАБОЧИХ И КРАСНОАРМИЙСКИХ
ДЕЛЮДОВ
2-ГО ГОРОДСКОГО РАЙОНА

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Bukharin on Working Class Culture

THE editor of the Moscow *Pravda*, who is among the foremost theorists of the Russian communist movement, N. Bukharin, recently gave a lecture in the Grand Theatre of Moscow on "Problems of Culture in the Proletarian Revolution". Speaking as he did from an intimate knowledge of Russia's practical experiences, the chief points made in the course of the lecture are of immediate interest.

As his point of departure Bukharin took a comparison of the bourgeois revolution which ended the feudal system—that is, the rule of the big landowners—with the workers' revolution which overthrew the capitalist system. He contrasted the cultural conditions of the revolting classes in both cases and drew a number of significant conclusions from the analysis.

In the bourgeois revolution the new power grew up in the cities, while the old feudal force had its roots and its territory in the village. It was therefore a parallel growth. And at the moment of the bourgeois revolution the bourgeoisie had an even higher culture than the feudal lords; it had a complete organization for production in readiness; it had in its hands the schools and all existing forces of science. In other words, the bourgeoisie had in its control immediately after the seizure of political

power a ready-made framework for managing the state and the national economy. For this reason the bourgeois revolution faced so few dangers after the government power had passed from the hands of the feudals into the hands of the bourgeoisie.

But matters are quite different in the case of a workers' revolution, whether it occurs in an economically backward country or in one which from the capitalist point of view is highly developed. In the moment of transition from capitalism to socialism the working class in every country will be an exploited class and for this reason the intensity and diffusion of its culture will be lower than the culture of the overthrown class. The working class in the workers' revolution, whatever the stage of capitalist development in a given country, will never have a ready frame-work of managers, engineers, agronomists and other specialists with whose help it will be able immediately after the seizure of power to run the state and the national economy as correctly and as successfully as should be the case in a socialist system.

After the workers' revolution there will have to elapse in every country a sufficiently protracted transitional period during which the working class will practically have to train its frame-work of administrators, of managers, en-

gineers, savants; it will use the old bourgeois intellectuals; it will make various concessions to the old capitalist order in the form of the "NEP" (the New Economic Policy) or in some other form; and finally it will bring up in the schools its own proletarian intelligentsia. All this will last until there has been created a proletarian intelligentsia, a proletarian culture, which will create the conditions for establishing socialism.

The transition period is full of great dangers for the workers' revolution and for the power of the working class. It is necessary to conduct a stubborn and direct struggle with the bourgeois ideology and its most outspoken representatives, and to create our own culture. This is at present the main task of our republic.

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PREMIER LENIN SURROUNDED BY RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN FRIENDS upon his return to active service. No. 1 is Lenin; No. 2 is President Kalinin; between them is Zinoviev; and on the other side of Lenin is Kamenev. Many American and English comrades and newspapermen are on this remarkable picture. (Wide World.)

Lenin Speaks

These impressions of the Fourth Congress of the Third International are especially significant because they appeared in a capitalist progressive daily, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, under the signature of its correspondent, George Popoff.—Ed.

THE greatest day of the Congress. In the gorgeous Andreas Hall of the Kremlin there has been bustling activity since 10 o'clock in the morning. There is a feverish expectation: Lenin's appearance has been announced. For the first time since he took sick he is to speak before a monster congress, before a great number of foreign delegates. How will he look, the sick man who has been almost considered dead and around whose personality the interest of two hemispheres turns?

The clock strikes eleven, it strikes twelve. He has not come yet. Doubts are expressed. Maybe he took sick at the last moment? Now it is about half past twelve. There comes through the entrance a small baldheaded man in a small, modest coat with a fur collar. He submits his pass to the door guard. The Red Army man is startled; then his face beams. "Ilyich," he is heard exclaiming joyously. Yes, that's he: Vladimir Ilyich Lenin enters the hall, accompanied by his constant guardian, the commander of his personal guard, who looks sullen.

Rumpling his fur cap in his hands, Lenin hurries to the platform. He wants to take off his coat. Most of the assembly still does not see him. But now some of them have noticed him and straightaway a storm of applause breaks out. All jump to their feet. They wave their hands. They practically roar with enthusiasm. And spontaneously the *International* is sung in various languages. In honor of Lenin. In honor of the "Field Marshal of the World Revolution."

In the meantime he has reached the speakers stand. He looks attentively at the papers lying before him. Puts them in order with nervous hands. Looks for something in his pockets. Blows his nose. Strokes his bald spot several times, looks at his watch and doesn't pay the slightest attention to the storm of enthusiasm around him. Then he quickly raises his head. His look pas-



DEMONSTRATION ON RED SQUARE, Moscow, during the Congress of the Third International.

ses with lightning speed over the mass. Everything becomes silent.

A strange face glowing with energy. At the same time winning and sympathetic. Inevitably one thinks of the unique fact that in Russia even those who take an attitude of opposition toward the Soviet regime have a great admiration for this man, the "Great Idealist."

Here also one feels very poignantly that the non-Russians, all the men who have come from the countries of the world, these enthusiasts aglow with revolutionary ardor see in Lenin their idol. After hearing them cheer him, one does not doubt that they are all ready to go to their death for him. This boundless devotion of all for an idea, for a man, makes a great impression even upon those who are standing aside. Suddenly one understands many things which could not be understood before.

Lenin. Here he stands strong, vigorous and healthy. And he speaks. Vividly. Wittily. Sarcastically. With fire. One thought seems to crowd out another before the first has been spoken. The expression of his face changes often. Sometimes he looks dead earnest, sometimes he closes the left eye and winks slyly. Sometimes he threatens jokingly with his finger and then he advances sternly to the footlights shaking his fist.

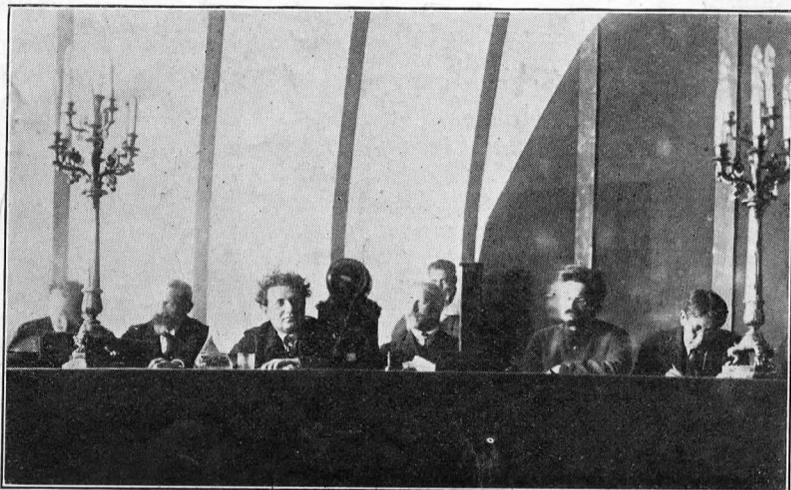
Lenin speaks with a vigorous, clear voice. He speaks German, which he has not mastered completely. Near him sits his secretary, whom he asks quickly from time to time in Russian for the corresponding German word. The secretary immediately gives the desired German word, but already Lenin is using for the same idea another word which explains better his stormily forward-pushing thoughts. Sometimes he makes minor errors in German, he corrects them himself, or is corrected by Trotsky. Then he laughs with a winning smile and everybody laughs with him.

He speaks about the results brought forth by the new economic policy in the course of the last year and a half. He is satisfied with the results obtained. The disaffection of the peasants has disappeared. The grain delivery proceeds without any compulsion and in a satisfactory manner. The satisfaction of the peasantry which has been achieved Lenin considers as most important. Then he speaks of the "famous Russian ruble" which it was possible to keep stabilized for five months in the course of this year. A general progress can be noted in the small industries. All efforts must be made to raise the key industries.

When he speaks about Russia, one involuntarily is astonished by his completely objective, almost neutral judgment. About Russia his judgment is completely unbiased, often touched with the sober irony of a West-European. The European and the world problems at large he touches with the prophetic vision of a philosophically-minded Russian. His spirit entralls his listeners completely when, almost detached, he touches the world problems with which the destinies of centuries are connected.



LEON TROTSKY AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS of the Communist International, discusses the question of world revolution. (*Wide World*)



PRESIDIUM OF THE CONGRESS, with Katayama at extreme right and next to him Trotsky; third from the left is Zinoviev.

Russia in the American News

THE American Manufacturers Export Association has devoted an entire issue of its official publication "Amexa News" to Soviet Russia and the possibilities of trade there open to Americans. Although the magazine limits itself strictly to non-controversial material, every article in it constitutes another powerful argument in favor of recognition of the first Workers' Republic by the United States so that the gates of commerce may be thrown open.

"This issue," an editorial foreword states, "was prompted by the fact that several inquiries have come to the office lately on Russia, and that anything published by responsible people who know something of Russian affairs is eagerly sought by modern business men as well as the public press. Wide-awake exporters cannot afford to ignore the Russian situation."



SENATOR BORAH, who leads the fight for Russia's recognition in the United States Senate.

(Courtesy Pearson's Magazine—
drawn by Hugo Gellert.)

The manner in which sympathy for Soviet Russia has drawn together people in many walks of life is shown impressively by the Citizens' Mass Meeting Committee, formed to support the big recognition meeting in New York on January 7. It comprised such a varied list as Heywood Broun of the *New York World*; Ann Crayton, secretary of the Civic Club; Lewis Gannett, associate editor of the *Nation*; Philip Geliebter, executive secretary of the Workmen's Circle; B. W. Huebsch, the publisher; Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church; Kenneth Macgowan, the dramatic critic; Katherine Leckie, of the Women's Peace Society; Dr. Henry Neuman, of the Ethical Culture Society, and many others, including representatives of such unions as the Dress and Waist-makers, Teachers Union, Cigar Makers, Women's Trade Union League, and others.

Immediate recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States won the decision in a debate in Harvard University. It was the first event of the Harvard Debating Union, organized on the English

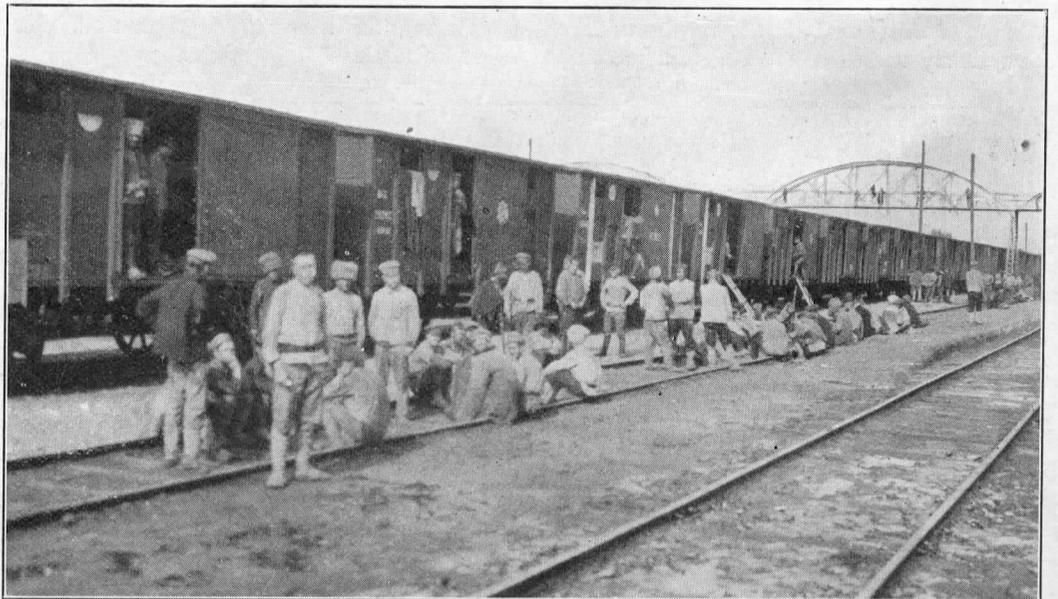
system. The Progressives favoring recognition defeated the Conservatives who opposed it. The question was vigorously fought, the audience voting 47 to 35 in favor of the progressives.

With his machinations in Washington to recommend him, ex-extraordinary Russian ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff has gone into foreign trade. His self-announced business is "consultant and adviser on engineering, economics and finance in matters connected with foreign business."

The First Congregational Church of San Francisco was treated to a real shock when a visiting divine, Dr. Doremus Scudder of Boston, being invited to preach a sermon, made an eloquent plea for American recognition of Soviet Russia. Dr. Scudder was the President of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches until he left for California on account of his health.

William Z. Foster, of the Trade Union Educational League, spoke in Denver, Colorado, recently in favor of the immediate recognition of Soviet Russia. In view of the fact that he had been driven out of the state when he tried to speak there before, this meeting represents a victory for the radical elements in the state. The issue of freedom of speech figured in the November elections in Colorado and the administration which had barred out Foster went down in defeat.

A resolution against American emigration to Soviet Russia was adopted by the New York Convention of the Workers' Party. The considerations which led to this decision, according to spokesmen of the Party, were first, that emigration of class-conscious workers would tend to weaken the American labor movement; second, that Americans were not prepared to face the different conditions of Russian industrial life, such as lack of machinery and general hardships.



BANDITS, members of the notorious Antonov gang, on their way to Petrovsk as prisoners, to work in the Caspian fisheries. The gang was completely routed recently. (Paxton Hibben Photo)

Big News in Brief

Education

In spite of the gloomy reports concerning the closing of a number of schools on account of lack of means, the number of school children still considerably exceeds that of the pre-revolutionary times, as shown by the following figures: The number of children in the elementary and secondary schools of Moscow is now 40,000 more than in 1913, and in the whole province the 1913 figure is exceeded by 140,000. There were 45,000 children in various homes all over Russia in 1913; now there is this number in the children's homes of Moscow and Moscow province alone.

Situation in the Ukraine

The All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets was held in December, 1922. It was reported that 8,000,000 acres of the land expropriated from the big landholders had been distributed entirely among the working peasantry. At present 93 per cent of the arable land is in the hands of the peasantry, while 7 per cent is held as a reserve to assist industrial enterprises. The grain harvest this year amounted to 61 per cent of the boom harvest of 1916. Great expenditures will have to be made for the purchase of cattle. Steady progress is to be noted in the mining and other industries.

Industrial Reconstruction

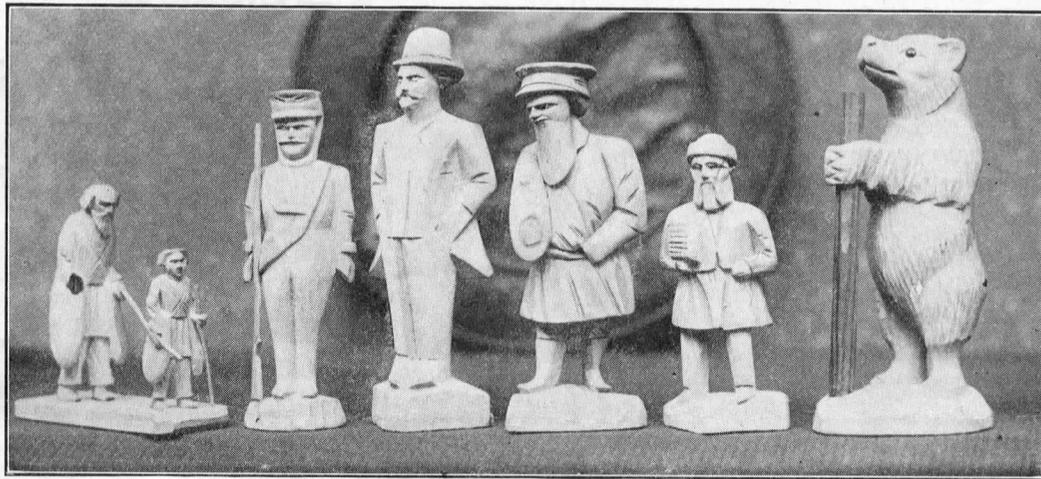
At the present time the Treugolnik rubber works has the largest number of employees of any works in Russia—7,500. At the beginning of the year the number was only 4,600, so that an increase of seventy-five per cent. has been made in ten months.

The output of coal in the Donetz coal-fields is improving as a result of the influx of hewers, the output in the pits of the Ukraine Coal Industries Department reaching 340,000 tons during the first three weeks of November; the output for the whole of October was 300,000 tons. The export of coal from the Donetz Basin is expected to be 15 per cent. higher in November than it was in October.

Published Monthly by Friends of Soviet Russia, at 201 W. 13th St., New York. Editor: Eugene Lyons. Subscription Rate: \$2.00 per annum. Entered as second class matter January 29, 1921, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Peasants and Playthings

Revival of *Kustar* Artcraft in Russia



Above—Figurines carved in wood by Russian peasants and exhibited in the New York Civic Club by the Friends of Soviet Russia. (International Newsreel)

Left—This photo of Mrs. Luba Lopkoff, secretary of the local F.S.R. organization, was taken by Underwood & Underwood at the Washington, D. C., sale of *kustar* products.

PEASANT handicraft, one of the most venerable of the Russian arts, is being given special attention and encouragement by the Soviet Government. A department of Artistic Industry has been established to assist in the efforts of the peasants and to organize them for effective distribution of their products.

The department initiated its work by enlisting the aid of specialists in the field of applied art. It has enlarged the collection of peasant art works—"Kustar" products, as they are called—in the Moscow Kustarny Museum, and a series of museums have also been opened throughout the provinces, where selections of objects from all over the country are exhibited in order to stimulate the local peasants. Work-shops have been opened where instruction is given, and patterns, drawings, etc. are distributed.

The result of these measures has been that the production of artistic objects, which had almost ceased during the World War, has begun to increase notably. Thus, in particular, the production of hand-made lace in the Vologda, Riazan, Yelets and Orlov provinces, of original hand-painted lacquered wooden articles in the Semenov district of the Nizhni Novgorod province, and of turned, polished and hand-painted toys and artistic carving, artistic drawn-thread works, embroidery

and Lukutin papier mâché articles in the Moscow province, has been re-established.

Numerous cities in America have already had the opportunity to study samples of this work through the bazaars run by Friends of Soviet Russia locals. In New York a preliminary exhibition in the Civic Club roused wide comment, and the bazaar enabled the enthusiasm for this artcraft to be turned into cash for the relief of starving Russian children.

For centuries past the Monastery of the Sergievski Posad in the province of Moscow attracted to its holy walls hundreds of thousands of pilgrims. Amongst these the artisans living in the neighborhood of the Monastery found a ready market for all their produce.

The toys were made, and are still being made, by the whole family of the worker, each member undertaking a definite portion of the process. The younger and the less gifted do the simpler preparatory work, the more accomplished finish and assemble the articles.

Properly speaking, each of these wood-carvers may be considered as a real sculptor, working in wood instead of marble. One meets among them some very gifted artists, executing complicated and exceedingly fine work, which might grace the collection of any museum of national arts and crafts.

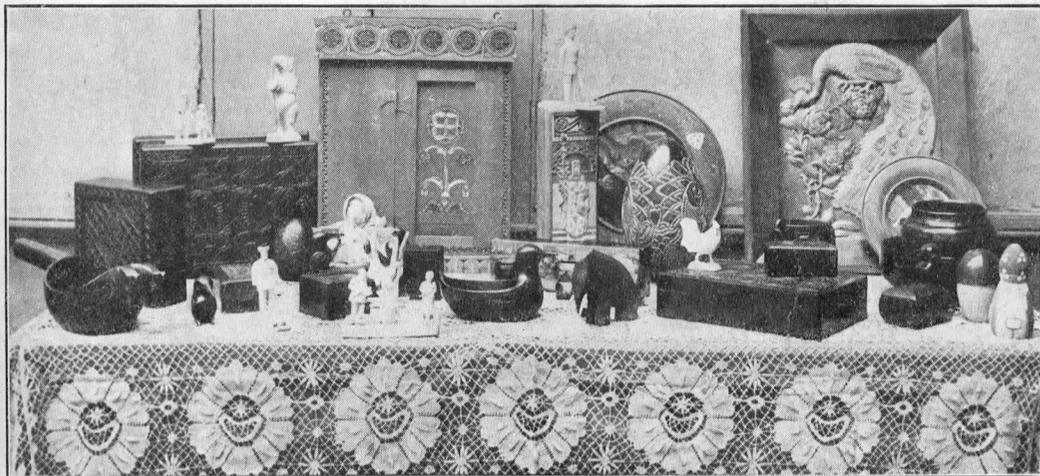
Embroidery, of which there are some

notable samples in the shipments received in America, ranks with toy-making as a folk craft.

Each of the provinces and sometimes even separate districts have developed individual styles in embroidery. While, for instance, Southern provinces like Kiev, Poltava and Podolia are distinguished by bright, rich colors in fantastic combinations, the Northern provinces usually specialize in one color: Olonezk, Nizhni Novgorod in white and unbleached linen drawn-thread work; Tambov in file; Tver in gold embroidery, etc.

Isadora Duncan's Farewell

Isadora Duncan will make her last appearance on an American stage before going to Russia under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia. In view of the persecution which she has suffered because of her pro-Soviet sympathies, this parting performance has achieved a peculiarly dramatic character. Miss Duncan might as well say in so many words, "My heart is with the workers of Russia, no matter how sore it makes unthinking hundred-percenters of my native land!"



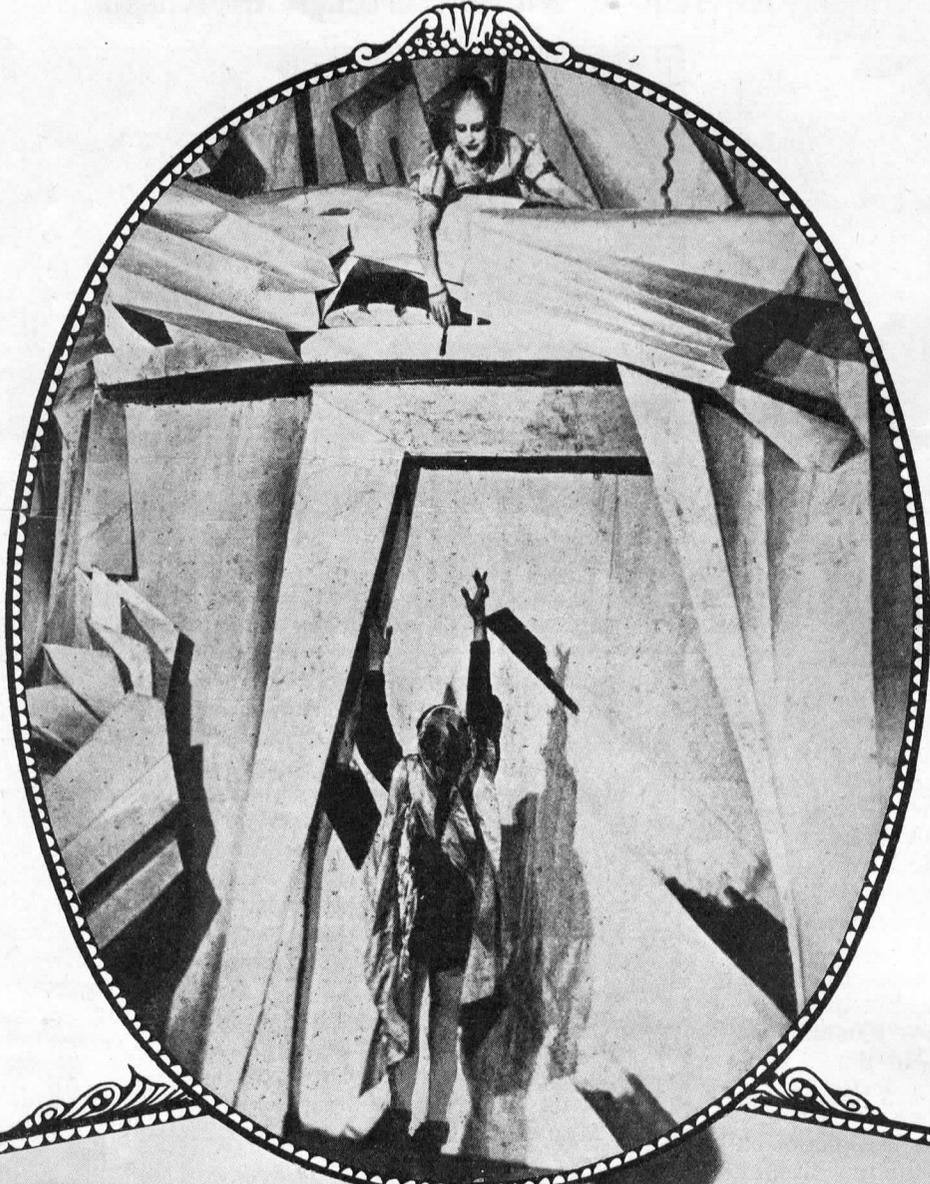
Above—At the peasant handicraft exhibit, with Miss Rose Strumpf officiating. (P. & A.)

Left—Another rich display at the Civic Club exhibition. (International Newsreel)

"Romeo and Juliet" in Moscow

The rather sudden vogue for Shakespeare is not limited to Broadway. Moscow has gone in for it, too. With its usual talent for the extraordinary, however, it has dressed the English bard in a futurist garb which, according to some observers, enhances the beauty of the plays.

Here, for instance, we have the two principals and the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," in a setting which is from some points of view closer to the scenery of Shakespeare's day than the elaborate realism practised in New York. The performance and the staging created a sensation even in Russia.



The play was put on at the Kamerny Theater which has the Soviet Government's support. Alicia Konan, formerly a member of the Moscow Art Theater which is now in America, fitted into the zigzags as Juliet; and Nicolai Zereteli, one of the leaders of the modernist wing of the Russian theater, as Romeo.



The Stage and Revolution

A REVIEW

By NATHAN AUSÜBEL

ONE fairly reels with dizziness after gyrating round and round, in mad-Dervish fashion, with that irrepressible enthusiast, Oliver M. Sayler, through the pages of his bewildering mish-mash "The Russian Theatre." Although its enthusiasm is infectious and its sincerity unquestionable, and notwithstanding that as a chronicle of events and personalities in the contemporary Russian Theatre it is exhaustive and informative, yet as an exposition of the philosophies and artistic ideals of the various movements in the theatre, the book seems to me rather nebulous and uncritical.

In a passage of moving sincerity and genuine feeling, although lamentably lacking in vision, we read:

"Late in January while the snow on Theatre Place two blocks away was stained scarlet with blood, I sat in the Art Theatre. The play was Gorky's 'The Lower Depths'. All the great ones, Stanislavsky and Katchaloff and the rest, were in the cast. The performance was the most terribly moving of my whole winter in the Russian theatre. Along with the other hundreds in that crowded play-house, my body was torn with hunger and my soul flayed with sickness, and pity and despair. Yet there we sat, willingly, eagerly, plunging the knife of spiritual torture still deeper in the wound.

"Sometimes I think that it is the surest explanation why the Russian theatre has persisted through the days of anxiety and the Terror. Out of their sorrows the Russians have builded all their art. And in the days of their profoundest gloom, they return to it for the consolation which nothing else affords."

While this little group of intelligentsia which remained "spiritually" hostile to the Communist Revolution, sought its consolation and escape from reality through artistic abstraction in the Art Theatre, other fellow-artists and intellectuals were dyeing scarlet the white snows of Russia with their hearts' blood that the Revolution might be safeguarded. They in their newer vision perceived that as soon as art ceases to receive its inspiration from life it becomes false, hypocritical and sterile. They also discarded the bourgeois conception of art for art's sake for the newer creed which justifies art, not as an end in itself but only insofar as it tends to glorify and beautify life and bring happiness to all mankind.

In the past, Russian genius had created its art-work out of the infinite sorrow and endless oppression of the race. But now a new cry of revolt startles the air, and the effort is being made to cast off Slav fatalism. The artists of the new generation refuse to lull themselves into false tranquility through consolation in sorrow. They are tired of morbidity and tears and fitful wringing of hands. They bitterly renounce their heritage of worm-wood over which Mr. Sayler has struck his swooning lyre.

When we behold the amazing extent of the Russian genius, in literature, in art, in music and in the theatre, which

had blossomed forth in darkness, in adversity, in despair and in blood, a religious awe descends upon us. Now comes the news from Russia telling of the amazing number of "People's Theaters" which have sprung up with lightning rapidity and amidst universal enthusiasm. Whatever may transpire, Russian Art will be a living art—based on a constantly widening vision of truth and social service.

Mr. Sayler has done a comprehensive job which will in the long run impinge upon the consciousness of some English-reading persons the realization that Russian artistic expression, whether along conventional lines or in new paths, has found greater scope since the workers' revolution. The book is, of course, not entirely new, being an enlargement of an earlier edition with perhaps too obvious a propensity for press-agenting the laudable enterprise of producer Gest.

Among My Genovese Memories

By CHARLES RECHT

IT was during a party given by the mayor of Rapallo, while a lady was begging Litvinov for an autograph, that I pointed out to him the time-worn distinction between a rebel and a revolutionist, mentioning the delegation's popularity as an attribute of the latter.

"The trouble is," Litvinov suggested, "that most of the revolutionists imagine that they have acquired a copyright to rebellion and try to prosecute infringements."

* * *

It was a delight to watch Rakovsky handle the newspaper correspondents. He is a consummate debater and knows how to turn a serious dispute into humor. Some Frenchman had made up a canard that a military treaty had been concluded

Symphony Sans Baton

A UNIQUE musical experiment carried out in the Moscow Conservatory has been declared successful by critics and warmly acclaimed by the general public. It consists of symphony concerts without a conductor! The individual members of the orchestra are given full latitude in the interpretation of the music. No single musician's rendition is foisted upon them all.

When the first concert was announced, it was expected, of course, that it would result in an instrumental presentation of chaos, especially when such an intricate piece of music as Beethoven's Eroica Symphony was announced. Yet it turned out to be a well-rendered, richly organized concert. Other programs followed with no less favorable results.

The co-operative spirit of the orchestra is not limited to the absence of the baton. The programs and everything else connected with the concerts is decided by the players themselves.

between the Germans and the Russians, and that such a document had been signed by Gen. Novitsky on behalf of the Russians. A French correspondent asked Rakovsky about it during one of the interviews. Smiling in his characteristic serious manner, Rakovsky said:

"I have not the pleasure of knowing personally the General who signed this treaty, Monsieur, but if you happen to know him will you be so kind as to extend to him the Delegation's felicitations on his promotion to this very high position and also our gratitude for having drawn strategic fire?"

* * *

Krassin, who looks more like an English peer than a Communist Delegate, appealed particularly to the business men, who, hearing about oil concessions, were like bees in the neighborhood of honey. During one of these negotiations it became necessary for Krassin to get a document acknowledged before the American Consul General.

"You speak a very good English," the Consul said politely to Krassin.

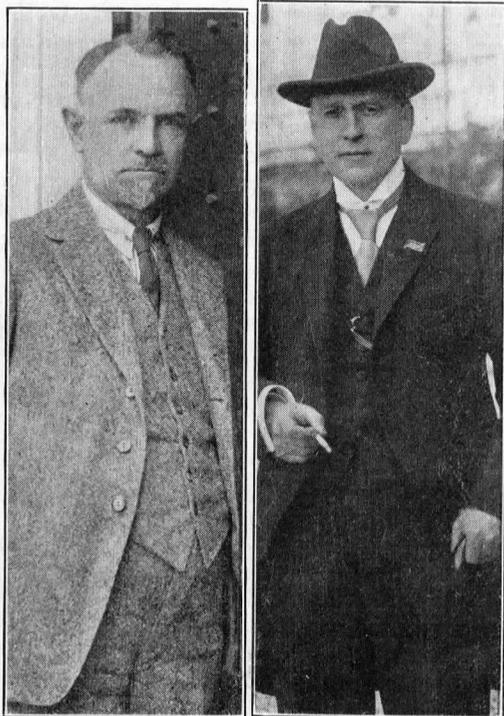
"Oh, well," replied Krassin, smiling, "but think of the teachers I have been having—Mr. Lloyd George, Chamberlain, and such . . ."

* * *

There were evenings when we would take the funicular that rises from alongside the Casa della Stampa and dine in the deepening twilight on top of the Righi, while the hills and the sea blended in a purple haze and the harbor lights came out.

"Nature has been too generous to these people," someone complained reflectively on one of these occasions.

"Yes," another answered, "but what a pity some of those delegates who gather down there in the Palazzo San Giorgio don't come up here and look at the beauties of Nature. If they did that, they wouldn't be able to do the dirty work they are planning now; their consciences wouldn't let them."



Leonid Krassin

Christian Rakovsky

Photographed at Genoa.

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

(Formerly Soviet Russia)

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Devoted to spreading information about Russia, with the specific purpose of informing American readers on the institutions and conditions in that country, so that they may feel the necessity of bending every effort to fight the famine and its consequences, which threaten to destroy the Revolution and its achievements.

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To meet post office rules, the volume number is VIII, a continuation of "Soviet Russia" numbering.

VOL. VIII FEBRUARY, 1923 No. 2

EDITORIALS

Imperial Boots

THE enemies of Soviet Russia never tired of painting the calamities that might have ensued to the cause of freedom and democracy because of the Bolshevik "defection" in the great war. Even professed enemies of the bourgeois system, like the anarchist Kropotkin, in spite of their opposition to Allied intervention in favor of the Whites, never forgave the Bolsheviks their "criminal attitude towards all social progress in Europe." The Russian workers and peasants should have continued to shed their blood "to prevent conquering Germany from crushing Europe under its imperial boot."

The Bolsheviks, and with them millions of Russian workers and peasants, took another view of the situation. For them the struggle was not one between the "imperial boot" of the Germans on the one hand and the "freedom and social progress" of the Allies on the other. They saw the "imperial boot" on both sides of the trenches.

The present situation in Europe has completely vindicated the position of the Soviet leaders of 1917-18. In invading the Ruhr, France has completely dropped the hypocritical pretensions of a few years ago. Whatever the further designs of this champion of liberty and democracy, she will find Russia fully prepared.

Taboo

THERE was a time, shortly after the November Revolution in Russia, and particularly after the German and Hungarian Revolutions, when the capitalist class of America was genuinely scared by the spectre of world revolution. It expressed its fear through indiscriminate

raids, persecutions, deportations of anybody suspected of pro-Soviet sympathies. Gradually, however, the danger of a proletarian revolution in America dwindled to the point where the nerves of the rulers were once more comparatively steady. At the same time, the sharp economic crisis following inevitably upon the years of artificial war prosperity made the resumption of trade relations with Russia an imperative necessity for large numbers of workers, manufacturers, exporters and growers.

Practically, only the financial groups opposed such a resumption. These groups, however, are despite our democratic institutions, the dominant factor. Through their hold on officialdom, the press, the pulpit, they control public opinion. Advocacy of Russian recognition is liable to bring upon the infidel advocates the stigma of pro-Bolshevism, thereby enlisting the enmity of the bankers—which means social and political discredit. The question, consequently, though close to the hearts of important sections of our population, is surrounded by fear. Most of the august personages in Washington refuse to touch the question with a fifty-foot pole, let alone with their bare hands. There was more significance than the *N. Y. World* reporter suspected in the circumstance that, as he writes in the January 1st issue, "for the most part Senators and Representatives do not care to be quoted in connection with the Russian situation." The subject is taboo.

Wall Street and England

THE reasons why these financial groups oppose Russian recognition are multifold. Being the most menaced of the variegated parasites they naturally were from the very beginning irreconcilable enemies of what seemed to them the hateful harbinger of their doom. Their fears have abated somewhat at present and the exact reasons for their continued opposition are not so easily discernible. In a former issue we spoke of the fear of Russian competition in the world market of raw materials controlled by these interests. Russia's recognition, furthermore, meant credits for Russia and possibilities for the development of her natural resources; in other words, the growth of a dangerous rival. Another reason was courageously exposed by Frank P. Walsh in a speech at Lexington Theatre, New York. He charged a plot by international bankers who had friends in American Government circles, "to see that Urquhart gets back his concessions, and that England which needs the money gets into Russia before the United States."

This unselfish attitude of American finance on the face of it seems strange; but it is not. The explanation may well lie in the fact that the Morgan group wants England to pay her debt to America, i. e. to Wall Street. And to enable her to do so it is ready to give her the monopoly of Russia's exploitation—even at the expense of other classes of the American population.

It is by the Washington representatives of this greedy plutocratic clan that the Soviet Government is called an "oligarchy," not representative of the interests of the Russian people.

"Settled Policy"

THE findings of the International Red Cross investigation of the atrocities committed in Asia Minor during the late Greco-Turkish war came as a blow to the defenders of the "Christian minorities." The murder of the unarmed Turkish population and the general havoc wrought by the retreating Greek troops suggest the emulators of Genghis Khan rather than the proud descendants of Socrates and Pericles. The *N. Y. Times*, of course, feels rather uneasy about it and in an editorial on January 2, entitled "Greek Atrocities," it strains desperately to exculpate the bloody mercenaries of British imperialism in the Near East. "With the Greeks," it asserts, "destruction of villages and killing of inhabitants have come from immediate bitter passion. With the Turks, they spring as a rule from a settled policy."

We shall not argue whether the amiable pastime of destroying villages and killing civilians is the exclusive monopoly of the unspeakable Turks. The heroic and humanitarian exploits of the British in India, Egypt and Ireland, of the French in the Sudan and in Morocco, of the Italians in Tripoli, speak a sufficiently eloquent language. Yet there is something in the argument of "immediate bitter passion" as compared with killing as a "settled policy." True, the argument does not apply to the present case for the "bitter passion" of the Greeks in conquering and laying waste purely Turkish territory was about as justified as the activities of the Black-and-Tans on purely Irish soil. But it does apply to the terror practiced by the Russian Revolution as compared with the atrocities committed for decades in cold blood by the Tsar's regime. However, it has not as yet occurred to the *Times* to make this fine distinction in the case of Russia.

Clothe Russia!

THE excellent results already obtained in the campaign for the destitute Russian children is especially significant on account of the adverse conditions under which it took place: the strikes, unemployment in certain industries, deliberate sabotage and calumny by enemies of Soviet Russia. It demonstrates two things. First, that a large portion of the American working class is deeply devoted to the first Workers' Republic. Second, that the Friends of Soviet Russia has proved itself an efficient instrument for transmuting this devotion into concrete help.

This instrument will now be wielded intensively in a month's concentrated drive for the sale of stocks in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, beginning January 22. The drive has been undertaken by the Executive Committee in the belief that the clothing concession is the only channel open to American workers to give immediate constructive help to Russia. It should succeed in its goal, the sale of \$100,000 worth of shares during the month.

MARCH is the red month of revolutionary history for the last hundred years. Our March issue will tell why. It will contain many unusual features.



Prof. George Lomonossov

A PUBLIC reprimand was recently meted out to Professor George Lomonossov, foremost locomotive specialist in Russia, on the ground that through payment of too-generous bonuses he had greatly exceeded his department budget in the purchase of locomotives and spare parts. Neither the Soviet authorities nor the press correspondents, however, put the matter on the same



Above—A float of the railroad workers taking part in the great Anniversary Parade in Moscow on November 7. (P. & A. Photo.)

Left—Prof. Lomonossov, standing beside one of the Swedish locomotives which he bought for Soviet Russia. (Photo by Paxton Hibben)

level with the usual cases of sabotage or graft so common among the bourgeois specialists working for the Soviet Government.

Lomonossov's record in the Russian revolution is beyond reproach. Although in a very high position under the Tsar, he took an active part in the events that led to the downfall of the monarchy, and was sent to the United States by Kerensky as head of the Russian Railway Commission. After the November Revolution Lomonossov, in spite of his rather moderate views, came out openly in New York for the recognition of Soviet Russia. Later, at the time when everybody predicted the fall of the Soviet Government, Lomonossov had the courage to

return to Russia and to place his talents at the service of the Workers' Republic.

His troubles can only be explained as a case of *sherokeya natura*—reckless expansiveness—as the Russian calls it. His personal honesty is not questioned.

Trotsky for Disarmament

In a New Year's message to the big Japanese newspaper, *Ozaka Mainichi*, which has been conducting a campaign for Russia's recognition, Leon Trotsky reasserts the earnest desire of Soviet Russia for world-wide disarmament.

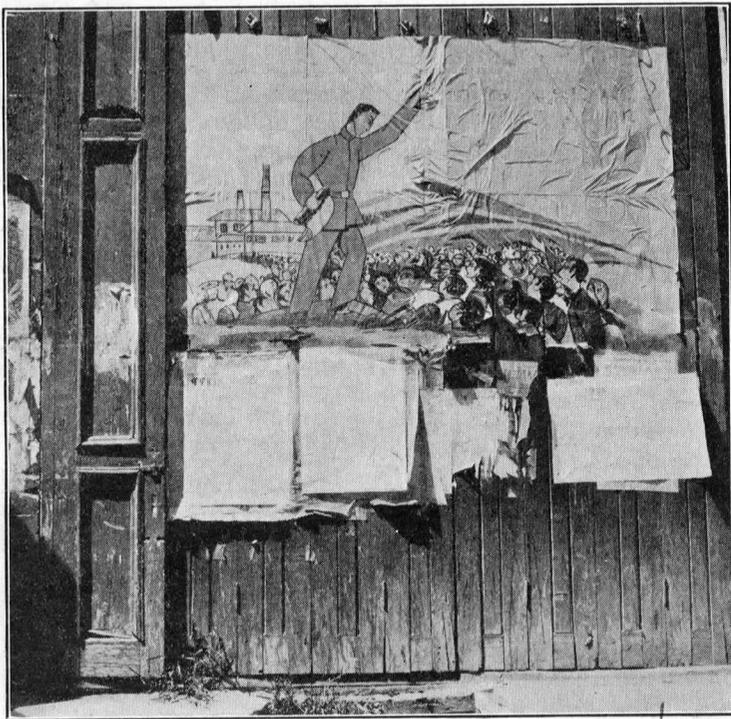


PRESIDENT KALININ among the peasants of his country. Kalinin was himself a peasant; his family, in fact, are still working on the farm.



Sörmus

Sörmus, one of the finest violinists in the world, has played in the biggest concert halls in Europe during the last two years in behalf of the famine-stricken. Everywhere he has been greeted enthusiastically. He is a native of Petrograd, where he studied music. During the revolution of 1905 he took an active part. In the civil war of 1919-1921 he played for Red Army battalions.



AN OFFICIAL EDUCATIONAL POSTER on a barn door.



"BEWARE OF SMALLPOX!" says this health propaganda poster.



TYPES OF PEASANT WOMEN IN RUSSIA: Center, Ukrainian women in folk-costumes; Panels, women of the Volga district. (Photos by Paxton Hibben)

R. A. I. C. News

THE list of subscribers to Russian-American Industrial Corporation stock includes many "notable" names, with such as Eugene V. Debs and Frank P. Walsh and Lillian D. Wald and Chas. P. Steinmetz topping the column. Not a week passes without many additions to these lists.

But these persons of name and fame are after all a small part of the support behind the clothing enterprise in Russia. The undertaking is primarily the business of the American workers. Although launched by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the corporation is by this time the concern of all organized labor. It is to them that the appeal is being made. It is they who can appreciate best what fraternal help to the working class of another country means.

* * *

The Central Labor Council of Tacoma is a stockholder in the R. A. I. C.

* * *

The Joint Board of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers has voted to buy 100 shares of stock. In addition, they have undertaken to secure subscriptions for shares to the value of \$10,000 among the members of their organization, and have elected a committee to carry out this purpose.

* * *

A rousing meeting in support of the effort to build a great clothing industry in Russia took place in Seattle with James Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor Council, as principal speaker.

* * *

An R. A. I. C. booth was one of the centers of interest at the big six-day Bazaar of the New York Local of the Friends of Soviet Russia; 137 shares were sold.

* * *

The Independent Workmen's Circle has sent in \$270 in payment of 27 shares of stock.

* * *

The Friends of Soviet Russia are giving steady and effective co-operation. On November 29 subscriptions for 11 shares of stock were sent in from the Minneapolis branch, and subscriptions from other Branches are coming in from day to day.

Buy a Share—Sell a Share

Present Size of Clothing Trust

The following table gives significant figures on the clothing syndicates of Moscow, Petrograd, and Kazan. The syndicate of Nizhni, which joined the trust later, would swell these figures considerably.

Number of Workers and Equipment in Factories Owned by Clothing Syndicates

	Number of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Office Employees	No. of Machines	No. of Working Hours
Moscow Trust	19	10,053	1,540	6,082	17,936,425
Petrograd Trust	11	4,852	637	2,542	7,496,612
Kazan Trust	8	3,528	180	1,694	4,730,356
Total	38	18,433	2,357	10,318	30,163,393

Average number of workers in each factory: 485.

What Does Russia Need?

By MATILDA ROBBINS

AMONG the numerous questions addressed to the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, perhaps the most pertinent is the one asking why Russia, with all her immense natural riches, is looking to American workers to provide a single little million for the reconstruction of her clothing industry.

The purpose of this article is a frank and simple statement of the undertaking of the R. A. I. C. and its relation to the present economic needs of Russia. If it answers even that one question, the writer's efforts will have been fully repaid.

Even Russia's worst enemies concede that Russia has, hidden in the soil of her domain, natural wealth so vast and varied as to defy all calculation. The capitalist mind of today, keen and eager in its quest for the buried riches of the earth, is both fascinated and baffled by the unexplored wealth of Russia.

There was a time, just prior to the November revolution, when capitalists the world over were ready to enter Russia and exploit her oil, her iron, her precious metals, her vast forests, at their own terms. But the November revolution destroyed their plans to rob Russia in the same manner as was their wont in other lands. The Workers' and Peasants' Republic was born. It undertook to preserve Russia's wealth for the Russian people. The Soviet Government in assuming control of the destinies of its country could neither be bought nor browbeaten into delivering the wealth of Russia into the hands of the capitalists.

There is neither space nor need to recount the horrors of the blockade that the capitalists imposed on Russia. What we want to emphasize here is that the Russian Republic, during its five years of privation and the death of millions, still holds out against unqualified concessions to capitalists. It welcomes, however, all aid in its economic reconstruction that has not for its sole aim the exploitation of the Russian people in the process of industrial achievement: such aid is provided by the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.

The R. A. I. C. is organized in conformity with the desire of the Workers' Republic to keep the wealth of Russia for the Russian people. The concessions granted to the R. A. I. C., however practical, are made

in a spirit of solidarity with the American workers generally and with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, its founders, particularly.

Considering the natural wealth of Russia, it seems almost too simple to ask a loan of a million dollars for the uses of the Russian clothing industry. But while it is true that Russia has the potential wealth, she has not the money to buy essential machinery from capitalist countries with which to produce necessary goods. She has no money to pay for machinery and, thanks to the machinations of the international bankers, no credit as a customer in other countries.

Russia needs money. For cash she can get anything abroad. It is this cash, one million hard American dollars, that the Russian-American Industrial Corporation has undertaken to provide for the clothing industry of Russia. This million dollars will



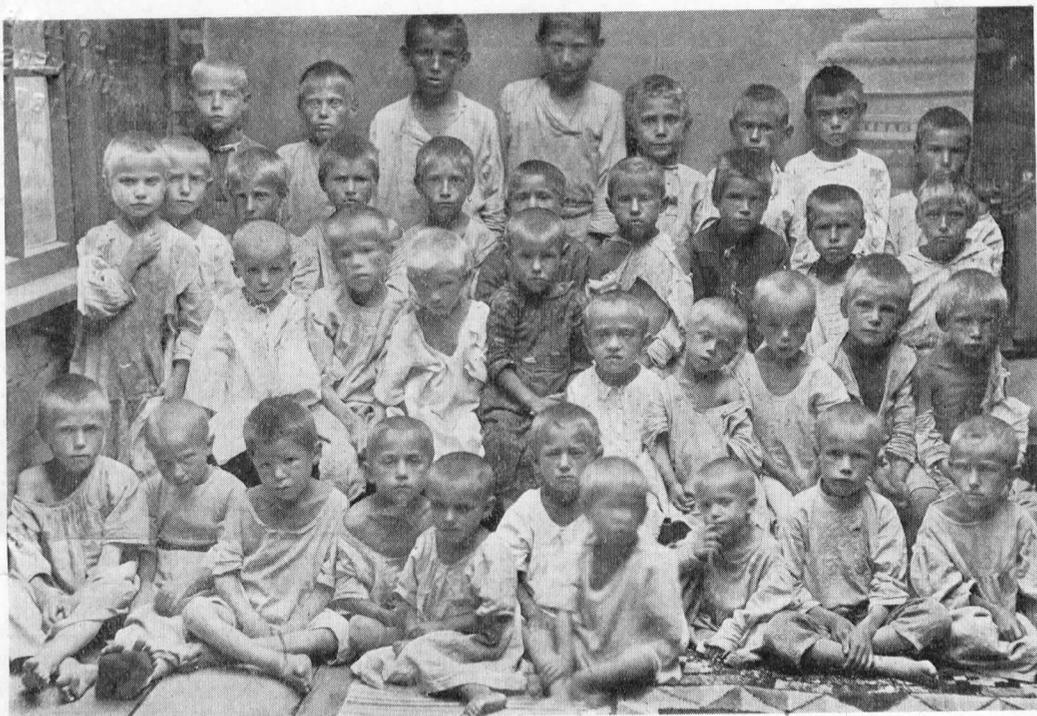
SIDNEY HILLMAN
President of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation

be invested with the Clothing Syndicate of Russia which controls the production of clothing in the Russian factories. The investment is guaranteed by the Soviet Government with an eight per cent dividend to be paid to the Corporation semi-annually. It is a loan to the Russian people when it needs it most, at a time when millions are suffering for lack of clothing.

Russia needs money. Capitalists want Russia to pay for everything in gold, or else in exorbitant concessions. The Workers' Republic will not sell its birthright for a mess of pottage. But it is the duty of the workers of the world to provide the means for Russia to enable her to make her own pottage.

Russia needs money. And until her relations with the capitalist countries are so adjusted that she can get credit without difficulty, the workers of the world must make possible her survival.

The R. A. I. C. has been granted the most favorable concessions because it understands the needs of Russia today and has for its foundation *Service to Russia* in her economic rehabilitation.



Russia's Children

By FLOYD RAMP

IT is raining along the Volga. The children are singing. We who have looked into the thin, starving faces of thousands of hungry children know why their voices ring out across the fields as the rain comes down in torrents. Last year the earth was dry. The wheat and rye did not grow. Now it is raining; everything is fresh and green, so the children are singing.

I was happy as I sat there on the veranda of a children's home in Samara listening to them sing and watching the great streams of rain wet and warm the earth. I said to myself, "There will be bread this year."

Millions of soldiers were killed in the great war of 1914 and their children were left fatherless. The revolution claimed its toll, and then came the counter-revolution—Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel—and other fathers fell. In 1921-22 came the great famine along the Volga, through the Ukraine, and along the shores of the northern Caspian taking in its path the mothers of these fatherless children, leaving them orphans. Great hordes of these children abandoned their homes in search of food. I have seen any number of these little heroes swinging from railroad trains, sneaking on and off Volga river boats, while countless others wandered along the railroads and highways on foot. You could see them at the boat landing picking up the single grains of wheat

Right—These happy youngsters are being cared for in the Children's Home in Tzaritzin, which is founded and maintained by the International Workers' Aid. The Home is in a palace formerly occupied by a nobleman.

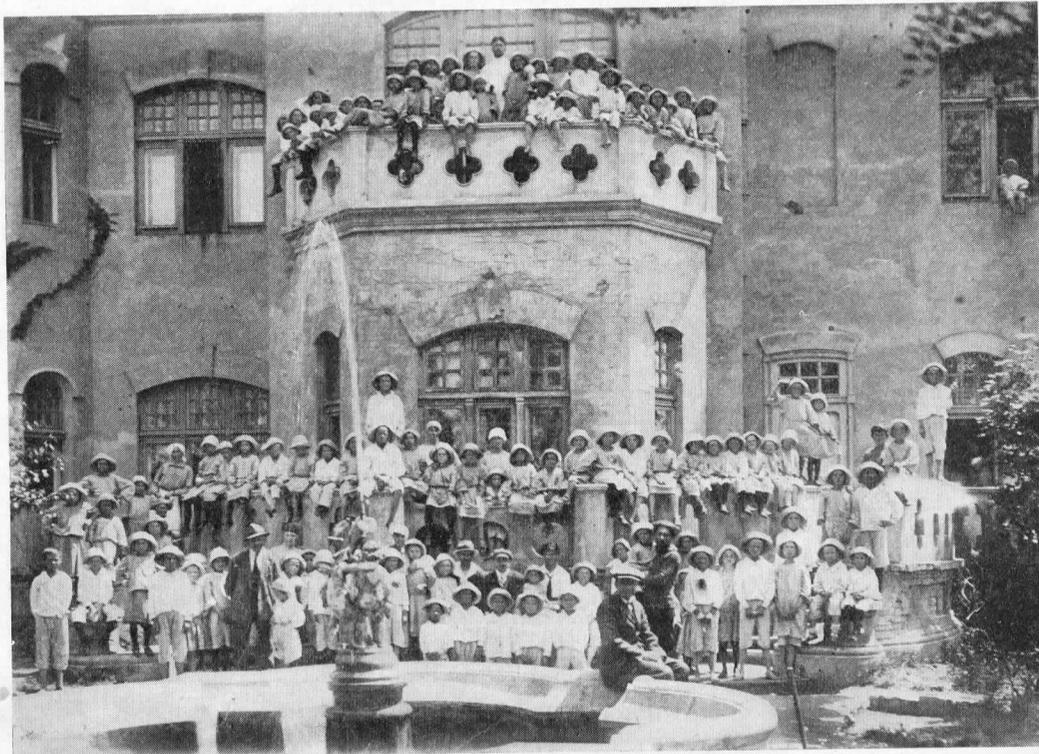


Left—Do these ragged, starved looking kiddies need care? This particular batch will get it, because they have just been accepted into a Friends of Soviet Russia Children's Home. Soon they will look like the group below, we feel sure. Tens of thousands more are waiting for additional Homes to open.

Many Homes have already been established, and bear such names as "International Solidarity," "Liebknecht," "Zetkin," etc. In them thousands are being fed, clothed, educated. Special institutions are in existence for blind and otherwise defective children. The buildings are available for other Homes, as soon as labor groups provide the wherewithal.

While visiting the Home at Perm one of the little orphans took me by the hand and led me into the garden. She showed me a little flower that she had planted. She told me how she had loosened the soil, placed the little brown seed there and how she had given it water to drink until it came into full bloom. In the garden and in the shop and upon the stage these children learn to do things and to understand life. I visited nearly a hundred of these Homes, and everywhere found happy boys and girls, in contrast to the others for whom there are as yet no Homes. And even in these places, essential supplies are often lacking.

To the workers of America I say: "These are our children!" We must feed and clothe them and try to make their Homes more attractive. Send them mattresses, blankets, and linen; send dishes, books, tools for their work benches. Above all send them something else they need so badly, adopt them and try to be fathers and mothers to them.



An American on the Volga

By Dr. WILLIAM MENDELSON

MAY, 21.—Started today at 7:30 p.m. for the famine area. Commission consisted of Mr. Arthur Hollitscher, German writer and novelist, Mr. Meyer, German financial expert, Mr. Whitehead, secretary of the British Famine Relief Committee, Mr. Robberts of the Holland Famine Committee, myself as representative of the Friends of Soviet Russia, and a photographer and translator.

At the Moscow railroad station where we took the train for our first destination, Kazan, we had our first view of the terrible tragedy. Thousands lay upon the cement floor of the station, their few belongings in bags, some dressed in sheepskin coats, others in rags. The odor from their sweat and food was almost asphyxiating. The Soviet Government allowed all famine sufferers in the first year of the famine free transportation so that thousands poured into the large centers, bringing all sorts of diseases with them. Now that relief of a sort has been established, only children are transported, to special children's homes or hospitals.

MAY 22.—We met one of these children's evacuation trains en route. It had a dining room, kitchen facilities and hospital cars and carried about 1,500 children to Moscow. At Arzamas, a large station on the way, we stopped about a half hour. On alighting we were surprised to notice several box cars filled with what appeared unmistakably to be famine sufferers. Upon inquiry we learned that they had

left the famine area a few months earlier and were now returning to their land in the hope that with rain conditions had improved. They cannot live in any place but the village where they were born, so strong is the peasant's feeling for his land.

From here on all along until we reached Kazan at every stop famine sufferers struggled to get on the train, on the engine, on the steps, everywhere, in order to get back to their villages.

MAY 23.—All along the route to Kazan the land was being worked in small patches with very primitive plows and worn out horses. Occasionally, too, we noticed cows and sheep.

At 5:30 we arrived at Kazan. As it is the principal city of the Tartar Republic, we were met at the railroad depot by the officials of the Tartar Soviet Republic, its President and a company of Red Soldiers. We were surprised at the great ovation we received from the people gathered and we each said a few words to them.

MAY 24.—The Tartar Republic has about 1,800,000 suffering from the famine. Four and a half per cent of the population died of hunger in the last three months. This morning I visited one of the kitchens of the Workers' Aid, where about 800 children are fed. They received some soup, boiled rice with sugar and one pound of bread, about 2800 calories per day, but it is varied some days with an occasional piece of meat. I tasted the food and found it very palatable, especially the rice.

MAY 25.—The most important product of the Tartar Republic is lumber, which is cut in the Chuvash district and floated



EDGAR T. WHITEHEAD
Chairman of the committee of investigation of which Dr. Mendelson was a member.

down the Volga. We visited 30 such floats of some dry, fine wood which is going to be worked into doors, window sills, frames, etc.

In the evening we attended a so-called banquet given in our honor by the Tartar Soviet Republic officials. The food consisted of some Volga fish, patties and tea without sugar. Speeches were made by representatives of various trade unions and government officials and we each said a few words, which were translated. Afterwards we had quite an entertainment, all the performers being working men and women. Some sang, others danced. As the commission's contribution to the program, Comrade Whitehead, chairman of the committee, played on his flute.

MAY 26.—This morning a few of us visited the market place. The market place in these eastern cities is very interesting. Everything is sold here. The types of Tartars and other eastern races we met here are quite fascinating. An absorbing sight is the barber who performs his duties here in the open air. In the afternoon we visited what was once the Kremlin, i. e. Citadel, in the northwestern part of the city. The stone wall was erected by Ivan IV. The buildings inside are now used for barracks. The cathedral which stands here was built in 1556.

A fine old tower, a relic of Tartar architecture, rises in seven tiers to a height of 250 feet. On the pedestal in the adjoining square, on which a statue of Alexander II was erected in 1895, now stands the chiseled figure of a working man.

MAY 27.—This morning we visited the State Soap Factory No. 1, formerly the

(Continued on Next Page)

РОССИЙСКАЯ
ФЕДЕРАТИВНАЯ
СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ
СОВЕТСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА.

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ
СОВЕТА
НАРОДНЫХ КОМИССАРОВЪ.

Москва, Кремль.

20. X. 1922.
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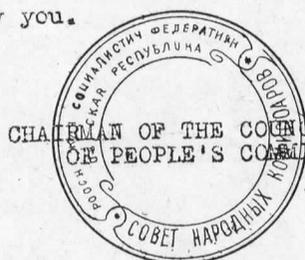
" FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA "
(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

Dear Comrades:

I have just verified by a special request to the Perm Executive Committee, the extraordinary

(The entire text of this letter from Lenin to the F.S.R. was printed in "Soviet Russia." We reproduce here only the beginning and the end to save space.)

Once more, I wish to thank you in the name of our Republic and to point out that no other form of relief is so timely and so important for us as the one rendered by you.



CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS: *Wladimir
Solianoff
(Lenin)*

BOOKS REVIEWED

L'Apocalypse russe; La Révolution bolchevique (The Russian Apocalypse; The Bolshevik Revolution) by Serge de Chessin. (1918-1921). Paris: Plon-Neuritt & Cie., 1921. Paper, 331 pages.

The author of this book strikes one at first reading as a pious fraud. Either he is a pious fraud, or, we must place even a more uncharitable interpretation on his work. For pious frauds it is possible to cherish some sort of affection, as their number has included many who had brains and sprightliness, like the Voltaire of the dictum, *Si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer*, and his illustrious disciple, Frederick of Prussia, who, though himself an atheist, wished nevertheless to assure the blessings of religion to the more ignorant and resourceless of his population, or, like the Wilson who kept us out of war. . . . These frauds have a certain importance in history, at least from a pragmatic standpoint, for their deceptions have "worked"; for at least a moment they were accepted as the mouth-pieces of a certain historic tendency. But M. Serge de Chessin's religious and autocratic assertions may really be intended as a serious expression of his opinion, and then we should have to despise him. We should have to despise M. de Chessin, for instance, if we could imagine him as believing this stuff (pages 47 and 48) taken from his chapter on "The Red Terror":

"Long before the Revolution, Lenin had occasion to pass a night by the bedside of his dying mother. He brought in his papers, notes, books, and settled down for a spell of work. Morning came upon him immersed in his work, his lamp extinguished, the corpse already cold by his side. The son had not noticed his mother's death. There you have the whole man, in this monstrous lack of all human sensibility, this over-development of the cerebral functions, which make him a mere thinking machine. . . . In Lenin's conception of terror there is no tragic quality whatever, no trace of romanticism, of the Shakesperian horror which Zinoviev and Trotsky drape about them, but a simple legal mechanism, a laboratory practice, an outright and purposeful piece of work, an atrociously Olympian indifference. The Red torture-chamber, the scaffold, the axe, these accessories of melodrama, these vulgarities of material execution, Lenin hands these to his subalterns: a cerebral slayer, he kills at a distance, curious only as to the results of his experiment, and casting not so much as a glance, even of interest from the heights of his revolutionary Empyrean, on the death-struggles that ensue in the amphitheatre of the dissecting room."

This is fine stuff, and for him who has a strong stomach, there is much useful material here. We recall a friend who would complain bitterly of constipation whenever, during the war, the N. Y. Times had failed to be delivered at his rooms before breakfast. For this man too there would be fun in reading this book. We confess that for us M. de Chessin has written a boring book, and that is an achievement difficult for a Frenchman. Almost anything a Frenchman writes can be read: it has sparkle and smoothness, and though the author may himself not have been too freely flavored with the Gallic salt, the outlines of his native lan-

guage very frequently carry you along and you forget that there should also be a content to the stuff you are reading. But M. de Chessin has turned the trick: he has so little of substance to redeem his dreary rehearsal of prejudices, that the fair vocables of Rabelais and Victor Hugo will not begin to cover the gap.

Where lies the hope that this German conspiracy, this result of the carelessness of Lloyd George's foreign policy (for as such the truthful M. de Chessin's convictions constrain him to regard the present status and past accomplishments of the Russian Revolution) may be eliminated in favor of a more desirable state of affairs for unhappy Russia? M. de Chessin is not very hopeful, or, to speak more correctly, he sets his hopes on forces that he perhaps knows are not very dependable:

"In that land where the scourge of God has harried, tragic reality justifies scriptural parallels. Among the ruins of a vanished world, acutely conscious of irreparable wrongs, living shadows ardently decipher the verses of the Apocalypse. In the bloody melee, the bolshevik hordes, devouring all in their course, are observed, to the onlooker's anguish, to move with the frantic gallop depicted by the evangelist. The seven-headed 'Red Dragon' crystallizes into the scarlet symbol of Communism, and the 'beast' surmounting the abyss, the 'false prophets who mislead men', all the monsters fathered by Satan, all finally reveal the grinning features of a Trotsky or a Lenin."

We do not know how faithfully our rendering of the apocalyptic French has approached the English version of the Scriptures: we have not considered it worth while to check up by comparing with the English copy, for in all Biblical literature there is none that we have read with so much distaste as the stuff which now seems to afford consolation and promise to M. de Chessin and his fellow-counter-revolutionists. But we think that M. de Chessin should find more formidable allies for his cause. To be sure the period of reaction and religiosity engendered by the ruling classes after the war has not been without effect even on counter-revolutionary elements outside of the reactionary countries, but much cannot be expected from the operation of such forces at present. God has ever been on the side of the heavier batallions, and even all the self-denial and self-sacrifice of a long-suffering proletariat has been of use only because it ultimately led to a seizure of power and a manly dependence on its own resources. When the counter-revolution has been driven to the Apocalypse for solace, it is time for the proletariat to rejoice; but unfortunately many of de Chessin's associates are still combating the Republic of the Workers with more effective means than apocalyptic stage properties.

W. X.

Socialism and Personal Liberty, by Robert Dell. New York, Thomas Seltzer, Inc., 1922. 160 pages.

AMONG the critics of Soviet Russia Robert Dell occupies a position resembling that of Bertrand Russell. French correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* during the war and an ardent pacifist by conviction, he was expelled by Clemenceau from his second country—he had lived in France for more than twenty years—for

his frankness in discussing the imperialist designs of the French ruling clique. Hatred for the Allied hypocrisy which draped its predatory designs with the verbiage of Christian and humanitarian saintliness, made Dell, as it did the great English mathematician, sympathetic toward the November Revolution. They saw in it the only force earnestly opposing the system which had inevitably brought about the great butchery. But when the butchery in Europe proper ceased, the Russian Republic under the stress of intervention, civil war and isolation developed features that dampened their enthusiasm. Bertrand Russell was frankly frightened. His reasoning was not unlike that of a Dutch working woman who, after listening to Henriette Roland-Holst's description of the struggles and sufferings of the Russian masses, candidly remarked that if such sacrifices are the price of emancipation, she would rather stay as she is. Robert Dell is similarly disappointed. He does not like the present situation in Russia. Communist dictatorship is not in his opinion a transition to socialism and liberty but to the tyranny of a bureaucratic state. And at the same time he sees the "danger that Russia may become a backward peasant Republic." His remedy against the repetition of the Russian experience is a curious mixture of Single Tax, Right Wing Syndicalism and Guild Socialism. The book is not devoted exclusively to a criticism of Russian Dictatorship of the Proletariat, but treats, rather contradictorily, of all the cross currents of contemporary socialism.

M. P.

On the Volga

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Krystovskaya. It now employs 500 people, formerly 2500; machinery in very good condition. The entire factory is now under management of the workingmen. If they had raw materials they could bring the factory back to its normal condition.

At 11 o'clock we left Kazan on the steamer "Trojan" for Spassk. This little boat with only eleven passenger cabins and a crew of 2 men was formerly one of the Tsar's private yachts for his trips on the Volga. It is now used mainly by Dzierzynski, but was placed at the disposal of the commission by Eiduck, representative of the Soviet Government to all relief organizations working in Russia.

MAY 28.—At Spassk early in the morning carriages were waiting for us and we went out 20 miles into the country to visit estates taken over by the International Workers' Aid and run by the workmen on the estate. The land was formerly owned by a Russian lady whom the peasants considered very kind. Nevertheless, when the Revolution came she fled and the peasants entered the house, broke every window pane and took everything from the place.

(The third and last instalment of this diary will appear in the next issue.)



RED ARMY CADETS leaving the Soviet Military Academy in Moscow, from which they will soon be graduated as officers.



THE STAKES IN THE NEAR EAST: An oil field in Baku.

A Tale of Two Governments

(Editorial in N. Y. American)

ONE of the results of the Fascisti black-shirted revolution in Italy is the announcement by Premier Mussolini, the leader of the Fascisti, that he will grant the newspapers freedom wherever they deserve freedom. And he is to be judge of when and where they deserve freedom!

Italy has a fine government to-day! Her people ought to be proud of it! A government not elected by the people, but set up by force; a government that burns up the buildings and plants of opposition papers and threatens imprisonment to those who oppose it too vigorously!

Where are the American newspapers which have been filled with anathema against Russia? Where is Secretary Hughes and the present Administration? We hear no fulminations against this revolution in Italy. We negotiate with the revolutionary government; we keep our ambassador there. We treat the new government as an equal, although the revolutionary sweat is still on its brow, while we refuse to recognize the Russian Government, which has proved to be the most stable in Europe and has now existed for six long years through all the vicissitudes of the most unstable period of European history.

It is not so much that we disapprove of the recognition of the present Italian Government by our own; for we do not disapprove of it. It is none of our business what other people do or do not do in the control of their own affairs. If the Italian people are content to submit to the kind of government they now have, though we may have our opinion of the capacity of the Italian people for self-determination, it is not our business to refuse our recognition to the government which they tolerate.

It is our failure to recognize potentially the greatest country in Europe and the hypocrisy that has excused our attitude which disheartens lovers of justice and mercy and sickens believers in liberty.



THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION AT LAUSANNE.—Left to right: Rakovsky, Chicherin, Mdivani, (foreign minister of the Georgian republic), Vorovsky. (Keystone Photo)

Zinoviev University

ONE of the greatest creations of the Russian Revolution, according to foreign observers, is the Zinoviev University in Petrograd. More than a thousand students, workers without exception, are engaged in studies which may well be the cornerstone of a vast proletarian culture. Not one of them belongs to the favored few of the old days. They are all the sons and daughters of workers. Many of them have fought on three, four and five fronts. Many have been wounded. Many have been officers in the Red Army. The revolution is an integral part of their lives.

They work just as seriously and systematically as in the highest bourgeois universities of Europe or America. The requirements of the syllabus are extremely high. There is no playing at study. And the spirit pervading the work is that of class conscious revolutionary zeal.

The University building is the Tauric Palace, once used for the Tsarist Duma. All students, male and female, live in the University. They form a single community. As government workers in the performance of their duties they receive board, lodging, and clothing.

Russia and Einstein

(By F.S.R. Press Service)

MOSCOW.—The Academy of Sciences of Soviet Russia has elected Professor Albert Einstein an honorary member. This tribute to the famous author of the theory of relativity is especially interesting in view of the fact that an expression of difference on the theory by a Communist has been maliciously broadcasted as an "official Bolshevik excommunication" of the scientist.

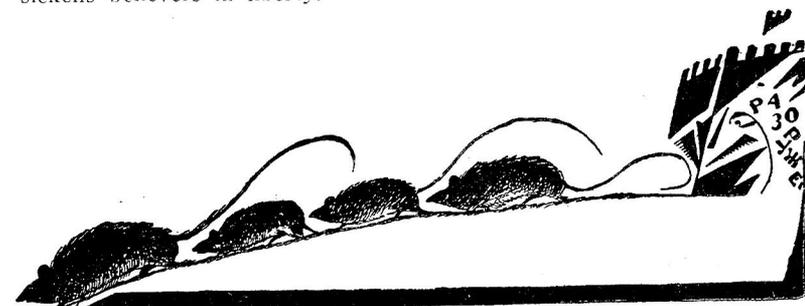
Exit the Dead!

THE Bulgarian Government has ordered all officers of the shattered Wrangel army to leave the country. Deprived of their officers, the troops will naturally drift back to Russia or will settle elsewhere. Thus even the remnants of the counter-revolutionary army will be remnants no more.

Administrative Reform

The number of Soviet workers in Petrograd has been cut down by forty-three per cent as compared with 1921.

Two Cartoons from the Moscow *Isvestia*.



The Delegates of the Baltic countries at the Moscow Disarmament Conference: They came, they sniffed, and went away. (The letters in the drawing spell "Disarmament.")



THE NEAR EAST CONFERENCE

Chicherin to Lord Curzon: "My dear Lord, do you not know that in such a position it is very easy to topple over?"

Friends of Soviet Russia Activities

MORE than 200,000 Russian orphans ate holiday dinners contributed by Americans through the Friends of Soviet Russia. The response to this special appeal made in connection with the general drive was gratifying. It is important, however, to remember that children, like grown-ups, must eat after Christmas week too. The activities must be intensified.

As a beginning, the results of the orphans' campaign are encouraging. During the month of December, for instance, about 4,000 individual contributions were received—an average of about \$1,000 a day. When one remembers that two dol-

lars will feed, clothe, house and educate a Russian child for an entire month, these figures gain in human content.

* * *

In answer to Russia's call for practical help in its program of reconstruction, the workers of Cleveland have sent a tractor to the Workers' Republic.

* * *

The Women's Auxiliary of the Friends of Soviet Russia in Detroit has raised \$650 for the purpose of buying cows for the starving children in Russia.

* * *

A big selection of drugs and hospital materials will be sent to Russia as an expression of good will by the Hospital Products Company, 2808 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago. The shipment is being made through the Friends of Soviet Russia to assure delivery and a maximum of usefulness. * * *

Fred G. Biedenkapp has again undertaken an organization tour of the country with the objects of helping the sales work of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation and of stimulating Friends of Soviet Russia activities generally. This trip will be more protracted and will cover a larger territory than the successful tour which he made recently through the Middle West.

* * *

The net proceeds of the six-day bazaar run by Local New York of the Friends of Soviet Russia amounted to \$4,300, which is being sent to Russian Children's Homes. The feature of the week was the visit by Isadora Duncan, the dancer.

* * *

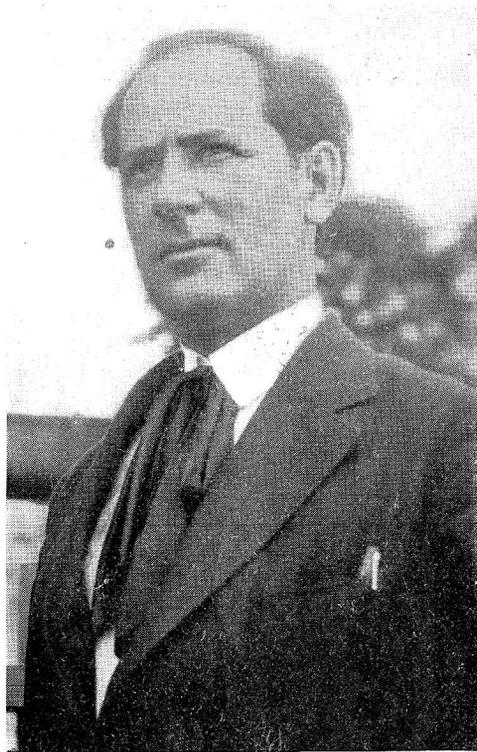
The National Board of Review, in its report on the seven-reel film "Russia Through the Shadows," takes occasion

to praise it in superlative terms. It calls the educational value of the film "excellent," and the historical value "splendid."

Floyd Ramp, just back from an eleven-months' trip through Russia, as American representative on the International Workers' Aid, will accompany the film in its nationwide showings. Ramp is well known from one end of the country to the other as a very popular lecturer.



FLOYD RAMP



FRED G. BIENENKAPP

Money, Food and Clothing through the "Yidgeskom"

Remember That You Can Already SEND Through the "Yidgeskom" to Your Relatives in Russia and the Ukraine

MONEY, FOOD and CLOTHING

MONEY—remittances that will be sent from America through the Berlin Bureau of the "Yidgeskom" to relatives and friends in Soviet Russia, Ukraine and White-Russia will be everywhere paid out through the "Yidgeskom" in **American Dollars**. In cases where the addressee could not be located the money will be returned to the remitter in American Dollars.

FOOD—that is being sent through the "Yidgeskom" is being delivered **directly** to the addressees so that there is no necessity for them to travel for it to the larger centers. Thousands of receipts for food-packages that were sent through the "Yidgeskom" less than two months ago—are already received in America.

For a **CLOTHING DRAFT** in the value of \$35 or \$20 your relatives in Russia will receive shoes, stockings, clothes, bedding, underwear and sewing supplies, etc., sufficient to meet the needs of a family consisting of several persons.

All particulars regarding food-drafts, clothing-drafts and also the transmission of money through the Berlin bureau of the "Yidgeskom" can be obtained in the American office of the "Yidgeskom," 110 West 40th Street, Room No. 207, New York City, N. Y. The office is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Saturday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Relief Contributions

Because of the bulk of the relief contributions for the month of December, it has been necessary to print the lists in a special supplement to the magazine. The supplement has been sent to individual subscribers. Others desiring copies can get them upon request. The lists cover receipt numbers 13,676 to 17,505.

WANTED

The Management of Soviet Russia Pictorial would like to get a few copies of Vol. 7, No. 3.

Any of our readers able to spare their copies can mail same to us and we will credit them with full sale price. Business Manager

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WHAT YOU MISSED!

The first number of *Soviet Russia Pictorial* evoked tremendous enthusiasm. Of the scores of letters of praise we have space for only a few excerpts. Read them and learn **what you missed** if you did not get the issue. The same high standard will be maintained.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, of the Workers Defense Union: "A magazine that will actually be read, because it is colorful, interesting, and at the same time authentic."

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Pastor of the Community Church: "I am stirred to great enthusiasm by this first issue of the SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL. The magazine is an extraordinarily successful and attractive piece of work."

CARL HAESSLER, editor of the Federated Press: "You are producing an illustrated monthly that interests me more than any of the pictorials I have been accustomed to glance through."

PAXTON HIBBEN, of the Russian Red Cross: "The SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL is essential to any man or woman who professes to keep abreast of events in Russia."

KENNETH DURANT, former publisher of "Soviet Russia": "Your PICTORIAL is both informative and interesting."

HUGO GELLERT, the well known artist: "I like the new PICTORIAL form of SOVIET RUSSIA. It is informing and the pictures give it life."

THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY, editor of The Voice of Labor, Chicago: "Another achievement to the credit of the Friends of Soviet Russia."

The Intimate Story

OF

"An American in Moscow on November 7"

contains regards for you from such friends as Max Eastman, Claude McKay, Albert Rhys Williams, Henry Alsberg, Lippman and Abrams (of deportation fame), Gregory Weinstein, Ludwig Martens, and a score of others. Written especially for the readers of the PICTORIAL

By CHARLES RECHT.

It is only one of many interesting features in the **March Issue.**

**Pictures & Articles
News & Art & Books**

The story of new Russia from month to month told truthfully and interestingly.

A. A. HELLER, until recently the American representative of the Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia: "SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL is a revelation. It retains all the dignity and authority of its predecessor and adds popular value by the numerous pictures of life in Russia."

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, of the Trade Union Educational League: "If it can live up to the excellence of its first number, a successful future should be assured it."

ROGER BALDWIN, Civil Liberties Union: "You are twice as effective in your new appeal."

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, Secretary-Treasurer of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation: "It is effectively gotten up, interesting and strikes the popular note."

PROF. ELLEN HAYES, of Wellesley College, Mass.: "The first issue of the SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL gives ample promise that the magazine is to be held to the high standards set for *Soviet Russia* at its beginning and so faithfully maintained."

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, editor of The Worker, New York: "It ought to be an easy matter to enlist one million workers as readers."

UPTON SINCLAIR: "Great stuff!"

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Production in 1922

Moscow *Izvestia* has published important figures dealing with production in eight leading industries during 1922. While the amounts are far below pre-war production, there is nevertheless an improvement as compared with 1920 and 1921. The estimates of production in gold rubles for the various years are:

1922	500,597,000
1921	407,370,000
1920	288,038,000
1913	2,554,075,000

For individual industries, the following percentages indicate the present output as compared with pre-war production:

Coal	34.0
Petroleum	49.0
Iron ore	2.2
Metallurgical	6.1
Textiles	22.5
Chemical	20.6
Electrical	35.0
Rubber	36.0
Leather	38.0

The picture shows the personnel of the Russian Red Cross medical feeding station at Kinel, on the Volga, maintained entirely by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Note the exotic spelling of the union's name.



STAFF OF A. C. W. A. HOSPITAL AT KINEL

Help Russia Help Herself

By Joining the Fight for Recognition

Russia is potentially one of the richest countries in the world. Its agriculture, metal deposits, oil, forests represent a colossal reservoir of power. With that power actually at its disposal, the first Workers' Republic would be assured of success.

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The peace of the world—the future of the working class—the success of the first Socialist Republic. These are some of the things that depend in large measure on recognition, and the opening of the gates of commerce which would result.

Let Us Therefore Join Forces to Obtain Russia's Recognition!

You

Can Help in the Following Ways:

You can write personally to your Senators and Representatives urging recognition of the government of Russia.

You can help this organization carry on its work for recognition by contributing toward the expense of spreading the facts about Russia among the American people; the printing of leaflets and pamphlets; the holding of mass meetings similar to those held in Philadelphia, Boston and New York. All this costs money.

Send your contribution to:

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*"Let us unite on one thing and this
is the recognition of the Russian
Republic"—*

**JAMES H. MAURER, President
of the Pennsylvania State
Federation of Labor.**

National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition
of Soviet Russia

110 West 40th Street, New York.

"Fit to Print"

THE Moscow correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*, unlike the editorial page of his paper, gives remarkably impartial accounts of the Russian situation. In a cable, dated January 4, he speaks of the tendency toward limitation of further concessions to capitalism. He denominates this tendency a "reaction" toward communism. The enumeration of the reasons for calling a halt on the forces of capitalism are worth quoting. The first reason, he writes,

is the experience in business methods acquired by the ruling Communist class during the past eighteen months. The second is the assurance in the mind of that ruling class that it can depend upon the support of the peasant. Both factors are fated to crystallize into the sentiment, at present general high in Communist circles, that the Soviet Government can stand on its own feet and stick to its principles without further concessions.

Naturally I don't mean that State control of business and industry is now on the point of becoming a success—far from it. But few will deny that the Russian Communist Party has energy and brains—and fanatical courage and self-confidence. Just as its leaders made a success of the army despite terrific handicaps, so they feel they are bound to make a success of industry. I saw the Red Army in the early part of 1920. It was a pretty sight. I have seen the Red Army lately, and it is good enough. So, why not industry? With faith, youth, brains and energy you can work miracles—even in Russia.

But that is relatively insignificant compared with the question of the peasants. If the peasants of Russia support the Soviet regime it can afford to disregard the rest of the world. Rightly or wrongly—such investigation as I have been able to make incline me to believe rightly—the Communist leaders now are convinced that the peasants do and will support them. That would mean that, even if industry for some years proved so inefficient that

prices remained high, or that the bulk of the real revenue of the Soviet Government must still be drawn from the peasants, or that the number of the industrial proletariat continued to dwindle as the number of factories in operation was reduced, there would be no real danger for the Soviet Government.

Finally, it is worth remembering that this Government is composed almost entirely of enthusiasm—men who throughout their lives have endured hardships for the sake of the principles they hold. The position last year and the year before was that rather than risk the loss of all those principles, the leaders were willing to sacrifice part of them, at least temporarily. In 1923 it looks as if they thought the possibility of total loss practically negligible. Therefore, why sacrifice further.

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Feb. 21-24

SECOND ANNUAL

4 DAYS
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THE HABITS OF GENIUS

THACKERAY did not believe in inspiration. At 8:00 A. M. he sat down at his desk; at eleven—or was it twelve?—he knocked off for the day. No fine frenzy or eerie midnight fancies about this.

Anthony Trollope's method was much the same, but not all writers have been so conveniently free from temperament. Bulwer-Lytton wrote best in evening clothes liberally scented. Byron preferred midnight and the company of a bottle of port. Wordsworth demanded a hickory stick, and several miles of open country.

Milton and Mark Twain favored a good bed and a couple of pillows; Burns and Addison, a headache and a brown taste. David Graham Phillips, a cheerless office and a hand-full of pencils; David Belasco, a shorthand expert, and plenty of gesture room, and then, of course, there are countless others who simply sit down at their typewriters.

How fascinating and interesting the story of how Oscar Wilde wrote Dorian Gray, how George Moore wrote Confessions of a Young Man, and how H. G. Wells wrote The War in the Air, would be to all lovers of books and their making! What added delight one gets from an intimate picture of an author's life! We may tell you their stories later, but in the meantime send for the thumb-nail outline given in THE MODERN LIBRARY new illustrated catalog; order the books of your choice now.

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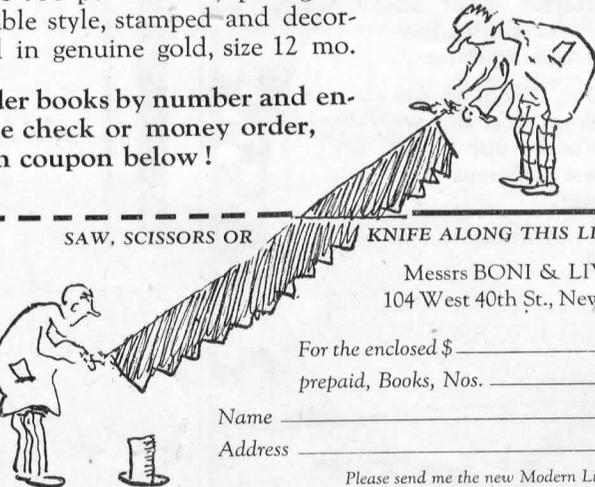
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Mention Soviet Russia Pictorial

Financial Statement of the Friends of Soviet Russia

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From date of organization, August 9, 1921, to December 31, 1922

Statement "A"

The INCOME of the National Office is received chiefly from F.S.R. Locals and other Workers' Organizations. Receipts are issued for income received, and published in detail. For the first fiscal year, ended July 31, 1922, there was received and reported, Receipt Nos. 1 to 12,115. For the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 12,116 to 13,675 have been reported in detail, a total of. For December 1922, of the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 13,676 to 17,505 are to be published in detail elsewhere.

Total received and acknowledged.....	\$734,922.70	
The above income was deposited in a bank account and before it was withdrawn for relief there was received INTEREST amounting to:	40,803.08	
For the first fiscal year.....	26,865.68	
For the second fiscal year to date.....	\$802,591.46	
Making a TOTAL INCOME of.....	\$ 878.96	1,124.40
From which is DEDUCTED the following:	245.44	
For the fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$803,715.86	
For second year to date:		
Bank Charges.....	\$10.75	
Returned by Bank, Receipts Nos. 14,315 and 14,329.....	105.00	\$ 115.75
*** Cash lost thru Burglary, Receipts Nos. 13,676 to 13,750.....	\$558.35	
Less Duplicate Checks, issued by donors for Receipt Nos. 13,693, 13,729, 13,704, 13,696, 13,743, 13,708, 13,719, 13,737, 13,689, 13,688, 13,722, 13,691, 13,375.....	169.75	388.60
Cost of acquiring toys.....	1,759.89	
Cost of selling toys.....	1,839.14	
Cost of advertising toys.....	7.50	3,606.53
	\$4,110.88	
Adjustment to prior year, Credit....	72.46	4,038.42 9,486.43

Leaving INCOME, RECEIVED BY NATIONAL OFFICE..... \$794,229.43

*** In addition to the cash taken in the burglary, certain valuables received to be sold for the fund were taken. The organization had previously made applications for insurance policies, which had been rejected.

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES:

In order to carry on the work of receiving funds, valuables and clothes, making appeals and spending the money for relief and aid, the National Office needs a secretary, office employes and a business office. The expenses paid for these needs are:

For first fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$29,222.40	
For second fiscal year to date, detailed in Statement "B" below.....	11,221.94	40,444.34

Leaving INCOME LESS BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES..... \$753,785.09

Part of this amount was used for PUBLICITY and APPEAL EXPENSES:

- (a) in raising the total income
- (b) in collecting clothes
- (c) in aiding Soviet Russia by the dissemination of friendly information
- (d) latterly, the friendly information has for its specific object the promotion of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America). The appeals for funds and clothes and the dissemination of information is made largely through locals.

In order to assist Locals and other Workers' Organizations the National Office sent speakers throughout the country, published advertisements and literature and furnished supplies. The amount of money which the National Office spent for these purposes is explained in detail in statements herewith referred to. The National Office could charge much of this amount to Locals, making them pay for speakers' services and expenses and for literature distributed in their territory, although that would mean a lot more office work, more bookkeeping. Instead of that these expenses are deducted from the amount which is sent in by Locals and other Workers' Organizations in order to show how much the income received by the National Office amounts to after the deduction of all expenses, whether paid by Locals or by the National Office; thus: Publicity and Appeal Expenses paid by National Office:

For first fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$93,888.71	
For second fiscal year to date, detailed in Statement "C" below.....	27,690.08	121,578.79

Leaving a balance AVAILABLE for MATERIAL RELIEF of Soviet Russia..... \$632,206.30

Most of this amount has already been SPENT FOR RELIEF as follows:

American Federated Russia Famine Relief Committee, purchasing agent for the F.S.R. for food and equipment.....	\$511,391.81
Remitted to Arbeiterhilfe, Auslands-Komitee, Berlin, (The Workers' Aid Foreign Committee).....	54,787.50
Food Shipments, direct.....	2,185.73
Tool Drive Purchases, direct, and freight thereon.....	865.00
Russian Red Cross, Medical Unit No. 2, specific contribu-	

tion remitted thereto.....	1,987.50	
Manufacture of 1000 dresses by donated labor, I.L.G.W.U. Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia—Subsidy for training technicians for Agricultural Relief Unit.....	2,288.94	
Freight, express, trucking, warehouse, packing, cartage and shipping charges on old clothes contributed.....	4,489.50	
Federated, International and Russian Conference expenses, for distribution of relief and organization of further aid....	10,537.63	
	18,308.72	606,842.33

Leaving a BALANCE ON HAND of..... \$25,363.97

Which is mostly in CASH ready to be spent for RELIEF, but is also represented partly by OTHER ASSETS to be used for raising funds or for EXPENSES of the business office, as follows:

Cash in Bank.....	\$21,852.24
Petty Cash on Hand.....	1,027.53
Advances to Speakers and Sections.....	471.82
Office Furniture and Equipment (Cost less one year's depreciation).....	2,246.12
Deposits for Electricity, Gas and Lease.....	145.00
Books and Buses purchased for sale, less sold.....	797.52
Advertising, paid in advance.....	150.00

DEDUCT:	\$26,690.23	
Funds held awaiting definite instructions....	\$ 326.26	
Funds reserved for payment of expenses incurred.....	1,000.00	1,326.26 25,363.97

From the date of organization to May 31, 1922, each \$100 of relief funds received by the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee from the Friends of Soviet Russia and other organizations was expended for the following purposes:

Office expenses.....	\$1.00
Extending its affiliations.....	2.00
Relief.....	97.00
	\$ 100.00

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES

For five months of the Second Fiscal Year to December 31, 1922

* Wages—		Statement "B"
Secretary.....	\$ 880.00	
Office Staff.....	6,415.00	
Office Rent.....	950.00	
Office Space—Fittings, alterations, maintenance, cleaning, light and heat.....	117.61	
Office Supplies, etc.....	356.20	
Printing and Stationery.....	400.06	
Telegrams.....	125.36	
Telephone.....	146.33	
Outside phone calls, carfares, etc.....	145.58	
Auditor's charges.....	1,587.67	
Insurance, fire.....	98.13	
		\$11,221.94

* Maximum rate of wages is \$40 per week.

PUBLICITY AND APPEAL EXPENSES

For five months of the Second Fiscal Year to December 31, 1922

* Wages—		Statement "C"
Speakers and Organizers.....	\$ 985.00	
Addressers.....	3,304.26	
Publicity: Writers, Translator, and Movie Director.....	2,373.40	
Traveling—Speakers and Organizers.....	1,877.45	
Postage.....	5,428.74	
Envelopes and Wrappers.....	791.01	
Official Organ, "Soviet Russia,"—subsidy.....	2,900.00	
Bulletins.....	331.00	
Advertisements.....	2,354.32	
Leaflets and folders printed and distributed.....	1,584.12	
Posters and Show Cards.....	258.75	
Motion Picture and Stereopticon Equipment.....	3,560.46	
Cuts, Mats, Cartoons, etc.....	999.65	
Organization supplies, lists, buttons, etc.....	1,282.49	
Information Service.....	56.43	
	\$28,087.08	
Less Sale of and Refunds on Pamphlets and Cards.....	397.00	
		\$27,690.08

* Maximum rate of wages is \$40 per week.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have examined the accounts of the National Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, New York, N. Y., for the first fiscal year, August 9, 1921, to July 31, 1922, and for five months of the second year to December 31, 1922.

I received all the information and explanations I demanded. Any contributor not receiving both an official receipt and a published acknowledgment of his contribution should communicate with me. Valuables received to be sold for the fund, but not yet sold, are not included in the above statement. Clothes and other necessities received for shipment are not included. In general expenses have been paid promptly, but expenses incurred and not paid are not included.

The above statements, "A," "B," and "C," are of the National Office only and are not consolidated to include receipts and disbursements of affiliated locals. Remittances from locals on account of net income are included. Locals are responsible to their own contributors for the acknowledgment and disposition of funds collected.

In my opinion the above statements, "A," "B," and "C," are drawn up to present a true and correct view of the cash transactions for the period and of the state of the funds as at the close of the period.

(Signed) J. B. COLLINGS WOOD,

299 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Chartered Accountant.
January 16, 1923.

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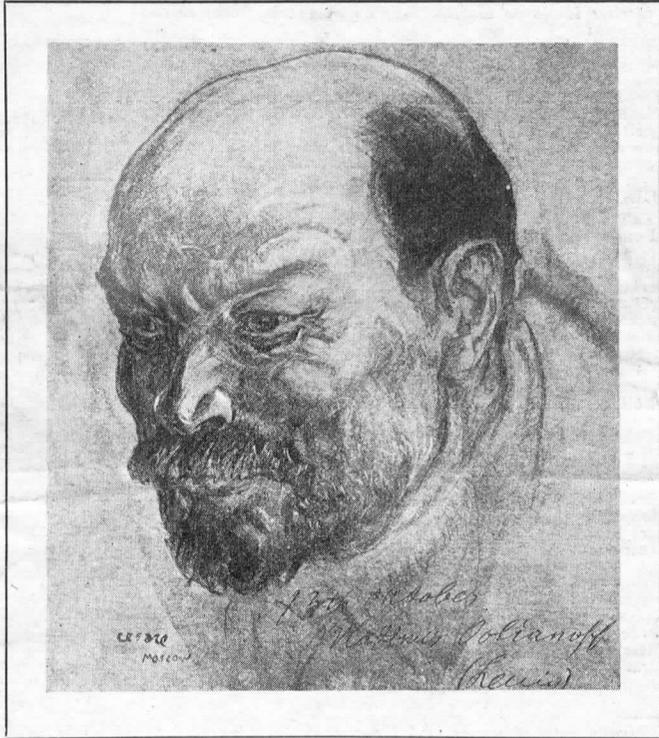
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CLOTHE RUSSIA



—Cesare in N. Y. Times

Lenin has bought two shares in this Industrial Corporation founded by American Organized Labor.

Russia, mighty Russia, ruled by the workers and peasants, is in RAGS. But how is it possible to supply enough clothing for 135,000,000 people? Send them money for

CLOTHING FACTORIES

This solution has been found by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. They have started a corporation to finance the clothing industry.

The organized workers' corporation, known as the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, is participating with the Supreme Council of National Economy, in the running of

- 19 FACTORIES IN MOSCOW**
- 11 FACTORIES IN PETROGRAD**
- 8 FACTORIES IN KAZAN**

Capital to purchase their equipment is to be supplied by organized labor of America and those

sympathizing with the struggles of the First Workers' Republic. Money invested is **not a gift**. The Soviet Government has guaranteed the capital and dividend.

BUY A SHARE—SELL A SHARE
UNIONS—BUY A BLOCK OF SHARES

The Russian Soviet Government endorses this project.
 LENIN endorses it and has bought two shares of stock. He has pledged his full co-operation.
 THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA endorses it and urges all organizations and individuals interested in the reconstruction work of Russia to

BUY A SHARE—SELL A SHARE—\$10

I offer to help in the reconstruction of the Clothing Industry.

Enclosed find \$..... for shares of stock at Ten Dollars each.

NAME

ADDRESS

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Mail to Russian-American Industrial Corporation, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

F. S. R.

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RUSSIAN-AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
(DELAWARE CORPORATION)

Capital.....\$1,000,000
 Shares.....\$10.00 each

I hereby offer to subscribe for two shares of the capital stock of Russian-American Industrial Corporation at Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per share, full paid and non-assessable. I understand that my offer is subject to acceptance by the Corporation only at its office, at 31 Union Square, New York City.

Enclosed herewith find \$ twenty dollars payment on two shares. (Note: Subscription for five (5) shares or less, full payment is requested herewith.) I agree to pay any balance in two installments—one-half on or before October 1, 1922, the other half on or before December 1, 1922.

Name Wladimir Goldanoff (Kiev)
 Address Kiev, Ukraine, Moscow

Dated 8-nd November, 1922

(Make all checks, drafts, or money orders payable to the order of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation.)

Member of Organization

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, 201 West 13th Street, New York