

207
July

SOVIET RUSSIA

PICTORIAL

JULY
1923

A GRAPHIC MONTHLY
REVIEW OF
RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

20¢



RUSSIAN ORPHANS IN MAY DAY PARADE, MOSCOW, 1923

VOROVSKY'S FUNERAL ◊ RUSSIAN PIONEERS ◊ FAMOUS RUSSIAN CARTOONS
LEADERS OF THE NEW CHURCH ◊ A CONVERSION

Russia Still Needs Our Help

By I. AMTER

THE American Relief Administration has discontinued its parcel service to Soviet Russia, and has officially announced that it will continue the feeding of children only for a short period. It states that the particular needs of Soviet Russia are manufactured products and credits.

This is true. Soviet Russia needs credit—and if granted that will immediately throw her vast industrial energy into the shops and turn Russia into a beehive of work. Perhaps Baku oil, after which the world is scrambling and of which the United States is in such great need, will bring Soviet Russia credits. A sage prophet would even forecast that *oil will bring about the recognition of the Soviet Government.*

But until this happens—and indeed while it is happening—Soviet Russia will still have her hungry millions. Yes, there are *seven or eight millions Russian workers and peasants*—men, women and particularly children, who are hungry and must be helped.

There is NO famine in Soviet Russia. The crops of last year banished famine from the land. But the years of blockade and of civil war and particularly the famine itself have so undermined the Russian people in certain sections of the country—not only the Ukraine, Central Russia and the Vo'ga—that help must be continued.

The introduction of the New Economic Policy furthermore makes it impossible for the Government to take supplies from one part of the country to the other except on the basis of purchase. During the period of military communism, the State requisitioned supplies and despatched them to wherever the hunger was greatest. Today the Government collects a tax. In addition, it is carrying on a tremendous task of relief of the consequences of the famine that *far outdoes everything that the A. R. A. and all other bourgeois relief organizations in the world together did for Soviet Russia.* This work the Soviet Government is continuing.

Undoubtedly hundreds in every part of the country whose health and strength have been weakened by the long suffering, will die as a result of insufficient nourishment. This is expected, and will especially be the case during the spring and till the next harvest. How the harvest will turn out is also a matter of question. If there is sufficient rain, the crops may be good.

But there will not be record-breaking crops. On the contrary—there was not enough seed sown. There are no cattle, few horses. Many of them were slaughtered during the famine. There is little agricultural machinery. A dry summer would be disastrous.

Against this, Soviet Russia is exporting grain. The Cooperatives are engaging in the trade with the express intent of procuring farming machinery for the peasants so that they can raise better crops this year and all other years. This is a *sine qua non* for the restoration of economic life, until credits are granted. Russia had always been an exporter primarily of agricultural produce, from the sale of which she was able to procure the necessary manufactured products. Russia's farming methods have always been primitive. But this year even these primitive means—the primitive plow drawn by the ox or horse—are wanting. Hence machinery must *absolutely* be supplied.

Mining machinery also is needed, to raise the coal and ore so necessary for the rehabilitation of the heavy industries. *Russia needs a forest of tractors.* The Soviet Government has taken the matter seriously in hand and is making provision for the manufacture of *thousands of tractors* per year.

And who are the sufferers at the present time? They are the hundreds of thousands of invalids from the imperialist and civil wars—men distributed all over the country, in the little villages where they and their families are hungry. There are hundreds

of thousands orphaned and abandoned children, many of whom are still homeless, uncared for. There are still seven or eight millions hungry people in Soviet Russia, as stated to me officially.

The peculiarity of the situation is its dimensions. There are hungry people in all countries. Last year, whole villages starved in Russia. There were no favorites. A spectre traversed the land and whoever could not flee was doomed. This year in the villages there are peasants who have plenty, and other who have little. It is these latter who must be helped.

With the ceasing of all other aid, it becomes doubly, trebly, manifoldly the task of the working class, and particularly of the workers of America, to increase the help to Soviet Russia.

The children's homes must be supported. The number of them must be increased. Their equipment must be improved. More and more of the homeless, orphaned children must be provided for by the workers.

Fleets of tractors and harvesting machinery must be supplied.

On them depends the ability of Soviet Russia to surmount the enormous difficulties that face the young Government and will continue to face it till capitalism is forced to compromise with the Workers' Republic—compromise for the sake of Baku oil, and give the Russian workers and peasants machinery and credits.

THE WORK MUST GO ON.

JOIN THE CANNONS OR TRACTORS DRIVE

There is a rumor among well-intentioned friends that Russia no longer needs our assistance. This rumor is false and unfounded. It must be *stopped at once.*

Russia *does* need our help! As the writer of the above article points out, there are seven to eighth millions people hungry in Russia. And he is there at present.

In addition to the tremendous task of caring for these people, Russia is faced with the barking bulldog imperialists on the outside—they who are ever ready to pounce upon her and tear her to shreds.

The insignificant British ex-spy worded it well when he voiced the sentiment of world imperialism: "Bolshevism is in Russia to stay unless outside nations interfere and break it up with a food and other blockade."

Every day the newspapers carry evidences that the enemy is willing to "interfere and break it up with a FOOD AND OTHER BLOCKADE."

Were it not for the fear of what the farmers and workers of all countries would say and do, they would have done so long before now.

Withholding support from Russia during these trying days is tantamount to helping the enemy.

Workers and Farmers of America! We Appeal to You. Help us Help Russia. Upon You Depends Russia's Peace and Economic Rehabilitation.



A poster referring to the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition taking place between August 15 and October 1, 1923

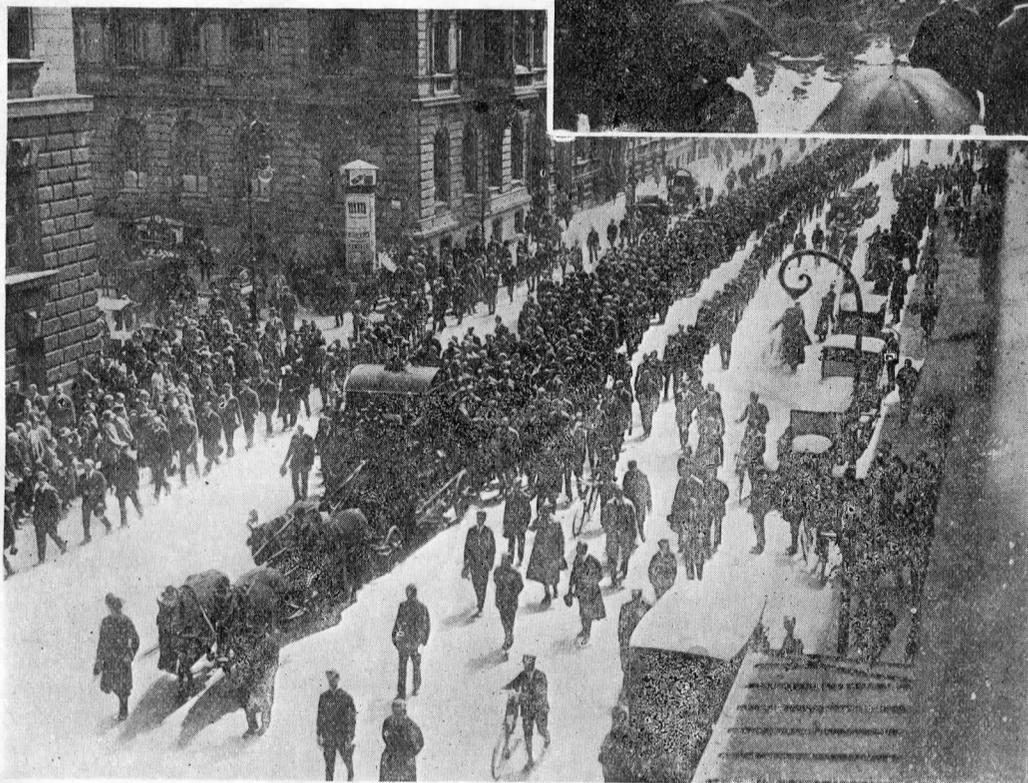
Worowski's Last Visit to Berlin



WACLAW WOROWSKI was born in 1871, the son of Polish and Catholic parents. He was graduated, in Petrograd, from the Technical University and afterwards studied abroad. His participation in the revolutionary movement began in the middle of the 90's in Odessa. He then joined the Bolshevik faction and was for several years active in various cities of South Russia. At the end of 1904 he left Russia and lived abroad, a member of the editorial staff of the "Proletari," the central organ of the Bolsheviks. During the revolution of 1905 he was again in Petrograd where he took part in the publication of the first Bolshevik newspaper, "The New Life." He was also contributor to all legal and semi-legal Bolshevist papers and reviews which were published in Petrograd and other cities of Russia in the years 1905-

The remains of Worowski, Soviet envoy and victim of the international Fascisti, were taken from Lausanne to Berlin on the way to Moscow. In Berlin the revolutionary workers staged a gigantic demonstration against the Allied governments for fanning the flames of hatred against the Soviet Government, which resulted in the assassination of Worowski. On every hand was heard bitter denunciation of the Swiss government for moral complicity in the murder.

Above is a photograph showing Bolshe-



vik leaders following the hearse through the streets of Berlin. Immediately back of the hearse is Karl Radek (with hand in overcoat pocket); marching at his right is Krestinsky, Soviet Ambassador to Ger-

many; the third in the same row is Rykov, Acting Premier of Russia. The two lower pictures represent two aspects of the funeral procession passing through the streets of Berlin.

1907. At that time he wrote under the name of Orlowski. As a delegate he took part in most of the legal conferences of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Russia; in 1906 he also represented its central committee at the conference of the Polish Social Democratic Party.

Worowski participated actively in the electoral campaigns to the Dumas of the Empire during the entire period between 1906 and 1912. At the end of 1907 and again at the beginning of 1908, he was arrested and expelled from Petrograd. He went to Odessa where he got a position as an engineer and was at the same time active in Bolshevist party work. In 1912 he was arrested again and exiled to the province of Vologda. During his exile he contributed to party magazines.

Shortly before the beginning of the war, after his term of exile had expired, he went abroad again. During the war Worowski lived in Sweden where he worked as an engineer in the firm of Siemens-Schuckert. In 1917, after the March revolution, he represented, with Comrades Radek and Hanetsky, the cen-

(Continued on Page 143)

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

(Formerly Soviet Russia)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Published Monthly

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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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EDITORIALS

Peace?

CONFLICT between England and Russia has been averted after all. A break seemed almost unavoidable in view of the British demands and the haughty tone in which they were couched. Clearly the English Tories were out to inflict either war or, at least, deep humiliation upon the Workers' Republic.

In case of the first eventuality, they had in store for Russia a renewal of the blockade, a new war with Poland, Rumania and all the border states—the vassals supplying the cannon fodder and England the ammunition, as in the glorious years of intervention—and, as the final aim, the overthrow or serious weakening of the Soviet Republic. In the second eventuality, submission to the British demands would imply Russia's humiliation, loss of prestige among the Asiatic peoples, and consequently a toning down of its revolutionary aspirations as directed against British rule.

Soviet Russia has yielded on most of the points raised by Lord Curzon. It could not afford a break now—the achievements of reconstruction work during the past three years were at stake. Russia is "too busy to fight," to use an expression quoted by one of the American correspondents in Moscow.

It is not the first time that Soviet Russia has had to yield to superior force of arms or circumstances. In 1921, when it became clear that for some time to come the chances of a workers' revolution in Europe were lost, it had to reintroduce European capitalistic methods to a great extent. And four years before at Brest-Litovsk it had to bow to the mailed fist of General Hoffman, whose arrogance

and consciousness of power exceeded, if possible, even that of Lord Curzon. The German conquerors are now in the dust, and the growing power of the British labor movement will sooner or later put a stop to the rapacity and impudence of the Great Pirate.

Whom It Concerns

CURZON'S threat was not directed against Russia alone. It was aimed just as much at the working class of Great Britain and of the world in general. The English workers, even though the majority of them do not endorse the methods of the Russian Revolution unconditionally, have drawn much courage from the Russian example in their struggle against their own masters. Some day, driven by the force of circumstances, they might—even against the warnings of their moderate and conciliatory leaders—try to emulate their Russian brothers. The intended strangling of revolutionary Russia was to drive them back to their age-long resignation. And more than that, it would have been the signal to international Fascism to try to repeat everywhere the indescribable horrors of the Blackshirts and the Awakening Hungarians and to reduce the workers to the state of defenseless and hopeless coolies.

Even some of the moderate labor leaders of Europe saw the significance of Lord Curzon's move. Not only did they feel that they had to respond to the sentiment of the masses in order not to lose their confidence, but they began also to understand that the very life of their organizations, the trade unions, (and incidentally their jobs) was at stake. And thus it happened that Edo Fimmen, General Secretary of the International Trade Union Bureau (the "Amsterdam" International) at the Congress of the Czechoslovak Railroad Workers made a speech that may be hailed as the turning point in the policy of the boastfully "respectable" union leaders in Europe toward Soviet Russia. Said Fimmen:

"The present period is extremely difficult and full of perils for the working class. If the working class does not soon wake up from its slumber, it will be clubbed down by the reaction. The bourgeoisie is everywhere the same, and there is no bourgeoisie other than that which shows itself unmasked in Italy, Hungary and elsewhere. We live in a time of war perils. Soviet Russia, in spite of all her mistakes, is the basis and support of the labor movement all over Europe, nay, even of the whole world. The end of the Soviet Republic would mean the end of the labor movement throughout Europe. When Amsterdam and Moscow come to an understanding, the day of victory for the working class will have come."

It need not be emphasized that a general defeat of the working class in Europe would have sinister effects upon this country too, where the "interests" have hailed the advent of Fascism with enthusiasm and are craving for an opportunity to "teach labor a lesson."

The Workers' Republic thus appears as the bulwark of the working class of the world. Should it fall, the capitalist overlords of Europe would have in the millions of still ignorant Russian peasants an inexhaustible reservoir of cannon fodder with which to help beat back every

attempt of the workers to shake off their masters.

The Workers' Republic must not fall. It must live and grow stronger in order to inspire the workers of the world with renewed courage for their struggle.

Revolution and Democracy

IT is a difficult situation in which a revolutionary government finds itself soon after the victory. For the old rulers, although defeated, still hold much of their power through their spiritual stranglehold on the masses. Because of prejudices acquired through falsified education or because of the ignorance in which the masses were left—the majority in time of revolution is unable to gauge intelligently the difficulties encountered by the new regime in putting its ideas into practice. If beneficial results are not forthcoming immediately it becomes an easy prey for counter-revolutionary propagandists and their "I-told-you-so" gospel. Witness Germany where the argument of the fuller dinner pail under the Kaiser may sooner or later create a monarchist majority in the case of a popular election.

The leaders of the Soviet Republic are not going to afford a similar opportunity to the enemies of the Revolution out of deference to "democratic principles." The rise of Kolchak on the back of the "Constituent Assembly" of the Social Revolutionists; the bloody rule of Horthy that was established twenty-four hours after the "democratic" Socialists had supplanted the Soviet regime in Hungary; the Fascist sway in Bavaria preceded by the victory of the "regular" Socialists over the Soviet of Munich are a sufficient warning against the siren call of "democracy" in times of Revolution.

That in its great upheaval of 1917 Russia had only the alternative of a Red or a White dictatorship, is recognized now also by some of the former opponents of the Bolsheviks in the Russian Socialist camp. On another page we print an article about the conversion of Martynov—one of the best-known Menshevik theorists. We may also cite the case of Professor Rozhkov the well-known Russian historian and Menshevik. In the beginning he took a militant attitude against the Soviet regime, but now he knows better, and in a recent issue of the *Izvestia*, he openly advocates collaboration with the Bolsheviks and support of the Soviet Government. He ends his article with the following parting shot against "democracy":

"A formal democracy would at present deprive the working class of its dominant role and throw it far back from the conquered positions, but it would be also only a passing, transitional form of government which would be very soon substituted by a real bourgeois dictatorship, by a real Bonapartism." And he adds: "It is quite clear that the advocates of 'formal democracy,' whatever their own intentions, are in fact working for the victory of the counter-revolution and the speedy triumph of reaction."

Eugene Lyons, editor of this publication since its appearance as a Pictorial, has severed connections with the magazine. Beginning with the present issue his place is taken by Harry Moore.

ON THE EDITOR'S DESK

THE Editors of *Soviet Russia Pictorial* receive from time to time inquiries concerning present and past policies of the Soviet Government. Whenever such queries are deemed of general interest to our readers, they will be answered in these columns. Space limitations, of course, make brevity not only a virtue but a necessity.

Army and Church

A reader from the Canal Zone wants to know:

1. How the Red Army is raised and maintained.
2. To what church the leading men of Russia belong.
3. Of what relation the Russian Church is to Rome.
4. The number of the Jewish and the Catholic population in Russia.

1. The Red Army is raised by conscription from among the workers and peasants—the elements belonging to the former ruling classes or which at present are using hired labor being exempt from the duty.

2. The leading men of Russia to not “belong” to any church—the Russian Communists considering all religions as intellectual relics of the past. There are “renegade” Catholics among them just as well as “renegade” Mohamedans, Jews and Greek Orthodox Christians.

3. The “Russian” Church (i. e. the Greek Orthodox Church) separated from Rome about a thousand years ago.

4. The number of Jews in Russia is about 4 millions, that of Catholics 2 millions (mostly Poles)—out of a total population of about 140 millions.

State Farming in Russia

A friend from Canada asks why he does not see any mention of the Soviet Government “cultivating the public lands themselves.” And he suggests that we should “make representations to the Soviet Government to that effect.” To this we might answer that the Soviet Government has established a number of Soviet or Cooperative farms, but that in general the lack of agricultural machinery makes for the time being anything but individual cultivation impossible. There is no doubt that Russia will adopt the system of cooperative farming as soon as she secures—by her own means and by help from abroad—a great number of tractors and other agricultural machinery.

“Stabbing in the Back”

A subscriber has taken offense at our remarks in this column as to the attitude of the Soviet Government towards religion in general. He cancelled his subscription and gave vent to his wounded heart by accusing Soviet Russia of being an enemy not only of the Catholic church but also of Ireland by saying:

“Soviet Russia is an enemy to Ireland, for it contributed heavily to the defeat of the German Empire during the last months of the war, by Communist propaganda in the German armies and by raising rebellion in their rear, and thus although Germany gave the Soviet immeasurably far better terms of peace than the Allies were, or are or will be, willing to give; by helping to defeat Germany you helped England correspondingly.”

Which proves that it is rather hard to please everybody—especially in view of the fact that the Allies, and particularly America, have circulated forged documents by the millions (the famous Sisson papers), “proving” that all the Soviet leaders were in the pay of the German militarists, who hired them to overthrow the pro-Ally government of Kerensky and to stab the Allies in the back by discontinuing the war.

According to our disgruntled Irish patriot the Bolsheviks, not satisfied with the gold they received from Germany, have sold themselves later to the Allies in whose interests they poisoned the German army with Communist propaganda. Wicked people, those Bolsheviks.

“New” Words

An editor of a paper published in the South asks us for the derivation and the meaning of a number of words so much in use since the Russian Revolution, particularly the words Bolshevik, Soviet, Proletariat, Bourgeoisie.

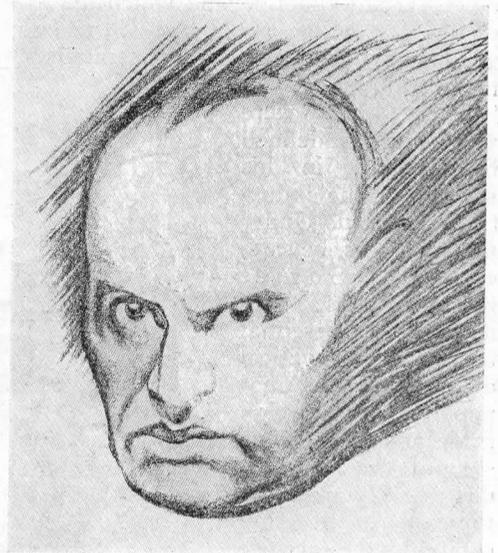
The word “Bolshevik” was originated in 1903 when the split occurred in the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. The adherents of Lenin (representing the more radical faction) were then in the majority, and as the Russian word for majority is “bolshinstvo”—the members of that majority were called “bolsheviki,” i. e. majority men. Their opponents, who were in the minority (in Russian “menshinstvo”) were correspondingly called “mensheviki.” “Soviet” is a Russian word meaning “council.” The word acquired its revolutionary significance after the revolution of 1917 when Councils of Workers, Peasants, and Soldiers were formed as semi-official bodies representing the revolutionary masses which were to safeguard the achievements of the Revolution. After the overthrow of the Provisional Government (Kerensky) these councils (“soviets”) became the real government.—The word “proletariat” has been in general use in Europe for the last fifty years and signifies the working class, as opposed to the capitalist class. It comes from the Latin word “proles” which means “offspring” and was used in old Rome to designate the poorest citizens who could not pay any taxes and served the state only by giving it their proles, i. e. their children as cannon fodder—if we may say so. The word has come into use in America owing to the penetration of general Socialist terminology into the newspapers after the Russian Revolution.—The French word “bourgeoisie,” meaning in all European languages (with slight changes of spelling) the possessing and well-to-do classes, comes from “bourgeois,” meaning originally city dweller and later on a member of the capitalist class as opposed on the one hand to the nobility and on the other hand to the wage earning class. This word, too, has entered the American vocabulary after the Russian revolution forced the American press to admit that there are classes—at least in Europe . . .

EUROPEAN STATESMEN

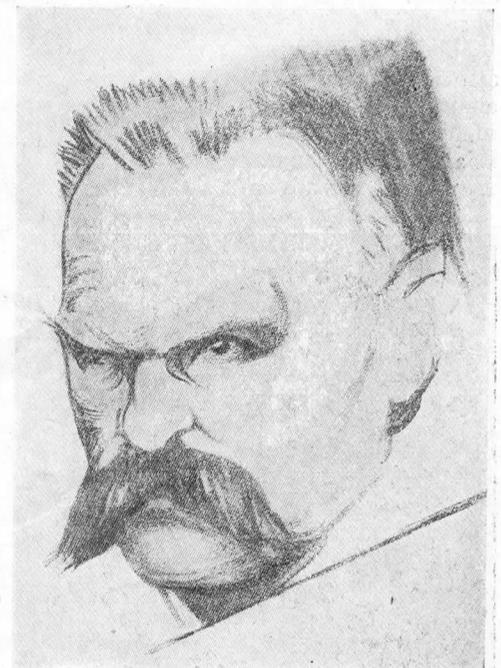
As seen by Deni, Russia's Greatest Cartoonist



FRIEDRICH EBERT
“Socialist” President of Germany



BENITO MUSSOLINI
Renegade Socialist—White Dictator of Italy



JOSEPH PILSUDSKI
Ex-President of Poland, “famous” by his war on Russia, 1920. National Saint of Polish “Socialists”

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The Twelfth Congress of the R. C. P.

By A. C. FREEMAN

THE Twelfth Congress of the Russian Communist Party was a profound disillusionment to all who hoped that the new economic policy would lead to the gradual liquidation of the conquests and ideals of the November Revolution. Just for this reason it was a very heartening demonstration for the workers of Soviet Russia and their sympathizers in other countries. Foreign observers here who see Russia's salvation in the return of capitalism make no secret of their dismay over "the Left swing" which made itself manifest at the Congress.

As a matter of fact there has been no "Left swing" in the sense of a sudden or violent reversal of previous economic policy. The Communist Party speakers all recognized the importance of foreign trade and foreign concessions as a means of hastening Russia's economic recovery. There was no disposition to cancel or interfere with the arrangements which have already been made for commercial intercourse between Soviet Russia and foreign capitalist countries. What the Congress did was to lay down certain limits beyond which the Party of the Revolution cannot and will not go in yielding to the demands of capitalists at home and abroad.

These limits were very clearly defined by Trotsky in his speech on the industrial situation. Under no conditions, he said, could the Soviet power dispense with its three essential bases: the political dictatorship, the monopoly of foreign trade and the possession of the basic industries. To purchase the aid of foreign capital by the sacrifice of any of these bases would be to sell Russia's revolutionary birthright for a mess of pottage.

The Party Congress also took a firm stand against the extension of capitalism within Russia. The dangers as well as the advan-



D. B. RYAZANOV

Well-known Historian of the Socialist Movement.
Veteran of the Russian Bolshevik Party



P. R. II.
СПИРАЖИ

THE BOATSMEN

This cartoon from the "Pravda" represents the Russian Communist Party as "Burlaks"—boatmen—pulling the ship of the Soviet Republics up stream against heavy odds.

TWO PIONEERS

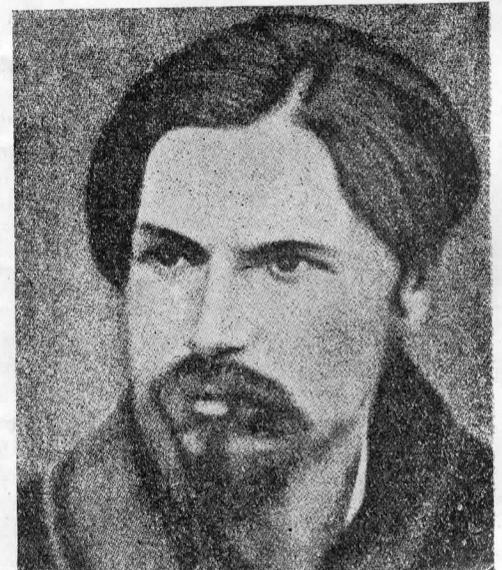
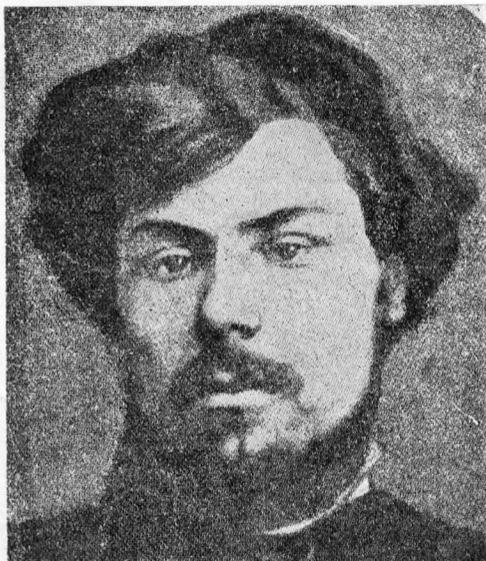
On occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary and the twelfth congress of the party, the Russian papers have gratefully revived the memory of two class-conscious workers of half a century ago whose names will forever remain in the Hall of Fame of the Russian Revolution.

PETER ALEXEIEV (Left)

Moscow worker, weaver, of peasant origin. Sent to hard labor in 1877. His famous speech on his trial in 1875 remains a historical document of the Russian Revolution.

STEPAN KHALTURIN (Right)

Carpenter, of peasant origin. With Alexeiev, the best known worker pioneer of the early revolutionary movement. Founder of the Northern Russian Workers' Union, in 1878. Blows up Tsar's Winter Palace in 1880. Hanged in 1882.



tages of the new economic policy were recognized, and a stricter control over reviving industrial life of the country by the Party was regarded as necessary.

Two years have now passed since the Soviet government went over from the rigid military communism of the civil war to the freer system of trade, production and exchange that is generally known under the name of the new economic policy. The beginning of this period was inevitably characterized by a good deal of experimentation; but the present Congress was in a position to lay down more definite lines of future policy in the light of past experience. The new policy had justified itself in the general quickening and heightening of production, in the improvement of living conditions in the cities, in the building up of a working financial apparatus, in the steady progress which was shown in the field of foreign trade. At the same time there was not the slightest disposition to permit the reviving capitalism to get outside the channels of state control or to hasten the inflow of foreign capital into Russia by sacrificing any of the fundamental safeguards of the revolution. The speeches and resolutions of the Congress were not calculated to give comfort to the foreign capitalists and Mensheviks who look forward to the transformation of Soviet Russia into a bourgeois

democracy. Much was said in the Congress about the necessity of establishing a firmer union between city and village. Russia is a country with an overwhelmingly large peasant population, and no Russian government can afford to neglect the desires and interests of the peasants. Now the Russian peasant has gained much from the Revolution, but he has also suffered much. He has taken over almost all the land which formerly belonged to the Tsar, the Church and the nobles, and the Revolution automatically cancelled his obligations to the land-
(Concluded on Page 155)

Russia in the American News

SINCE the United States Senate has adjourned the members of that body are endeavoring to "feel the pulse of public sentiment" and one of the outstanding features of their experiences has been the discovery of a widespread sentiment in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia.

Senator Borah recently addressed a meeting in St. Louis, Mo., and declared that there was marked evidence "of recognition sentiment among the great mass of people in the West and Middle West."

"I was surprised at the great interest shown and I believe it is the real sentiment of the people of the Mississippi Valley" said the Senator.

Senator Ladd and Congressman Frear of Wisconsin, both friends of recognition of Soviet Russia, contemplate a visit to Russia in the near future, having perfected tentative plans for such a trip.

Senator King of Utah, one of the most bitter opponents of recognition heretofore, declares that he will probably accompany the two Wisconsin solons. Speaking of his contemplated trip he said: "I should like to see for myself what the Russian people are doing, and I am always ready to be shown."

Senator Borah, although desirous of visiting Russia, will probably be forced to remain in the United States if he carries out his plan to follow up the itinerary of President Harding through the West and attack his support of the World Court. At the same time it is certain that the question of Soviet Russia will loom still larger throughout the farming and industrial centers of the West, because these groups feel that trade with Russia is essential to their very existence.

Nowhere in Russia does one hear talk of the Soviet Government falling, according to Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana, who has just returned to the United States from a visit to Russia. "It is only in countries outside Russia, in Poland, Germany, France and other countries that you hear it, and in their case the wish is father to the thought. Standing behind the Soviet Government is the Red Army of 600,000 soldiers, well equipped and ready to die for the present regime. The Russian people are not disappointed with their government. I never saw people more hopeful. Even those who served under the old government readily ad-

mit that they would not return to the old regime if they could."

Senator Wheeler is an enthusiastic supporter of recognition of Soviet Russia and ridicules the idea of those shortsighted and narrow-minded politicians who influence the American State Department with the solemn assurance that the Soviet Government will soon fall. He will be one of the Senators who will lead the fight in the next congress for immediate recognition of Soviet Russia.

Senator Seth W. Brookhart, the Iowa "insurgent," is also in Russia making an independent investigation so that he may take up the fight in the next Congress. Congressman: Carrol L. Beedy, of Maine, and Ross A. Collins, of Mississippi, are also in Soviet Russia.

"I make bold to assert that not one man in America in ten thousand has any idea of the order and generally good conditions prevailing here," asserted Irving T. Bush, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who is visiting in Moscow. "It is inevitable that the two great countries of Russia and America must do business together sooner or later. So as a business man I came here to see for myself what the prospects were. Speaking generally, my impressions were not unfavorable."

Worowski's Last Visit to Berlin

(Continued from Page 139)

tral committee of the Bolshevik party. After the victory of the November revolution he became the authorized representative of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic in Sweden and occupied this position after the beginning of the blockade and the breaking up of the diplomatic relations of Sweden with Russia. After his return to Russia he was put at the head of the new organized state publishing house. In the beginning of 1921 he was nominated Soviet Russia's representative in Italy. In 1922 he was a member of the Soviet delegation in Lausanne.

Worowski was one of the best writers and publicists of the Bolshevik party. During the czarist period he signed his articles under the name of P. Orlovski and J. Adamowicz.

Russia Gains Recognition

(From the New York American)

THE Japanese Government, after a long struggle in which public opinion was thoroughly canvassed, has at last decided to recognize the Russian Soviet Republic. No nation among those who have tried to destroy Russia in order to destroy the great experiment in Communism which Russia has been making, threw herself more headlong into the enterprise than Japan.

But the Russian Revolution, like the French Revolution, developed energies in the Russian people which were beyond the calculations of her foes controlled by international bankers and great organizations of capitalists.

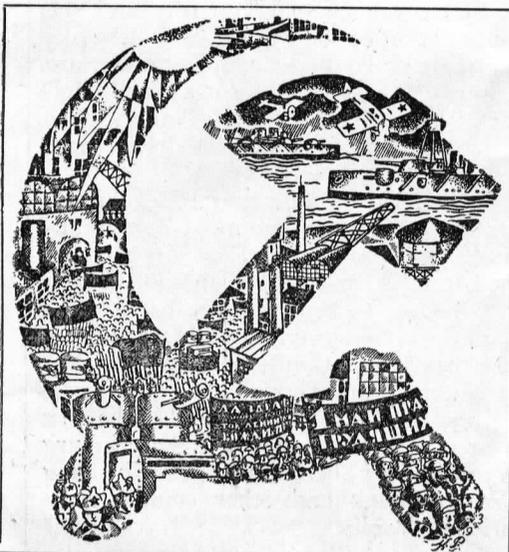
The Russian armies successfully resisted every attack from without by the armies of foreign imperialist governments, just as the French revolutionists did from 1789 to 1800.

Japan, England, Italy, Germany, United States, Poland, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia were pushed beyond the Russian frontiers, and Russia had accomplished at least the cessation of armed conflict.

At the beginning of this struggle, each day the American newspapers that take their cues from international bankers announced that Petrograd had fallen—that Moscow had fallen. Each day with the greatest particularity the events which preceded the fall of those two great cities and the collapse of the Russian resistance were published, although the actual events each new day reported the falsehood of the day before.

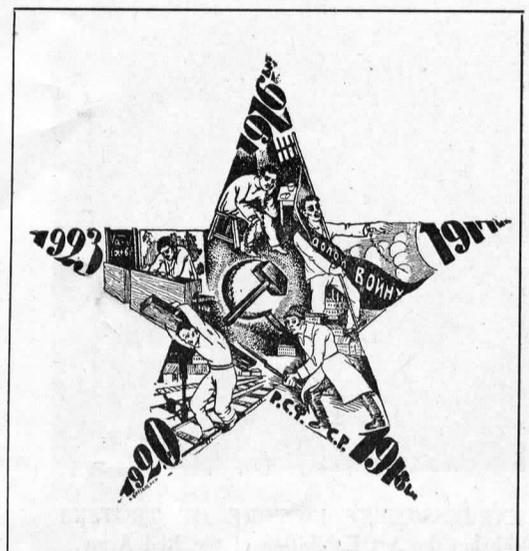
Today the border States are trading with Russia openly and so are Great Britain and Germany. Italy is negotiating to do so. France and America, ruled by their capitalist class, alone hold out!

How long will America, which ought to have been the first nation to recognize the Russian Soviet Republic, hold out? How long will the international bankers, through Charles E. Hughes, our Secretary of State, be able to misrepresent the great American Republic and alienate the affections of the people of the next greatest republic in the world in numbers and material resources?



The Emblems of the Union of Soviet Republics

The union of the Hammer and the Sickle representing the union of the Workers and Peasants. The Red Star symbolizing the Red Army.—Note the years in the corners of the Star: 1916—in prison; 1917—fighting against the war; 1918—carrying on the civil war; 1920—beginning the work on reconstruction; 1923—studying.—The drawings are reproduced from the May 1st issue of the "Trudovoi Don" (The Toiling Don) organ of the workers of the Don Basin.



Russia and Her Artists

By I. A.

ON April 2nd, Soviet Russia honored Meyerhold, by paying him a tribute on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his activity on behalf of the stage.

Meyerhold is Russia's greatest *regisseur*. Every *regisseur* is a re-creator of the drama,—Meyerhold is a creator anew of the drama. Words cannot describe the art of Meyerhold. The most trite, the most trivial in his hands becomes Art. How does he do it? That is the art of the man—the unfathomable.

The celebration was held at the Grand Theatre, which the Tsar used to attend and which still contains the imperial box, now emblazoned with the red of the Soviet Republic. The ambassadors and representatives of foreign governments are seated in that box on the opening days of the congresses of the Communist International, and have to rise and stand at attention when the International is sung. It is trying, but no worse than for revolutionists to have to stand when their national hymns are played. In any case, these ambassadors might as well get into training now, for the day of the International is approaching in several countries.

First, three scenes from Toller's "Masse-Mensch" ending with the revolutionary uprising. Gripping, superb acting, wonderful ensemble, mass declamation. Each succeeding scene stirred up more applause. The crowd did not want to stop after the revolutionary scene. Only the "Nep"men did not applaud—the speculators who are called "Nep"men because they are in Soviet Russia taking advantage of the New Economic Policy. They did not applaud. We watched them after each scene, when the lights were turned up. We saw their silent hands and moody faces. No wonder: it's not pleasant to be taken from the Exchange, locked up and finally shot as counter-revolutionaries. It is not pleasant to see your White Guard officers put up against a wall and shot by proletarian revolutionists. No, it's not pleasant. But that is the course of the Revolution.

But cheer up! You still have a short



EXPRESSIONIST PICTURE OF TROTSKY
From the Art Exhibition of the Red Army.

breathing spell. The next three numbers were all bright—quite to your liking provided you are an admirer of Comrade Meyerhold's art. One even was a vaudeville stunt—a Bolshevik vaudeville, with "mechanical" dancing à la American.

This was the prelude to the real celebration of a great man—a beloved man—a man of the masses—a Communist.

The stage is crowded with Meyerhold's co-workers—men and women in a kind of overall and jumper suit—representatives of the many organizations, of schools and institutions that wish to do honor to the great man of the Russian stage. A representative of the Communist International, one of the Red Labor International, recognizing in Meyerhold a comrade in the revolutionizing of society, which begins with the proletarian assumption of State power and progresses to the changing of the psychology of the worker from that of a slave having as his ideal the grabbing, greedy capitalist, to that



DEMIAN BIEDNY

The poet of the Revolution who was recently decorated with the Order of the Red Flag.

of the free worker cooperating in comradely spirit in the attainment of Communist society.

There were addresses by representatives of State institutions, inscribed and painted addresses by coworkers, poems of homage by colleagues, collective declamations by groups of students. For each one Meyerhold bowed his thanks to the speaker and to the audience which would not cease its applause. There was an enthusiastic speech by a young student of the Sverdlov University—the school that is developing the leaders of to-morrow.

But none of them was equal to the honor paid Comrade Meyerhold by the Red Army. The young Red Soldiers marched on to the stage in four sections—strong youths of the city and country, with bayoneted guns. Each section received an ovation—Russia loves her Red Army, made up of the workers and peasants. An address by the young



VSEVOLOD MEYERHOLD

officer and the presentation of a Red Flag, which Meyerhold, amid the jubilation of the crowd of revolutionary workers, returned to the Red Soldiers for keeping.

Thus, Soviet Russia honors her great men—by drawing them deep into the heart of the people. Such peoples own the future.

Memorable July Days of the Russian Revolution

July 14, 1903. Strike of the workers of the oil wells in Baku. Workers of twenty-six various languages, Russians, Armenians, Georgians, Tartars, Persians etc., forgetting their racial and religious dissensions are all united by the same demands for higher wages and shorter working hours. The strike spreads all over South Russia—the first spontaneous mass manifestation of the dissatisfaction of the broad working masses.

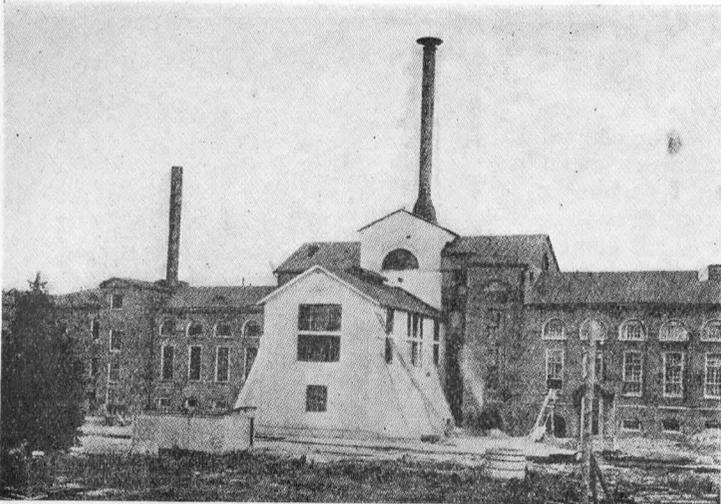
July 28, 1904. Von Plehve, Russian Minister of Internal Affairs, arch-reactionary and pogrom-monger, is killed by a bomb thrown by Yegor Sazonov, member of the fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists.

July 20, 1917. Armed manifestation in Petrograd against Kerensky and the continuation of the war. The Bolsheviks who originated these manifestations are savagely persecuted. Trotsky and Kollontai are arrested, while others, like Lenin and Zinoview, are driven into hiding.

July 6, 1918. The Social Revolutionists of the Left—a group of revolutionary romantics—execute an attempt on the life of Mirbach, German Ambassador in Moscow, to bring Russia back to the war with Germany. On the following day they attempt without success revolts in Moscow and Petrograd.

July 16, 1918. Nicholas II, the last Tsar of Russia, is shot in Yekaterinburg to prevent his liberation by the advancing Czecho-Slovak and other counter-revolutionary forces.

Russian Reconstruction



SHATUR POWER STATION NEAR MOSCOW



WORKERS' SETTLEMENT NEAR THE ELECTRICAL STATION

A group of 208 Russian workers from America arrived in Russia at the beginning of April bringing with them tractors and other agricultural implements to a value of \$130,000. They are to be given Soviet farms in the Ukraine and in the Donetz to work on lease. This brings the total number of such workers who have returned to Russia up to about 1,000 and the value of the implements they have brought with them to a total of \$1,000,000.

* * *

With the exception of the textile industry which concluded the year with a deficit, Moscow industries have doubled their working capacity, and in some cases the output has reached ninety per cent. of pre-war. The Moscow municipality now controls thirty-one trusts covering 419 enterprises with 432,200 workers.

* * *

The total coal and anthracite despatched from the Donetz basin for the railways, Southern Steel Trust, and other enterprises during March amounted to nearly 470,000 tons, 100 percent of the estimate and 200,000 tons more than in February.

* * *

A new gusher has been struck on the Maikop oilfields, yielding about 3,300 tons of oil per day.



PROFESSOR LAZAREV

Professor Lazarev, the noted authority on physics, has discovered the secret of the great magnet anomaly which was long ago noticed in the Kursk province. It appears that this anomaly is accounted for by the colossal strata of magnet iron ore in the soil, the upper part of which contains 40 percent of pure iron. Theprac-

tical importance of the discovery is held to be enormous by the authorities.

* * *

The commercial port of Sebastopol, which is one of the best harbors in Europe, has now been completely restored. New buildings, gangways, electric supply, etc. have been completed. It has huge warehouses, able to store over 25,000 tons of grain, and can now receive as many ships and deal with cargo as rapidly as before the war.

* * *

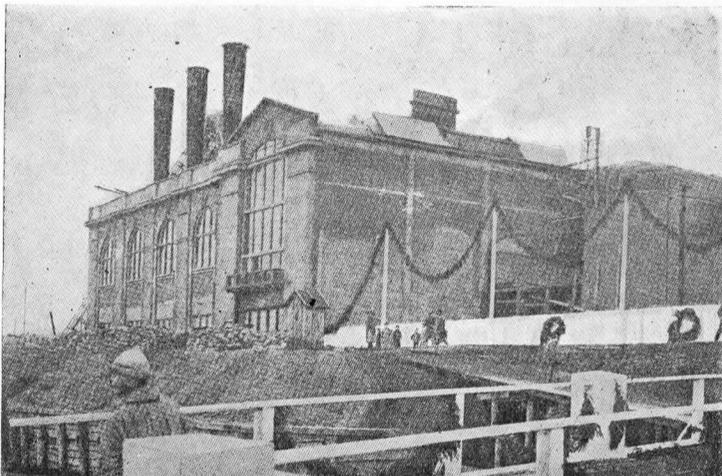
During the first quarter of 1923 the Russian Trade Delegation in Austria purchased goods to the value of 700,000 dollars—twice as much as was bought during the previous eighteen months. The purchases were mainly agricultural machinery and electrical appliances.

* * *

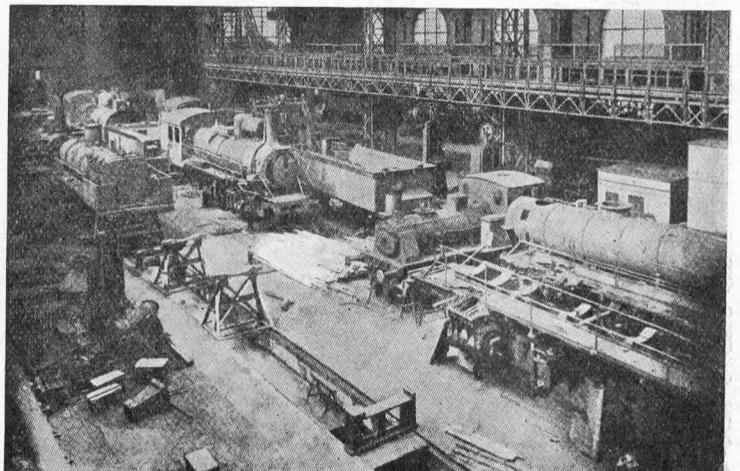
On May 5 an English vessel arrived in Odessa with eleven tractors and 300 tons of agricultural implements; it is expected that 300 tractors bought in America and England will have reached the port during May and early June.

* * *

Ten thousand workers have been engaged for some time in digging a canal which will free the town Petrovsk-Port, in Daghestan, from its constant anxiety as to water supply, and will irrigate tens of thousands of acres of otherwise waste land.



ELECTRICAL POWER STATION "RED OCTOBER," PETROGRAD
Finished in October, 1922, through the efforts of Russian workers and engineers without the help of foreign capital.



LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GIGANTIC PUTILOV
WORKS OF PETROGRAD

Russian Church Reform

THE second conference of the Orthodox Church, which has just concluded, has at the same time been the first conference of the "Regenerated Church" and has given an indication of the point reached by the movement for reform. This movement first began as a protest against the openly reactionary position taken up by Tikhon and his followers, and their opposition to the Soviet Government. Some of those who were present at the congress have spoken of this reform movement as revolutionary; it is even doubtful whether it has been seriously reformist in a political sense. The Church, it is true, is undergoing an internal struggle, and the two sections or parties are in antagonism, but the politically reformist groups represented at the Congress show very few revolutionary tendencies. Moreover, a number of politically left-wing groups—such as, to mention but one, the "Free Labor Church"—were not allowed to participate in the Congress at all. Many of the real dissenting sections which have arisen spontaneously amongst the masses have been excluded from the organized reform movement and from the Congress.

In so far as the movement is of a religious character we are not concerned with it. Although we regard religion as a survival of an obsolete world which has been used as an instrument of oppression by the governing class, nevertheless, the Soviet Government permits every citizen to follow the dictates of his conscience in his beliefs and methods of worship. In the affairs of the Church as a religious institution the Soviet Government does not interfere. Therefore we only deal here with the Church in so far as it represents a social institution—in fact, a political party.

There is a fundamental cleavage between the monks and the (married) clergy, but the reformist movement as represented by the Church Congress is composed of three main sections: (1) The Left—the so-called "Ancient Apostolic Church," which is trying mainly to win the sympathies of the poor in the towns and villages; (2) the Centre—the "Living Church"—apparently the strongest section and catering mainly to the middle classes of the towns and the middle "white clergy" of the villages—the married priests; (3) the Right Wing—the "Church Regeneration" group led by Bi-

shop Antonin and supported by the monks who desire reform.

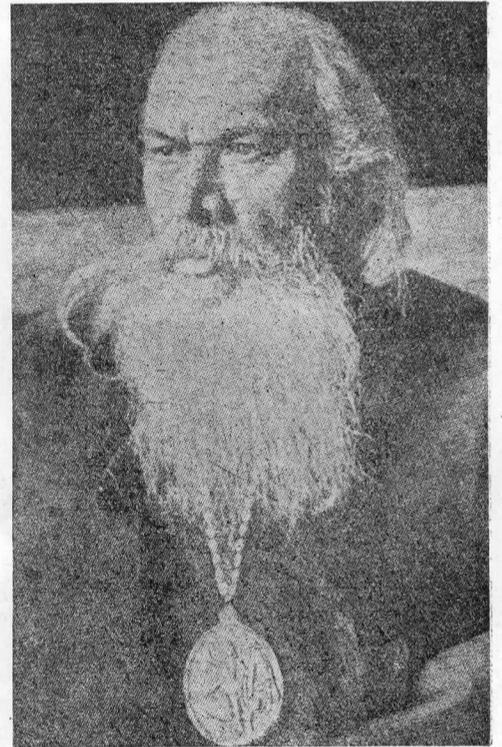
On the whole this reform movement represents a liberal, and partly even a radical church political party, which is the counterpart in the church of the "Smiena Viekh" liberal group outside. That is, while essentially anti-Bolshevik, nevertheless it recognizes that the Soviet Power has come to stay and that the latter is on the whole beneficial to the country. These groups are therefore prepared to work with and under the Soviet Government. At the present moment the Church reformists are concerned mainly with fighting the Tikhon group, which though defeated in the first round has not yet received its knock-out blow. Later no doubt it will turn its attention against the left groups which are outside the official reform movement. But at the present time it is on the whole a liberal force, and the Soviet authorities are bound to treat it as such.

A Catholic Priest on Church "Persecutions" in Russia

In view of the deluge of misrepresentation poured out against the Soviet Government on occasion of the execution of a Russian counter-revolutionist who happened to be a Catholic priest of Polish descent, it is interesting to record the contrary opinion of a Roman Catholic priest who has already showed his sympathy with the cause of the oppressed. We mean Father Kaszinsky of Braddock, Pa., where he is popular among the steel workers for having taken their side during the great steel strike in 1919. At a showing of our film, "Russia Through the Shadows," on May 26, 1923, Father Kaszinsky made the following statement to Karl Reeve, F.S.R. representative:

"You have a very beautiful picture here. The hall should be jammed. Yesterday I urged my parish to attend in a body. I notice a good many of them here. *I believe if Russia executes her traitors, it is the business of Russia and no one else.* Let Russia take care of her own affairs, and let us help her construct the nation, instead of indulging in useless criticism. *Your picture is doing a big work and all the American workers must aid their brother Russians to help make the world a better place to live in.*"

Father Kaszinsky contributed \$22 to the collection and also spoke to the audience.



ARCHBISHOP ANTONIN,
Leader of the Right Wing of the "Regenerated Church."



ARCHPRIEST VEDENSKY,
Celebrated preacher, leader of the Left Wing of the Russian Church.



A PICTURE FROM THE RECENT PAST
Russian Orthodox priests blessing the troops of Denikin during the civil war in 1919.

From Menshevism to Communism

By FRIDA RUBINER

A. MARTYNOV, until recently among the most prominent exponents of Menshevism—a man who, with Martov and Dan, was for decades one of the most outspoken champions of his faction in its struggle against the Bolsheviks—has now come out openly in favor of Communism. In a recent issue of *Krasnaya Nov*, a literary and scientific magazine, he publishes the opening chapters of his book "The Great Historical Test", memories of and comments on the counter-revolution in the Ukraine, in which he traces the history of his change of heart.

Far from the capital, in a distant corner on the Rumanian frontier, he witnessed in 1918-1922 the mad onslaught of the counter-revolutionary forces directed against the Soviet Republic. The Whites and Reds superseded each other; then came the "Austrians", Denikin, Petlura, the Poles, the local bandits, Tiutiunuk and so on. Eighteen times that little spot changed hands; and in its pandemonium of blood and iron the author, the old experienced politician, gradually realized that all his conceptions of "Democracy" and "Socialism" were false.

How is the thousand-headed hydra of the counter-revolution to be killed? This is the question which Martynov put to himself every time he witnessed new counter-revolutionary outrages in those four years. He came to the conclusion that the Menshevist conception of Democracy and Dictatorship is a saccharine babbling of persons who do not know what is going on in the world, that it is just parlor theory. He asked himself, "Is the slow and dull parliamentarism a sufficient and satisfactory weapon of the revolution when it is necessary to act quickly and with determination?" Some say, "The Bolshevik dictatorship is a regime wherein a minority imposes its will by force on the majority". Martynov answers, "This is wrong. The Bolshevik Dictatorship is a regime of force by the revolutionary classes and layers of the population over the unrevolutionary classes in the stress of an extremely unstable social equilibrium."



A. MARTYNOV

Did the proletarian dictatorship introduce the regime of terror? "No," Martynov answers. "The provisional Government (Kerensky) decided to apply terror against the soldiers who were tired of the useless imperialist war, or against the revolutionists who were fighting consciously and actively against the war, while the Soviet Government directed its blows against the enemies of the proletarian revolution." In the face of the butcheries committed by the White Guards and bandits, he must confess to himself "how naively-idealistic" was his attitude

against the death penalty, which, by the way, had not been introduced by the Bolsheviks, but by Kerensky against the mutinous soldiers. Likewise "freedom of press is a precious thing for which we have conducted a century-long struggle; but we Socialists know something which is still more valuable than freedom of the press, namely freedom from exploitation of man by man."

Point by point Martynov reviews the entire development of Soviet Russia. The new economic policy drives him to despair, but "as an old Menshevik I should have understood all the more that the economic policy of the Bolsheviks in the first year after the November Revolution was almost violently forced upon them by the conditions." Martynov points out particularly how strongly the proletariat believed in the revolution. Once an old worker said to him, "Comrade, you judge by the old times. You don't know the Russian worker of today, you don't know he has grown." Martynov remarks that in this tense atmosphere of struggle the Bolsheviks inevitably went too far from time to time, and he explains historically the drawbacks of "war communism" with its bureaucracy, and finally its last consequence, the "Nep" (the new economic policy). Although at first he refused to join in the quick course of the Soviet power, he was later perturbed by the "Nep" and he asked: "Are we not going too far in our retreat?" His doubts left him only in the spring of 1922 when at the eleventh conference of the Russian Communist Party Lenin exclaimed: "The retreat is at an end!"

Martynov's book shows the complete bankruptcy that Menshevism is undergoing now. Only a man who has the absolute courage of frankness could, after a long life on a definite position, dare to step into the opposing camp as Martynov has now done. This frankness is expressed in his admiration for the heroism of the Red Army, as well as in his aching regret for the years during which, instead of fighting against the bourgeoisie he has "wasted in the struggle against himself and his Menshevist prejudices."

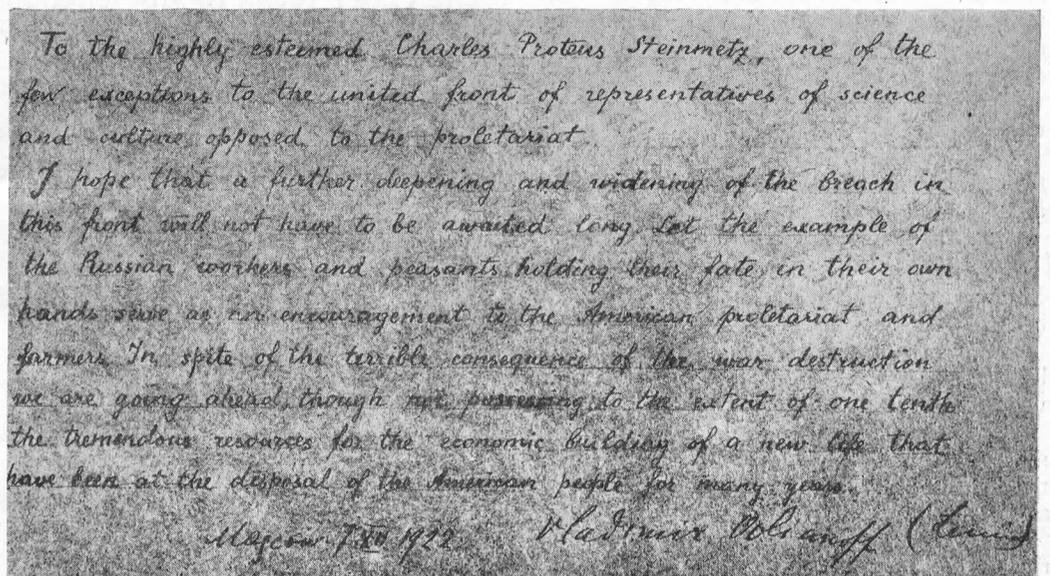
Tovarish Lenin to Dr. Steinmetz

By Harold Ware

I STOPPED in Moscow on the way home. After six months in the provinces of Russia as pilot of the North Dakota farmers who were driving the 22 "Iron Horses" sent over by the Friends of Soviet Russia, I was asked to deliver a personal message from a certain Commissar to a certain American. I consented. Just before leaving, therefore, I was given a large flat package sealed with wax and stamped. The seal was that of the "Sovnarkom" (Council of People's Commissars). It was addressed to Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, Schenectady, N. Y.

Having an American passport and psychology I ignored little technicalities such as Russian customs regulations. They were brought to my attention by a very businesslike young Russian official at the

(Continued on page 154)



LETTER FROM LENIN TO CHARLES P. STEINMETZ
Written on photo which we reproduced in a recent issue.

Russian Village Sketches

Commissar Martha Ivanovna

The American press has been featuring the career of Anna Gluzmann, whose fearless, intelligent work as a Judge seems to the foreign correspondents a matter for wonderment. Women, however, have frequently attained to places of importance in national and especially in local Soviet activities. Apropos, we print the following, from the Moscow "Pravda."

THE village of Gavrinov lies deeply hidden among the forests of the county of Yegorev. The village soviet has elected a girl—Martha Ivanovna by name—to be its chairman.

"Our commissar," say the peasants when speaking of her.

When we passed through the villages on the way to Gavrinov, we frequently made inquiries of the peasants about Martha Ivanovna, and the replies were invariably in terms of approval. "The muzhiks think she deserves obedience," they said.

Yes, it is strange that in the county of Yegorev, where the chairmen of all the other Village and District Soviets are men, and where there is not even a single woman to be found among the members of the Soviets, one village alone, Gavrinov, should elect an eighteen-year old peasant girl for its Soviet chairman.

We arrived at Gavrinov while a meeting was in swing at the cottage of Martha Ivanovna to discuss the formation of a Committee for Mutual Aid. When the peasants became a little too vociferous in the heat of the debate, she would call out in her peasant dialect "Quieter, old fellows," and the meeting would calm down at once. They are still a little clumsy in their bearing towards her, but they are loyal and true.

The demands of the district executives are carried out with exactitude. At the district congress she was bold enough to state that all necessary taxes due from the village would be collected fully and promptly.

The chairmen of the other Village Soviets, who know that when Martha Ivanovna became chairman, Gavrinov was a long way in arrears with its taxes, were astonished at her self-assurance, but they have since learned that she is as good as her word.

"The school was not in operation owing to utter trifles," said Ivanovna in reply to our question. "There were no steps at the entrance, the doors would not shut, there were no slates. But all that has been put right now."

"And we got in enough wood fuel to last the whole winter," said the bystanding peasants.

"But there are defects?" we suggested.

"We are still short of pens and paper," Ivanovna replied. "There were no books, but we got them."

"And how did you manage that? There have been complaints all the time that there were no books."

"We got them," said Ivanovna with a smile. "I exacted a tax of two million roubles from the parent of every child, and I got them."

"She is a lad—is Marfushka," laughed the bystanding peasants with hearty approval.

"But why did you choose a woman, and



PROHIBITION IN RUSSIA
A selection of stills after a raid on moonshiners.

not a man?" we asked the assembled men and women.

"We got tired of a man," replied the women; but the men were silent.

"Did the man work badly then?" we insisted.

"They were all right, but if a woman could do the work, why shouldn't we elect her?"

"And do you know all the decrees, Ivanovna?" we asked.

Ivanovna turned red. "No, I only know them badly as yet. But I shall learn them soon. But if anything is ordered it gets done at once."

The chairman of the district executive also sings the praises of the Commissar of Gavrinov. "She does her work well, you wouldn't think it was a woman," is the way he puts it.

Martha Ivanovna is an orphan. Both her parents are dead. She lives in a simple peasant cabin where there are assemblies almost every day. She has her horse, her cow, and a sheep, and manages her little homestead by her own efforts.

The Chief Need of the Russian Village—Tractors

The Russian village already has its girl commissars; it already has its young generation that will put a stop to the venerable custom of wife-beating, but unfortunately it still has its prehistoric plow also and other "technical" equipment worthy of the cave-man age rather than of the twentieth century. Its inhabitant, the Russian peasant—endowed with rich black soil and free from mortgages and oppressive taxation by government and corporations—is potentially able to feed the whole world; but lack of modern farming machinery forces him to remain a beggar in spite of his rich lands. Give him tractors and he will make the communal wealth of the Workers' Republic an inspiring example to the toiling masses of the world.

Wife-Beating in Russia

(The "Russian Information and Review" carries an interesting sketch on village life in Russia—in the form of a conversation with a village doctor, of which the selection below is a short fragment.)

"WHAT a pity! We had an interesting patient here," he continues. "He was discharged not long ago, an elderly peasant who lived in our village with his wife and two sons. He was a desperate drunkard and taught his boys to drink. He ill-treated his wife, abused and beat her, and his sons assisted him—a regular brute, you know. This sort of life had been going on for a year or more. The constant beating aged his wife and made her deaf.

"But one day the third son, a Red Guard soldier, came home and at once he took his mother under his protection. 'Listen, father,' he said, 'you had better stop it. What used to be right in your days is no longer right. I warn you! You are asking for trouble!' For a whole month the Red Guard soldier argued and disputed with his father, but all in vain. The end was unfortunate. One day, in a quarrel, the soldier suddenly seized his gun and scratched the old man with the bayonet. I thought he was done for—but no, he recovered. As long as he was confined to his bed he kept muttering, 'As soon as I am well again I will kill him, and I will kill the old witch!' And yet all ended well. The little incident had had its effect.

"Generally speaking, our moujik is rather fond of beating his wife. But now the moujiks begin to feel that a new force has appeared on the field—their children, the Red Army soldiers; that this force protects the weak and does not stand upon ceremony. The episode made a remarkably strong impression on that old moujik's mind, and made him think hard."

Russia and the Outside World



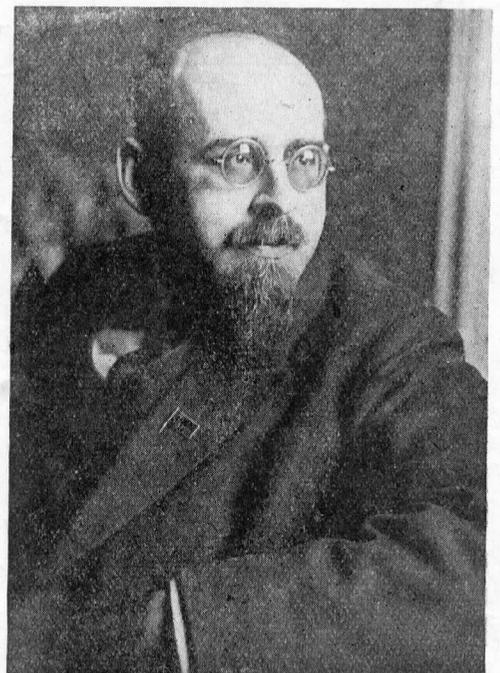
STREET PARADE IN MOSCOW AFTER CURZON'S ULTIMATUM.
Curzon's effigy in the back to the left (A. & P. Photo.)



RED MILITIA PROTECTING THE BUILDING OF THE BRITISH
TRADE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW. (A. & P. Photo.)



ADOLF JOFFE
Russian diplomat on his way to negotiate an agreement between Russia and Japan.



N. KRESTINSKY
Russian Ambassador in Berlin, who can be seen on page 139 marching at the head of the funeral cortege.



ANDRE MARTY

TWO FRENCH HEROES

The picture at the left shows Andre Marty, that at the right Louis Badina—leaders of the mutiny of the French sailors who were sent to the Black Sea to help the White counter-revolutionists.

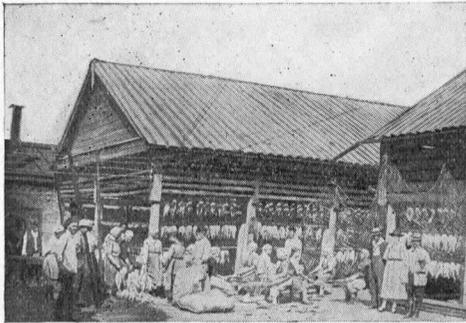
They were condemned to imprisonment for life. The French workers have repeatedly protested against their detention by electing them to various offices. Marty has recently again been elected to the Board of Aldermen of Paris. But Poincaré still refuses to pardon him.



LOUIS BADINA

Friends of Soviet Russia Activities

On Sunday, June 3rd, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., the Local Conference of the Friends of Soviet Russia was held. There were 66 delegates present representing 13 Unions, 6 Fraternal Organizations, and 22 Workers Party Branches. Among the Labor Bodies represented by duly accredited delegates were Locals 9, 22, 66, and the Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the



ONE OF THE FISHERIES

at Tsaritsin on the Volga run by the International Workers' Relief Committee with which the Friends of Soviet Russia is affiliated.



GIRLS OCCUPIED AT THESE FISHERIES



A GROUP OF THESE GIRLS

United Labor Council, Iron Workers, International Jewelry Workers Local 1, Amalgamated Knitgoods Workers. It was announced that The Monthly Pledgers, one of the most active of the Fraternal organizations since the beginning of the relief work, has come back and will once more take an active part in the work.

Comrade Marion Emerson gave a report on the F. S. R. work thus far.

Comrade Wm. F. Kruse spoke on the work of the Motion Picture department and stated that about \$33,000.00 has been realized thus far through that medium. Comrade Hal Ware spoke on the work of the Tractor Unit sent over by the F. S. R. last year and of the reception they got from the

Workers and Peasants in Russia. He laid stress on the importance of supporting the Cannon or Tractor Drive. Comrade Lee Krzyski of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers told of the work accomplished by the Russian American Industrial Corporation.

As an immediate reply to the call for New York to participate in the Cannon or Tractor Drive, the conference pledged itself to raise \$5000.00 before August 1st. Already \$500.00 has been received in connection with this pledge. It was reported that the Local Office has arranged an open air showing of the new Picture "The Fifth Year" for July 28th, at the Manhattan Casino, 155th St. and 8th Ave. This picture has been highly praised by those who have seen it as a great improvement on the first as to technique as well as to subject matter. Local New York has already started arrangements for a Bazaar and has received a shiplot of toys and novelties from Russia that will be distributed among those attending.

* * *

A special showing of the new film "The Fifth Year" was attended by a large group of leading members of the labor movement and of the Friends of Soviet Russia. All were enthusiastic in their praise of the new picture, particularly in its great improvement over the "Shadows" film in clearness of photography and other technique. The film has been approved by the New York State Censors and has won high praise from the National Board of Review. In routing the first picture (Russia Through the Shadows) the F. S. R. had to go to considerable expense in sending out an advance organizer to convince the various locals of the possibility of arranging the show. But the success of the picture, even in the smallest locals, in some cases with only one person making the arrangements, has been so great that this expense may be saved on the new film, provided enough requests for movie dates come in to the office at once. Any F. S. R. local, trade union, or other labor fraternal, educational or political organization desiring to show the film should at once communicate with the national office, 201 W. 13th St.

Watch for this Rat!

SOMEWHERE in the Middle West or Southwest there is an itinerant preacher calling himself J. J. Masten who has been posing as a collector of funds for the Friends of Soviet Russia and who has been pocketing funds he has collected. Watch out for him!

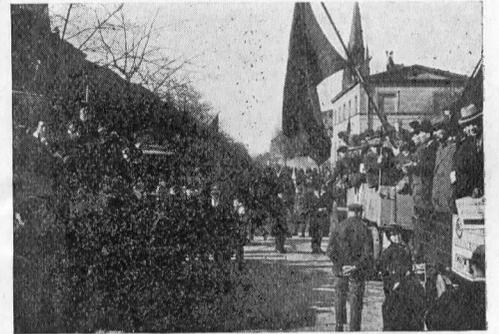
He is of medium height, about five feet nine, has brown eyes, wore a moustache when last seen, has a cork leg, and speaks in a deep ministerial, sanctimonious voice. Occasionally he alters his name a trifle and we have a record of his activities in Arkansas and Kansas as J. J. Marsten—having inserted the letter "r" into his name.

Inquiry has revealed him as one of the most contemptible, petty larceny thieves on

record. The general secretary of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, replying to an inquiry regarding this man, said:

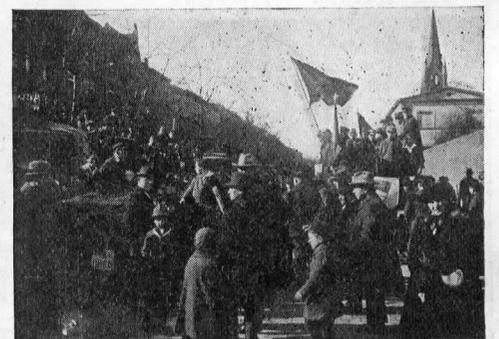
"The preacher to whom you refer is a crook of the worst sort. He ought to be in the penitentiary."

All sympathizers of Russia are requested to be on the lookout for this impostor and in case he is apprehended, notify the F. S. R. at once by wire at our expense.

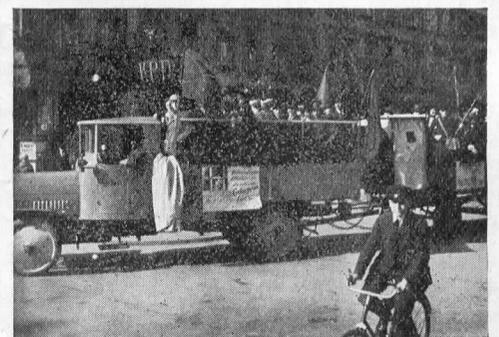


MOTOR TRUCKS

Bought by the International Workers' Relief in Berlin passing the streets of Berlin before being shipped to Russia.



BERLIN WORKERS WATCHING THE PARADE



ANOTHER ASPECT OF THIS PARADE

International Relief Congress

The International Workers' Relief Committee, with which the Friends of Soviet Russia is affiliated, will hold an International Congress in Berlin, beginning July 17. We have sent a delegate to this conference and on his return we will receive a full report of the progress of relief work and reconstruction in Soviet Russia.

Hands Off Soviet Russia!

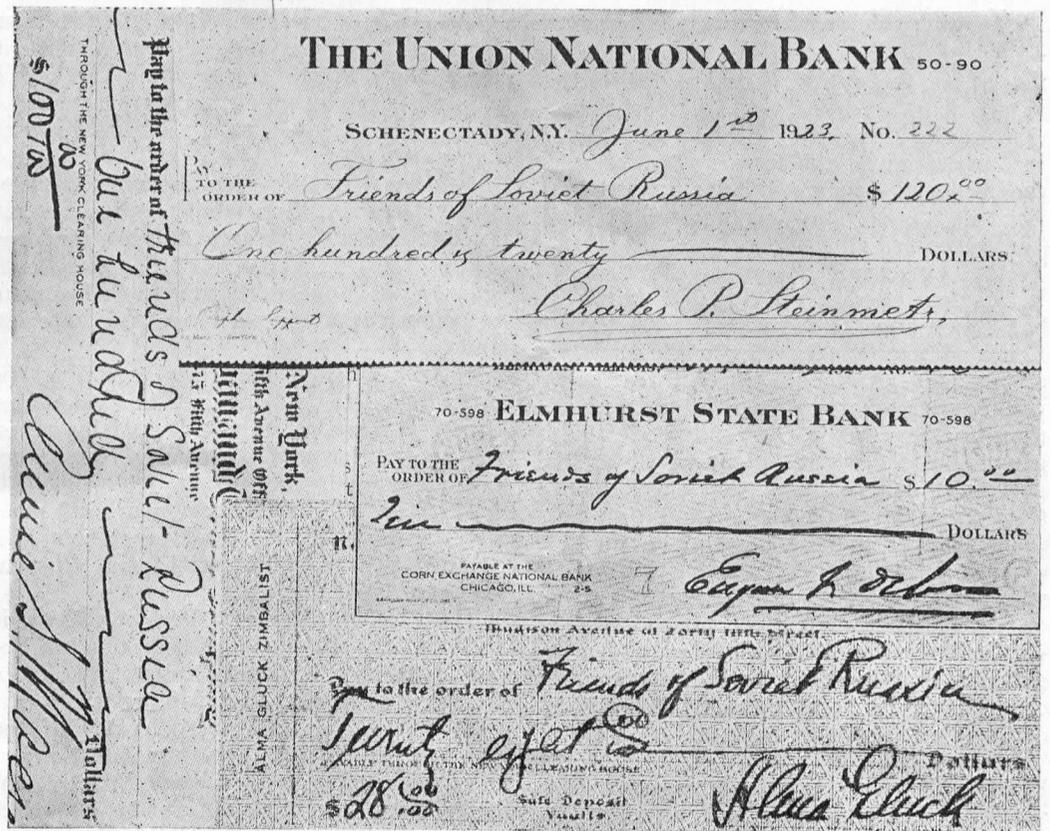
To All National Committees of the International Workers Relief
To the Workers of All Countries—To All Friends of Soviet Russia

THE peace of our day is an armed war. This peace demands millions of victims the same as the World War. Humanity groans under the madness of capitalist mismanagement. While the capitalists are waging war to the knife against each other, they are nevertheless agreed on one thing: their hatred of Soviet Russia. Never before has a nation suffered so many tremendous attacks by its enemies as has Russia since it broke its chains.

Blockade, war and civil war have claimed their toll of thousands of victims.

Soviet Russia has held its own, has strengthened and consolidated itself. New forces are streaming toward it all the time: the passionate love and solidarity of all proletarians, who see in it their great Fatherland. When the famine along the Volga menaced millions of Russian workers and peasants, the workers of the entire world, through their proletarian solidarity, contributed to beat down the black spectre; by their brotherly aid they have snatched thousands from certain death.

Soviet Russia was growing stronger and stronger; in almost every field of economic life a revival had set in; the factories were beginning to work, agriculture was beginning to prosper, the first large grain exports were started. The work of peaceful reconstruction had begun. The wounds inflicted by civil war, blockade and famine were healing up again. In this moment, when Soviet Russia is strengthening itself more and more and appearing before the nations as a proletarian power, in this moment international capitalism, despite all the disappointments and defeats it has suffered



FACSIMILES OF CHECKS OF SOME DONORS TO THE TRACTOR AND ORPHAN FUNDS

in Russia, attempts once more to isolate Soviet Russia by a new onslaught, to paralyze and strangle it.

The diplomats in England are braiding the rope with which the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic is to be hanged. Eng-

land, the great hangman of all oppressed nations struggling for freedom, wants to break off its trade relations with Russia. France, armed to the teeth and reeling in its intoxication with power, wants to make Europe one big barracks. At Lausanne "humanity's most sacred possessions,"—Turkish oil and Turkish natural resources—were to be bartered. Soviet Russia, directly interested in the Straits and Turkish problems, was excluded at Lausanne. The representative of Soviet Russia, Comrade Worowski, was murdered by a tool of the cunning men behind the scenes in Lausanne. The shot at Lausanne is a loud signal:

The advance of international capitalism against Soviet Russia has begun anew.

The international proletariat, for the sake of its own liberty and independence, cannot look passively on the advance of international capitalism. The capitalists of the entire world have taken off their masks. Today they are still arming for a decisive blow against Soviet Russia, but tomorrow they will arm against the working class of their own countries.

In this hour of danger we must apply our forces again. The capitalists want to send cannon to Russia—the workers will send machines and tractors.

To work! To all who are only waiting to lay their bloody hands upon Russia millions of voices of workers and friends of Soviet Russia all over the world must shout forth:

HANDS OFF SOVIET RUSSIA!

For the International Workers Relief of Soviet Russia:

Clara Zetkin, Willie Münzenberg, Martin Andersen Nexö, Henri Barbusse, Maxim Gorky, Upton Sinclair, Max Barthel.



RUSSIAN WORKERS TO RUSSIAN PEASANTS

"Driven by fate far away from their country Russian workers in Ansonia, Indiana Harbor and Seymour are donating this tractor through the Friends of Soviet Russia."

American Labor and Soviet Russia

Gompers Invokes the "White Terror"

NOT content with reviling Soviet Russia by repeating and amplifying the lies of all the White Guard propagandists in the world, Samuel M. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in desperation at the growing sentiment in the ranks of organized labor for recognition of Russia, has inaugurated a little "white terror" all his own.

His Legislative Council of the A. F. of L. has demanded of the Seattle Central Labor Union and the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly that they withdraw their endorsement of recognition on threat of revoking their charters. In his communications to these bodies he indulged in his usual twaddle about "democracy" as opposed to "dictatorship," and at the same time presumes to dictate to these organizations whether they shall stand on the side of progress and enlightenment with those who advocate recognition of Soviet Russia, or whether they shall support those apostles of black reaction who still labor under the delusion that by their verbal attacks they can conjure up some power that will ultimately overthrow the Soviets.

Mr. Gompers long ago lost his sense of humor, otherwise he would appreciate the absurd position he occupies through trying forcibly to mould the minds of the membership of the American Federation of Labor. He weeps for free speech in Russia, but denies it in the American Federation of Labor.

Gompers' policy is certainly not the policy of the American labor movement, for many of the larger International Unions favor recognition, as do a number of influential state federations of labor, not to mention hundreds of local labor unions.

Wm. H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, commenting on the Gompers threat, said:

"I do not know what Seattle did to arouse the council to take such action against it, but the council's pronouncement would seem to place the federation in the position of establishing a sort of censorship over central bodies. . . . I do not approve of the statement that the Russian government is trying to destroy the American trade union movement."

If the Seattle and Minneapolis Central Labor Unions want to advocate recognition of Soviet Russia, they should have that right, in order to convince the rest of the members of the organized labor movement in this country that recognition would be a good thing for both the United States and Russia. The fact that Gompers proceeds to excommunicate city central bodies for heresy, is conclusive evidence that his arguments against recognition go unheeded. H. M.

Everett Trade Council Favors Russian Trade

EVERETT, Wash., June 13.—The Central Labor Council has adopted by unanimous vote and without opposition the following resolution, submitted by the committee on resolutions.

"Whereas, the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania indorsed resolutions ask-

Miners' Conference Endorses F. S. R. Activities

Whereas, for six years the Russian Workers have waged the greatest strike in the history of the world while the united capitalists of all countries have replied to their heroic struggle with a world-wide lock out, and

Whereas, the Russian workers want to build a new world in which oppression and exploitation will not exist, but are hindered in this by the International Capitalist conspiracy which makes it impossible for them to reconstruct their machines and factories, and

Whereas, from the very beginning the American Government led this capitalist conspiracy against Soviet Russia by refusing recognition and so making reconstruction impossible, and

Whereas, the American workers must fight against this plot and give their own proletarian recognition to their Russian Brothers, and

Whereas, the Friends of Soviet Russia is serving this proletarian recognition of Soviet Russia by helping in the reconstruction program of Russia, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the delegates of the Progressive Miners' International Conference, in conference convened hereby endorse the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia and especially the Dollar Drive now in progress for the purchase of the twenty tractors to be sent to Russia and pledge our full-hearted support.

A resolution similar to that passed last month by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor advocating the recognition of the Soviet Government was also adopted.

Will They Win the Contest?



J. T. TAYLOR
J. GREENBERG

LENA CHERNENKO
RISSIE AUERBACH

ing the United States to enter trade relations with Russia; and

"Whereas, we believe all workers of the world will be benefited by trade relations with Russia; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Everett Central Trades Council, that we indorse the action of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania."

Cannons or Tractors Drive Catching Fire

IT is difficult to give something "free." People don't believe it because they have been fooled so often.

When we first started our Cannons or Tractors drive, offering a Free Trip To Russia to those receiving the highest number of votes, we met with scepticism everywhere. The friends of Russia were willing enough to help, but did not take any interest in voting.

The contest is on now for two months. The people are beginning to realize that the Free Trip To Russia is a REAL offer. Each week brings a new candidate who pledges himself to hustle and make the remaining contestants keep up the speed.

In Detroit, the president of the Federation of Labor, John T. Taylor, has been entered. The local comrades have sent One Hundred Dollars, giving him five thousand votes. In addition to this all the local unions are being thoroughly canvassed, and much more money for the tractor fund, as a result of Taylor's candidacy, is promised. Detroit understands the full value of the Free Trip To Russia offer.

In Bridgeport, the District Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, Simon Feldman, has been entered. They promise to make the city hum with his candidacy.

In Butte, Montana, Henry Stanley has received one thousand votes and we are looking for more returns.

Cleveland entered N. A. Davidson. New York has three candidates in the field. One is a member of the A. C. W. A. and the other two are members of the I. L. G. W. The Local F. S. R. has pledged Five Thousand Dollars toward the tractor fund.

Chicago has I. Greenberg, member of the furworker union. He is sending in funds weekly. And Baltimore has Aaron Cohen.

Then there are others in the field who are sure to win one of thirty objects. A full list of the contestants is given elsewhere.

Special Note

Local bodies of organized workers are given an opportunity to send a message to the Russian farmers and workers with our living message. This message can take the form of a Resolution, or an object either made or bought by the local body.

Contest Ends August First.

Votes of Contestants on June 15th

Rissie Auerbach, Bonnaz Worker—New York City	10,000
Celia Samorodin, Dressmaker—N. Y. C.	6,700
Lena Chernenko, Clerk—New York City	5,230
John T. Taylor, Pres. Detroit Fed. of Labor—Detroit	5,025
I. Greenberg, Fur Worker—Chicago	3,420
Aaron Cohen, Tailor—Baltimore	1,895
Henry Stanley—Butte, Mont.	1,000
Dr. A. S. Cantor—Dickson City, Pa.	280
A. P. Dockus, Machinist—Detroit	265
James P. Reid, Dentist—Providence	190
Charles Goldsmith—Springfield, Mass.	145
Wasil Hontar, Blacksmith—Chelsea, Mass.	140
Louis Berenson, New York City	125
Joseph Russler, Clothing Worker—New York City	120
Bella N. Zilberman, Housewife and Writer—New York City	120

Culled from the National Office Correspondence

Follow this example.—I want to be one of the forty thousand persons that brings his share for the purchase of twenty tractors for SOVIET RUSSIA! I believe that the forty thousand dollar campaign is a very necessary one and it must be created under any circumstance. To this splendid task I bring one dollar. I would give more, but I am not working much now. For the last ten weeks I worked two or three days a week and no more.

Let all American workers follow my example and I believe that it would be more than enough to raise the money necessary. With greetings, Sam Nelson, New York.

N. S. Pittsburgh Contributes to Tractor Fund.—Some time ago we started a campaign among our country people, *Yugoslavs*, to collect fund for the Tractors for Soviet Russia.

When we started campaign we thought that we shall be able to raise enough money for one tractor, but owing to circumstances in the labor world of U. S. A., we collected only \$360 which money we forward herewith with specific request that this money shall be applied toward tractor fund of S. Russia.—Sec'y N. S. Pittsburgh.

Bridgeport Enters. District Secretary of Workmen's Circle in Contest.—Comrade Simon Feldman, District Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, enters the contest for a trip across from Bridgeport and is a great hustler. We hope to make the city hum with the tractor lists and turn in a large sum of money.—Sec'y Bridgeport.

Workmen's Circle of Washington, D. C., Pledges Support—We started the drive by distributing the lists to our own comrades and see that they collect from individuals. We are also visiting some organizations. The Workmen's Circle, Branch 506, pledged its cooperation and has chosen a committee to make this drive a success.—Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Detroit Challenges All Contestants.—At the last meeting of the Detroit Conference \$100 was voted out of the treasury for this contest and more than a hundred lists are already out for raising several thousand dollars for this purpose.

To all contestants and their sponsors we give solemn warning. If you want to win you will have to exert more than ordinary effort. For we are sons and daughters of Dynamic Detroit and we intend to uphold our city's reputation. *Our candidate is going to win!*—Cyril Lambkin.

Record 50 votes in favor highest contestant in Michigan. Ada, Michigan. (*We guess Taylor will get them.*—Ed.)

Rock Island to Join Tractor Drive.—We, Finnish Soviet Russia's friends of Rock Island, Ill., are gathering money to buy one tractor for Soviet Russia. Please send us the papers which have the instructions for the contest to which we can gather money for the tractor.—Sec'y, Rock Island, Ill.

R. R. Telegraphers Contribute.—Recent circular "Cannons or Tractors" received. Enclosed find check toward the Tractors from Division 60, O. R. T.—Sec'y-Treas., Washington, D. C.

Comarty, Constant Contributor.—Enclosed find my one dollar. Keep the good work going on. NOTHING matters so Russia wins. 400,000 workers should (and would if they were right) respond immediately. Keep up these specific measures. Provide a permanent avenue thru which we can make our dollar work for Russia. *God, how I wish I could give a million, when I think of the millions who will not give.* I cannot tell you to whom to credit my votes as I don't know yet who are candidates.

Farm Engineer of Chicago Helps.—Please send your collection blank to me. I'll be glad to help buy twenty tractors for Russia. My profession is farm engineer. I am very glad to help Russia to buy tractors.

Steinmetz Contributes.—Enclosed I transfer to you a check for \$250 as contribution for the purchase of tractors for permanent famine relief of Russia.

To Shame Cannons.—Received Cannon or Tractor literature. Will forward you contributions as soon as possible for tractors so that cannons may

be shamed from the earth.—M. E. C., Castlerock, Wash.

Madison, Wis., Returns.—Our local branch of the Friends though inactive due to many causes, is planning to do as much as it can to raise funds, to assist in purchasing the tractors for Soviet Russia.

Children of Chicago Help Russian Children.—Will you kindly send the enclosed ten dollars to Russia to be used for food. The money is sent from the children of the Orrington School.

Denver Sanatorium Also Helps.—Enclosed is contribution from Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, to the fund for Russian Orphan Homes. They are all patients in the Sanatorium and most of them are in reduced circumstances themselves.

On Strike But Contributes.—Conditions here are rotten. It's all work and sleep. I am here on the Pacific Coast since 1905 and I surely know this side of America.—F. W., Seattle.

Foster Parent Sends Dollar to Orphan.—Please send this extra dollar to the kid. Yours for success.—U. J. McD., Concrete, Wash.

Old and Alone But Still Contributes.—My health is poor, don't get a great way from the cabin but have scraped in a dollar. Inclosed please find a one bill. Wish it was one million.—O. S. C., Newhall, Cal.

Our readers are asked to notify us immediately of any announcements in their local press of any film claiming to show conditions in Russia and particularly those of the Bolshevik revolution. Some of the film that appeared in "Russia Through the Shadows" is being used in a private production. Steps will be taken everywhere to stop it. The F. S. R. does not mind the competition of the picture itself, but its quality is so poor that it will reflect on all Russian films, and especially upon the new picture "The Fifth Year" which is photographically and technically perfect. The first performance of our new film will take place July 28, 1923, in New York.

"Why I Want to Go to Russia."—The best way that I can express my reasons why I want to go to Russia is—It would be the greatest pleasure in my life to see the one and only Workers' Republic in the world.—A. Cohen.

Joint Board Swells Tractor Fund.—At an Executive meeting of the Joint Board of the Ladies Waist and Dressmakers Union, \$100 was voted for the tractor fund.

This is not the first time this body contributes to the Friends of Soviet Russia and we take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the good work. The votes to which this hundred dollars entitles the organization, were given to Celia Samorodin, one of their members.

Peabody Branch Does Good Work.—The FSR branch in Peabody has sent in a report of the work they have done between August, 1922, and March, 1923. During this period they have sent to the National Office \$3,852.61. This branch, though small and having many obstacles to work against, has done some splendid work. They know how to keep on the job.

Workmen's Circle Branches Run Successful showing of "Russia Through the Shadows."—The following branches of the Workmen's Circle, 16, 106, 160, 401 and 421 of Paterson, N. J., have cooperated to bear the weight of a worthy cause—the cause of helping the maimed, crippled and hungry children of Russia.

To achieve the attainments of their cooperation they decided to exhibit the moving picture "Russia Through the Shadows," on which the proceeds were about \$500.—Sec'y, Paterson, N. J.

Our Tractor for the Lenin Commune

The Berlin headquarters of the International Workers' Relief Committee, with which the F. S. R. is affiliated, have received the following letter:

The council of the commune "Lenin" expresses its deep felt gratitude for the supply of a motor plow (tractor with plow attachment).

The motor plow arrived in due time and was sent off to the place of its destination. With the beginning of spring, as soon as the work shall be able to be started the steel giant will start its work and not leave off working till deep in the heart of autumn.

The Kirgisian steppes will furnish it full scope. The farmers and workers of the commune Lenin promise to fulfill the hopes set on them, and also to help up such comrades as might one day be in need of their help.

We herewith beg the headquarters of Berlin to remit our thanks for this precious machine to our American friends.

President of the Soviet Commune Lenin,
W. Masarenko.

Children for Adoption

THE Children's Home "Karl Marx" in Motowilicha, has been allotted "The Canadian Friends of Soviet Russia."

This means that 176 children are awaiting foster-parents.

The Canadian Friends of Soviet Russia appeal to all sympathizers of Soviet Russia to help maintain these little ones.

We appeal to all Labor Unions to adopt one or two children. Among the 176 children there are some who are the orphans of miners, carpenters, railroad workers, as well as factory workers.

We appeal to the sympathetic farmers of Canada! Nearly 50 percent of these children are the orphans of peasants.

We appeal to all radical organizations to look upon the maintenance of any of Soviet Russia's orphaned children, as their duty and their pleasure.

The cost of maintenance is only \$2.00 per child per month. Photographs and description of children can be obtained by applying to National Office, 519 Queen St. W., Toronto, Canada.

Hurry with your applications.

Enthusiasm Not Yet Dead

Toronto, Canada, May 11th.

Comrades,

As I have read in papers of the failure of Mme. Kalinin getting into the United States to collect funds for the Orphan Children of Soviet Russia, and as I am interested in the welfare of Soviet Russia, and wish to help as best I can, will you please send me a collecting blank so that I can try to collect a little for the good of these starving children? Meadow Portage is a small place and we are all beginners, but I, at least, hope to raise enough to keep at least one child from starving until harvest.

Yours most sincerely,

Tynee Lindstrom,
Meadow Postage.

BOOKS REVIEWED

La Russie Nouvelle. By Edouard Herriot. J. Ferenczi & Fils, Paris. 302 pages.

Scarcely one month after his return from Russia a book by M. Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, was already off the press. It had been written at record speed on the train during the homeward journey. Inevitably, the work is more impressionistic than solid. However, as the forceful account of a trip by an honest bourgeois observer it is both interesting and valuable.

M. Herriot, it will be recalled, came to Russia as an unofficial trade representative. In fact, considerable hope for the resumption of Russo-French relations were expressed in certain quarters on the basis of his efforts. Those hopes came to approximately nothing. In his book it is evident that the failure was in no way due to the author, who stresses throughout his desire for a reconciliation with Russia.

M. Herriot's discussion of the New Economic Policy is typical of other bourgeois opinion. His information is based on interviews with Krassin, Bogdanov, etc., and figures supplied by them. However, like most people who only half understand Communists—whether Conservatives, "Progressives" or Socialists—he fails to grasp the materialist conception of "Nep," and optimistically imagines that the possibility of Communism exists no longer, and that Lenin has had the good sense to realize that Capitalism must be re-established, and the "good old times" resurrected. It is strange that although Herriot reproduces in full Lenin's letter to the Fifth All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions, he discloses a very hazy conception of the New Economic Policy.

M. Herriot gives very interesting and able descriptions of the School, the Church, the Red Army and the fight with the famine, and recounts an illuminating interview with Trotzky. C. R.

Nordisk Familjebok (Swedish Encyclopedia), Volume 33 (last of the new edition). Stockholm, 1922. Half-leather, 950 pages.

Already, in our discussion of the article printed in this encyclopedia on Leon Trotzky (Volume 30, reviewed in *Soviet Russia* for December, 1921, Vol. V, No. 6), we called attention to the fact that the author of the Russian articles in this work, while by no means a Bolshevik or Pro-Soviet, was nevertheless disposed to be rather fair in his discussion of obvious facts. In the present volume the same scholar, Dr. F. F. V. Söderberg, again gives evidence of some desire to give real information, uncolored by much bias, although, as the reader may remember, there was more than a tinge of Pro-Germanism in the already reviewed (and reprinted) biographical sketch of Trotzky. Dr. Söderberg, now one of the editors of the Historical Section of the *Nordisk Familjebok*, contributes to its last volume a short article on Zinoviev, which we reprint herewith as a model that it would be well for encyclopedias in this country and in England to follow:

"Zinoviev, Russian Bolshevik politician, of Jewish birth, born in Yelizavetgrad (Province of Kherson), joined the Revolutionists while still a student in 1902, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment and banishment. In the years 1908-1917 he lived as an exile in France, Switzerland, and Austria, chiefly occupied with his studies and writings. After the Russian Revolution of 1917 he returned with Lenin (whose co-worker he had been during their banishment) to Russia by way of Germany and Sweden, and became a member of the Council of Peoples Commissars after the Revolution of November, 1917. After the central government had been moved to Moscow in the Spring of 1918, Zinoviev remained in Petrograd as Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet and as the principal leader of the so-called "Administration of the Northern Commune." In 1919, when the Third International was formed, which is the international federation of communist organizations, he was elected its Chairman, and still continues (March, 1922) to occupy that post. Zinoviev has issued a number of political and economic writings, belongs to the Left Wing of the Bolsheviks, and has distinguished himself as a powerful agitational speaker."

This article compares very favorably with the longer but much more prejudiced sketch prepared under the supervision of the arch-anti-Bolshevik Sir Paul Vinogradoff for the last

volume (XXXII) of the latest edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, which we also reproduce herewith:

"Zinoviev, Grigori (Ovsei Gershon Aronov) (1883--), Russian revolutionary politician, was born at Novomirgorod in 1883. He was of Jewish origin and his original name was Aronov, but he was known in early life under the names of Apfelbaum or Radomyslovsky and later adopted several designations, such as Shatski, Grigoriev, Grigori and Zinoviev, by the two last of which he is most frequently called. For many years he was an active member of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, and attended the London Conference in 1907. The next year he was arrested on the charge of participating in the work of the printing press *Rabotnik*, sentenced to a term of solitary confinement in St. Petersburg, and forbidden to reside there in future. He then made his way abroad, and in 1909 was editing the *Social Democrat*, the party's main organ. He was present at the party meeting of November, 1915, when a split occurred among the Russian Social Democratic members of the Duma, and earlier in that year had attended the Zimmerwald meeting at Berne, consisting mainly of Lenin's group, where arrangements were made to get copies of the *Social Democrat* secretly into Russia, and to keep in close touch with Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht in Germany so as to ensure the distribution of Lenin's literature to the Russian prisoners of war. After the Revolution, Zinoviev returned to Russia and became a prominent member of the Petrograd Soviet, of which he became president after the murder of Uritsky in 1918. In the summer of 1917 the paper *Den* published revelations showing that he had been formerly employed by the department of police, and this statement was not refuted. Zinoviev became a member of the Petrograd Committee and of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, and was first president of the Third (Communist) International. He was also president of the Petrograd Extraordinary Commission for combating counter-revolution, speculation and sabotage, and he occupied the position of president of the Soviet Government in Petrograd."

After the full refutations of Zinoviev's alleged membership in the police department it is surprising to find the *Britannica* still reprinting the story in 1922. But then it may also surprise the reader to learn that the *Britannica* in the same volume still supports the legend of the German gold with which Lenin and his comrades were bought. (Vol. XXXI. 757.)

The Famine in the Ukraine. Published by the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Labor Party. 1923. J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin. 23 pages.

A typical example of the mentality of "Socialists" of the so-called "oppressed nationalities." Published at the expense of the German Noske Socialists, this pamphlet attacks the Soviet Government for intentionally starving the Ukraine for the benefit of the Volga region. In this matter there seems to have been a dastardly conspiracy between America and Russia. As far as we know, Hoover also concentrated his main efforts on the relief of the Volga region.

The real purpose of the pamphlet appears towards the end where we see that the "Ukrainian Social Democratic Labor Party" is chiefly concerned about a "free, independent democratic Ukrainian Republic." And we recognize in these indignant protestants against oppression of small nations by the Russian Bolsheviks the same gentlemen who, during the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, stabbed the Workers' Republic in the back and with the help of German bayonets re-established capitalist rule in the Ukraine, and who, when their nationalist appetites awakened, dreamed of the extension of "free independent Ukraine" over all southern and eastern Russia up to the Caspian Sea. But the poor devils did not have a chance to emulate successfully their Polish cousins, and the Ukrainian nationalist intelligentsia parading under a Socialist cloak (like Pilsudski and his Polish crowd) remained without jobs. It is a sad affair for them—but why drag in the famine? M. P.

Tovarish Lenin to Dr. Steinmetz

(Continued from page 147)

Polish border. He pulled out table covers, furs, camera, etc., which I should have declared. My protests had no effect whatever; one fresh Americanski was learning something. Then he came to the sealed package. He looked me over and seemed convinced that I had stolen it. The chief officer was called and he opened the package. They found a picture of Lenin, with a signed letter on it. The letter they could not read, but they knew the picture and the signature. The package and all my stuff was returned; and when I left they saluted with "Do svidanya tavarish" (Good bye, Comrade).

So eventually I found myself in Schenectady, the home of the General Electric Co. and of Dr. Steinmetz. It is no easy task getting to important officials, but in time I cut through red-tape entanglements and was in the presence of the electrical wizard. He was surrounded by members of his staff. He waved them aside and gave his attention to my message. He was tremendously pleased with the picture, the expression of comradeship which it carried, and said as much.

Then he began to probe me for first-hand information on Russia. I told him that my experience was largely among the peasants. That is exactly what he was interested in, he assured me. He felt that if they were satisfied then the "great experiment" would proceed. I told him about the peasants, who are satisfied. I told him about their interest in our tractors, their readiness to learn. The peasants have the land. They paid their full tax promptly and without objection. They have learned by bitter experience that the Soviet is the only Government they can trust. They will fight for it but not against it. I told him of the Village Soviets, non-partisan in character, yet dominated by Communists elected by the villagers because they are tireless workers who have a definite plan of rural improvement which is recognized by the village. I told him of the ever wider participation of peasants in the co-operatives. Steinmetz remarked: "One good thing about the peasants, they are the most conservative element, and being behind the Soviet Government are likely to stay put."

He questioned me on a variety of subjects, and I had but few chances to get in one of my own. One of these was, whether he thought Russia could slowly carry out her electrification program without foreign help. He postponed a direct answer by asking what was the attitude in Moscow, were they marking time waiting for the U. S. A. and others to recognize and help them. I replied that judging by the improvement that had taken place in the railroads, in the factories, and in Moscow which I had witnessed within a few short months I could say they not only were not but need not. And that the gradual shrinking of the concessions offered by Russia was further proof that they were "through the woods." Then he said:

"There is no technical reason why Russia cannot carry out her electrification slowly. But I hope America, Germany, etc. will help."

He went on to explain that beginning at the beginning as Russia must is after all an advantage. Here we have duplication, the

electrical field is cluttered and filled with unstandardized parts that cannot fit a large national scheme. Waste, as every engineer knows, is the order of the day under capitalism. What is true of electrification is also true of all our institutions. "Capitalism," he said, "has been fairly successful in America, which can still afford this waste. Russia cannot."

Russia is building very slowly but surely for the future. Her standards of "efficiency" are based on the development of a continent and not, as ours, on the profits of a corporation. Dr. Steinmetz, one of the greatest electrical engineers in the world, left no doubt in my mind of his sincere and intense interest in the success of the Russian revolution, which he called "The greatest thing that has happened in history."

The 12th Congress of the Russian Communist Party

(Concluded from page 142)

owner, together with his mortgages and other debts to the cities. On the other hand, during the period of the civil war his surplus produce was requisitioned for the benefit of the cities and the army. The peasant, who was seldom a convinced Communist, did not understand the necessity for these requisitions and bitterly resented them. This grievance was removed with the adoption of the new economic policy, but then came the famine, which swept away large numbers of draft animals and left many formerly rich farming districts appallingly impoverished. Now the actual famine is over, and its effects are gradually being overcome. But the peasant has still another economic problem to face. During the last six months food prices in Russia have steadily dropped, in gold values, while the prices of manufactured goods have just as steadily risen. A pound of butter can now be bought in Moscow for the equivalent of fifteen cents. On the other hand clothing and manufactured goods are often as expensive here as in America.

The Congress recognized in this situation the danger of a serious economic break between city and village. There was the possibility that the peasant, discouraged by the disproportion between what he received for his own food products and what he had to pay for manufactured goods, would fall back upon village hand industry for his needs and limit his production to the requirements of his family. So a whole series of measures looking to the improvement of the peasant's condition occupied the attention of the Congress. First of all, in view of the expected good harvest, it was resolved to facilitate the export of grain. In this way the peasant would be able to secure badly needed machinery and manufactured goods from abroad. Trotzky spoke of the advantage which Russia, as a grain-exporting country, enjoys over America. "America demands cash for her grain," he said, "and this Europe cannot pay. But we are willing to accept payment in the machinery and manufactured products of which Europe still has an abundance."

It was resolved to simplify the present taxation system in such a way as to let

the peasant know at the beginning of each year just how much he would be expected to pay. In some districts taxation in kind is to be replaced by money taxation, although it is recognized that this change must come gradually. The need for increased Communist participation in the life of the village was also emphasized.

"We must go to the people," said Sokolnikov, the Commissar for Finance, recalling the slogan of the Narodniki, the revolutionists of fifty years ago. "It is no longer necessary to stir the peasants up against Tsarism. But more of our comrades must go to the villages, not as agitators, but as practical workers, in order to help organize the schools and cooperatives and other organs of peasant communal life."

The close connection between the peasant problem and the problem of the non-Russian races which are included within the frontiers of the Republic was pointed out by Stalin, the Commissar for Nationalities. By far the largest proportion of industrial centres is to be found in Great Russia. In such regions as Turkestan and Bokhara, Armenia and Georgia the population is overwhelmingly agricultural. An industrial proletariat can scarcely be said to exist in these districts. So, as Stalin expressed it, the problem before the Congress was to reconcile the class interests of the workers of Soviet Russia with those of the peasants of the nationalities which were oppressed under Tsarism. As one means to this end he suggested the setting up of factories in the outlying agricultural regions. Moreover, the cultural autonomy of the non-Russian races must be carefully preserved. The Asiatic and Caucasian peoples must have schools in their own languages. They must be governed not by Russians, but by officials of their own race. By pursuing a clear policy of broad internationalism in dealing with the non-Russian nationalities Russia's prestige in Asia would be greatly heightened. The oppressed peoples of the East would come more and more to look upon Soviet Russia as their natural champion against western imperialism.

The Twelfth Communist Party Congress is justly regarded in Russia as an important landmark in the history of the Revolution. Without in any way giving up the benefits of the new economic policy or closing the door to foreign trade and foreign concessions it set up a clear and unmistakable "Thus far and no farther" sign against the encroachments of foreign and domestic capitalism. At the same time, by initiating policies definitely calculated to win the support of the peasantry and the non-Russian nationalities the Congress made a very significant contribution to the practical solution of one of the greatest present problems of the Revolution: the maintenance of a proletarian government in a country with a large peasant population.

Rykov has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Council of Labor and Defence, and also Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. Bogdanov has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the latter body.

Racial and National Alignments of the New Executive Committee of the Russian C. P.

The Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party consists of 40 members, namely: Andreyev, Bukharin, Chubar, Dzierzynski, Frunze, Kalinin, Kamenev, Kharitonov, Kvirring, Kirov, Komarov, Korotkov, Kubyak, Lashevich, Lenin, Manuylsky, Mikoyan, Mikhailov, Molotov, Ordzhonikidze, Petrovsky, Piatakov, Radek, Rakovsky, Rudsutak, Rykov, Smirnov, A. N., Sokolnikov, Stalin, Sulinov, Tomsky, Trotsky, Tsurupa, Uglanov, Ukhanov, Voroshilov, Yevdokimov, Zalutsky, Zelensky, Zinoviev. According to nationality there are among them: 20 Russians, 6 Ukrainians, 6 Jews, 6 Georgians, 2 Armenians, 2 Poles, 1 Bulgar, 1 Lithuanian.

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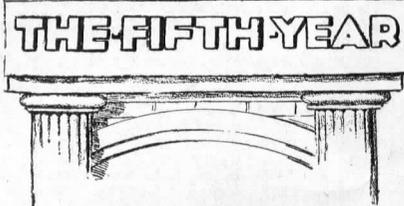
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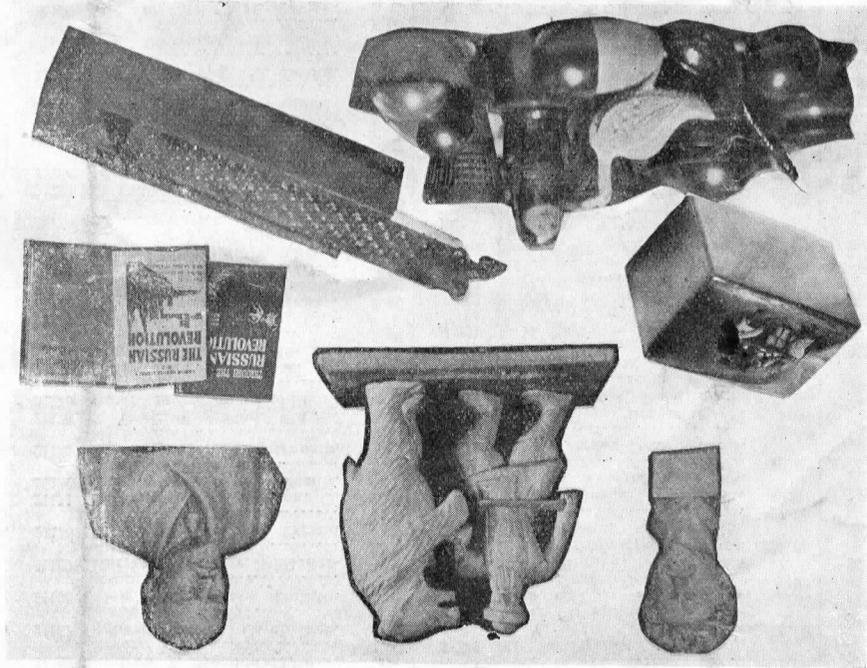
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21116	J. W. Osterholm, Grace, Mont.	5.00	21201	Andrew Butler, Minneapolis, Minn.	6.00	21281	W. A. Rose, Ooakland, Cal.	8.00	21370	Albert Gerling, Portland, Oreg.	5.00
21117	J. H. Oitmann, Berkeley, Cal.	4.00	21202	Clarence Sholund, Eveleth, Minn.	5.00	21282	F.S.R. Houston, Tex.	143.49	21371	H. Elkins, Tacoma, Wash.	3.00
21118	Nels Roos, Raymond, Wash.	7.00	21203	John Wesala Floodwood, Minn.	5.00	21283	F.S.R. Portland, Ore.	200.00	21372	S. Lindstrand, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
21119	Chas. Goldstein, N. Y. C.	5.00	21204	Annie Beiger, Madison, Wis.	2.00	21284	Jas. Krasnof, Springfield, Mass.	12.00	21373	Sam Nelson, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
21120	Howard B. Keehn, Reading, Pa.	5.00	21205	S. Morgulis, Omaha, Neb.	1.00	21285	Mrs. Erbe, Phila, Pa.	2.00	21374	Morris Leader, N. Y. City	1.00
21121	Filbert & Jackson, Marysville, Kan.	5.00	21206	M. Margolis, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	21286	Anonymous, Cambridge, Mass.	3.00	21375	A. Zajac, Manchester, N.D.	6.00
21122	John J. Lenney, Washington, D. C.	4.00	21207	E. E. Johnson, Brookline, Mass.	1.00	21287	A. P. Dockus, Detroit, Mich.	11.00	21376	A. Mishkovich, Scranton, Pa.	5.40
21123	Miss Margaret Lauder, Boston, Mass.	4.00	21208	Jugoslav Br., Chicago, Ill.	1.00	21288	Mrs. Thuseda Barrett, Indianapolis, Ind.	10.00	21377	A. Karpoff, Berkeley, Cal.	5.00
21124	Aron Rosenzweig, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00	21209	Eva Lovczwkoj, Phila, Pa.	1.00	21289	John Yanosz, Gary, Ind.	5.00	21378	N. P. Marin, San Pedro, Cal.	5.00
21125	Ward Lowery, Canton, O.	3.00	21210	Ernest Megeolin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00	21290	L. P. Irvin, Spokane, Wash.	2.05	21379	H. Samulak, Belt, Mont.	2.00
21126	Lottie Lindner, N. Y. City	3.00	21211	Russian Br., Bayonne, N.J.	33.65	21291	Thomas Seward, Spokane, Wash.	2.00	21380	John Harter, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
21127	F. M. Hartman, Chicago, Illinois	2.00	21212	Simon Dubansky, Bayonne, N. J.	4.00	21292	M. Whittemore, White Plains, N. Y.	2.00	21381	Workers Unity Assn, N. Y. City	8.00
21128	C. Z. Hartman, Chicago, Illinois	2.00	21213	Michael Manchutz, Bayonne, N. J.	4.00	21293	Mrs. H. Park, Oakland, Cal.	2.00	21382	John Nazarovich, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
21129	Steve Chernow, Browning, Mont.	2.00	21214	John Lavish, Bayonne, N.J.	4.00	21294	Frank Luim, N. Braddock, Pa.	2.00	21383	F. S. R., Canton, O.	342.68
21130	O. D. Meyers, Wayzata, Minn.	1.10	21215	Mrs. Lodema R. Towne, Albion, N. Y.	13.00	21295	Workers Relief Club, Portland, Ore.	24.00	21384	Central Bureau STASR, N. Y. City	161.83
21131	Max Burgholzer, Yarolt, Wash.	1.00	21216	Jack Serdar, Seattle, Wash.	12.00	21296	F.S.R. Denver, Colo.	100.00	21385	I. Greenberg, Chicago, Ill.	21.00
21132	Gordon & Forman, N. Y. C.	1.00	21217	Philip Schwartz, Boston, Mass.	5.00	21297	Jennie Rosenfeld, Denver, Colo.	7.00	21386	E. L. Jorgenson, Balboa, Canal Zone	14.00
21133	M. Bernstein, N. Y. C.	1.00	21218	Joe. Friedman, Boston, Mass.	5.00	21298	E. Erickson, Berkeley, Cal.	12.00	21387	H. B. Cooper, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	2.00
21134	M. Ragalsky, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00	21219	Dr. H. M. Richter, Chicago, Ill.	25.00	21299	Albert Mezer, Friendship, O.	10.00	21388	W. C. Cope, Balboa, Canal Zone	2.00
21135	W. M. K., Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	21220	Stanley Nowarha Paterson, N. J.	10.00	21300	K. Kraven, Cleveland, O.	2.00	21389	Lith. A. L. D. L. D. 123, Gary, Ind.	10.00
21136	J. J. Contessa, N. Y. City	1.00	21221	Christ Gosiski, Raymond, Wash.	10.00	21301	K. Cristal, Hoboken, N. J.	1.50	21390	Linton A. Wood, Indianapolis, Ind.	10.00
21137	Anonymous, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00	21222	Lettish Br W.P., O. Breeder, Philadelphia, Pa.	8.00	21302	Louis T. Roenitz, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	21391	Joe Romera, Redwood City, Cal.	10.00
21138	L. Gottsammer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00	21223	Emilie W. Gilbert, Randolph Center, Vermont	7.00	21303	C. M. Houghton, Toledo, O.	1.00	21392	H. E. McDade, Hagerstown, Md.	10.00
21139	N. Nakod, Providence, R. I.	20.00	21224	Berand Weing, New York	7.00	21304	C. M. Svetlow, N. Y. C.	1.25	21393	Gus Daubeneck, Caspar, Cal.	10.00
21140	S. Klimovich, Bayonne, N. J.	4.00	21225	Leo Shiffrin, Newark, N. J.	5.00	21305	Russian Club, Newton, Upper Falls, Mass.	31.20	21394	Sam Raff, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
21141	T. Hoiden, Palmerton, Pa.	2.00	21226	Anton Seider, Antigo, Wis.	5.00	21306	Aaron Cohen, Baltimore, Md.	28.00	21395	S. Masukas, Binghamton, N. Y.	8.00
21142	Russian Relief Com., Seymour, Conn.	41.66	21227	R. M. Cesovich, Seattle, Wash.	10.00	21307	Russ. Branch W. P., Central Falls, R. I.	22.00	21396	D. K. Georgieff, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	14.00
21143	Andrew Shorr, Seymour, Conn.	5.00	21228	M. Ulanicky, Kenosha, Wash.	5.00	21308	W. J. Gregson, Spero, N. C.	10.00	21397	J. K. Georgieff, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	14.00
21144	Charles P. Steinmetz, Schenectady, N. Y.	250.00	21229	Cancelled		21309	George Vital, Beloit, Wis.	4.00	21398	S. N. Koldjief, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	14.00
21145	F. S. R., Toledo, O.	130.00	21230	F.S.R., Everett, Wash.	5.00	21310	Gust. Phillips, Beloit, Wis.	4.10	21399	Radnik, Chicago, Ill.	7.00
21146	George N. Lindsay, Evanson, Ill.	5.00	21231	Katherine H. Hodgins, Everett, Wash.	2.00	21311	Minnie Pearlstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00	21400	Frank Alo, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
21147	Ralph A. Priest, North Cable, Cal.	3.00	21232	F. Zamer, Butte, Mont.	5.00	21312	W. Woznik, Cleveland, O.	4.00			
21148	Mrs. Ellen E. Nelson, Honolulu, H. T.	5.00	21233	Frank Dinkfalt, Detroit, Mich.	5.00	21313	R. Kaji, Tokio, Japan	4.00			
21149	Gus Benson, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00	21234	Theo. Gusaff, Pasadena, Cal.	5.00	21314	Ansel M. Brooks, Rockford, Ill.	4.00			
21150	Dr. S. J. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo.	4.00	21235	H. O. Gorning, Detroit, Mich.	5.00	21315	T. Zavesalsky, Peabody, Mass.	2.00			
21151	Wm. Kuznetsoff, Oshkosh, Wis.	2.00	21236	Thomas Juray, Cleveland, O.	5.00	21316	Daniel G. Israel, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00			
21152	Frances Seligman, N. Y. C.	2.00	21237	Dr. E. Hillinger, South Chicago, Ill.	4.00	21317	Evelyn Slack and Grace C. Lett, Northville, Mich.	4.00			
21153	Radnek, Chicago, Ill.	200.00	21238	Nick Wolfram, Cleveland, O.	3.00	21318	Vincenzo Gelsominco, Lawrence, Mass.	1.00			
21154	Wm. G. Rominger, Kalamazoo, Mich.	25.00				21319	I. Greenberg, Chicago, Ill.	49.00			
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