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# SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

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1923

A GRAPHIC MONTHLY  
REVIEW OF RUSSIAN  
AFFAIRS

20¢



THE NEW RUSSIA AT WORK IN THE MAGNESITE MINES

☞ Censorship, American Legion and Soviet Russia ☞ Why we should recognize Soviet Russia ☞  
☞ What changed the honorable Mr. Britten's mind ☞ Famine in Germany ☞  
☞ Senator Kings Interview with Trotzky ☞

## To all the Workers of the World

A terrible famine catastrophe has broken out in Germany. The most populous industrial parts of Saxony, Thuringia, the Rhine Provinces, Silesia and Berlin are entirely deprived of foodstuffs.

After the German working class has endured 4 years of famine during the war, and 5 years due to sequels, it has absolutely nothing to back it. All its privations and hunger have culminated today in famine and desolation of the worst kind.

Thousands and thousands of German workers will have hardly a crust of bread to eat in the run of the next few days.

Thousands and thousands of their wives and children are in want of the most necessary food.

The effects of this catastrophe are boundless. An enormous number of children are dying, and ever so many fall victims to illness in consequence of their terrible privations. Mothers are unable to nurse their children on account of illness.

In this utter break-down of German economy and government the workers and their families have to suffer the most, they have to make the greatest sacrifices, they endure the most privation and suffering of all. The famine catastrophe menacing Germany today promises to be even greater than the one in Russia in 1921. But it is not due, like the one in Russia, to a calamity of nature, but to the breakdown of the German capitalist and bourgeois system. All more rapid and extensive must be the help of the workers of the whole world for the victims of the bourgeois economic policy.

The undersigned committee which in 1921, with the help of the workers of the world organized the relief for the famine-stricken Russian peasants and workers, calls today in a passionate appeal upon all the toilers of the world to start immediately on a large scale a relief action for the benefit of the German workers and their families.

There is not a day, not an hour to be lost; in all towns

and villages committees are to be constituted consisting of representatives of all the professions, social circles, parties and trade-unions, in order to collect on a large scale foodstuffs, clothes and money. Weeks ago the Russian proletariat already began to repay doubly the debt contracted in 1921. In every Russian town and village money is being collected for the German proletariat. The workers of America, Australia and Europe must not be behind in this. Organize quickly! Help immediately! Send in the first results of your collections, even the most modest ones to the headquarters of the International Workers' Relief. Each hour is precious! The undersigned committee is convinced that today the masses of the world proletariat will follow its appeal as willingly as in 1921 and will hasten in brotherly love and solidarity to relieve the German proletariat. The first results of the collection have already reached us. The relief action has already begun. The undersigned committee has already succeeded in shipping 5000 tons of Russian grain to Berlin, Saxony, and Thuringia which is to be distributed free of expense among the neediest.

This is the first step! The next ones must immediately follow.

Raise the funds! Organize! Send foodstuffs and money to the national committees as well as to the headquarters of Berlin.

Long live the international solidarity of all the workers!

**THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE**  
 Germany: Clara Zetkin, Kate Kollwitz, Prof. Elztbacher, Dr. Al. Paquet, Prof. Oesterreich, E. Toller, G. G. Alexander, E. Hornle, M. Barthel, P. Scholze, W. Munzenberg, T. Liebnecht;  
 France: Anatole France, H. Barbusse, Vaillant-Couturier, A. Marty;  
 Holland: H. Roland-Holst, E. Fimmen, Kruyt;  
 Denmark: Andersen Nexø;  
 Sweden: Burgomaster Lindhagen, Z. Hoglund;  
 Norway: Sievertsen;  
 Belgium: Matthieu, Pasteel;  
 Switzerland: Prof. Forel, F. Platten;  
 Czecho-Slovakia: Smeral, Kreibich;  
 Italy: Prof. Graziadei, Misiano;  
 America: Upton Sinclair, Davis;  
 England: H. Crawford, E. Whitehead.



The F. S. R. as the American Agency of the Foreign Committee of the International Workers' Relief (I. A. H.) calls upon its friends in the United States to rally to the aid of the starving German Workers; (for)?

**The Friends of Soviet Russia Are Also The  
 Friends of Workers Germany**

## Famine in Germany

GERMANY is in the throes of famine. The complete collapse of the empire in the November days of 1918 was not only caused by the bankruptcy of its political system and by the disintegration of its army; but these were rather the first result of the bankruptcy of its entire economic system. Abandoning the hopes of victory, sacrificing the emperor and accepting the treaty of Versailles could, at the best, halt the utter bankruptcy only momentarily.

Now a starving population meets all pretensions of the present system with a ghastly grin; and with its urgent cry for help that population heralds the approaching death of German capitalism to all the world.

Millions of the children of the workers of Germany face starvation. Disease of all sort find easy victims in their emaciated bodies. Their fathers and mothers, though working their fingers to the bone, or begging as necessity may force them to, or even doing both, can no longer provide food neither for their children, nor for themselves. The German republic of the same industrial overlords, in whose interest the workers of the empire were driven on to the battlefields, could fatten these overlords to the proportion of a Stinnes; but it can no longer feed its population. The republic was merely a thinly disguised continuation of the rule of the same groups in whose interest the Kaiser ruled; and its economic system and policy was the same bankrupt system that shipwrecked the empire in the war and at Ver-

sailles.

When the elementary catastrophe of a two years draught turned the fruitful Volga valley into a valley of starvation, the workers revolution and the Soviet Republic were held responsible for the calamity. A workers revolution and starvation were declared to be synonymous.

But now, lo and



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS RELIEF AIDING STARVING WORKERS IN BERLIN.



WORKERS WIVES IN BREAD LINE IN BERLIN

behold, Germany, the paradise of the tribe of Stinnes and his class kin the world over, is in the throes of a famine. But while the starving peasants on the Volga were surrounded by a nation subsisting on the bare necessities, because there was not much for anybody, the German workers starve in the midst of plenty. The food stores in the German cities are stocked with domestic and imported delicacies in and out of season. In the hotels of the plutocrats champagne flows in streams. But this fat-

tening process of the Stinnes tribe is carried on according to the formula: Workers, work and starve! Work more, and still more! Eat less, and still less!

But there is a limit. The Stinnes specis may play the role of maggots in the decaying body of their own order, and grow fat in doing it. But that can not go on forever. And the victims of that practice are the ones that will put a stop to it.

But, meanwhile, the German workers are starving. They need help. And they are entitled to our help. Their urgent calls will be heeded by the American workers and farmers.

And in extending the helping hand of class solidarity to the suffering workers of Germany, the American workers will draw the attention of their brothers all over the country to the fact, that no revolution can be held responsible for the famine in Germany. They will point out that it is not **Bolshevism** that caused the Famine of Germany, but **Capitalism**. They will show that it is not shortage of food that caused the famine in Germany, but the bankruptcy of a system that can no longer feed its workers.

And in the face of these facts we are satisfied that the enemies of the working class will have to adopt new slogans against the revolutionary workers of Europe. In the face of a revolution caused by starvation they can no longer cling to the myth of starvation caused by revolution.



FOOD KITCHEN OF INTERNATIONAL WORKERS RELIEF IN BERLIN.

## Why We Should Recognize Russia

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

THE question of recognizing Russia is not a question of accepting any of the beliefs of the Moscow Government. Naturally, a person who accepts those beliefs is in favor of recognition. It seems to me equally clear that a person who rejects those beliefs should also favor recognition if he has experience, common sense, and confidence in the fundamental principles of liberalism.

I am a liberal, a parliamentarian, a bourgeois, and most of the other things which the Moscow communists are likely to despise. Yet, since 1918, I have been working as energetically as I know how, for closer relations with the Moscow Government. It seemed to me clear, even in the latter part of 1918 and the early days of 1919, that we were committing a folly in not working toward recognition, and here, at the end of 1923, with the situation in Russia stabilized, it is almost impossible to express how dangerously foolish our government is.

Mr. Wilson began with several attempts to establish friendly relations with the Bolshevik government and to help the situation to work itself out normally. For one reason or another, however, his attitude seemed to change shortly before he broke down, and from his breakdown to the present moment there has not been a flash of intelligence in our governmental attitude. President Harding personally wanted to take a more liberal attitude toward the Russians, as has been shown by some of his public utterances and as is generally known to those who were in close contact with him. Cabinet influences, however, and some political influences outside kept him from taking any step. Mr. Hughes has become the most bitter obstacle to recognition. Apparently nothing whatever will make any effect on his mind. He starts with legalistic premises, shows no political imagination, and probably cannot be moved an inch from his position. If Mr. Coolidge is re-elected, therefore, and Mr. Hughes remains Secretary of State, the outlook is bad enough. However, there will be a certain agitation of the matter in the Senate this winter, led by Senator Borah and joined in by Senators who have been to Russia, and it is barely possible that American opinion may be moved enough for the President to feel the results.

Various influences, however, work against this desirable outcome. One of the strongest influences is the fight in the labor unions. Instead of going ahead as a body, as labor does in England, where theoretical absolutes count for little and where, on the other hand, there is no element in the Labor Party that is actually reactionary, our big labor organizations seem to have no fundamental direction whatever. The farmers in the northwest do consti-

tute a genuine American movement that may be the beginning of a change in our civilization. Their policies are groping ones, and will be groping for a long time to come. Nevertheless, their policies grow out of the problems in front of them, and therefore, appeal more and more to disinterested minds. In the labor unions, however, I can find no group that is strong and at the same time is contributing something to American thought. There is a small group that is trying to embody the thought of Karl Marx and Moscow, with the result that it serves merely as an excuse for Gompers and Lewis to remain in power by waving the red scare.

This undoubtedly is a big difficulty to overcome, and certainly no administration with Mr. Coolidge at the head of it will soften on the question of recognition until there is a political advantage in doing so.



NORMAN HAPGOOD

Editor of "Hearst's International" Magazine

My own trip into Russia a few months ago thoroughly confirmed the kind of thinking I had been doing on the subject for five years preceding. Before I went in I received all sorts of warnings, many of them from people in our diplomatic service. I was told it would be impossible to get at the truth, that it was unsafe to express one's real opinion, and that no Russians could be found who would speak freely. All this turned out, as I expected it would, to be nonsense. The difficulty is that most travelers cannot tell the difference between the way mere opinion is treated in Russia and the way any steps toward rebellion against the present government are treated. There is a surprising amount of criticism of the government, that is expressed with the utmost openness and excites nobody, because it is obviously not part of any attempt to overthrow the government.

Of course, if the government makes up its mind that steps are being taken toward its overthrow, it acts immediately and severely. It is true, also, that it does not allow freedom of the press or freedom of assembly, but those things will not be hurried along by our attitude. They will be rather held back. The amount of freedom that the Russian government allows, whether intellectual freedom or commercial freedom, has decreased when it has felt danger and increased when it has felt secure. If we were really interested, therefore, in promoting our conception of freedom in Russia, the best thing we could do would be to give the government full recognition, therefore, complicate its relations to commerce and to the multitude of problems with which it has to deal as soon as it ceases to be a war government and becomes a peace government.

I happened to be in Moscow at the time Lord Curzon's note was delivered. I also happened to have engagements with Chicherin and Litvinov, just after this note was published. Also I heard Trotzky and the other speakers in the Opera House, when they told the audience that packed the building what the government policy was going to be. The total impression I carried away from that exciting week was one of great deliberation, followed by a very wise decision. I had myself been afraid that the more extreme element might have its way, with the result that Curzon's purpose would be carried out. The arguments that I urged on Chicherin and Litvinov were that it would be much better to drop the kind of argument that was intended for the orthodox communists and take the point of view that the only forces that really could spoil Curzon's plan were made up of the British Labor Party, aided by the British Liberals, and that therefore, the Russian answer ought to be something to appeal through its fairness and breadth to liberal and labor circles outside of Russia. At the end of an exciting week or more, this point of view triumphed over the point of view of the 100% patriotic communists, and a great victory for judgment over formula was registered. The Russian government was made much more stable than it would have been by the opposite decision and put in a more promising relation to the vast population of Russia that wants peace and progress and is not worrying itself to death over philosophical theories.

The reasons that I, although no Marxian, feel so strongly about the need of recognizing Russia might be summed up as follows:

1. Refusal to recognize her helps to keep war psychology alive in the world and to make other wars likely. I do not think the world can stand much more fighting without forcing civilization to retrograde, if indeed it has not begun to retrograde already.

(Concluded on page 267)

## What Has Caused the Honorable Mr. Britten's Change of Mind

REPRESENTATIVE Fred A. Britten of Chicago, until recently a supporter of U. S. recognition of Soviet Russia, has changed his mind a little. The cause of this change is rather mysterious. Some will maintain that a personal survey of conditions in Soviet Russia have convinced the honorable gentleman. But a careful perusal of his statement will prove that this is hardly possible.

Says the honorable Mr. Britten: "The country is ruled in silent terror by a clique of theoretical dreamers who are too stubborn to admit that they are wrong."

We know the honorable gentleman from Illinois having advocated at one time the recognition of Soviet Russia. But we do not remember of ever having heard of his advocacy of a proletarian dictatorship through a Soviet Republic in the United States. He always considered the principle of government adopted by these "theoretical dreamers" in Russia a wrong one. His visit in Russia could not possibly bring a new revelation to the honorable gentleman. So, what did change his mind?

There is something more tangible in the "silent terror". If the honorable gentleman would have been only a little more explicit about this point. How does the "silent terror" manifest itself without injury to its "silent" quality? Is it possible that the honorable Mr. Britten has ever worked in a West Virginia coal mine; or in a copper mine of the Calumet and Hecla, or the Anaconda Copper Companies; or within the domain of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company? Is it possible that he ever witnessed the terror of the reign of these companies which are by no means controlled by "theoretical dreamers"; a terror that speaks the language of machine guns, rifles and revolvers, but is comparatively silent as far as the victims of this terrorism are concerned. By giving concrete examples and by drawing illustrative analogies the Honorable Mr. Britten could have been much more convincing as to the cause of his change of mind.



Work and build! is slogan of Russian Workers today.

The gem of the Honorable Mr. Britten's statement is the sentence: "In

fact, poor men are the only ones who can afford to ride in automobiles in Russia." Well, well, is that so? Does the Honorable Mr. Britten hold automobile riding the inalienable right of the rich, to be protected by the power of granting or withholding recognition through the United States Government? And are we to assume that when he found that in Russia, for a change, the poor ride and the rich walk, he changed his mind about the advisability of recognition? (We are sorry to state that there are far too few autos in Russia to afford the poor an opportunity to ride in them. During the ancient regime in Russia there were too few rich men to leave a considerable heritage in autos to the new regime. So today 95% of the few autos in Russia are operated for the needs of the Republic, and not for pleasure.)



L. M. KERAKHAN  
Soviet Envoy to China

By the way, we wonder if the Honorable Mr. Britten holds the intelligence of the American poor, the workers, in such utter contempt that he expects them to support their government's non-recognition of Soviet Russia as an expression of sympathy to the poor rich men in Russia who have to walk. Or does he, the staunch advocate of democracy, consider it unnecessary to convince the large majority of the American people so that he feels justified in addressing his appeal only to the rich?

Christianity, or rather the lack of it, is another argument advanced by the Honorable Mr. Britten in his attempt to show cause for his change of mind. But we have never heard of Mr. Britten having made inquiries of our secretary of state as to what governments, recognized by the U. S., recognize Christianity or, for that matter, any other religion, as the official religion of the state. Nor have we learned of any attempt of Mr. Britten to cause our government to withdraw recognition from such governments which do not recognize Christianity or any other religion as the official one.

The non-payment of the Czarist debts by the Soviet Government is also mentioned by Mr. Britten in his brief on his behalf in the case of Britten vs. Soviet Russia. He says there is no intention on the part of the bolsheviks to ever pay the United States the millions due us. But the stand of the Soviet Government on this question is a matter of common knowledge for so long a time, that the honorable gentleman will not be able to convince us that this problem is the cause of his change of mind. Soviet Russia did and does declare that it cannot recognize the debts not made by it, but in large measure against it. But that unwillingness to recognize these debts does not preclude the possibility of assuming them if a *mutual* agreement can be reached. It merely precludes the possibility of recognition of these debts as the *conditio sine qua* none of negotiations for recognition. That was the position of the Soviet Government since 1918, and the Honorable Mr. Britten knew it all this time.

The cost of bread in Russia is mentioned, too, in Mr. Britten's brief. Bread costs from four and a half million to six million rubles per pound, he says. What about the recognition of the "democratic republic" of Germany? The pound of bread there costs billions. We cannot print the exact amount for fear to hold up the printing of this issue of our magazine indefinitely because the compositor would have to keep on adding and adding to this sum to keep up with the rise of the price of bread there.

Taking it all in all, Mr. Britten fails to submit convincing arguments for his recent change of mind. And the puzzling question in our mind is still: What was it that really *did* change the mind of the Honorable Mr. Fred A. Britten of Chicago.



Russian Poster "Capitalists of the world, unite!"

# SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

(Formerly Soviet Russia)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Published Monthly

32 South Wabash Avenue Chicago, Ill.



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

### *Corruption in Politics*

Many protagonists of recognition of Soviet Russia point to the failure of Communism in Russia, as they call it, and declare that the New Economic Policy of the Soviet Republic was the first step to re-introduce capitalism unadulterated. Recognition, so they argue, would influence and accelerate that development in the right direction.

We often wondered why so many antagonists of recognition did not see their clear duty, and continued their stand against recognition. But recently we were enlightened on this point. A number of reports reached American newspapers about arrests and severe sentences that have been meted out to people who used political positions to enrich themselves.

Yes, there are some people in Russia who take the new direction of the policies of the Soviet Republic toward capitalism too seriously and try to introduce the time-worn practice of capitalist politicians of using public offices to mulct the public. Quizots famous advice: "*Enrichissez vous*" still finds only too willing disciples in them. But they find themselves out of luck. The proletarian state, in spite of its new policy, is after all, an institution for the abolishment of corruption and exploitation. The news items that tell the world about this policy of the Soviet Republic by reporting the arrests and the severe punishment of corruptionists will, there-

fore, serve very little to endear Soviet Russia to the hearts of some of our staunch supporters of capitalism. But they may, *and they will*, endear Soviet Russia to the hearts of the millions of victims of the practice of corrupt politics in capitalist countries. And, after all, we have a democratic republic. And perhaps, the desire of the overwhelming majority of the people of this nation may, some day, induce our Government to recognize Soviet Russia.

### *Where the People Govern*

The other day we met a prominent farmer who just had returned from Russia. And we asked him about his impressions. And he smilingly answered: "To tell you the truth, I have noticed a world of difference between Russia and the United States. And this difference I can sum up in the sentence: Soviet Russia does not permit the lawyers to vote, while in the United States only the lawyers vote."

We were willing to take issue with our farmer friend on this point because we knew that even some lawyers vote in Russia, and that in the United States a few people outside of the law profession vote. But then we remembered a little statistic we came across only a few days before this conversation took place. And we understood the meaning of the statement of our farmer friend.

A statistical table about age, sex and education of the provincial executive officials of the Soviets shows that out of about 1500 of them, only 14% have a college education, 21% can boast of high school education, 57% had only elementary education. And 8% taught themselves. Such a government is part of the people, is flesh of the people's flesh, knows the people's problems, their desires and aspirations.

One of the outstanding peculiarities of the usual governments is that it is dominated by past generations. It is burdened, in the age of electricity and radio, by a constitution made in the age of stage coaches and relay riders. The specter of the dead past rules the living present with mothy precedents. And last, but not least, the present generation is ruled by superannuated remnants of the past generation.

Here, again, the new Russia may act as an example. Out of these 1500 executives of the provincial Soviets, 32.3% are below the age of thirty years; 89.15% are below forty, and 98.5 below fifty.

Yes, the real people rule in Russia. And they have a right to demand recognition of their government from the workers and farmers of other countries through their governments. They can base this demand also on the ground that their government is not a mummified historical period of the past, but breathes the needs, the hopes and the struggles of the living present.

## A Government of Workers

THE State Agricultural Department is offering for sale to the Peasants at 50% of cost price, 2650 Mowing Machines, 1655 Harvesting Machines, 3300 Reaping Machines, 4150 Seeders, and 1488 Grain Fans. The loss will be borne by the State Agricultural Department in order to bring this urgently needed help to the poorer Peasantry."

Such is the news that the commissariat for agriculture of the United Soviet Republics of Russia is spreading among the peasantry of that country through the columns of "Pravda", the official organ of the government.

Here is a government of workers and farmers for you. To build up the productive forces of the nation is its great task. In the accomplishment of this task it realizes, however, that the full burden of it rests on the shoulders of the producers. And being the government of, by and for the producers it endeavors to relieve the working masses in factory and fields of some of this burden.

In their government, the workers and peasants of Russia have set up a machine that will not be hampered in the execution of these tasks by the howl of a pack of interests who resent the government going into retail business. There is no powerful industrial group that is expected to contribute a fat sum of money to the next political campaign, and therefore must be heeded when it commands a halt to any such endeavor of a government not controlled by the workers and farmers of its country.

The road is clear for the Soviets. The workers and farmers there say: We are the only useful class in society. We have conquered political power; and we will use that power for the benefit of the workers and peasants.

And on the strength of this they ask the workers and farmers of other countries: Do you hate us for that? And if you do not hate us for it, why should you not make your government recognize ours?

### The Liberator

The December issue of The "Liberator" is just off the press. It is a corker.

"The Noise that Congress Makes," by Jay Lovestone gives an excellent analysis of the personnel of congress, and also of its political capital—the interests of which the American public is to be fed as laws.

Max Eastman is back in The Liberator with "A Permanent Revolution," Pro-Proletarian Art in Mexico, A Dividend out of Russia, The man with one Hand, Literature and the Machine Age, are other valuable contributions to this issue of that excellent magazine "The Liberator."

## Censorship, American Legion and Soviet Russia

WHAT have these three things, censorship, the American Legion, and Soviet Russia to do with each other? Censorship is, in the last analysis, the outgrowth of absolutistic powers and therefore in fundamental contradiction to democracy. The American Legion, on the other hand, is an organization of some men, who have helped "making the world safe for democracy". Is it not reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the American Legion is opposed to undemocratic censorship? And Soviet Russia? Well, let us see.

The workers and peasants of Russia, in November, 1917, have thrown down from the pedestal of its power the autocracy of the big land owners and industrial magnates. Since then the brethren of these Russian autocrats all over the world, driven by hatred against the Russian workers and peasants, and influenced by fear against the workers and peasants in their own countries, have set up a seemingly insurmountable wall of lies around Soviet Russia. The workers and peasants of Russia, through their victory over internal and foreign foes of their revolution, have succeeded in breaking down part of that wall; and, through the breach thus created, they try, with the help of some friends everywhere, to make known the truth about Soviet Russia.

It is at this point where censorship and the American Legion step in to form an unholy alliance. And the freakish offspring of this action is an imperative command: THOU SHALT NOT MAKE KNOWN THE TRUTH ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA!

The Friends of Soviet Russia are trying to disseminate the truth about Russia in the United States. When the greatest catastrophe of modern times—the famine in the Volga region, overwhelmed Russia, the Friends of Soviet Russia rallied the workers and farmers of the United States for the relief of their suffering brothers. The Friends of Soviet Russia did that not only on humanitarian grounds, but as an act of solidarity with their class kin in Russia. Therefore, all relief appeal was accompanied by a continuous attempt to spread the truth about Soviet Russia, so the workers and farmers of the United States would know that they are not called upon to help some criminals stricken by the wrath of an outraged divinity, but that the stricken workers and peasants of Russia are a people struggling for light, progress and freedom as they see it. In that respect the Friends of Soviet Russia plead guilty of the crime of "propaganda". In as much as the truth propagandizes the Friends of Soviet Russia are propagandists.

The Friends of Soviet Russia pledged their full financial support to the upkeep of some orphans' homes in Russia, filled with children of unhappy victims of the famine. To live up to

its pledge the Friends of Soviet Russia continue their drive for the support of the workers and farmers in the United States. And they continue, too, their attempt to show the American public the truth about Russia. For this purpose a photoplay was imported from Russia entitled, "The Fifth Year". The picture would truthfully show conditions in Russia, and the proceeds of the showing would help the orphan charges of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

The Friends of Soviet Russia submitted the picture to the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. That body passed it with the comment that "the motion picture in this instance makes another fine contribution to the pictorial ledger of history and human struggle upward. To everyone interested in world affairs, "The Fifth Year" should appeal as a vivid document in terms of the screen."

In every instance where an attempt was made to show the picture and where there exists a state censorship board, the picture was submitted to it and passed.

But aside from the official board of censorship, there are some unofficial meddlers. Some leaders of the American Legion, either through natural inclinations, or because their bread happens to be buttered on that side, attempt to make that organization an instrument of black reaction. And black reaction fears the truth about Soviet Russia. It fears it not so much on the moral ground that it would be shown up as an unmitigated liar in originating all the gruesome lies about Russia. But it fears the reaction that the truth about Soviet Russia will have on the workers and farmers in the United States in their judgment of the Russian Revolution.

So black reaction decrees: *Long live the lies, but down with the truth about Soviet Russia!*

And what better instrument could black reaction find for the realization of its sinister plans than the American Legion. The boys that made "the world safe for democracy", can put up a clean enough front for black reaction to hide behind. Thus we see the Legion make itself the mouthpiece of black reaction and prevent the showing of the picture, "The Fifth Year", in a number of places. In Albany, N. Y., in Binghamton, N. Y., in Providence, R. I., in San Diego, Cal., and in a number of other places.

"The American Legion at its national convention, went on record as unalterably opposed to any recognition of Soviet Russia" said H. G. Goldsmith, commander of the Binghamton Post of the A. L., to justify his action of interfering with the showing of the picture. We do not dispute the truth of this statement. But what has that to do with the high-handed action of the American Legion in preventing the

showing of the picture. Has the American Legion convention also passed a motion to adopt as its slogan the famous maxime of old Commodore Vanderbilt: "The public be damned"? Does the American Legion propose to replace by its convention decisions any other expression of opinion of the American people? Or does the American Legion propose to establish as a fixed principle of American government that after the American Legion has settled its mind about some question of government policies that then all further discussion of the question by the public must cease? Or does the American Legion propose that the American workers and farmers must rest content seeing the suffering orphans of Soviet Russia starve before their eyes without being able to help them just because black reaction decrees it through the mouth of the leaders of the American Legion?

The old lies of the New York "Forward" and the "New York Call" against the Friends of Soviet Russia are revived again. They say that the proceeds of the showing of these pictures go to pay for the expenses of communist propaganda in America. The "Forward" knew that it was lying. So did the "Call". And these leaders of the American Legion who blow in the horn of the "Forward" and the "Call" know that they are lying. They are too well in touch with the powers that be not to know that the authorities tried to fasten this crime of obtaining money for communist propaganda under the pretense of collecting money for relief upon the Friends of Soviet Russia. For this purpose the offices of the Friends of Soviet Russia were raided. But the authorities were forced to return the books without finding one single instance of misuse of funds that could be presented to a grand jury, although the Civic Federation, the same dark forces behind the meddling leaders of the American Legion, urged prosecution. We will not repeat all the testimonials the Friends of Soviet Russia has received from Russia for its shipments of goods and money for the relief of famine sufferers, because the liars will go on lying; the Legion will go on playing cats-paw of black reaction; and Soviet Russia will go on progressing in its tremendous task of reconstruction.

And to all its enemies, from black reaction to its mouthpiece, the American Legion, Soviet Russia will, by its mere existence, say in the words of Bonaparte: *Soviet Russia is like the sun, you may refuse to recognize it, you may deny its existence, but it shines for all that and all that.*

# The Truth About Soviet Russia



**J**UST by chance we run across of a glaring example of anti-Soviet propaganda modestly clothed as pictorial news. It is not of very recent date. But this "honest" practice of editorial art is still flourishing sans gene.

The above picture is a reproduction of one that appeared in the issue of November, 1920, of the *Illustrated Review*, published in Altascadero, Cal. The following explanation accompanied the picture:

One of the reasons the Bolsheviks failed to take Warsaw was the city's defense not only by the men but by the women and children. The women are here engaged in digging rifle trenches, thus releasing the men for active duty.

A few weeks later, that is on November 27th, 1920, the same picture appeared in the eminently respectable "Leslie's Weekly". But through some unexplainable mystery the picture did no longer represent the same historical occurrence. This time it was accompanied by the following explanation:

*The Way the Russian Reds Treat Their Women*

It is always rather difficult for an American to believe the reports concerning the way

in which the Bolsheviki are forcing their women to do hard physical labor. Here is an actual photograph which should terminate the doubts of many skeptics. It shows a number of peasant women digging trenches under the watchful eyes of an armed guard. How many millions of the "weaker sex" are today in a condition of slavery in Russia nobody knows; but plainly woman's lot in Lenine's Red "Utopia" is not happy one, despite the order given when the photographer was on hand to "smile, damn you, smile!" Camouflaging agony is a Bolshevik science.

Seeing this example of criminal misuse of editorial powers, we were inspired to write a bitter denunciation of such lying editors. But then we had a vision. We looked into the editorial room of some big capitalist publication. We saw some intellectual prostitute covered and huddled in the editorial chair.

And above him we saw hover a terrible specter. An interlocking directorate of capitalist owners and capitalist advertisers of the sheet. The holders of the meal ticket of that abject creature in the chair. And we heard this specter hiss into the ear of that creature the threatening command: Lie, damn you, lie!

So we did not write the denunciation.

## Why We Should Recognize Russia

(Concluded from page 264)

2. I disbelieve in our conception of property, just as I disbelieve in Marx's conception of state organization. If we recognize Russia we shall facilitate an interchange of very different ideas. We shall feel the communist influence in a calmer way than we feel it now, and the Russians will have the benefit of dealing more normally with fundamental human facts in working out their problem.

3. The moral and psychological elements are the most important in Europe, but there is also the material element. Western Europe needs Russian food. She needs to increase the Russian market for her manufactured articles. She can never get back her pre-war level without taking full advantage of Russian resources.

4. The United States in my opinion is so new and rich that she can make almost any number of errors

without seriously injuring herself in the material sense. However, she does have her business problems, particularly in the agricultural regions, and it seems to be clear that our prosperity will be more sure if Europe is on the upgrade than if she is on the downgrade.

We seem to stand at the turning-point in civilization. If we make contacts difficult, if we encourage hostilities, if each country, each race, each method of government learns to look upon all the others as enemies, then I imagine the great control that man has over the forces of Nature is going to be used to his own injury. If this marvelous modern control over material forces is to be used for advancement, it can only be through tolerance, through willingness to submit to different forms of experiment, through the ability of contrasting nations and ideas to live harmoniously side by side.

**W**HAT relation is there between the economic regime which is in process of being re-established at present in Russia, and the realization of the Communist program? Or, to be more exact, what role does the New Economic Policy play toward the Communist program? Does it constitute a step forward toward Communism, or backward to Capitalism?

The only way to understand the profound significance of the new economic policy is to take into account the real aim that it pursues, and the necessities which brought it about. This study can only indicate to us the real place which it occupies in relation to the general problem of the realization of the Communist program.

The problem is this: the aim of the Proletarian Revolution being the suppression of the present regime of Capitalist production and the Communist organization of production and distribution of wealth, how can it be explained that the Russian Revolution has, in the third year of its existence, inaugurated an economic policy re-establishing in part the capitalist methods of production and of appropriation, with all the consequences which necessarily follow, to-wit: the re-establishment of private ownership of the means of production, exploitation of wage-workers, freedom of commercial transactions, re-establishment of private capital, and finally the formation of a class of small producers, whose interests differ entirely from those of the people as a whole. To have been obliged to make this concession after having suppressed from top to bottom of society every trace of the capitalist regime and having established the collective ownership of all the means of production—was not this a definite defeat? And what is worse, an admission of impotence? Is it, as the bourgeois economists affirm, a proof that Socialism is only a seductive Utopia, and that Capitalism is the only method of production possible in a society constructed after "reason" and "natural laws"? The answer is easy and has been made. But in reality, it is based on an altogether superficial acquaintance with the question. It will take a deeper examination to understand and to disentangle the exact role played by the New Economic Policy in the Proletarian Revolution.



Unpacking of American Clothing in Ekaterinenburg

# The Trade Unions and the High Schools in the Soviet Republic

By F. SENUSHKIN

THE trade unions in Russia devoted great attention to the high school. They considered it their duty to give it a class character by means of working-class students from the workshops and from the farms. This was rendered necessary by the fact that the high school, after the October revolution, remained partly in the hands of the middle-class professors and student bodies who were hostile to the October revolution and the Soviet government.

The new tasks of economic reconstruction demanded from the proletariat their own engineers and specialists, and raised the question of the control of the high school, and this question could only be solved by sending proletarian students to the higher institutions of learning. The state carried this out with the help of the unions.

To straightaway fill the high schools with workers and workers' children was not possible, since the former were unprepared. Therefore the preparatory schools, the so-called "workers-faculties" ("Rabfak"), were created.

The organizing of the "workers-faculties" began in the year 1920. In 1921 the unions sent 17,000 of their membership to attend the "workers-faculties". At the beginning of 1922 the number of students in the 89 "workers-faculties" was 40,000. A part of this 40,000 came from middle-class circles and therefore later on had to be excluded. The cause of this was that in 1920 the attendance at the "workers-faculties" could not be completely made up of workers, since the proletarian youth was fighting on many fronts in the red army. Only with the changed relations and the peace-time work on the economic front could the proletarian attend the "workers-faculties," and devote themselves completely to science. At the beginning of 1923 there remained—after a little clearing up and reduction in the interests of better utilization of the teaching staff and of material security for the students—of the 89 "workers - faculties," only 72, with an attendance of 32,120 composed as follows: Workers 62%; from agriculture 26.7%; non-manual workers etc., 11.3%; (Members of the C. P. R., 26.8%; members of the Young Communist League, 18.9%; and members of no party, 54.3%).

The trade unions sent about 12,500, about 40%; the others were sent by the party, the Young Communist League, the national minorities, and the army.

This working youth which came into the high schools direct from industry, from the land, or from the trenches, bringing with it the enthusiasm of the masses, was thirsty for scientific knowledge and strove tenaciously toward the desired goals. For the first time the walls of the high schools saw, instead of well-dressed students, youthful workers, some even in torn boots and ragged clothes, but all diligent and tenacious; men who had withstood the fire of civil war, hunger and cold, and innumerable other trials; men who were filled with the flaming faith in the ultimate victory of the revolution, of communism.

These worker students, who were members of unions, have often not given up their calling but have worked through the day in the workshop and of an evening in the technical laboratory, or have laid their books aside and busied themselves with repairing the buildings in which they studied. There were among them also older workers who have spent decades in the factories and mines. These old workers have done better than the students of earlier days. According to the professors, the students of the "workers-faculties" have compelled them within one year to use entirely different methods of teaching. For, instead of the former student youngster who swallowed the professor's every word as gospel and who could never judge as to the correctness of what was said, there now appeared the critical student, the practical student who required more than mere authority as proof.

The students of the "workers-faculties" formed the first troops of that youthful army which stormed the high schools, and they were followed by those proletarian youths who were sent by the unions directly into the higher institutions of learning.



STUDENTS OF ART SCHOOL IN MOSCOW.



WORKER UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AS VOLUNTEER WORKERS PILING WOOD.

The attendance of the high schools by the proletarian youth was still fairly moderate. Among the 35,000 students who matriculated into the high schools in the school year of 1922-23, 10,300 were under orders from the unions.

Of the "workers-faculties" graduates, about 3,000 came into the high schools. To these were added the following proletarian students:

From the party about 3,300; from the young Communist League 1,000; from the People's Commissariat and the national minorities, about 2,000; and from the military authorities, about 800. The remainder, about 15,000, were graduates of intermediary schools.

Of the total number of high school students, 130,000, (in 1918 there were only 60,000) 16.1% were laborers; 26.8%, peasants; 20%, active "intelligentsia"; 14.9%, Soviet employees, 17.5% undefined; 1.4%, non-laboring element; and 3.1%, middle-class. As is evident from these figures, the number of working-class students is still not very great, but it increases decidedly from year to year. The working-class students play a more and more controlling role as opposed to the rest of the student body. Already in the year 1922-23 the student organizations were replaced by organizations of the proletarian students, similar to unions, the so-called "trade sections". To the "trade sections" belonged such students as were members of the unions, and in the meantime they remained members of the union, forming a trade union cell in the high school, which occupied itself, not only with the ques-

# Soviet Russia's Foreign Policy

On his recent trip through Russia, United States Senator King, of Utah, interviewed the Commissariat of War and Navy of the United Socialist Soviet Republics, Leon Trotsky. The following is a summary of this important interview. This interview answers many questions frequently asked by friends and foes of the Soviet Republics.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY

TO the question by Senator King as to the possibility of intervention of Russia should revolution occur in Germany, Trotsky replied: "Before all and above all we desire peace. We shall not despatch a single Red Army soldier across the boundaries of Soviet Russia unless we are absolutely compelled to do so. Our peasants and our workers would on no account allow our Government to initiate any military action, even if the Government were mad enough to attempt an aggressive policy. Of course, should the German monarchists be victorious, and should they then come to an agreement with the Entente for armed intervention in Russia (this plan has been brought forward more than once by Ludendorff and Hoffman), then we should certainly fight, and, I hope, victoriously. But I do not think that this will happen. In any case, we certainly should not intervene in any internal civil war. This is surely but too self-evident. We could only intervene by first making war on Poland, and on no account do we desire war. We do not conceal our sympathies with the German working class and with its heroic struggle for freedom, and, to be perfectly frank, I can say that if we could assure victory to the German revolution without risking war we should do everything we could. But we do not wish to engage in any war. Further, war would harm the German revolution. Only that revolution is of a vital and stable character which comes out victorious as the result of its own strength. Particularly is this the case in revolutions made by a great nation. We are wholly on the side of the German people against the predatory, blood-thirsty French imperialism. We are heart and soul with the German working class in its struggle against internal and foreign exploitation. But at the same time we are also heart and soul for peace."

## Russia and Poland

Answering a question on the possibility of Russia invading Poland, Trotsky pointed out that in the whole history of Soviet Russia's relations with Poland, Russia had shown a truly "angelic" patience. From the very first, in spite of its agreements, Poland has manifested hostility to Russia, but the latter was only too sensible of the fact that war with Poland would signify a general European conflagration which would result in the wiping out from the face of the earth of the remains of European civilization. "After such a war," continued Trotsky, "Americans would have the melancholy pleasure of visiting Europe in

order to study there the last remains of a vanished civilization."

## The Red Army

On the question of the Red Army, Trotsky said: "Certainly we have an army, and we do not consider it at all a bad one. We have 600,000 soldiers. That is not a small army, but in comparison, for instance, with France or with our nearest neighbor, our army is very small. Taking into account our population, our vast territory, our extensive boundaries, our alluring mineral resources, it must be recognized that ours is a very modest army. We have already proposed once and, should America express a wish to support us, we are prepared again to propose the reduction of our army to the minimum necessary to assure internal order, provided that our neighbors were ready to make similar reductions in their armies.

Trotsky then went on to point out the moderate but very solid economic progress achieved by Russia within the last couple of years, and to state that, if for no other reason than that of endangering the possibility of further economic progress, Russia could not indulge in militarist adventures. All she desires to do is to defend herself against attack, and with this end in view the Russian Red Army is being converted into a territorial militia to be used exclusively for defensive purposes.

## Russia and Her Debts

Senator King next asked Trotsky how the Soviet Government could expect to maintain stable trade relations with other countries while she refused to recognize her old debts. To which Trotsky replied: "Our own debts we pay and shall continue to pay, but we have no desire to pay anybody else's debts. Already in December, 1905, the Petrograd Soviet, forestalling evidently the attitude of the present Government, warned foreign Powers and foreign capitalists that the Russia revolution would not recognize debts made by the Czar, nor would it be responsible for any other assistance granted by foreign capitalists to the Czarist regime. This may seem unfair, but the planters of the Southern States during the civil war of the 'sixties also considered very unfair the acts of civil war whereby the slave owners were deprived of their property rights to slaves. Nevertheless, it is just thanks to this civil war that America has grown to her present might. You ask where is the guarantee that we shall not later refuse to pay our own debts. All I can say is that such an act on our part would be simply suicidal. So long as we desire to maintain trading relations with the rest of the world we are bound in our own interests to carry out our obligations. I can assure you that so long as private property remains in America we shall recognize to the full America we shall

recognize to the full American investments in Russia."

## Russia and America

After pointing out that all the administrative, fiscal, and other obstacles encountered by foreign capitalists on Russian territory were the result of the absence of proper trading relations between Russia and foreign countries, Trotsky said that Russia, on her side, was ready to give every possible assistance to American firms who were desirous of making really important investments in Russian industry. The advantages would be mutual. "Of course," said Trotsky, "we are very grateful to the American nation for the important assistance it gave to our famine-stricken population, but business relations cannot rest simply on feelings of gratitude." Trotsky went on to point out that the geographical position of the two countries precluded the probability of imperialist rivalry; that he was firmly convinced that the American industrial and commercial world would very soon recognize the importance of the Russian market; that although Russia was actually poorer than Europe, nevertheless, unlike the latter, it was on the up-grade—her markets were extending and she could readily absorb increasing quantities of American products. Big American firms could accelerate Russia's industrial development and at the same time obtain immense profits for themselves. "There is also another important moral (but not sentimental) factor," continued Trotsky, "which facilitates the closer union of the Soviet United States with the United States of America. In our papers and technical journals you will very often meet the phrase 'Americanism' and 'Americanization' used in a favorable, not in a disparaging sense. The Russians are very eager to learn from the Americans the scientific organization of industry and of labor, and this forms a moral bond between Russia and America. We know that your business circles are still very hesitant, but we have learnt patience in our struggle with Czarism. Still more can we wait patiently now, for we know that common sense is on our side."

## The New Economic Policy

In conclusion, Senator King asked Trotsky whether it was probable that the New Economic Policy would be scrapped in the near future for military communism. Trotsky replied: "The New Economic Policy is an absolute necessity for the 90,000,000 of our peasants. If we had in mind to break our own heads, then we should indeed abandon this policy. It is therefore quite unnecessary for us to issue formal assurance and manifestoes in order to prove the stability of the New Economic Policy. The very conditions of our internal life assure the absolute stability of the New Economic Policy."

## How Raic Helps Russian Clothing Industry

WHEN the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at its biennial convention in 1922 voted to organize a one million dollar corporation to help develop the Russian clothing industry, many people predicted failure. Some went so far as to say that it was simply another "program of propaganda of Soviet Russia". Others contended that "the scheme was apparently more of an agitation to create further discussion of the Russian question than for concrete industrial development".

But the workers of the Amalgamated and thousands of toilers in America paid no attention to the skeptics and doubters and the enemies of Soviet Russia. They proceeded to invest their savings in the new Corporation; they subscribed hundreds of thousands of dollars of stock.

Today the Russian American Industrial Corporation (R. A. I. C. as it is called) stands as the one Corporation organized by workers in America that has raised funds, in small amounts, in the United States, and forwarded already several hundred thousand of dollars to be used in buying machinery, raw materials and other equipment for the efficiently operated Government Clothing Syndicate.

The Russian Clothing Syndicate, in which, under the terms of its agreement with the Soviet Government, the R. A. I. C. has made its investment, has been developing steadily since the R. A. I. C. was organized to help it with industrial credit. It operates 32 clothing factories employing 20,000 workers and some 25 retail stores. Its

purchase of raw material in 1922 amounted to one million gold roubles; in 1923 its purchase amounted to seven million gold roubles. During the first seven months of this year, up to August, the Syndicate sold goods amounting to the sum of four and a half million gold roubles.

The Syndicate participated also in the Irbit (Siberia) and Nizhni-Novgorod Fairs and has realized substantial profits in sales at both of these fairs. In addition to the sales made through the branches of the Syndicate, the marketing of the product, which includes every variety of clothes, from caps to underwear—is carried out through the branches of the peasant co-operatives in all parts of Russia.

The R. A. I. C. has shareholders, numbering approximately 5,500 to date, in every state in America. Most of these are organized workers who have subscribed either as individuals or as unions in amounts ranging from \$10 to \$50,000. The Soviet Government, through the Council of Labor and Defense, has guaranteed to the R. A. I. C. in American dollars the capital investment of the R. A. I. C. as well as dividends on the capital at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. No more favorable concession has been secured by any foreign company having an industrial agreement with the Soviet Government.

The highest authorities in Russia are interested in making this big workers' investment a success. Co-operation with America is the hope of all the responsible leaders of the Soviet Republic. Co-operation with a corporation like the R. A. I. C. is doubly de-

sired by them because they naturally prefer to deal with an organization in which American workers, sympathetic with Russia, have a controlling interest.

The purpose of the R. A. I. C. is to help Russia's industry continue its remarkable progress under the new economic policy. In this purpose it has always achieved success not only by the credits advanced to the Clothing Syndicate but through the Dollar Transmission Service which the R. A. I. C. has organized in connection with the two big labor banks founded by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York and Chicago.

## The Trades Unions and High Schools

(Concluded from Page 268.)

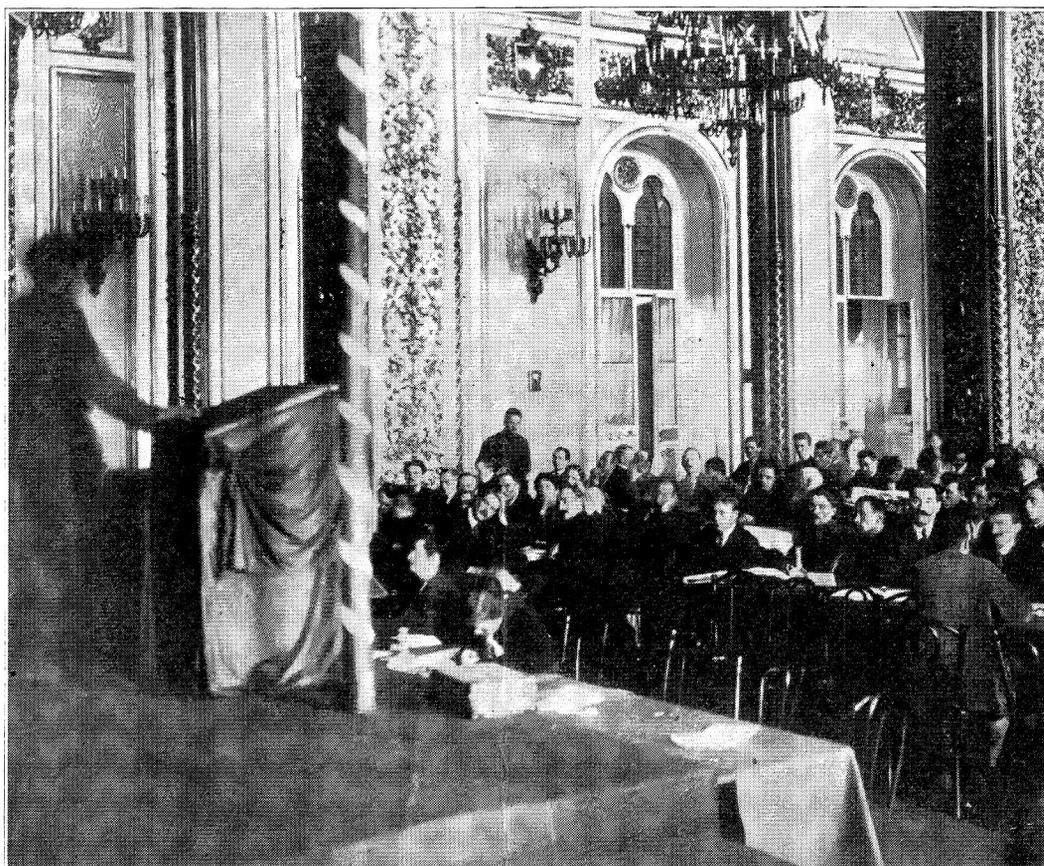
tions of mutual aid and of organization for the students, but also with the academic life of the high school concerned. The "trade sections" of the high schools have a central bureau, the so-called executive bureau of the trade sections. Within the cities these bureaus are connected up through the city union council. At present the organization of a central student bureau in the All-Russian Union Central is in progress, and this is to comprehend the activity of all the "trade sections" in the Russian high schools.

The trade unions give these "trade sections" extensive material support. Besides influencing the high schools through the "trade sections", the unions also have their direct representatives in the high schools, who are members of the high school committees, and also of the faculty councils. With the aid of the union representatives it was possible some time ago to obviate conflicts between the professors orienting toward the right, and the student body, and to bring about comradely relations with the teaching staff.

The new school is already beginning to supply the first proletarian specialists and technical-scientific workers in all realms of science, specialists who work with all their might for soviet supremacy.

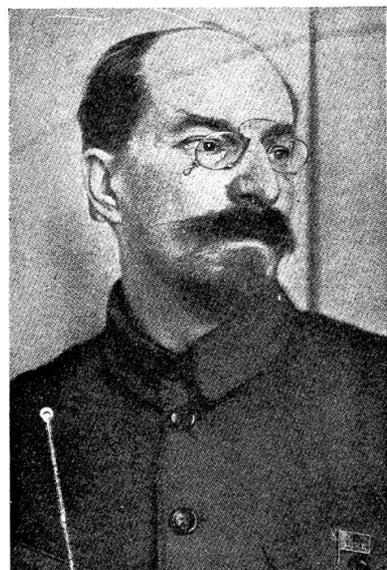
The "proletarianizing" of the high schools will be accomplished through the direct influence of the unions, which, under the new living conditions in the Soviet Republic, are called upon to work actively and energetically in the atmosphere of intellectually creative work where previously in capitalist society the unions had nothing to say.

Today, the fate of the high school in Soviet Russia and the fate of the new student body are closely bound up with the fate of the Russian working class, which has set itself the task of mastering science, and, when this is accomplished, the task of building the new structure of communist society.



SESSION OF THE RECENT PEASANTS WORLD CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

# The Government and the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics



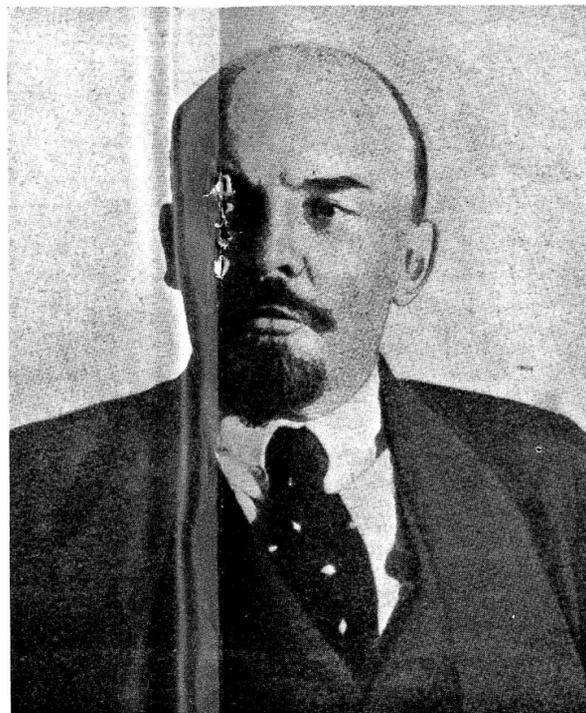
ANATOL LUNACHARSKY  
People's Commissar of Education.



T. RYKOW  
Chairman of Supreme Council of Public Economy.



N. A. SEMASHKO  
Commissar of Public Health.



W. I. ULIANOV (LENIN)  
Chairman of Council of People's Commissars of U. S. S. R.



G. I. PETROVSKY  
Chairman of C. E. C.



G. V. CHICHERIN  
Commissar of Foreign Affairs



M. I. KALENIN  
Chairman of C. E. C.



V. CHUBAR  
Vice Chairman of Council of People's Com.



A. SOKOLNIKOV  
Commissar of Finances.



NARIMAN NARIMANOV  
Chairman of C. E. C.



A. G. CHERVIAIKOV  
Chairman of C. E. C.



N. BRUKHANOV  
Commissar of Food Supplies.



L. TROTZKY  
Peoples' Com. of War and Navy.



L. B. KAMENEV  
Vice Chairman of Council of People's Commissars.



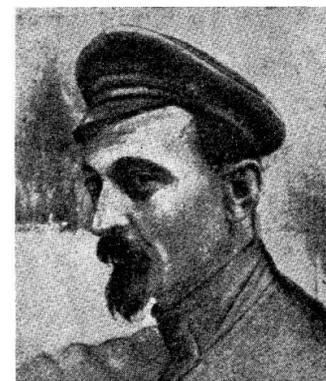
A. ENUKIDZE  
Secretary of Presidium.



I. N. SMIRNOV  
People's Com of Post and Telegr.



V. KUYBYSHEV  
Peoples' Com. of Workers and Peasants Inspection.



F. DZIERZYNSKY  
Commissar of Transportation.



A. TSIURUHA  
Vice Chairman of Council of People's Com.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics consists out of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic with its autonomous republics and regions of Adzharia, Abkhadzia and South Osetia, and of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, and of the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republics, and of the Trans-Caucasian Federative Socialist Soviet Republic consisting of the Azerbeidjan S. S. R., the Georgian S. S. R. and the Armenian S. S. R.

The presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Union elect four chairmen in accordance with the number of constituent republics.



L. B. KRASSIN  
People's Com. of Foreign Trade



N. ORAKHALISHVILLI  
Vice Chairman of Council of People's Com.



V. SCHMIDT  
People's Commissar of Labor.

# Economic Progress In Russia

C. A. Tupper, President.  
International Trade Press, Inc.

HAVING at various times visited all parts of Russia, including Siberia and the territories of Central Asia, I have taken a great deal of interest in the efforts made by the Soviet government, under the present Federation of Republics, to rehabilitate the cultural and economic life of the country; and, in my judgment, it is succeeding beyond all reasonable expectations.

From an economic standpoint, the most noteworthy signs of progress are as follows:

Resumption of private trading and banking.

Creation of a new gold standard.

Arrangements for operation of factories by their former owners or by others capable of operating them.

Creation of state trusts for all basic industries and co-ordination of their activities through a supreme planning commission.

Strengthening of co-operative societies for handling agricultural products and other bulk commodities.

Regulation of import and export trade so as to strike an approximate balance.

Rehabilitation of the railways, including heavy purchases of new locomotives and cars and repairs to existing rolling stock, with resulting re-admission into the International Union of Railways.

Temporary improvements to sea and river ports and the adoption of a program to be extensively carried out over a period of years in aid of shipping, with the help of modern harbor equipment.

The gradual building up of a merchant marine.

Reconstruction work in Russian cities, including the rehabilitation of old buildings and erection of new structures as needed.

Increase in mineral production, including oil.

Providing an ever-increasing number of farm animals and machines for agricultural work and establishment of experimental stations in all of the important farming districts, with competent advisors for individual farmers and agricultural communes.

Greater facilities for the education of the masses, including care and instruction of orphans and teaching army recruits to read and write.

Other cultural work through operas and concerts, theatres, lectures, etc.

Greater provision for higher education and for technical training in numerous lines and grades, not only in cities, but also in the villages, the latter by means of travelling exhibits, stereopticons and moving pictures.

I am not here concerned with political conditions in Russia. My observation has been directed principally to the things which influence economic progress, among which, of course, I

number education and the care of the rising generation. I have, however, become convinced that the governmental authorities are very sincerely and earnestly striving to improve conditions generally throughout the Federation and that, at the present time, they are making rapid progress.

Furthermore, I believe that any American or other foreigner making a contract with the Soviet authorities, state trusts or co-operative societies in good faith, and sincerely carrying it out, will meet with just as good faith and responsibility on the part of the Russians. In transactions with private companies, firms and individuals, the same precautions as to financial responsibility, credit, etc., will, of course, have to be taken as in dealing with similar concerns in any other country.

It should, however, be understood by Americans that for all foreign trade with Russia the gold standard of currency has been established, and there is no question of taking depreciated paper rubles. The new Russian "chervonetz," or ten gold rubles, which has a par value approximately the British pound, now exchanges at a premium compare with the latter.

Russia has accumulated a strong gold reserve, partly as a result of concessions granted to and now operated by foreign companies, typical of which is the Hudson Bay Company of England, and there will be an ever-increasing flow of gold from such sources. Commerce between Russia and the outside world is now, therefore, on a safe, stable basis. It includes activities of mixed companies, such as Arcos, Ltd., with English participation, and Derutra, with German, as well as those of the Centrosoyus or central co-operative union and the Vereshtorg or state foreign trade department.

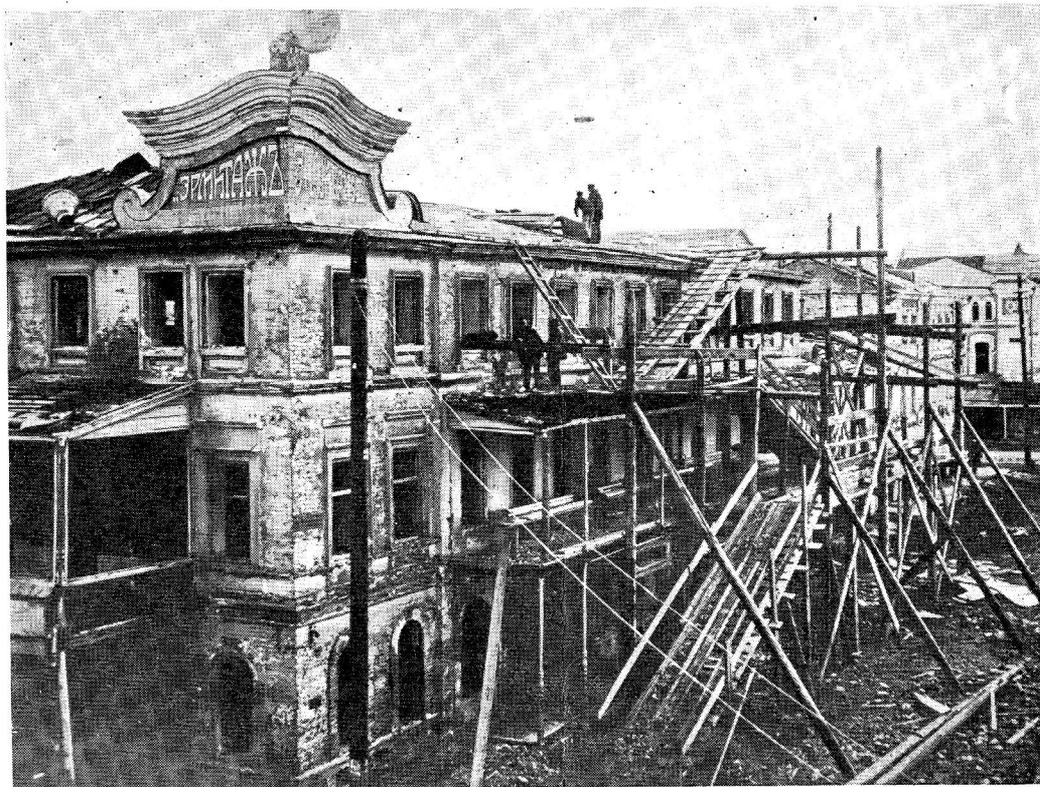
Trade agreements, which in effect are commercial treaties and involve de facto recognition of the Soviet government, are already in effect between Russia and all of the principal European countries except France. That France will make a similar arrangement in the near future is evidenced by negotiations now under way, which have already resulted in a twenty-five million dollar (gold) order for Russian grain and a seven and one-half million dollar credit to Russia's account for purchasers in France. Negotiations with Japan are also in progress.

Only the United States—which took first place in famine relief work and gained the very warm gratitude of Russia—has been backward in renewing trade relations. In spite of this, however, numerous important American commercial interests have been privately active in fostering an interchange of products, and among the most interesting examples of this were the exhibits of American farm machinery, including Fordson tractors, made at the All-Russian Agricultural Exposition in Moscow.

I believe that a working trade agreement between the United States and Russia, and at least de facto recognition permitting the exchange of consuls or commercial agents, should be entered into in the near future; and whatever influence my associates and I may have (both personally and through the International Trade Press, Inc., Magazines, Inc., etc.) will be exerted to that end.

Russia offers a tremendous market to American manufactures and other products—a market that, for some time to come will increase in almost geometric ratio. Opportunities for

(Concluded on page 279)



RECONSTRUCTION OF FORMER STOCK EXCHANGE IN NISHNI-NOVGOROD.

# State Industries in Soviet Russia

By N. Sviatitsky (Moscow)

STATE industry comprises 458 "trusts" and twenty-eight group "combines," a total of four hundred eighty-six such organizations. As to the number of trusts, food and metallurgy hold first place with sixty-three and sixty-one (13.7% and 13.1%) respectively, then come textiles with fifty-five trusts, wood with forty-eight, glass-ware with forty-seven, hides and leather with forty-six. Chemical products engage thirty-nine trusts, mines twenty-nine, printing also twenty-nine, electrical enterprises, twenty-three, clothing eleven, and paper-making seven.

Trusts in big industry employ about 887,000 persons. The total number of workers employed in all the industries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics had reached 1,216,000 on January first. The trusts thus include seventy-three per cent of the total number of workers. Every trust, therefore, accounts for an average of 1,832 workers. But this figure does not give any idea of the importance of these trusts. Despite their considerable number, (the present figure of 486 greatly exceeds that of the old "Centers," which numbered fifty-two) industry is far from being so scattered as might be believed at first glance.

### The Textile Industry

Let us take for example the textile industry. It numbers fifty-five trusts and 335,000 workers. But the ten most important trusts possess 216,193 workers, or sixty-four per cent of the total; nine have from 5,000 to 10,000 workers each, totalling 66,848; nine from 3,000 to 5,000 each, totalling 34,146. Out of fifty-five trusts, therefore, twenty-eight have more than 3,000 workers each, and a total of 316,587, about ninety-four per cent of all the workers in the textile industry.

The twenty-eight chief textile trusts have an average of 11,321 workers; the other twenty-seven have in all about 18,000, an average of 666 each. Of these twenty-seven trusts there are seven which have less than 500 workers each, and five which consist of a single autonomous factory, each considered as a unit. Half of the textile trusts consist of small groupings spread over a single province, and rather incorrectly designated trusts.



LESSONS IN AGRICULTURE IN A SCHOOL NEAR MOSCOW.

### The Metal Industry

The picture is the same for the metal industries, which comprise sixty-one trusts, with 214,477 workers, an average of 3,516 workers to each trust.

Six of these trusts, however, have more than 10,000 workers each, and a total of 142,900; four, with from 5,000 to 10,000 workers each, have 28,483; four more, with from 3,000 to 5,000 workers each, have 15,165. Thus fourteen trusts out of the sixty-one have more than 3,000 workers each, and a total of 186,569, or eighty-seven per cent of the workers of the trustified metal industry. The average for them is 13,325 workers. The other forty-seven trusts have 27,908 workers in all, an average of 593 each.

### A General Picture

The state's large-scale industry comprises twenty-one big trusts, with 439,295 workers, or 41% of the total. Of these, seven trusts have more than

groups we find that out of 486 trusts 62, or 12.8%, engage 660,990 workers, about 74.4% of the total number of workers in industrial trusts.

The average man-power of these sixty-two trusts, which comprise three-quarters of the State's industrial workers, is according to industry as follows:

Textile .....	11,306	workers	
Metals .....	13,326	"	
Electrical .....	3,881	"	
Mines .....	4,105	"	(1 trust)
Chemical products	7,588	"	
Wood .....	10,420	"	(1 trust)
Paper .....	7,964	"	(1 trust)
Glass .....	8,794	"	(1 trust)
Leather .....	3,450	"	
Clothing .....	7,163	"	
Printing .....	7,303	"	
Food products....	15,484	"	

The most important trusts are those of metallurgy and textiles.

The sixty-two big trusts employ 74% of the workers; the other 424 (87% of the trusts) employ only 226,356, thus averaging 536 each. It is difficult to

	Employing more than 10,000 workers		Employing 5,000 to 10,000 workers		Employing 3,000 to 5,000 workers		Total	
	Trusts	Workers	Trusts	Workers	Trusts	Workers	Trusts	Workers
Textile ...	10	216,193	9	66,248	9	34,146	28	316,587
Metallurgy	6	142,921	4	28,483	4	15,165	14	186,569
Electrical	—	—	—	—	3	11,644	3	11,644
Mines ....	—	—	—	—	1	4,105	1	4,105
Chemical products	1	13,040	1	6,554	1	3,170	3	22,764
Wood .....	1	10,420	—	—	—	—	1	10,420
Paper .....	—	—	1	7,964	—	—	1	7,964
Glass .....	1	10,000	1	8,794	—	—	2	18,794
Leather ..	—	—	—	—	2	6,900	2	6,900
Clothing ..	1	12,096	1	5,439	1	3,708	3	21,243
Printing ..	—	—	1	7,303	—	—	1	7,303
Food product	1	34,625	2	11,826	—	—	3	46,451
Total ..	21	439,295	20	142,611	21	78,838	62	660,744

20,000 workers each, these being the Textile Trust of Ivanovo-Vosnessensk, with 54,895; the Gomza, with 48,502; the Yougostal (steel), with 41,421; the Sugar Trust, with 34,625; the Oriekhovo-Zouev Textile, with 28,238; the Bogorodsk - Stchelkovo Textile, with 23,559, and the Lnopravleniye (flax), with 20,470.

### Some Big Trusts

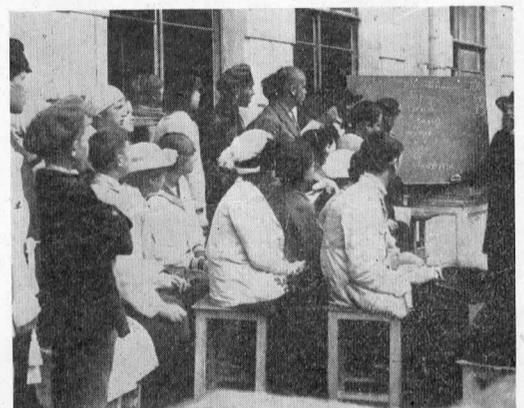
The following fourteen trusts comprise from 10,000 to 20,000 workers each; Tver Cotton, 19,853; Presnia Cotton, 18,976; South Ural Metallurgy, 17,700; Serpoukhov Cotton, 13,774; India-rubber, 13,040; Kama-Volga, 12,785; Bogoslav, 12,700; Moscow Clothing, 12,096; Moscow Cloth (Mossoukno), 12,880; Perm Metallurgical, 12,000; Second Flax Administration, 11,555; Southern Machine Construction, 10,598; Severoles (Northern Lumber), 10,420; Maltsey, 10,000.

Twenty trusts have from 5,000 to 10,000 workers each, 142,611 in all. There are therefore, forty-one trusts with more than 5,000 workers each, employing a total force of 581,906—about 65.6%, almost two-thirds, of the workers in large-scale State industries.

There are also twenty trusts with 3,000 to 5,000 workers each, and a total of 78,738.

If we take the total of these three

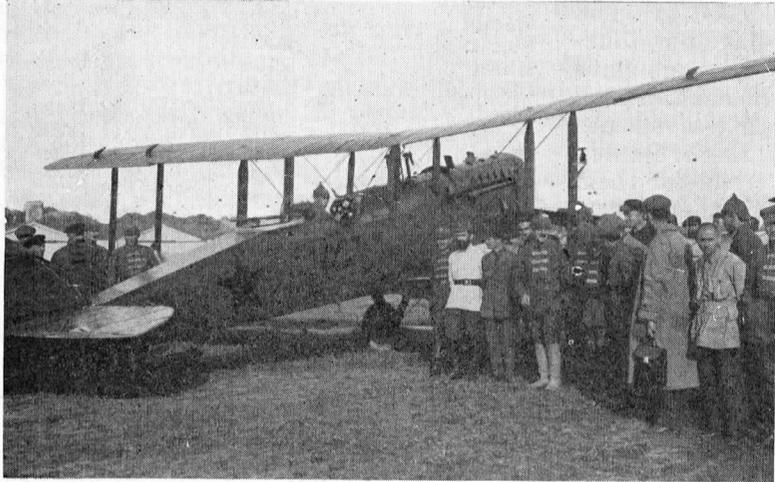
understand why the name "trust", which evokes a picture or the powerful American combines, was given to them. The small trusts of Russia frequently have from 100 to 200 workers, sometimes less; they are purely local. These small groups have really no reason for existence, and a strong tendency is now in evidence to organize local industries in the form of regional combines, governed by the regional economic councils, and uniting all local enterprises, of different lines. When the charters of these small pseudo-trusts have been annulled, a few more large trusts will take care of all of Russia's large-scale industry.



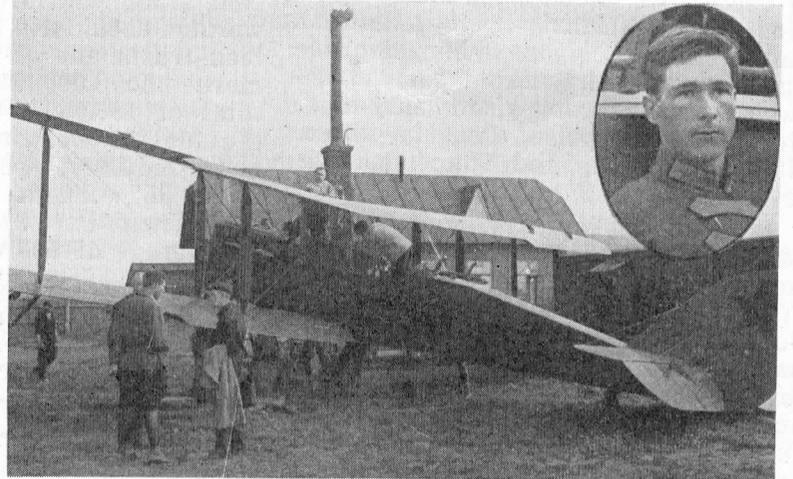
INSTRUCTIONS IN BOTANY.

# Defenders of Red Russia

Soviet Cavalrymen Who Have Won Their Spurs in Action  
Powerful Airfleet for Russia



THE "ULTIMATUM" OF THE RED AIR FLEET



THE "IZVESTIA" AND ITS PILOT.



RED CAVALRY BEFORE THE KREMLIN IN MOSCOW.

## To the Legion, the "Forward" and other Libelers of the F. S. R.

THESE are a great number of professional maligners of everything that is not approved by the holy alliance of Wall St., the Powder Trust and the Steel Trust, as for instance the American Defense Society, the American Legion, etc., and trailing these more "respectable" bodies the New York "Forward," Abe Cahan's personal organ. These bodies and institutions have for the past knowingly and intentionally spread lies about the F. S. R. and have accused it of misuse of funds. After all kinds of threats and insinuations, The Civic Federation, one of those virtuous guardians of Wall Street and the Powder Trusts interests at last prevailed upon the authorities to take action against the F. S. R.

As a result of this, one nice day, about six months ago, representatives of the N. Y. District Attorney office came filing into the offices of the F. S. R., in N. Y., armed with a subpoena, and gathered up records and officers of the organization. The officers of the F. S. R. were let go after severe questioning. But the records were kept.

But now these records were returned, too. We publish the notice that our legal representative sent us about the matter. We publish it not because we can hope to induce the eminently respectable "patriotic" (remember Samuel Johnson,) organizations or the "Forward" to lay off lying about the F. S. R. But we hope that with this new evidence added to our array of other evidence, like shipping receipts, testimonials from the famine stricken in Russia etc., we can convince the Workers and Farmers of America of the dishonesty of our enemies.

Here is the letter:

799 Broadway, New York,  
November 17, 1923.

Friends of Soviet Russia,  
32 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Gentlemen:

By the time this letter reaches you, you will have received all your books, checks, receipts, vouchers and papers which since last May have been in the possession of the District Attorney of New York County, where, for the past six months, Assistant District Attorney Emery C. Weller, aided by specially employed expert accountants, has been carefully investigating the same.

After a most thorough and complete scrutiny and investigation, Mr. Weller was finally compelled to admit to me that there was nothing improper or illegal that he could find

in the conduct of its affairs by the F. S. R. and that therefore there was nothing to present to the Grand Jury even though the complainant was insisting that this be done.

In response to my query as to who was responsible for instigating this investigation, Mr. Weller told me that the matter had been referred to the District Attorney's office by Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare of New York City. I asked Mr. Weller whether it was not a fact that the real instigator was the Civic Federation but my query was answered by a smile and a shrug although Mr. Weller was careful not to make a denial.

At the time the investigation was started I told the District Attorney that if honest findings were made he would reach the following conclusions:

(1) That the F. S. R. from the day of its organization has always kept a complete, exact and true account of every dollar received and disbursed.

(2) That the F. S. R. had expended less per dollar received for all expenses including salaries and maintenance than any other charitable or philanthropic organization such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and the like.

(3) That the F. S. R. had successfully carried on the work for which it had been organized, viz: as the instrument of the American working class to aid Russia in its hour of need and later to assist in the reconstruction of the First Soviet Republic.

May I not conclude by stating that the F. S. R. made good my every promise and that it emerges from the investigation stronger than ever, having proved that it is entirely worthy of the complete confidence and continued support of the working class of America.

Very truly yours

HALE, NELLES & SHORR

By Joseph Brodsky

Motto: The friends of Soviet Russia are also  
The Friends of Workers Germany.

### Announcement

In the face of a terrific catastrophe in Japan which has brought the spectre of starvation to the doors of hundreds of thousands of Japanese workers and in the face of the terrible famine which just now overwhelmed the German workers and their families as a result of the complete collapse of capitalist economy in Germany, the Friends of Soviet Russia deem it their duty to widen the scope of their activity and to act as an organization to bring aid in all such cases where the workers of any land have a just claim to an act of solidarity by the workers and working farmers of America.

The Friends of Soviet Russia have never used their relief activity to cover their friendship for the workers and peasants of Russia with a cloak of common place humanitarianism. Working class solidarity as the highest form of humanitarianism and sym-

pathy with the aspirations of the Russian workers were the source of, and characterized and guided the activities of the F. S. R. from their origin to this day.

In announcing an extension of our activities to famine stricken Germany and to the suffering workers of Japan we feel that we change neither character nor principle of our organization, but we merely extend the policy of workers international mutual aid to new and needy territory.

In this step we feel in perfect accord with the thousands of friends in all parts of the United States who have in the past co-operated with and supported the F. S. R. in its mission of class-solidarity.

Our great aim of bringing about recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States Government will not be neglected, nor will our work for the education of Russian children suffer in any way. On the contrary. The famine in Germany is the outgrowth of the general European situation, in which Soviet Russia and its political recognition is a decisive factor. Taking up this new activity will therefore but mean a strengthening of the old ones.

"Soviet Russia Pictorial" will, as the official publication of the F. S. R., reflect this extension of activities and will in the future give graphic and typographic expression to the problems and the situation in Germany and Japan as well as Russia and elsewhere.

In accordance with the extension of the scope of its activity a re-arrangement of the name of the organization will be necessary. Thus, from now on, our organization will be known as

**Friends of Soviet Russia  
Committee for International Workers'  
Aid**

### SOVIETS ARE FOND OF LIQUIDATION

Dr. Lewis O. Hartman, who has recently returned from Soviet Russia, says that the Bolsheviks are fond of the word "liquidate." They speak of "liquidation of ignorance," the "liquidation of military dangers," etc.

Speaking of a man tried for counter-revolution and found guilty. Dr. Hartman asked a Bolshevik commissar, "what then?"

"Oh," said the commissar, "we liquidated him."

## F. S. R. Activities

William F. Kruse, who was sent by the Friends of Soviet Russia on a special mission to investigate the Children's Homes and to take photographs, is on his way back as we go to press. He will tell in person at public meetings, just exactly what he saw.

In one of his letters to the office he writes of the John Reed Home and the Eugne V. Debs Colony which he had just visited. Then he goes on:

"The other home, the 'Helen Keller Home' in which 42 blind children live and learn was a source of mixed joy.

"The afflicted little ones bear up bravely. They even have a well trained brass band. For them their musicians and their chorus have an even deeper meaning than for youngsters possessed of all their faculties. The children were all busy at school work; one group writing Russian Braille, another learning to write with pencil in a frame so that people with untrained fingers might also read what they have written, still another group mastering the intricacies of cube-root while the luckiest class of all was receiving instruction in nature study—from stuffed models of fish and birds.

"There is a distressing shortage of the more modern instruction equipment as we know it in America and special efforts should be made to make up this deficiency. The children are all healthy, well-fed and clothed, and happier than one would think possible. They are keenly alive to what is going on about them and one youngster wrote a note to his teacher in which he said: 'We are being photographed, people are interested in us.'

"There is a small workshop in which brushmaking and basket weaving are taught, but the emphasis is strictly pedagogical and not industrial. One of the brushes was inscribed with Helen Keller's name and will be sent to her. The interest in this miracle worker among the blind by far antedates her sponsorship of the home. On the walls is a photograph of her as a young



Blind Boys' Brass Band of Helen Keller Home.

girl, and a wreath of fresh flowers is kept around it all during the summer season.

"The fortitude with which these afflicted tots live and learn merits the utmost support and encouragement of all friends, not only of Russia but of suffering children the world over."

### American Legion We Thank You!

Owing to the special persecution of The Friends of Soviet Russia by the American Legion in San Diego and elsewhere, we have gotten calls for Fifth Year showings from unexpected places.

The Legion has taken it upon itself to censor our film, in spite of the fact that the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures pronounced it as a



F. S. R. Representative Wm. F. Kruse Starting With Children on Trip to Nishni Tagil.

### KRUSE OPEN FOR SPEAKING DATES

William F. Kruse returns from a four-month stay in Russia on December First. The Friends of Soviet Russia sent Kruse on a special investigation tour of the Children's Homes. He has taken hundreds of photos and some movies. He will have many interesting anecdotes as well as valuable information of the actual conditions in the First Workers Republic, and just exactly how the children are faring in Soviet Russia. Beginning January 1st, Kruse will be open for engagements. All organizations and F. S. R. Locals wishing a date will please write to the National Office IMMEDIATELY.

### LOCAL SECRETARIES—ATTENTION!

The Xmas Drive is on! Send for your bundle of literature. Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and Philadelphia are the most active locals on the F. S. R. Map. How about the rest?

"fine contribution to the Pictorial Ledger of history and human struggle upward. To everyone interested in world affairs, 'The Fifth Year' should appeal as a vivid document in terms of the screen."

Wherever The Legion can, it stops the picture. Where it has no such powers, the theatre owner is suddenly and mysteriously intimidated into cancelling the date and returning the deposit.

The American public however insists on judging for itself whether this picture should be exhibited or not, and is calling for it from all parts of the country.

This film has also passed the state board of censorships of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and all city boards where it has been shown.

American Legion, we thank you for the free publicity!

## Humble Folks Think of Recognition

Mr. Samuel S. S. of Brooklyn, N. Y., thinks the United States should recognize Soviet Russia because it is no more than just to allow the Russian people the right to choose their form of government no matter what form it may be. After all, it is an admitted fact that Russia is making greater headway for the betterment of its people than any other country in Europe. Yet the whole world refuses to recognize it.

\* \* \* \* \*

Recognize Soviet Russia says F. F. of San Diego, to Mr. Hughes, because the same love of liberty and justice that impelled our revolutionary forefathers to break the shackles of a despotic government, has also led the Russian people to glorious victory over despotism. That should entitle them to the warmest friendship of every true American.



Studying Nature in Helen Keller Home for Blind.



ON THE JOB FOR RECONSTRUCTION

## Charles P. Steinmetz

**T**HE death of Charles Steinmetz took from the ranks of science a genius and an indefatigable worker, and from the ranks of the workers a faithful and servicable scientist.

To all those assembled at his bier, the industrialist, the financier, the scientist, the life, the work and the achievements of this man demonstrate in irrefutable language that it is not capitalism that supplies incentive. Money and position meant nothing to this man, service to society meant everything.

The real mourners at his bier are the workers. With capitalism bankrupt, and faced with the great task of revolutionary reconstruction of the economic machinery of society the loss of men of the type of Steinmetz almost becomes irreparable to the cause of the workers.

Charles P. Steinmetz was a true friend of Soviet Russia. His friendship was based on like aspirations as exemplified in the Russian revolution.

He was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia, and contributed his share to care for the orphans of the 1922 famine. In his correspondence with Nikolai Lenin, there was indicated a sincere desire to go to Russia and help in the tremendous task of electrifying the First Workers' Republic. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Steinmetz had in view the day when he could give all of his time and energy

in aid of the tremendous program of Communist reconstruction in Russia.

"Steinmetz died Friday, Oct. 26, 1923, only 58 years old. He was considered as still being a young man. Great things were expected of him. But death has cut short his useful span of life. His deeds will furnish an inspiration to younger scientists, who will take his place, and stand on the side of labor and support its struggles in this and in other lands. These will learn, what Steinmetz knew, that only in a social order, where all are free, is it possible for science to rise to its greatest possible achievements. Posterity will give Steinmetz his place as one of the pioneers of the new social order that is today breaking its way to power over the world.

Revolutionary Russia, all friends of Soviet Russia the world over, the revolutionary proletariat of the world mourns his loss.



Ural District Headquarters of Int. Workers Relief in Ekaterinenburg.

### Economic Progress in Russia

(Continued from Page 274)

American engineers and technical men of all classes will also be very great—particularly in the construction of hydro-electric power systems, mining and oil developments, railroad work, textile mill operation, steel mills, machine shops, cement plants, etc. It is a pity not to have them taken advantage of as largely and as early as possible.

Americanization of Russian industries has already made some progress, notably in the success of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation (clothing manufacture) and the Kuzbas (coal mining) which are co-operative organizations operated by American methods with American skilled workers in the more responsible positions. These, by demonstrating the advantages of American methods in Russia, pave the way for employment of American organizing ability and technical knowledge in other industries.

In return, Russia has much to give us, from exports such as flax, hides, platinum and rare metals, etc., to musical or literary works and artists which are among the best in the world.

The complete economic recovery of Russia is also essential to the readjustment of living conditions to a normal basis throughout the world—in the United States as well as in Europe. By aiding it, therefore, we shall be helping ourselves. Keeping Americans and Russians apart injures both. Effectively bringing them together will benefit all mankind.

## RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS, OCTOBER, 1923

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA,  
NATIONAL OFFICE,  
32 SO. WABASH AVENUE,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Number	Name and Address	Amount	Number	Name and Address	Amount	Number	Name and Address	Amount
23366	Mrs. M. E. Brughton, Phila., Pa.	\$ 2.00	23502	E. Muller, Passaic, N. J.	2.00	23578	Cash Sale-Toys, Chicago, Ill.	1.50
23367	Oliver J. Steber, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00	23503	John Gerlicky, Cleveland, O.	1.00	23579	A. E. Phillipchik, Springfield, Mass.	29.38
23368	Mrs. A. Sager, Anacortes, Wash.	10.00	23504	John Louko, Norwood, Mass.	115.00	23580	M. Sichak, Cleveland, Ohio	4.00
23369	Mrs. A. A. Kalish, East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	23505	E. J. Sinisalo, Fitchburg, Mass.	154.58	23581	John Rank, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada	15.65
23370	A. Fredricksen, Ferndale, Mich.	5.00	23506	Cancelled.		23582	Mrs. Julia Leavitt, Washington, D. C.	2.00
23371	Wm. Shaughnessy, Mansfield, Ohio	2.00	23507	Local F. S. R., Peabody, Mass.	200.00	23583	Mrs. H. Justement, Washington, D. C.	2.00
23372	E. Shwarz, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00	23508	S. Onschuk, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00	23584	L. Justement, Washington, D. C.	2.00
23373	Dorothy MacLeod Nichols, Fort Collins, Colo.	2.00	23509	D. Socink, Maynard, Mass.	5.00	23585	Lettish Branch Workers' Party, Philadelphia, Pa.	8.00
23374	P. Prokopchuk, Duquesne, Pa.	6.00	23510	M. Vitkovsky, Lowell, Mass.	6.00	23586	Mrs. L. Erbe, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
23375	Cancelled.		23511	Branch S. T. A. S. R., Gary, Ind.	2.00	23587	Jacob G. Sanerib, Baltimore, Ind.	6.00
23376	Anna Hammer Roslinadle, Mass.	2.00	23512	R. O. R. Committee, D. Kasusichik, Sec'y, Boston, Mass.	20.00	23588	Rudolph Cachel, Staunton, Ill.	107.06
23377	E. Muller, Passaic, N. J.	2.00	23513	V. Torgovitsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00	23589	John Novikoff, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
23378	Albert Gerling, Portland, Oregon	14.00	23514	M. Michailowsky, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.	2.00	23590	Cash Sale Book, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
23379	Joseph Horvath, Binghampton, N. Y.	2.00	23515	John Levlick, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00	23591	Frank Kubik, Avella, Pa.	2.00
23382	N. Yonko, Hartshorne, Ill.	2.00	23516	Dr. M. Idashkin, Chicago, Ill.	6.00	23592	Chester W. Martin, Tonawanda, N. Y.	4.00
23382	Mrs. W. A. Beardsley, Minot, North Dakota	2.00	23517	Henry Redman, Dinuba, Cal.	10.00	23593	Adam Skebo, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00
23384	P. W. & A. R. Whiting, Iowa City, Iawo	6.00	23518	R. Torracco, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00	23594	W. A. Davidson, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
23385	Jack Samek, New York City	4.00	23519	Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit, San Francisco, Cal.	17.90	23595	Mr. Hufnagel, Chicago, Ill.	12.00
23385	Harry R. Rudin, Lakeville, Conn.	6.00	23520	C. Sahlin, Minneapolis, Minn.	14.00	23596	Theo. M. Evans, Aberdeen, Wash.	1.00
23387	Elizabeth W. Elder, Worthington, Ohio	6.00	23521	Ernest Kendra, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.10	23597	Henry Harting, M. D., Chicago, Ill.	6.00
23388	E. Israelite, Brooklyn, N. Y.	6.00	23522	W. K. Gold, Youngwood, Pa.	3.00	23598	Y. W. C. A. of Colo., State Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo.	2.00
23389	Margaret Furness, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	23523	Wm. M. Brown, Galion, Ohio	50.00	23599	Thos. Meade, Flushing, New York	2.00
23390	Agnes O'Conor, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.00	23524	Mark Sumrak, Valier, Ill.	90.95	23600	B. Pederson, Warren, Oregon	2.00
23391	J. Prado, Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.00	23525	Johana Piatinsky, Lomita, Cal.	5.00	23601	Mrs. Anne Berger, Madison, Wis.	2.00
23392	Mr. McNeill, Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.00	23526	Anna Johanson, Chicago, Ill.	24.00	23602	Thos. Otzwirk, Livingston, Ill.	59.47
23393	Jeannette Tomkins, Overbrook, Pa.	2.00	23527	Adrien Delforge, Christopher, Ill.	71.60	23603	V. Romand, Lawrence, Miss.	75.00
23394	A. B. C. Durban, New York City	10.00	23528	G. H. Schelling, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	6.00	23604	S. Shechet, Manchester, N. H.	263.51
23395	Elizabeth Brown, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	6.00	23529	N. Steelink, Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00	23605	Estella E. Holland, Streator, Ill.	8.00
23396	Dorothea Reimer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00	23530	E. A. Ehler, Camden, N. J.	1.00	23606	J. A. Conley, Jackson, Mich.	1.00
23397	R. & A. Lehto, Rock Island, Ill.	4.00	23531	H. B. Cooper, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	2.00	23607	Mary and Mildred Hicks, Bainbridge, Ga.	2.10
23398	Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Muhlberg, San Pedro, Cal.	48.00	23532	W. C. Cope, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	2.00	23609	J. Holjevac, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
23399	C. A. Mowry, San Francisco, Cal.	12.00	23533	Mrs. W. A. Beardsley, Minot, N. D.	2.00	23608	Local F. S. R., Philadelphia, Pa.	1800.00
23400	C. A. Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	23534	Emery Myers, Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00	23610	Frank Winkler, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
23401	T. & M. Barinen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	12.00	23535	Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.	10.00	23611	S. Shechet, Manchester, N. H.	7.50
23402	J. C. Anderson, Rio, Wis.	55.00	23536	Ezra Feldman, New Haven, Conn.	25.00	23612	Lodema R. Towne, Albion, N. Y.	6.00
23403	Ellen A. Freeman, Troy, N. Y.	2.00	23537	H. Stonkus, Montello, Mass.	13.00	23613	W. Friedich, Belleville, Ill.	24.64
23404	Chas. Wienazindis, Grand Rapids, Mich.	12.00	23538	Mrs. A. Dworkin, Regina, Sask., Canada	12.00	23614	John Fromholz, Cleveland, O.	35.53
23405	Daisy M. Barteau, Minneapolis, Minn.	8.00	23539	Thos. J. Johnston, Royal Oak, Mich.	6.00	23615	A. Makutenas, Elizabeth, N. J.	158.78
23406	M. Bartnick, Webb, Miss.	1.00	23540	V. B. Ely, S. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00	23616	Lillian Zipper, Yonkers, N. Y.	4.00
23407	Cancelled.		23541	Dorothea Reimer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00	23617	E. O. Whittemore, White Plains, N. Y.	4.00
23408	Mrs. Ginsburg, Fresno, Cal.	6.00	23542	George Kessler, Eureka, Cal.	4.00	23618	A. Suikkonen, Maynard, Mass.	175.26
23409	Adolph Speck, Chicago, Ill.	3.00	23543	M. E. Carberry, Castlerock, Wash.	5.00	23619	W. Adamchek, Ansonia, Conn.	147.50
23210	G. Georgevitz, Newark, N. J.	1.00	23544	Mrs. H. Steemans, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00	23620	Joseph Shanta, Hammond, Ind.	12.00
23211	J. ambert, Newark, N. J.	1.00	23545	Jacob Smith, Malden, Mass.	3.50	23621	Wm. Bowers, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
23212	Dr. E. Hillinger, Chicago, Ill.	4.00	23546	P. Novick, Lowell, Mass.	188.44	23622	A. Menke, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
23213	Chas. H. Smith, West Roxbury, Mass.	2.00	23547	N. Bursler, Wilmington, Del.	5.00	23623	B. N. Freeman, Collinsville, Ill.	2.00
23214	A. Malishoff, Woodridge, N. Y.	2.00	23528	B. Yuskanskas, West Frankfort, Ill.	206.75	23624	G. V. Sumner, McMurray, Wash.	3.00
23215	John Balod, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	23549	Julius Creidenberg, New York City	3.00	23625	Louis Yollis, New York City	5.00
23216	Christ Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	23550	Local F. S. R., Chicago, Ill.	500.00	23626	Sarah Melomed, Boston, Mass.	4.00
23217	Chas. Dirba, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	23551	Mrs. Ellen E. Nelson, Honolulu, H. T.	5.00	23627	Szirmann Geza, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
23218	Miss M. M. Hughes, Pasadena, Cal.	2.00	23552	Chaplin Haskins, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	23628	Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.	2.00
23219	Margaret H. Young, Westwood, Mass.	10.00	23553	Cancelled.		23629	Jessie Klein Moral, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
23220	W. A. Davidson, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00	23554	Ladies' Auxiliary, Duluth, Minn.	4.00	23630	Ralph A. Priest, Northcable, Cal.	4.00
23221	Miss Ellen McMurtrie, Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00	23555	Morris Meyer, Chicago, Ill.	9.00	23631	Carl Wandling, Carlinsville, Ill.	88.79
23222	Lizzie D. Schoyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.00	23556	Robert Lusk, Cambridge, Mass.	3.00	23632	J. Eder, Georgetown, Ill.	70.20
23223	Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Welleslyville, Erie Co., Pa.	25.00	23557	E. Muller, Passaic, N. J.	2.00	23633	M. Jacker, Oakland, Cal.	2.00
23224	Gus Daubeneck, Caspar, Cal.	2.00	23558	I. B. Berron, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	23634	J. Stangl, Schenectady, N. Y.	2.25
23225	Jim Crawford, Caspar, Cal.	2.00	23559	Linton A. Wood, Indianapolis, Ind.	10.00	23635	S. T. A. S. R. Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.	12.00
23226	T. Drobny, South Bend, Ind.	2.00	23560	Leo Zurotkowski, Detroit, Mich.	1.00	23636	Endicott Russian Branch W. P., Endicott, N. Y.	6.00
23227	Vladimir Baritsky, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	23561	V. Wendzinski Cristobal, Canal Zone	24.00	23637	Michail Mamchicz, Bayonne, N. J.	8.00
			23562	Chas. Goldsmith, Springfield, Mass.	4.20	23638	Simon A. Dubowsky, Bayonne, N. J.	8.00
			23563	Hilma Lindfort, Keene, N. H.	36.52	23639	John Lavish, Bayonne, N. J.	8.00
			23564	Mansfield Trades Council, Mansfield, Ohio	10.00	23640	Simon Klimovich, Bayonne, N. J.	8.00
			23565	Wm. Niemisto, Clinton, Mass.	36.10	23641	Stefan Rusakow, Bayonne, N. J.	8.00
			23566	A. W. Newman, Cleveland Heights, Ohio	4.00	23642	S. T. A. S. R. Branch, Cleveland, Ohio	4.00
			23567	S. Maczenas, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00	23643	Local 103, A. C. W. of A., New York City	16.00
			23568	Ethel Meker, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	23644	Czecho-Slovak Marxian Fed., Binghampton, N. Y.	10.00
			23569	Gus Wisner, Gold Creek, Mont.	2.00	23645	Mrs. Elizabeth Horvath, Binghampton, N. Y.	2.00
			23570	A. W. Young, O'Fallen, Ill.	16.60	23646	D. Nakonechay, Chelsea, Mass.	200.00
			23571	Stella Campbell Georgian, Minneapolis, Minn.	20.00	23647	B. Klatz, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
			23572	Ukrainian Branch F. S. R., Minneapolis, Minn.	20.00			
			23573	Freda Hill, Kansas City, Mo.	4.00			
			23574	Michael Onner, Seymour, Cal.	51.00			
			23575	L. E. Giller, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00			
			23576	Mrs. C. L. Brumbaugh, Bellwood, Pa.	4.00			
			23577	Marion Sayward, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00			
23228	Harriet M. Glenn, Franklin, Pa.	4.00						
23229	Denes Nagy, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00						
23230	Louis Yollis, New York City	2.00						
23231	Washington Branch, F. S. R., Washington, D. C.	12.00						
23232	Finnish Branch Workers' Party, Washington, D. C.	4.00						
23233	Leon J. Brodsky, Washington, D. C.	2.00						
23234	Marianna S. Gay, Petersham, Mass.	2.00						
23235	M. A. Maisieff, Temecula, Cal.	10.00						
23236	Chas. Schwartz, Revere, Mass.	100.00						
23237	A. & L. Heyman, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00						
23238	Mrs. Lowber, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	2.00						
23239	D. Melnicoff, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00						
23240	Sarah Young, S. Pasadena, Cal.	2.00						
23241	W. J. Conarty, Hammond, Ind.	2.00						
23242	S. E. Coble, Huntington, Ind.	2.00						
23243	C. W. Kaley, Huntington, Ind.	2.00						
23244	Milwaukee F. S. R., Milwaukee, Wis.	37.64						
23245	Milwaukee F. S. R., Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00						
23246	Russian Branch Milwaukee F. S. R., Milwaukee, Wis.	8.00						
23247	Mr. and Mrs. Ward Lowry, Canton, Ohio	4.00						
23248	F. S. R., Denver, Colo.	3.50						
23249	Mrs. Ganes, Denver, Colo.	4.00						
23250	F. S. R., Denver, Colo.	2.50						
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23253	J. Fromholz, Cleveland F. S. R., Cleveland, Ohio	8.70						
23254	L. Gjaick, Midland, Pa.	2.00						
23255	P. Marjonovich, Midland, Pa.	2.00						
23256	J. Puskarich, Midland, Pa.	2.00						
23257	George Rupert, Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00						
23258	John Pappert, San Diego, Cal.	5.00						
23259	Jeannette Tomkins, Overbrook, Pa.	4.00						
23260	M. Voorhees and E. Frisbie, Berkeley, Cal.	4.10						
23261	R. L. Burgess, Palo Alto, Cal.	8.00						
23262	Mrs. H. Schuman, Sioux Falls, S. D.	2.00						
23263	Marian G. Valentine, Hermiston, Oregon	2.00						
23264	E. Muller, Passaic, N. J.	2.00						
23265	Julius Kespohl, Quincky, Ill.	6.00						
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23269	Roy G. Lee, Denver, Colo.	2.00						
23270	F. S. R., Lynn, Mass.	76.00						
23271	F. S. R., Boston, Mass.	1731.85						
23272	Workers' Party, Malden, Mass.	112.00						
23273	Aug. Boltin, Minneapolis, Minn.	20.00						
23274	B. Klatz, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00</						

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## What Humble Folks Think About Recognition

ALL the world knows what Mr. Hughes thinks about the recognition of Soviet Russia. Mr. Hughes happens to be only one citizen of the U. S. although in the lofty position of Secretary of State. Beside Mr. Hughes, however, there are a few more citizens in this country to whose humble opinion on the point of recognition of Soviet Russia we may be permitted to give voice:

\* \* \* \* \*

*How About This, Mr. Hughes?*

I would like to ask Mr. Hughes whether he opposed trading with Russia or recognizing Russia when the Czar oppressed and abused its people. Did he raise his finger when, under the Czar's rule and his knowledge, the Black Hundred staged pogroms upon innocent men, women and children?

Did Mr. Hughes refuse to have trade relations with Russia when the Czar's

Black Sotnia was murdering innocent women? Did Mr. Hughes ever raise his voice in protest when, under the Czar's rule, they arrested men and women and sent them to tortures in the mines of Siberia without a trial?

What would we as a Nation think if the Russians tried to dictate to us our policy? Have they not a right to establish their own form of government? Because it displeases Mr. Hughes this learned gentleman disapproved of trade relations with Russia while millions of our workmen in the United States were unemployed, our industrial plants were shut down, while our ships were lying idle.

Why do England, Norway, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and other countries carry on trade with Russia? Are we not better equipped for that purpose than the other countries? The quicker we recognize Russia and open our commercial gates to her the bet-

ter for both nations, including Mr. Hughes.

F. N. BRITZ, N. Y.

\* \* \* \* \*

*How does Mr. Gompers, another opponent of recognition, like this reason of a plain workingman for recognition?* I am a workingman, writes Mr. J. M., of Abita Springs, La., and I believe in Justice. And Russia is the only civilized country where the working people get justice. That is why I believe in recognition of Soviet Russia.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Miss H. G., of Richmond Hills, N. Y., gives Mr. Hughes a reason for recognition that he should find worthy pondering over:* The Soviet Government, she says, is much better and much more beneficial to the masses of the people in Russia than the Czar's government ever was. And yet, we never questioned the latter's right to our recognition.

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Will Defend The Workers Of All Lands Against Capitalist Reaction!  
Will Fearlessly Assist Every Struggle Of The American Workers!

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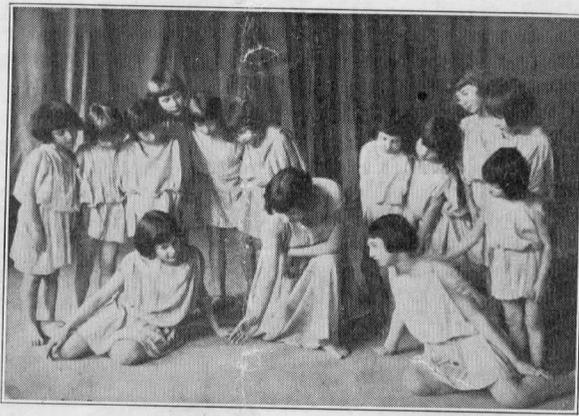
For the purpose of establishing a WORKERS' DAILY NEWSPAPER the undersigned herewith pays the sum of \$....., which shall be deposited with John J. Ballam, Charles E. Ruthenberg and J. Louis Engdahl, Trustees, at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois; and upon the organization of a corporation to be known as, to wit: THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, the undersigned shall receive as original subscriber .....shares of Preferred Stock, at five (\$5.00) dollars per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

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