

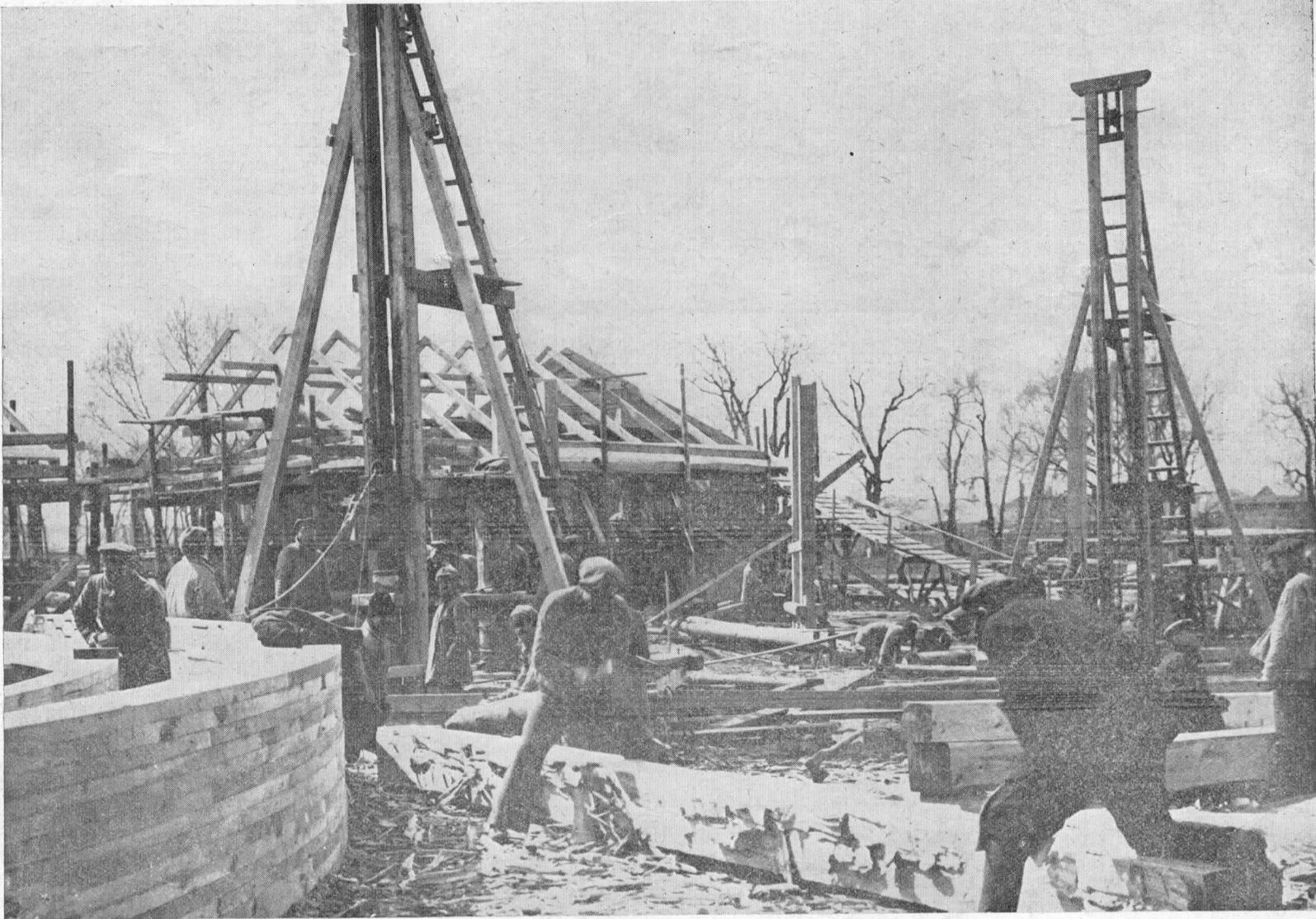
NOV 3 1923

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

NOV.
1923

A GRAPHIC MONTHLY
REVIEW OF
RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

20¢



THE SEVENTH YEAR—RECONSTRUCTION.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ♣ U. S. SENATOR MAGNUS JOHNSON ♣ MAYOR EDOUARD HERRIOT
ALLA NAZIMOVA ♣ ALBERT F. COYLE ♣ WILBUR K. THOMAS ♣ ARNOLD ROLLER

President Coolidge and Soviet Russia

NO one will deny that the question of recognizing Soviet Russia is daily assuming greater importance in American political life.

There is no doubt that Russian recognition will be one of the most vital issues debated in the 68th Congress, opening in December. From numerous and unexpected sources the ranks of the adherents of Soviet recognition are being augmented.

American businessmen, bankers, and leading legislators have recently shown a very keen interest in Russian developments. There were more American legislators visiting Soviet Russia last summer than any other country in Europe. Congressmen and Senators from every section of the country made it their business to get into Soviet Russia and see conditions as they are. There was Senator King, from Utah; Congressman Beedy, from Maine; Senator La Follette, from Wisconsin; Senator McKellar, from Tennessee—only to mention a few of the prominent ones.

The almost unanimous opinion of the American Congressional and Senatorial visitors of Soviet Russia is that the United States should resume relations with the Russian Workers' Republic as soon as possible. This policy is proposed not only in the interests of the Americans, but also for the sake of adding stability to the very much disturbed political and economic conditions in the European countries outside of Soviet Russia.

In view of the fact that President Coolidge has struck stability as his keynote, as his guide-post to foreign and domestic policies, the Friends of Soviet Russia wrote to the President asking him for his opinion on the future of Russian-American relations. Knowing that the Chief Executive of the nation is the recognized leader of the country in the formulation of foreign and domestic policies, the Friends of Soviet Russia was especially anxious to get an expression on this most vital question from President Coolidge.

The answer of the President to our request is reproduced in the photographed letter on this page. We regret exceedingly to state that this reply appears to us as one not meeting the issue. One cannot ignore the fact that Russia is potentially one of the greatest countries in the world. It is use-

less and impossible even to try to escape the issue.

We sincerely appreciate the fact that the problem of Russian-American relations "touches upon a complex and difficult question of Governmental policy." It is especially for this reason that we were looking forward to a positive declaration by the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1923.

My dear Mr. Lovestone:

I have your note of October 1st to the President. Inasmuch as your request touches upon a complex and difficult question of Governmental policy, the President feels that he ought to deal with it in his formal communications to the Congress or to foreign Governments. He, therefore, requests that you excuse him from a statement at this time.

Very truly yours,



Secretary to the President.

Mr. Jay Lovestone, Acting Editor,
Soviet Russia Pictorial,
Room 31, 201 West 13th St.,
New York, N. Y.

President Coolidge has recently made known his attitude towards other complex and difficult questions of governmental policy without formal communications to Congress or foreign governments. We need but cite the fact that the President has made it clear that he is opposed to the cancellation of the Allied debts. The question of a proper settlement of this highly complicated problem is one of the most pressing foreign issues confronting the United States. It was precisely because of its pressing character that President Coolidge did not

wait for Congress to convene before indicating his position.

Likewise, in regard to the question of higher duty on wheat, the President did not wait for the opening of Congress. President Coolidge has let it be known, in no uncertain terms, that he is opposed to higher duty on wheat.

In the light of these two events we felt sure that the President would not hesitate to declare himself clearly on the question of American recognition of the Soviet Republic. We do not want to believe that the President still adheres to his old view on Russian-American relations. The last and most direct statement reflecting the attitude of President Coolidge to Soviet Russia was made in January, 1921, before the Vermont Historical Society. We feel certain that recent events could only have changed this old attitude of the President, which was most hostile to Soviet Russia.

Since this address was delivered by President Coolidge almost three years ago, much water has flown under the international diplomatic and financial bridges. There is today in the United States a considerable and growing sentiment favoring the recognition of the Soviet Republic. The United States Government must take account of this rising sentiment for Russian recognition. The issue cannot be evaded much longer.

Senators and Congressmen Declare for Agreement With Soviet Republic

From aboard the Leviathan word has come to the Universal Press Service from the unofficial Hearst mission that visited Soviet Russia during the summer. The cable from the commission consisting of Senators Ladd and King, and Representatives Frear and Johnson, reads in part:

"The commission is preparing a full report dealing with conditions in Russia. This involves the examination of accumulated data, many statements and documents, but the commission will be ready to report soon. Until then the members will refrain from expressing their views concerning Russia.

"We state to Universal Service, however, that in general we believe we found conditions in Russia better than reported by many persons and favor that immediate steps be taken by the United States looking toward the re-establishment of trade relations between the two countries."

French Leader Favors Russian Recognition

EDOUARD Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons and the leader of the Radical Party of France, is working energetically for the recognition of the Soviet Republic.

Mr. Herriot is one of the leaders of the French opposition to the Poincare Government in the Chamber of Deputies. Yet Mr. Herriot succeeded in arranging what was tantamount to an official trip by himself to Soviet Russia. As a matter of fact, it was with the sanction of Poincare that Herriot visited Moscow. Since his visit to Russia, Edouard Herriot has become one of the most ardent champions in Europe of Franco-Russian friendship.

The letter, a photostat of which appears on this page, was sent especially to the Friends of Soviet Russia by Mr. Herriot during his recent brief sojourn in the United States. Though Mr. Herriot was only a visitor in this country, he could not resist the opportunity of doing his bit for winning over people to Russian recognition.

It is interesting to note that subsequent to Mr. Herriot's departure from Soviet Russia there was an exhibition arranged at Lyons, France. At this Lyons fair there was a very important Russian section. A representative of the Soviet Government, primarily concerned with the resumption of trade

relations between France and Russia, was at the same time, in Paris and reported to be engaged in political nego-

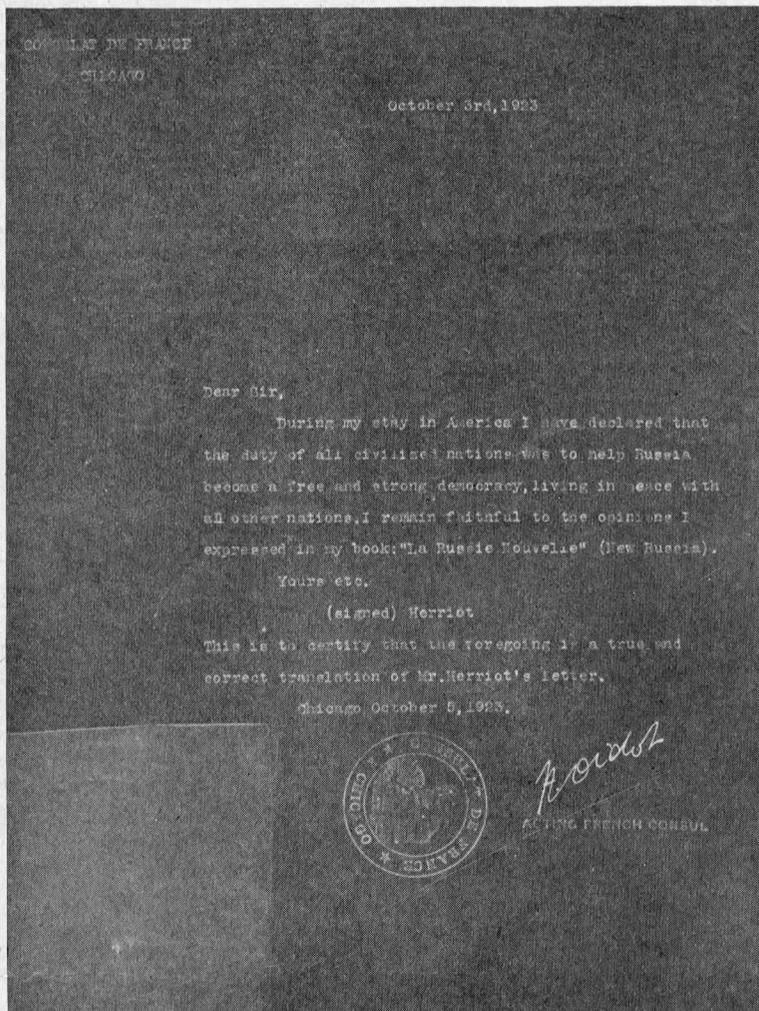
the "Christian Science Monitor" makes the following interesting comment:

"He (Demonzie) treats with irony those Russian emigrants who ask France to wait for some new impossible victory of the followers of the ancient regime. He points out that the captains of industry in Europe and America are hastening to obtain liens on Russian riches, while French business men procrastinate.

"It is precisely while the economic situation is doubtful that it is possible to obtain concessions and advantages. If there is delay it may be too late. With regard to the imperfections in the Russian legal code, he advocates a system of arbitration by means of the International Chamber of Commerce. M. Demonzie's plea denotes the imminence of new efforts to come to terms with the Soviet Government."

The enemies of American recognition of Soviet Russia, from Sam Gompers down, can take a leaf out of the book of Franco-Russian relations. Official France was once as hostile to the Soviet Republic as Gompers and his allies are today. But common sense got the better of the controversy in France. Surely the last of the anti-Soviet

Mohicans in America will soon also yield to common sense.



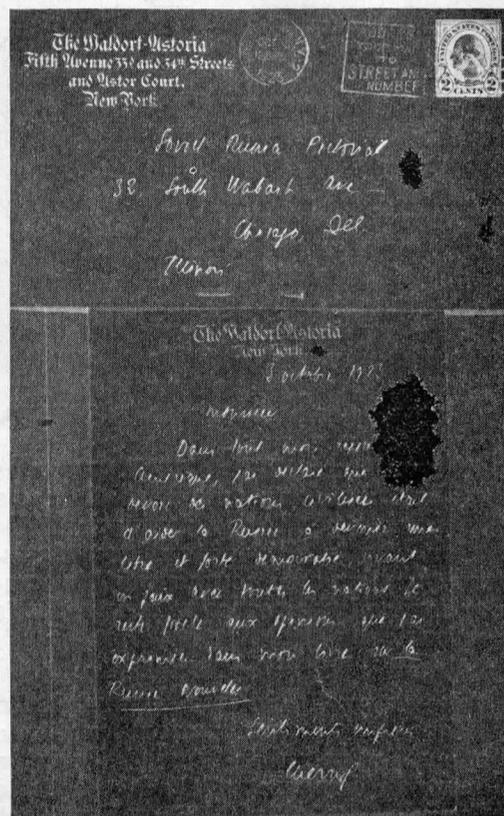
tiations with the Poincare Government. There is much that America can learn from this incident. France was formerly the most bitter enemy of the Soviet Republic. Since Herriot's return the French policy has taken a totally different course. It is an open secret in the European capitals that steps are now being taken to pave the way for complete resumption of political and economic relations between France and Soviet Russia. As a matter of fact, many people believe that France will be the first European country to conclude a practical arrangement with the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

So great was the interest in Soviet Russia upon the return of Herriot that M. Demonzie, one of the most prominent members of the French Chamber of Deputies, undertook another mission to Russia. Mr. Demonzie has just returned from Russia and is as firmly convinced as Herriot that it is not only possible to trade with Russia but that it would be good for France to renew the former friendly relations with the Russians. What is more, Mr. Demonzie pooh-poohs the very much over-advertised danger of Bolshevik propaganda.

Apropos of the new trend in Franco-Russian relations, Mr. Sisley Huddleston, the able Paris Correspondent of



EDOUARD HERRIOT
Mayor of Lyons, Leader of the French Radical Party and one of the foremost opponents of Poincare in the Chamber of Deputies.



Should America Recognize the Russian Republic?

By ALBERT F. COYLÉ, Editor *Locomotive Engineers' Journal*.

ONLY two great nations in the world today spend more on their schools than for their armies and navies. The government of the United States has just recognized one of these knowledge-seeking nations—Mexico. It still refuses to recognize the other—Russia.

Ponder for a moment if you will, over this commentary on our so-called "Christian" civilization.

"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God"

Two principles of fundamental American democracy ought to guide us in our attitude toward the Russian Republic. The first is the moral right of an oppressed people to secure their freedom by revolution, a right enunciated by the founders of this nation, and emblazoned by the Daughters of the American Revolution over the famous Judges' Cave near New Haven, "Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God." The second principle is a necessary corollary—the right of a nation to determine the form of its own political institutions without interference or coercion by any foreign government.

A well-educated Russian once said to me: "We ask only that the world judge the Russian Republic by the same standard that it now applies to the foundation of the American Republic. Both were the products of revolution. Both occasioned loss of life and property interests. Both were followed by periods of grave difficulty for the new-born republics. Remember that it took you eleven critical years after your revolution before you adopted a Federal Constitution and established a truly stable government. We ask only that you be as patient with Russia as the world was with you from 1776 to 1787. Give us just half that long, and we shall have a dependable political organization."

Can any intelligent student of history question the accuracy of this comparison and the reasonableness of this request?

Soviet Russia's Great Future

The second principle—the right to national self-determination, ought to be equally sacred to every believer in American democracy. It is the basic principle embodied in ex-President Wilson's famous fourteen points

which evoked the moral sanction of mankind. The Russian people have a moral right to whatever form of government they wish to set up, and any interference with that right by foreign powers is an assault upon the fundamental tenets of world democracy.

There is a final consideration which forward-looking Americans cannot ignore. The world of tomorrow will be dominated by five great nations or groups of nations possessing that combination of magnificent natural re-

sources and colossal man-power which will determine the economic—and hence the political supremacy of the future. There is China, with one-fourth of the world's population and resources beyond human calculation. There is India, with one-fifth of the world's population and unexplored natural wealth. There is Russia, with one-sixth of the globe's white population, and one-eighth of its land area, containing coal, timber, oil and precious metals, and producing wheat, flax, wool and sugar in quantities suffi-

cient to supply all of Europe. Then comes the North American continent with one-tenth of the world's population and resources that dazzle the imagination. The day is gone when small nations by diplomatic deceit and military manipulation can exploit these huge sources of human and economic power. World dominance is bound to pass into the hands of those great national groups which control materials and manpower.

Recognize the Soviet Government

In this great march of destiny, America has progressed a few steps further than the three larger groups just named. They are going to be our most powerful neighbors, whether we like it or not. Will it not be richly worth our while, therefore, to strive to understand these great peoples and to extend to them the friendly hand of good will and recognition as fast as they can achieve their political emancipation? The foolish diplomat regards the past. The wise diplomat looks toward the future.

Congressman Victor Berger Says Yes

Milwaukee, Wis.,
Oct. 13th, 1923.

In reply to your letter of Oct. 1st, let me say that while I am not a communist, I am in favor of the recognition of Russia. I believe that the Russians have a right to select their own form of government and that this government should be recognized by the United States.

Sincerely yours,
VICTOR L. BERGER.

A Man of Honor

It would seem that fighting Russia is too great a strain for some people.

Here is Major Alexander Lochwitzky, member of the Legion of Honor, honorary LL.D. (Doctor of Law) from the University of Washington, and formerly in the employ of the U. S. Department of Justice, on a secret mission in Russia—in a word, in every respect a man of honor.

But contact with the Bolsheviks (though in his capacity as a spy) must have spoiled his morals. Such at least was the opinion of the New York representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church whom he tried to defraud of \$1,000.



Lenin and the Capitalist World.

sources and colossal man-power which will determine the economic—and hence the political supremacy of the future. There is China, with one-fourth of the world's population and resources beyond human calculation. There is India, with one-fifth of the world's population and unexplored natural wealth. There is Russia, with one-sixth of the globe's white population, and one-eighth of its land area, containing coal, timber, oil and precious metals, and producing wheat, flax, wool and sugar in quantities suffi-

Friendship For the Russian People

By WILBUR K. THOMAS, Executive Secretary American Friends Service Committee.

SINCE the armistice it seems that the war hatreds which were so bitterly expressed toward the Germans have been gradually diverted to the Russians and the hiss in the word Boche has been transferred to the word Bolsheviki. This has led to a great misunderstanding of the peoples and their problems. The passion of hatred that has been fostered by various peoples (and evidently for a great variety of reasons) has blinded the people of the world to the fact that something like 120,000,000 of their fellow human beings were in travail of soul striving for the right to live. Forgetting the mistakes of our government, the constant succession of laws ground out by Congress and State Legislatures in an effort to improve conditions, the mob violence and attendant lynchings, such people have stood aloof from the revolutionary movements in Russia and have denounced and condemned everything Russian as if it were of the devil. The lies about the taking of children from their parents, the breaking up of homes, and the nationalization of women have all been quoted to bolster up the idea that there were no good Russians except dead ones or those refugees who are now living in Paris or other parts of the world. The result is that men and women who should have had the hand of friendship extended to them in their time of need have been made to feel that there were none in the world who cared.

What Can We Do For Russia?

There is an immediate demand, therefore, that people who believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man should give concrete evidence of their feeling of good will toward these Russian people. Just what form this should take cannot be determined for each individual, but it should assume some form. Some may think it best to work for the recognition of the Soviet Government; others to contribute to the advancement of trade unionism; others for the relief of suffering or assistance in reconstruction and rehabilitation, and others toward an interchange of thought and opinion. But the times demand more than gestures or hollow words. The Russian people and those in government positions must be made to feel that they have the sympathy and good wishes of the people of Europe and America.

People seem to have forgotten the wrongs that existed in Russia under the old regime. They have forgotten the activities of the Czarist police, the striving of the serfs and peasants, first for liberty and then for a right to live, the horrors of Siberia, the great unrest which manifested itself in the Tolstoyan and allied movements, the hardships which resulted from the policy of absentee landlordships, the concentration

of the wealth of the country in the hands of the few, and of the lack of educational facilities for the great masses of the people.

Changing the Order

The world has forgotten that the revolution had to come to Russia; that there had to be a re-distribution of the land, and a proper handling of the undeveloped wealth of the country.

"The mills of the Gods grind slowly But they grind exceedingly small." The time came in 1917 when the order had to be changed. Why then should the world criticise the Russian people for seeking to better their condition?

History shows us that sometimes a nation has been able to right a great wrong without a revolution or a civil war. Although the United States fought the Civil War over the slavery question, England freed her slaves without a war. But when wrong conditions have been allowed to continue for an indefinite period of time people rise in revolt and the consequence is more or less violence, bloodshed and disruption of the economic life. Under the conditions it seems impossible to suppose that the situation in Russia could have been changed without a real revolution. No well informed person can affirm that it has been a bloodless revolution or that there has been an absence of injustice or intolerance. These things have been more or less prevalent in Russia during these past years, but what else could be expected? The great marvel is that when such a large number of people were concerned that there should be no more violence and bloodshed and miscarriage of justice. Moreover, history shows us that the immediate leaders in a revolution are usually extremists. During the first few months of the new regime, until the more stable minds in the movement were able to control things, there were radicals who went to extremes. Individuals and small groups of individuals sometimes took the law into their own hands in an effort to even up old scores; but such conditions always pass with time. The new government has long since settled down to a more or less active control of the entire situation. An explanation of an atrocity, however, is no excuse for it. We can only express our regrets that wrongs of long standing almost always result in bloodshed.

What the Russians Are Striving For

These considerations, however, do not change the fact that in our day and generation the great Russian people are striving to better their condition. The old feudal states in Central Europe were broken up years ago. The revolution has broken them up in Russia only very recently. The people of our country do not approve of the system of

large land holdings. Therefore, our sympathy should be with the Russian people in their effort to distribute the land more evenly among those who till the soil.

The great mass of peasant people in Russia have been denied the right to get an education. Now they are striving to establish schools for adults and children and institute a system where every individual will have the privilege of learning to read and write and of getting better acquainted with the world in which he lives.

Russia is the last of the great nations to do away with monarchical system of government and to institute a more or less limited democracy. She is only trying to-day to do what other nations have done in previous years. The people have demanded the right to express their individual approval or disapproval of laws and government action.

In all the great nations of the world, France being the last one, the church has been disassociated from the state and the school from the church. It is a well accepted principle that the church itself is far better off when it is separated from the state and that general educational work thrives much better when it is not limited by the conservatism and superstition that has always been associated with an established church.

We need to recognize that in working out these problems the administration of justice in Russia has not been perfected. The officials of the government have been very ready to recognize that they have made mistakes. Having no traditions back of them it is much easier for them to do this than for officials in the more established governments to admit that they have made mistakes. They are earnestly striving to solve their problems and their successes will cheer us and their mistakes make us more sympathetic just in proportion as we realize that the whole movement is in the right direction. We cannot condone the mistakes of our own government or of any other government in the world, but we can recognize that we are all working for better conditions and thus make the spirit of human brotherhood much more real throughout the world. Years ago Lowell said "Man is more than constitutions, better rot beneath the sod than be true to church and state while being doubly false to God." We need to cultivate friendship, therefore, for the Russian people because of their worth as individuals. They are a great people as is shown by the contributions that their educated people have made to the world. Their musicians, scientists and artists have been of the best. It is reasonable to suppose that when the larger number have a chance to live as God intended them to live, that a much greater contribution will be made to the world.

How Workers Run a Clothing Factory in Soviet Russia

By ROBERT W. DUNN

WHEN the American worker invests money in such enterprises as those to which the Russian-American Industrial Corporation is extending its Industrial Credit, he need have no fear that he is thereby assisting in the soulless exploitation of Russian labor. Nor if he happens to be a "money-grabber" should he entertain the thought that he is going to gain a dividend because "his corporation" pays miserable wages and thrives on the literal slavery which foreign capital, in due course of events usually succeeds in fastening on its coolie colonies. For both the class-conscious toiler and the thrifty petty-investor should be aware that their money invested in bonds of the "Russian-American" is being put into Russia and that in Russia the workers are ruling.

The money wages in the Russian clothing factories are not equal to those a New York cutter takes home in his fortnightly pay envelope. But from the standpoint of what the worker can buy with his rubles—now increasingly stabilized—the worker in the reconstructed Russian industry is not far behind his American brother who, it will be admitted, is working under a somewhat less promising economic and political system.

But wages and cost of living figures, though instructive and encouraging, give at best, a bare idea of the present conditions in a Russian clothing factory. It is well, therefore, to look beyond the columns of wage statistics at the life of the worker himself.

How Workers Live

Take first the living accommodations provided for the members of a certain

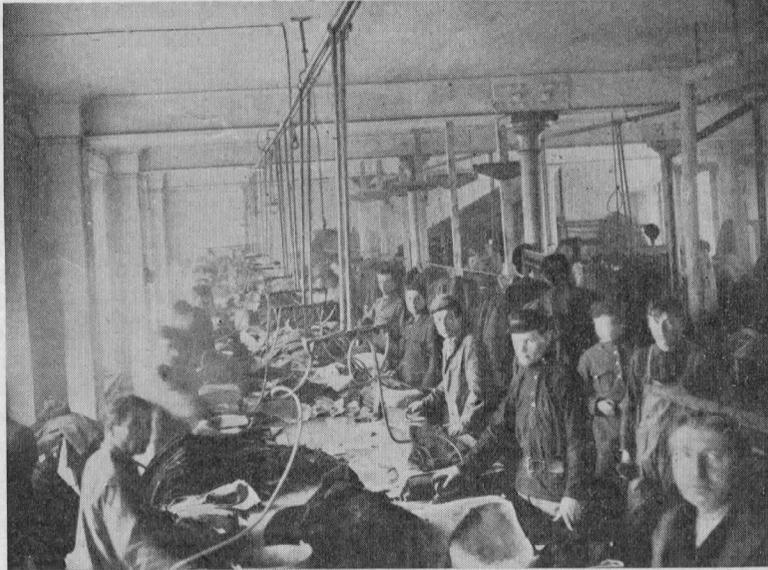
Moscow clothing plant. It is one of the apartments formerly inhabited exclusively by the bourgeoisie. This six-story apartment reminds one of uptown flats near Riverside drive rather than of the tenements where many New York needle workers live beyond the roar of the Third Avenue L. The floor space per family, it is true, is not as great as in some working class districts in America (the housing problem of Moscow is now particularly acute, for practically no new buildings

that in 1918 when he first came from America and when the Dom Communes were being organized, some of the workers opposed them and told the Communists they preferred to live where they were and not in houses given over to the clothing workers. The Moscow municipal administration was then distributing the old apartments of the bourgeoisie to the workers giving them almost rent free in return for a few repairs. It was on these terms that the Experimental organized its Dom Commune. Some of the workers, however, preferred to "live out." Now, however, according to Widok, the song has changed. All the workers are begging to live in the communal house and there is an eager waiting list of applicants. For they see that the co-operative house and its central administration has succeeded and they are all demanding to move into it.

Managing the Communal Houses

The house is managed by a special committee appointed by the fabcom (factory committee.) This committee makes out the budget and allots the rents. It also inspects the rooms, fines delinquents not up to the standards of cleanliness, and supervises the kitchen and other communal departments of the house.

On the top floor of the house is the Day Nursery, exceedingly well managed, while on the ground floor the children of kindergarten age are provided with teachers and equipment for developing their health and education. Foreigners who have formed their opinions of Russian children's institutions after inspecting a few children's



Press Room in Shop No. 36 of the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate.

have been erected since the beginning of the war.) But from the point of cleanliness and light and air, these rooms compare quite favorably with the workers' best homes in America and Europe; indeed, compared with some of the tenements of Glasgow and Chicago, they seem literal palaces of comfort.

Comrade Widok, the Chairman of the Factory Committee of the Experimental Factory of Moscow, told me



Courtyard in back of Main Office Building—Woolen Goods arriving at Factory.

homes in the former famine areas, have changed their minds on the matter of the Russian's ability to care for children, after visiting these communal houses, operated by the Russian Clothing Syndicate.

The educational, social and cultural work of the Moscow "Experimental," for a period of six months was reviewed in the report of Comrade Widok speaking at the general membership meeting, which he attended one night in the factory club. He mentioned first the work of the hospital staff, the apothecary's office, the rest house in the pines, the sanatoria, and even a vacation trip to Crimea and the shores of the Black Sea—all at the disposal of the sick or disabled worker from the shop.

Extensive Educational Work

In the intellectual field the chairman reported seventy-five lectures, on political, economic and industrial topics; eleven excursions to other factories; twelve plays and dramatic evenings, moving picture performances; twenty workers (out of the twenty-three illiterates in the factory) attending the class for the liquidation of illiteracy; thirty-five members in a party school; nine in a Marxist class; ten in a dramatic studio; six receiving free lessons on the violin; twenty-nine in a singing society; thirty in a sports club—all these activities organized for and by the workers of the shop, the money being appropriated by the factory administration and going directly to the union to be used at its discretion. And included in the work supported by this fund must not be forgotten the Woman's League, the library and the technical school (supported jointly by this factory and the other units in the Moscow clothing trust) attended at present by over seventy-five students who give part of their time in the factory. At sixteen years of age the Soviet Law permits them to work six hours a day, but for this they are paid a full eight hours' pay, while

they are still attending school two hours each day.

The administration of this work is in the hands of a Kult Kommissia elected by the workers through the factory committee and holding office for six months. The factory committee consists of five members, three of whom are continuously employed in either the cultural work, the sanitary commission and the "workers' protection," or on the price and dispute committee. The other two members are at work in the shop and subject at any time to call and conference.

A Great Advance

These are the mechanics of the social life of the worker—a stimulating life closely associated with his factory and his fellow-workers. It's a life that develops social interest quite unknown to the mass of the workers of countries where the continual struggle with the management makes harmony in the workshop out of the question and real cultural work impossible, where athletics and social life are synonymous with paternalism and even less subtle forms of exploitation. Russian factories are in no sense Utopian but in this respect they are decades in advance of America simply because they have had a change in industrial control and have taken advantage of the opportunities thrown open to them by the revolution.

These facts would lead the reader who is not a hardened cynic or an incurable and disillusioned skeptic, to the conclusion that the clothing workers are not doing so badly in the industries to which the American workers are giving industrial credit through the agency of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. The importance of this industrial credit cannot be overstated; without it many features of this "workers' life" would not have been possible. One can truthfully say that the workers in America who have become stockholders in the R. A. I. C. have, besides helping to bring about the more abundant life

for the Russian workers, become virtual stockholders in the first Workers' Republic.

Writing in this vein makes one feel like a kept-press editor defending the established order. But the clothing workers of Russia feel very strongly about their kind of established order and they will continue to support this order because they, in fact, established it and like the looks of the thing they have built. And they continue to improve and remodel and experiment with it as they press on in the direction of their economic goal and a free workers' state.

Russia Solving Financial Problem

RUSSIA suffers less from depreciating money than any country in Europe, except England. This has been due to several reasons, chiefly the issuance of state bank notes based on gold and to the fact that wages are reckoned not in paper roubles, but in "commodity roubles", constantly based on the cost of living.

The "commodity rouble" is a theoretical value based on the cost of 25 of the chief necessities of life. Wage contracts made by unions are calculated in these roubles. Every two weeks the value of the "commodity rouble" is calculated—and the worker's pay in paper roubles rises accordingly. There are no strikes or frantic attempts every fortnight to adjust currency depreciation, as in Germany.

During the past year the State Bank has made desperate efforts toward establishing a gold reserve, and last December began using bank notes against the gold it had already collected. These notes, known as "chervonetz", have a value of ten gold roubles or about an English pound, and remain quite stable. They are to be seen everywhere in Russia. Thus Russia is making constant progress toward balancing its financial budget.



Sample Room of the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate.

November Days

By ARNOLD ROLLER

IN his "Ten Days That Shook the World," John Reed gave a description of the events that shaped Russian and international history for decades to come. And the month of November has since become inseparably connected with the idea of the social revolution.

But the days of November, 1917, are not the only memorable dates in the history of the Russian Revolution.

Intellectuals Challenge Tsarism

It was in the late seventies, in November, 1878, that Russia witnessed the first theoretical crystallization of a movement that for more than five years held the whole world in suspense. A movement which, without roots in the broad masses and composed almost exclusively of intellectuals, had challenged Tsarism to a deadly duel. The first issue of "Zemlia i Volia" (Land and Freedom) appeared. It was the organ of the Narodniks (Populists) who a few years before had "gone into the people" in the hope to win the peasants over to Socialist ideas, which would enable them to introduce Socialism in Russia without great difficulties. In the specific Russian land tenure they saw the remnants of the old primitive communism, from which, they believed, it would be easy to step over to a Socialist society.

The total failure of the migration "to the people" forced the Russian in-

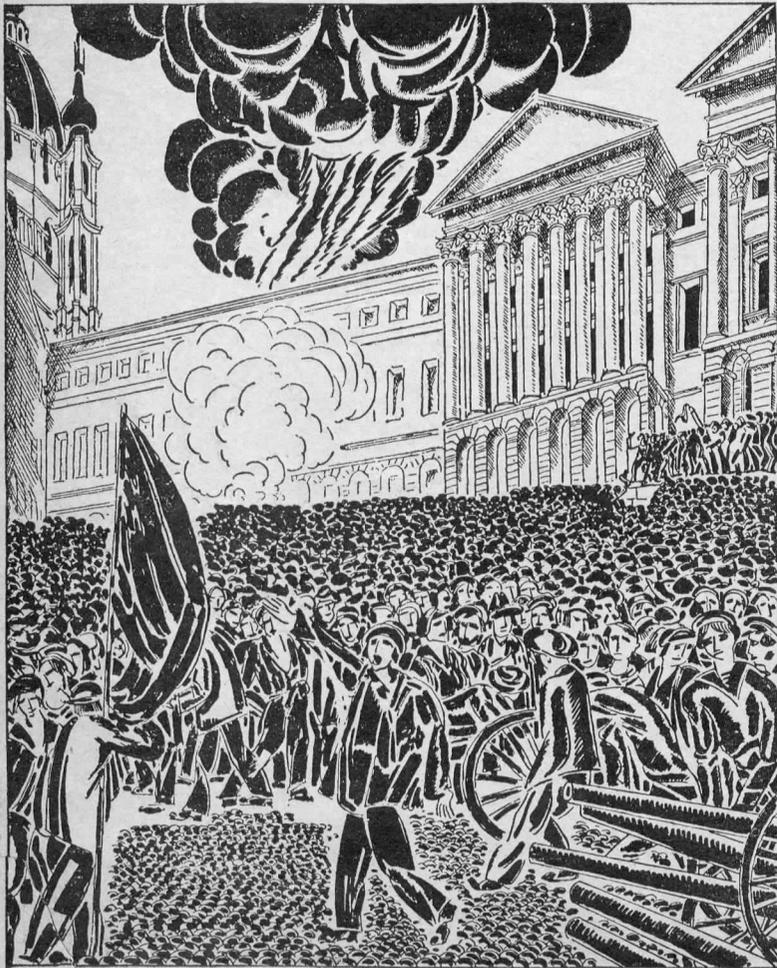
tellectuals to modify their conception. Seeing the unfathomable ignorance of the peasants who themselves delivered to the authorities any one who dared to speak against their masters, they came to the conclusion that the masses had to be educated first. And as this educational work was possible only under a system modelled after the Western European pattern, they concentrated all their efforts on obtaining democracy, political freedom. Not having the support of the masses—the industrial proletariat was at that time a negligible factor—they resorted to terrorist tactics. Numbers of henchmen of the Tsar fell under their bombs and bullets, but their main goal was to hit the Tsar. And one of their many attempts, unsuccessful like many others, was made in November, 1879, a year after the publication of their programme. The romantic story of that attempt, how, for weeks they dug the tunnel under the tracks, and how, nevertheless, their aims were thwarted, is told in "Underground Russia" by Stepniak, who himself was one of the most remarkable terrorists of that time. Most of the participants of those attempts—and foremost among them all—Sophia Perovskaya, Andrei Zheliabov and N. Kibalchich—later died on the gallows, but their memory will never die in Russia.

Ten years later the terrorist movement was dead and one of its last ex-

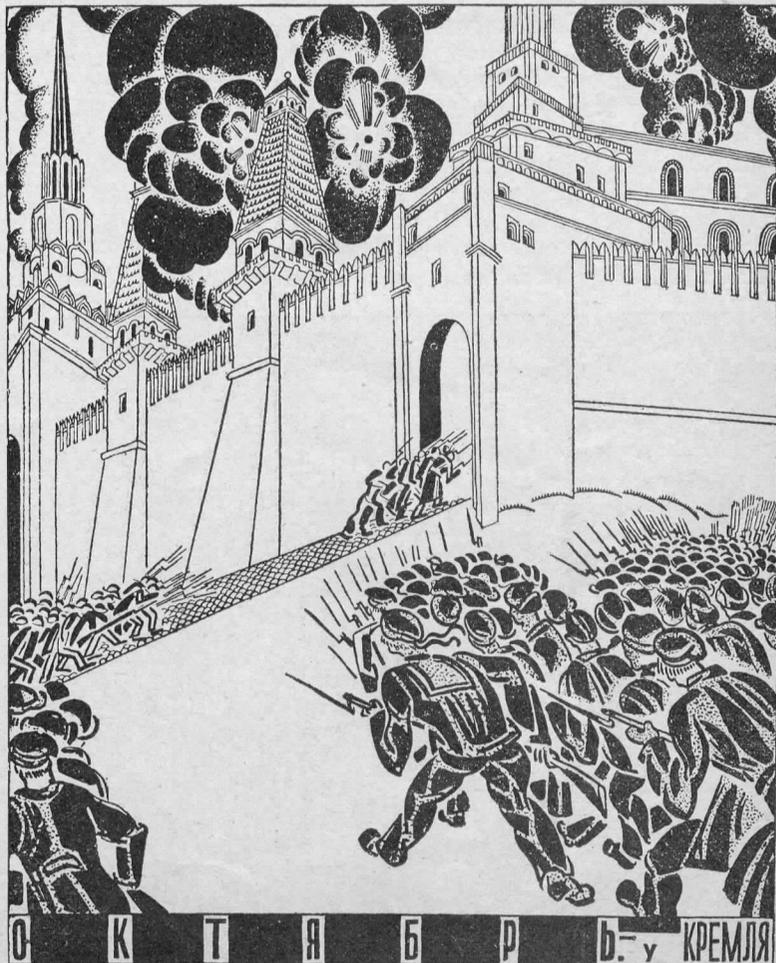
ponents, Alexander Ulianov, Lenin's brother, died on the gallows in 1887. Recovering from its fright, Tsarism was now taking revenge on the defenseless prisoners. The persecutions reached their peak in November, 1889, when the authorities of one of the prisons in Siberia, ordered the whipping of a woman prisoner. Sigida—this was the name of the victim—committed suicide and other prisoners followed her example. This tragic occurrence seems to have been the turning point in the revolutionary career of Vladimir Burtzev, who was jailed in the same prison at that time and from a mere "liberal" became a rabid terrorist, or rather, a "liberal with a bomb," though in his modesty he contented himself with preaching terrorism to others. His later career as revolutionary historian, spy discoverer, pro-alied bitter-ender, "German spy" maniac, and finally admirer of Denikin and Kolchak, form a special tragicomic chapter of Russian revolutionary history.

Drawing in the Masses

The abortive revolution of 1905 brought the workers and soldiers on the revolutionary arena, where formerly only students and idealist bourgeois could be seen. And again it was the month of November which witnessed some of the most tragic events of the revolution. It was first on November



Smolny, Petrograd, in November.



The Kremlin, Moscow, in November.

8, 1905, the mutiny of Cronstadt which was mercilessly suppressed with a toll of one hundred and seven dead and wounded; and then about two weeks later the naval mutiny of Sebastopol headed by the Lieutenant Schmidt again raised the hopes of all friends of Russian democracy. Two big war ships raised the banner of revolt, the "Potemkin," and the "Ochakov." But the rest of the fleet failed to join and a few days later the revolutionary staff had to surrender. The rest of the mutineers fled on the "Potemkin," which they left in a Rumanian harbor. A particularly pathetic type was Lieutenant Schmidt, who had no connection with the Socialist or Labor movement. He was not even a Republican. An honest believer in constitutional monarchy, he gave his life for the cause of democracy, which he considered necessary for the rebirth of his country.

The Bolshevik Revolution

In 1914, November again, the Bolshevik members of the Russian Duma (Parliament) are arrested for opposing the war, and sent to Siberia. This is how the Tsar started the great struggle for making the world safe for democracy.

Three years of the world war pass, and democracy finally wins in Russia, weighed down by German victories and Tsarist mismanagement. But democracy—a beautiful ideal under Tsar-

ism, proved quite an ugly reality to the masses when they saw that only the masters have changed, and that they, the workers and peasants were to continue to serve as cannon fodder for the imperialist designs of their bourgeoisie. The Bolsheviks become the spokesmen of the masses, and on November 7, the Petrograd garrison takes the lead in the first victorious proletarian upheaval. The events follow each other with a film-like rapidity. The Winter Palace, the seat of the Provisional Government, is taken. The members of the Government are arrested. Kerensky, its head, flees. The power passes to the Revolutionary Military Committee. At ten at night the Second All-Russian Soviet Congress convenes. On the next day the Congress proclaims the cessation of military operations and the granting of all the land to the peasants without compensation to the former owners. One day later, on November 9, the fight starts in Moscow. There the resistance of the bourgeois elements is much more energetic and the struggle costs more victims than in Petrograd. On the 11th the Soviet Government is organized in Petrograd and on the 13th it issues the decree concerning the Eight-hour Day. In the mean time Kerensky had tried to gather an army to march on Petrograd. But on the 14th he is already beaten and his staff taken prisoners. Kerensky disappears. The Soviet Government carries on and

tries to consolidate itself, while the Western and Central powers are destroying each other.

German Masses Rise

A year after the Russian November Revolution (Nov. 9), the Germans have their so-called revolution which is followed by the armistice of November 11th, 1918. While the whole world rejoices that the butchery is brought to a stop, all friends of Soviet Russia knew that the real fight against the working class is just going to begin. And so it was. On November 24th, 1918, Kolchak assisted by the French, British, Japanese, and later the Americans, proclaims himself the "supreme ruler." And on the same day the British Army and Russian White Guards occupy Baku, the oil center on the Caspian. The occupation is followed by the arrest of twenty-six Bolshevik Commissars who are dragged away to the deserts of Transcaspia, and murdered.

But the heroism of the Russian workers withstood all the combined attacks of the entire world, and in November they give the final blow to Yudenich, who, with the help of the British, attacked from the Northwest and attempted to take Petrograd. With Yudenich and Denikin eliminated and Kolchak finally doomed, Soviet Russia begins again to breathe freely.

A new period, the period of reconstruction, has begun in the life of the Workers' Republic!

Manifesto of the Friends of Soviet Russia

THE backbone of the famine in Russia is broken. A new Russia is merging from civil war, blockade, foreign intervention and famine—the new Russia of reconstruction.

A remarkable picture is unfolding ever more clearly before us: The old world in Europe is turning more and more into chaos, while in Soviet Russia a new world is emerging out of chaos.

Armed conflict between Greece and Italy. War-menace on the Italian-Jugo-Slav border. Civil war in Germany. New military dictatorship in Bulgaria and Spain. Hunger riots in the cities of Germany and Poland. War, revolution, counter-revolution, hunger, perpetual change, increasing instability, depreciation of money, decline in production—such is the picture of the old world in Europe today. And in deepest contrast to all this, there looms the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—one sixth of the earth—one hundred and fifty million people living together—six republics, scores of races, nations and religions—unite in absolute harmony and peace. The old world in Europe is facing a frightful period of famine; but the United Socialist Soviet Republics have broken the backbone of the famine. The policies of Soviet Russia have undergone many changes; but the most stable pillars have remained—fac-

tories, transportation and mines in the hands of the workers, free land in the hands of the farmers, the Red Army in the hands of the workers' and farmers' government, and the widest and freest democracy for the masses of the factories and farms.

The new Soviet Russia no longer needs any charity. But it does need the help and solidarity of every worker and farmer, of everyone who does not make common cause with those bankers and diplomats who want to assassinate the first republic of workers and farmers.

The capitalists of the whole world are still boycotting Soviet Russia, and they refuse to invest the necessary capital to complete the reconstruction of Russian industry and transportation. The imperialists of the big powers and their little vassals still threaten the peaceful Soviet republic with immense armies, and they are ready to seize the first opportunity to invade Russia. The capitalist press of the whole world is still piling up mountains of lies and calumnies against Soviet Russia. The politicians of Wall Street, as well as the reactionary bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor still deny the right of existence to Soviet Russia, and recognition to the Soviet government. The backbone of the famine is broken in new Russia. But that does not mean that Soviet Russia no longer needs our

help. The Friends of Soviet Russia was organized as a relief organization to help combat the famine. The great work of reconstruction in Russia has led us to undertake a new task—reconstruction. And we are undertaking still another task now—the fight for recognition of the Soviet government.

We appeal for the help of every friend of Soviet Russia, every worker and farmer and everyone who is convinced that world reconstruction is impossible without Russian reconstruction.

The Friends of Soviet Russia is not a political organization, and it invites the help and support of the entire working class.

Help us to build up our educational drive for the Russian children: Adopt a Russian child—adopt the future of Soviet Russia.

Help to build up our Cannons or Tractors campaign! No world reconstruction without a reconstructed Russia.

Read and help spread our magazine, the Soviet Russia Pictorial! Help to spread the real facts, and to destroy the network of lies and slander!

Compel the recognition of the Russian Soviet government by the American Federation of Labor and the government of the United States.

*National Executive Committee of
The Friends of Soviet Russia.*

The Seventh Year

By JAY LOVESTONE

THE Bolshevik revolution in Soviet Russia was born in a period of the life and death struggle of the mighty warring armies of Europe. At a time when the workers and farmers of the world were engaged in madly cutting each other's throats the Russian workers and peasants raised the cry of revolt against the conditions responsible for the world slaughter. The first Workers' and Farmers' Republic was then set up as the beacon of the hopes and aspirations of the working class movement the world over. The tocsin of social freedom was struck and its echoes resounded throughout the world.

Message to the Working Masses

The Soviet Republic is now entering upon its seventh year. Europe has had its breathing spell of five years since the declaration of the armistice. But the declaration of the armistice has proved to be only a signal for vigorous preparation for new and more fiendish wars. Since the heavy batteries of the German imperialists were silenced in France, Europe has been confronted with the continuous danger of new military and naval struggles, of a new world war. Now the menace of another world catastrophe would come in the Near-East; then the rumblings of war would be heard in the Far-East; again the Ruhr difficulties would come to the foreground; now Mussolini would take his hand in upsetting the so-called equilibrium in European politics; then the French imperialists would rattle the sabre.

It is rather interesting to note that as Europe is drifting into another abyss of infernal destruction, Soviet Russia is industriously reconstructing her country devastated by counter-revolutionists and invading armies. While the imperialist countries are whetting their knives for more bloody struggles, Russia is at work building up an efficient social system of production and exchange. It is remarkable to note the great headway made by the Russian workers and farmers despite the fact that the help from the outside has been practically insignificant.

According to the latest report of the Institute of Economic Research the output of Russian State Control of Industries during the last half year is valued at five hundred million gold rubles at pre-war prices. This compares with the three hundred fifty to three hundred eighty million gold rubles for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. Here we have an increase of one hundred fifty million gold rubles in the value of the products manufactured by the Soviet industries.

When one thinks of the increasing unemployment in England, of the fall of the German mark almost beyond the limits of the vanishing point, of the war clouds in the Balkans, of the

grave menace of international Fascism, he cannot but conclude that Soviet Russia is today the greatest stabilizing force in world politics and the most powerful agency for world peace. The workers and farmers of Soviet Russia are the only ones in Europe whose purpose and efforts are bent on building and not destroying. This is the message of the Seventh Year of the First Workers' and Farmers' Republic to the working masses of every country in the world.

Ushers In New Era

But inestimable a service as the Bolshevik Revolution rendered to civilization in hastening the end of the Great War, and gigantic a boon to social progress that the United Socialist Soviet Republic is proving today, there is an even greater historical significance to be attributed to the rise of the first workers' and farmers' republic.

One of America's leading economists in discussing the international situation with the writer recently came to the upshot of the fundamental significance of the Communist



Red Army Band playing the International

Revolution in Russia in the following refreshing remarks:

"In the annals of history there has not been recorded an event of equal import to the onward march of civilization as the Russian Revolution of November 1917.

"Some teleological interpreters of the cosmic movements might view the rise of Christianity as an epochal event transcending all previous and subsequent historical occurrences.

"The French Revolution dealt feudalism its mortal blow and imprinted its indelible stamp on the industry, philosophy, literature, and politics of the nineteenth century. But the Soviet Revolution is an even greater social force. Soviet Russia is destined to color the lives and acts of a far greater number of people for a much longer period than the French Revolution did. For the next one hundred and fifty years, at least, it will be the influence of the Russian Revolution that will be the guiding force in world life and the dominant source of inspiration to social progress."

And the renowned economist is right. The Russian Bolshevik Revolution was not only the most powerful medium for the ending of hostilities. It is now the most potent force in the way of another world conflagration. What is more, the great Russian social revolution is serving as the dynamic force of all movements for freedom and social progress. The hundreds of millions of poor people in India and China and the submerged nationalities and oppressed classes of every country in the world see in the Soviet Republic their greatest friend and are inspired by the Russian Revolution.

The Communist Revolution in Russia has given the working masses of the world a greater sense of realism and responsibility than they ever had before. It is just for this reason that the forces of reaction in every country are attacking the Russian Revolution. They would much rather have the revolutionists of today be the Utopians and dreamers that many of them were yesterday.

The Soviet Revolution has ushered in a new period in the history of the world's progressive, militant movements. On the eve of the seventh year Soviet Russia means to the oppressed of the world that the day for seriously getting down to realizing the task of winning social freedom and an economic classless society has arrived.

The Soviet Republic's sixth anniversary is blazoning on high the inspiring truth that the dreams of the dreamers of yesterday are the thoughts of the thinkers and the deeds of the doers of today!

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Our Beloved Lenin

By A. C. FREEMAN

IN the name of the army of one million transportation workers the Central Committee of the All-Russian Union of Railroad and Transport Workers greets the chief mechanic of the proletarian revolution on the fifty-third anniversary of his birthday.

"Wherever the whistles of the locomotives resound, wherever the wheels rumble along the rails, the army of the railroad workers lives with one cherished wish, to see the chief mechanic again in health, again at his post in the engine-room, holding fast the steering-wheel of the world revolution."

Leader of the Masses

This was only one among hundreds of greetings from working class and peasant organizations which poured in upon Lenin on his fifty-third birthday yesterday, April 21, 1923. In his rather hasty impressions of Soviet Russia, H. G. Wells referred to Lenin as, "the beloved leader." Subsequently, in the face of reactionary criticism, he denied having used the phrase. But, as it happens, it was an extremely accurate characterization, much more accurate than some of Wells' other generalizations about Karl Marx and the Russian Revolution. For never in Russian history has there arisen a leader more beloved of the masses of the people than Nikolai Lenin. The admiration for Lenin extends far beyond the ranks of the Communist Party. This is demonstrated by the innumerable messages of sympathy which have come from organizations of peasants and non-partisan workers during his illness. The day after his speech before the Congress of the Third International last fall one could hear the newsboys in the streets of Moscow shouting: "Read the speech of Comrade Lenin." Lenin is infinitely more than a party chief; he has been the leader of all the working-class masses of Russia through, perhaps, the greatest and most difficult revolution of history.

Unique Party Role

Among his comrades of the Russian Communist Party, Lenin enjoys a degree of personal prestige that is quite unique in a party that is not given to hero-worship. Down in Kharkov the chairman of a factory committee told me with what trembling eagerness he and the other delegates to a trade-union congress had waited for Lenin's promised speech. On

the night of the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the November Revolution last fall the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow was packed to its capacity. The stage was crowded with delegates to the Congress of the Third International; speeches were being



Lenin Head done in Flowers.

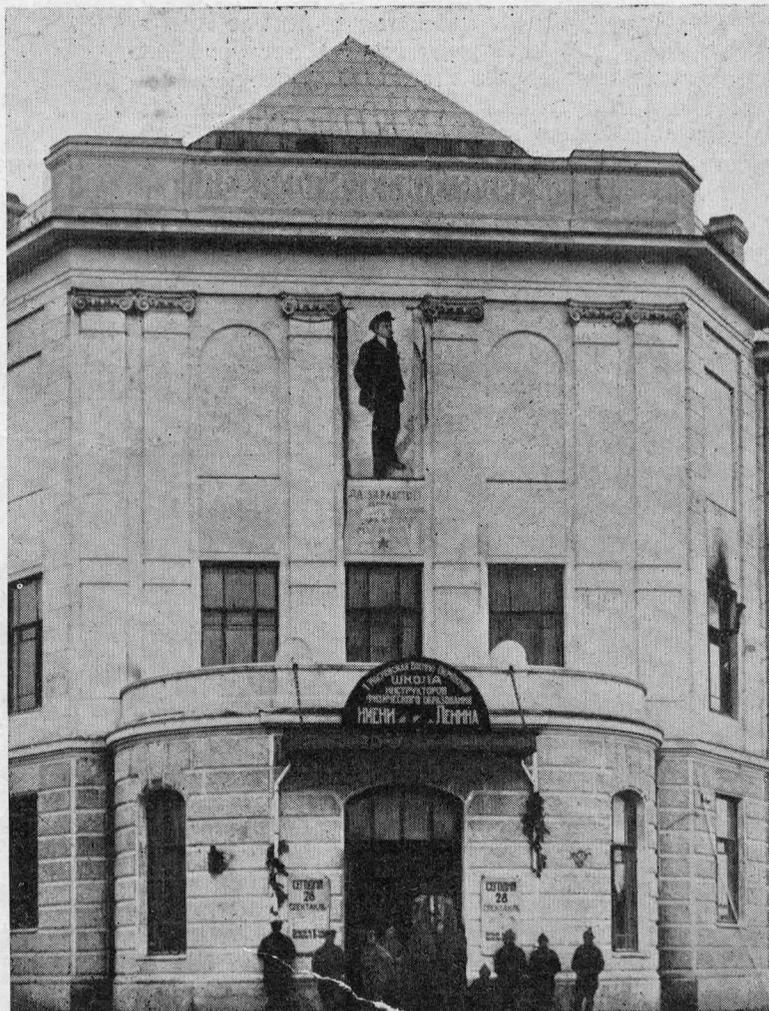
made by representatives of many countries; and the rumor had gone about that Lenin himself would address the meeting. As the evening grew late, more and more notes came fluttering down from the galleries to the stage. One of these notes fell near where I was sitting, and I picked it up.

On it were written just three words: "Will Ilyitch speak?" (Lenin is seldom called either by his revolutionary pseudonym or by his real name, Ulianov, in Russia; he is almost always referred to by his patronymic middle name, Ilyitch.) And Lenin's inability to appear on account of his health was the one cloud over an otherwise perfect celebration.

Lenin owes his position of unique moral authority in the Party to a number of circumstances. First of all, he has been decisively right at several critical moments when a false step might have meant disaster and ruin. It was he, more, perhaps, than anyone else, who set the time for the November Revolution. Two months earlier would have been premature; two months later might well have been too late. Again, at the period of Brest-Litovsk, when feeling in the ranks of the Bolsheviks ran high against the German robbers' peace, it was Lenin who took the clearest view of the situation. He recognized the exhausted war-weariness of the Russian masses, the practical impossibility of going on with the war, the need for peace at any price, in order to give the Revolution a breathing-space. Still another proof of Lenin's realistic insight was given in the spring of 1921, when Russia went over from military communism to the new economic policy. It was largely due to his understanding and advocacy of the new policy that this sharp corner in the development of the Revolution was rounded with so little friction.

Unsparring Intellectual Honesty

Perhaps the chief secret of Lenin's unflinching rightness in decision, of his hold on the confidence of the Russian masses lies in his unsparring intellectual honesty. He never lets his wishes and hopes influence his judgment. He never attempts to delude himself or others into thinking that a bad situation is better than it really is. The one occasion on which I heard Lenin speak, at the Congress of the Third International last November, left an unforgettable impression of unflinching revolutionary logic. The stage was set for a dramatic spectacle. But Lenin chose instead to make a minute, detailed and quite objective analysis of the working of the new economic policy in Russia. He dwelt more on the mistakes than on the glories of the Revolution.



Soviet Russia honors its leader. Statue of Lenin in the magnificent War Department Building.

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

(Formerly Soviet Russia)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA
Published Monthly

32 S. Wabash Ave., 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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Published Monthly by Friends of Soviet Russia, at 32 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Editor: H. M. Wicks. Subscription Rate: \$2.00 per annum Entered as second class matter January 29, 1921, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Application made for second class privileges at Chicago September 17, 1923.

VOL. VIII. NOVEMBER 1923 No. 11

Yes, Let's Talk It Over.

A COUPLE of days ago, we wrote to Congressman Fred A. Britton, of Illinois, asking him for a statement on what should be America's relations with Soviet Russia. Representative Britton was one of the Congressmen visiting Russia during the summer.

In reply to our request, Congressman Britten said in part: "I came away from there firmly convinced that we should have nothing whatever to do with the present form of government in Russia and am therefore not sending you a statement of my opinion, because I am sure your paper would not publish it."

We are sorry, but the Congressman is all wrong. When we asked Representative Britten for a statement on Soviet Russia, we did not for a moment have the notion that he would give us a declaration favorable to the recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States. We simply wanted to give the widest possible publicity to the findings of those people who have had an opportunity to visit Russia, regardless of what their findings might be.

The Friends of Soviet Russia is an organization that believes in telling the truth about the Soviet Government and conditions in the Soviet Republic. And the Friends of Soviet Russia believes that the best way to get the truth about the Soviets is to give publicity to the findings of all those who have had the opportunity to study Russian conditions. It is our policy to examine care-

fully all the reports made by students and observers of the actual conditions in Soviet Russia and then to base our conclusions and policies upon the consensus of such opinions.

The Friends of Soviet Russia believes in according the freedom of press to the opponents of Russian recognition. We might, with extreme courtesy, ask whether the Honorable Representative Britten and those of his associates and followers who are opposed to friendly dealings between the two great countries are ready to accord us, the advocates of Russian recognition, as much freedom of press and opportunity to put our case before the American people.

Soviet Russia in the Sixty-eighth Congress

THE more one considers the lineup in the next Congress, the more one is convinced that Soviet Russia will play a most important role in the debates that will take place in the nation's capital.

Since the Sixty-seventh Congress has gone out of existence, American interest in Russia has been greatly intensified. The consensus of opinion amongst our financiers, industrialists and legislators who have come into personal contact with the Soviet Government and Soviet Russia, is that America should lose no time in establishing commercial and political relations with the Soviet Republic.

That the Russian question will draw considerable attention from the Sixty-eighth Congress is further evident from the fact that men holding strategic positions and wielding tremendous influence in the Senate and House, have visited Russia during the summer. When so powerful a figure in our political life as Senator La Follette finds it advisable to visit Russia, it is clear that our policy towards the Soviet Republic will be an issue of paramount importance in the big political battles that will be fought in 1924.

It is not unlikely that there will be organized a virtual bloc for Russian trade relations and recognition in the coming Congress. Soviet Russia is very anxious to resume normal relations with America. There are unlimited possibilities awaiting American enterprises in Soviet Russia. The Americans are practical and they will not hesitate long in allowing the great Russian market to slip away from them.

Graft and Government

THE other day, the writer interviewed a man who occupied a most prominent position in American famine relief activities in Soviet Russia. In the course of our discussions on Russian-American relations this relief agent, who is far from being a Communist or a Red of the palest kind, dropped the following enlightening remarks:

"There is one thing that impressed me most strongly about the Soviet Gov-

ernment. You know there is lots of talk about red tape and corruption in politics. Well, there's a good deal of truth in this talk. No doubt, every government is afflicted with all the evils of bureaucratic methods and Russia has its share of these troubles.

"Yet Soviet Russia is fortunate even in its affliction with this type of political boll weevil. I have seen about half a dozen governments at work. Without exception, graft and corruption have permeated the activities of these governments. But there is one feature that I have found in the Russian government and in no other.

"In all the governments that I have seen at work, except the Soviet Government, the further up you go in the ranks of the governing group the greater the graft and corruption you hit up against. In Russia it is different. Here, whatever graft you find is in the lower ranks. In the Soviet Government the further down you go the greater likelihood is there of meeting corruption.

"This is the most hopeful characteristic of the Soviet Government. It is this unsparing devotion to the Russian people on the part of the Communists governing group that shows that Soviet Russia is sound and healthy at heart. Herein lies the best insurance for Russia's future."

Of course, this prominent American relief agent might have added that in Russia grafters and corruptionists are shot, while in other countries they are very often advanced to positions of power in direct proportion to the skill with which they can serve as successful political bootleggers.

Japan in Need

ONE of the most striking examples of international solidarity and the brotherhood of man in practice is the relief policy adopted by the Soviet Government towards Japan.

Press dispatches tend to indicate that at first the Japanese Government looked with disfavor upon the relief efforts of the Soviet Republic in behalf of the victims of the horrible earthquake that has recently wrought so much havoc and destruction in Japan. It was even reported that the Soviet relief steamer "Lenin" was not permitted to land with supplies for the sufferers.

In sending relief to Japan, Russia is not animated by any ulterior motives. The Soviet Government is rushing to the rescue of the suffering masses of Japan from a sense of international solidarity rather than from any trade prospects. Soviet Russia is organizing a big campaign for the restoration of the stricken areas of Japan not because it sees in such relief work the paving of the way for a market for its products, but simply because it looks upon the Japanese people as friends. This conduct of the Soviet Government is all the more human when one considers the strained relations between the two countries in the past few years.

Europe Speaks

By ROSE KARSNER

MORE than five months ago, The Friends of Soviet Russia put forth the question—Cannons or Tractors, world-war or world-reconstruction? Since then the question has been repeated almost daily. Now comes the answer.

Europe speaks! And the language of Europe is the language of wars, desperate revolutions and bloody counter-revolutions.

Stormy Days Ahead

An army of one hundred thousand French soldiers invades the industrial heart of Germany—the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Fascisti Italy pounces her army and navy upon the Greek island, Corfu, like a brigand of medieval days.

In Spain the army rebels against parliament and the constitution and sets up a military dictatorship.

In Bulgaria the army rebels against parliament and the victorious counter-revolution destroys the rule of the farmers, and then again a revolution of the suppressed workers and farmers lifts its head and tries to throw off the yoke.

Italy arms herself against Jugo-Slovia. Jugo-Slovia is preparing for war against Italy. Germany is full of hunger riots and military dictatorships, with threats of a restoration of the monarchistic forces, and Fascisti counter-revolutions.

Great Britain, in ever more open conflict with French militarism, and fearing continental domination by French imperialism, is now facing a terrible winter of industrial crises and unemployment of one and a half million workers.

In the midst of all this chaos, war, revolution, counter-revolution, military dictatorship, Fascisti uprisings, hunger riots, sits the League of Nations as the ridiculous and much-ridiculed Punch of the Punch and Judy world-theatre, slapped by everybody.

Russia at Work

Europe speaks! And her language is the language of chaos, economic disintegration, ruin and a return to barbarism.

Russia works! And her work is that of peaceful reconstruction.

because, on fourteen fronts, she defeated the monarchist and militarist armies of Kolchak, Dennikin and other Tsarist generals.

Russia has no hunger riots because she overcame the terrible famine in spite of the blockade by the big powers.

Russia has no wars because she has no imperialist ambitions; because her Red Army is only a weapon of defense, not of aggression.

More than five months ago the Friends of Soviet Russia issued the call for the raising of funds with which to buy tractors.

We claimed that sending tractors to Russia was in the interest of world-reconstruction and the American people. We pointed out that Russia is one-sixth of the entire globe with a population of 135,000,000 and with vast unexploited natural resources; that upon the reconstruction of Russia depends the condition of the world-market, which in turn affects the question of employment and unemployment in all countries.

Many people responded to our call. Some thought that we were exaggerating Russia's significance. But events in Europe have borne out our contention.

Europe speaks! Chaos! Chaos!

Russia works—peace and reconstruction!

More than five months ago, The Friends of Soviet Russia foresaw the European tendencies which were leading toward chaos and economic destruction.

We called upon the American farm-
(Continued on Page 256)



Women play an important part in the political life of Soviet Russia. A woman prosecuting attorney examining a bourgeois.

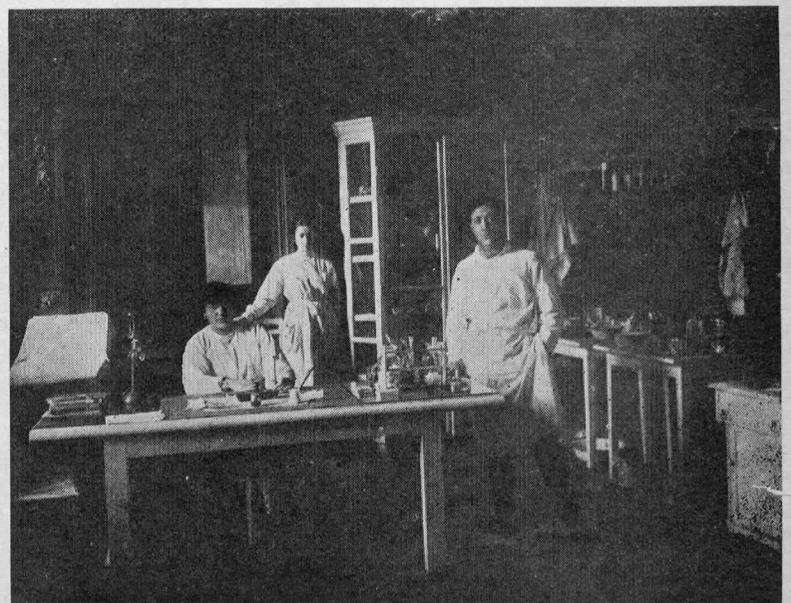
Russia, Red Russia, "the land of terror and tyranny," has no revolutions and counter-revolutions. No hunger riots and wars. Russia is busily engaged building up the value of her rouble, while the franc and the mark are dancing the mad dance of collapse.

Russia has no revolutions because she had her victorious revolution of the farmers and workers six years ago.

Russia has no counter-revolutions



Vivisection experiments in Soviet Russia.



Women are prominent in Russian medical life.

Soviet Russia in the Headlines

Senator Magnus Johnson for Russian Recognition

IN stating my position on what should be our relations with Russia, I am merely going to reiterate statements that I have made on a number of occasions:

The position that seems most sensible to me is to allow each country its own complete say as to the sort of government it wants, and to deal with that government. Those who are in charge of a government are there either because the majority of the people have been too weak or too lacking in energy to change it for a better one.

In my New York speech, I said: "What the world needs is trade, just as what we need at home is more buying and selling. Before the two percent got so much hold upon us that was America's policy. Why change it? If we recognized the absolute Czar, why not recognize Russia today? We do not have to adopt the present Rus-



Magnus Johnson, U. S. Senator, Minnesota

sian system any more than we have to adopt the Czar's system. Russian trade is discouraged because of politics."

This is my position now. We should enter into trade relations with Russia and give that country the same recognition that we give to other countries. Several European governments have already entered into trade relations with Russia and are recognizing her in a way most effective for themselves at least. The Scandinavian countries have for some time been engaged in trade with Russia and have profited by it. We should not allow the rest of the world to get ahead of us, and it seems surprising that the otherwise astute business men of America should have neglected the opportunity for trade with this, the largest country of Europe and Asia.—MAGNUS JOHNSON

Soviet Currency at Higher Rate Than English Sterling

Mr. F. A. Mackenzie, the Chicago Daily News correspondent, has sent his paper an extremely interesting report on the condition of the Soviet currency which reads in part: "Today its new gold guaranteed note, the chervonetz, which is coming into general circulation here, fetches a higher rate than the English pound sterling. Nominally the chervonetz has a value of ten gold rubles, or \$5. One must gasp at the wonder of it, but Russian currency is once more quoted in the markets of the world, not as a doubtful thing like the mark or the franc, but as a respectable, honest token."

Soviet Government for Peace

"Russia is now the most peaceably disposed nation in Europe," said E. F. Wise, of the Russian Co-operative Trade in Britain. The noted economic expert went on to say that "That country which can finance him (the peasant) will obtain a paramount position in what is destined to be the greatest outlet for the produce of European industries."

Russia Steadily Nears Recovery

Writing in the Cleveland Plain Dealer and for the well-known newspaper syndicate "The North American Newspaper Alliance" Mr. John F. Sinclair, in his series on Europe, points out very forcefully: "That she (Soviet Russia) is on the road to economic and financial recovery within her country, there can be no doubt. She has absolutely set to work to bring her government expenses within her receipts, she



Father Kazinsei of Braddock, Pa., believes in recognizing the Soviet Republic.

has re-established the gold standard in order to rebuild her shattered machine of international grade. Her success

along these two lines during the last two years has been very striking. Russia is coming back.

"I left Russia with one thought uppermost in my mind: Russia is now far more able to live without Europe, than Europe is to live without Russia."

Blood-Curdling Tale of Tikhen's Torture a Myth

Writing to the editor of Zion's Herald the noted Methodist Bishop Nuelson, who has just returned from Soviet Russia, shatters the plague of lies recently spread by certain sections



Instructions in Botany in a Moscow School.

of our press regarding the Soviet Government. Said the Bishop in telling of his meeting the Patriarch Tikhen of the Russian Orthodox Church: "I asked Tikhen straight out whether he suffered any ill treatment during his confinement. He emphatically stated that he was well treated, that he had no complaints whatever to make, that he liked the Donsky monastery where he was confined so much that he decided to remain there after his liberation. I also asked him whether he signed his confession under any compulsion on the part of the government. He just as emphatically denied this allegation. 'No compulsion whatever', he repeated several times."

Soviet Delegates at Washington Congress

Three representatives of the Soviet Government were seated as duly accredited delegates at the World Dairy Congress just closed in Washington. At the head of the delegation was Alexis Serejnikoff, accompanied by G. Kaminsky and A. Iurmaliat. The Soviet Delegates will also participate in the sessions of the Congress to be continued in Philadelphia.

Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace greeted the delegates at the Congress officially in behalf of the United States Government. This is the first time that the United States Government, directly or indirectly, officially greeted representatives of the Soviet Government in the United States.

What Do We Do With Our Money?

Translation

Friends of Soviet Russia:

We, the children of the mine workers of the Juzovka district and Don Basin, are sending you our hearty greetings and hearty thanks for the help which you gave us.

We ask you not to forget us in the future.

For the Children of Juzovka District,
Committee of the All-Russian
Union of the Mine Workers,
Alferow.

For the Culture Department
Committee, Speranskaja.
Secretary of the Committee,
Starodubenko.

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JUZOVKKA DON
FRIENDS SOVIET RUSSIA

201 WEST 13 ST NEWYORK SITIV NY

MY DETI GORNIKOV JUZOVSKAGO RAIONA V DONBASSE CHLIDM SERDECHNYI
PRIVIET I SERDECHNUIU BLAGODARNOST ZA OKAZANNUIU WAMI POMOSH I
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SOIUZA GORNORABOTCHIH ALFEROW ZAW KULTODELJW SPERANSKAJA SEKRE TAR
KOMITETA STARODUBENKO

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ОЮЗ
ОБВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛ.
РЕСПУБЛИК

ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ
Исполнительный Комитет
СОЮЗА
Советских Социалистических
Республик.

9-го Октября 1923 г.
№ 1396

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ РАБОЧАЯ ПОМОЩЬ.
БЕРЛИН.

Уважаемые товарищи,

Ц.И.К. С.С.С.Р., получив от английского Комитета М.Р.П. через тов.Мунценберга список жертвователей, пользуется случаем выразить от лица русского пролетариата благодарность всем тем, кто в тяжелое время поспешил на помощь русскому народу, оказывая ему не только материальную, но и моральную поддержку.

Международная Рабочая Помощь, развернувшая обширную и сильную организацию, являясь выражением солидарности мирового пролетариата, доказавшего свою готовность вступить в открытую борьбу со всеми попытками пошатнуть Сов.Россию в деле ее восстановления.

Мы надеемся, что в будущем работа Межд.Рабочей Помощи вообще, и Английского ее Комитета в частности, еще более разовьется по всем трем ее основным направлениям: пропаганда в пользу Советской России, экономической помощи в деле восстановления и детской помощи.

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ Ц.И.К. С.С.С.Р. *И. Капранов*
ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ ЦК ПОСЛЕДГОЛ при В.Ц.И.К. *Т. Сидоров*

Translation

September 9th, 1923.

From the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Central Executive Committee, to the International Workers' Aid.

Dear Comrades:

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of

Socialist Soviet Republics have received from the American Committee of the International Workers' Aid, through Comrade Munzenberg, the list of contributors and takes this opportunity of expressing in the name of the Russian proletariat gratitude to all those who, in hard times, extended their help to the Russian people, giving them support materially as well as morally.

The International Workers' Aid, which has developed into a large and strong organization, has manifested the solidarity of the world proletariat who proved their readiness to fight openly any attempt to hinder the reconstruction of Soviet Russia.

We hope that the work of the International Workers' Aid in general and its English-speaking committees particularly will develop more along these three fundamental directions: Economic aid, Reconstruction, Children's relief.

(Signed)

M. I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

(Signed)

S. Semidovich, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee for liquidation of famine consequences.

Bishop Edgar Blake Makes Strong Plea for Soviet Russia

Bishop Edgar Blake of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has just returned from his headquarters in Paris. The Bishop attended the Council of the Orthodox Russian Church held in Moscow last May. When questioned by a representative of the New York Times about his attitude to Soviet Russia, the noted Bishop said in part:

"It is unquestionably one of the strongest Governments in Europe at the present time. It is a force that must be reckoned with. There can be no permanent settlement of Europe's and the world's affairs without Russia. We may not like the Soviets. We may abominate their principles and their practices; but we cannot ignore them. The sooner America and Europe recognize this perfectly obvious fact the better it will be for Russia and for the world."

Making Thousands of New Friends

NEW York City.—The film, the "Fifth Year" was shown on July 28th, 1923, at Manhattan Casino. Such big crowds attended that the New York comrades were compelled to arrange for another showing elsewhere in the city. They rented The Labor Temple for four days. At the end of the fourth day the crowds were still too large to be accommodated. An extension of three days was then arranged for. The picture was greeted with much genuine enthusiasm and made thousands of new friends for Soviet Russia.

Approximately three thousand people saw the picture at the Casino and seven hundred, twice each night, at the Labor Temple, for seven days—making a total of about thirteen thousand.

Lawrence, Mass.—A wire from the committee for the showing of the picture reads: "Film Great Success. Can We Have More Dates? Lawrence, Mass." A wire from Comrade V. Romand, who was in charge of the showing, speaks for itself: "House Packed. Hundreds Turned Away. Can We Have Return Dates?"

Boston — Here the Friends of Soviet Russia committee did some splendid work, under the general supervision of J. Kraska. Much publicity was distributed before the showing. On the night of the showing, Kraska wired us: "House Crowded With Only Standing Room left at Eight O'clock." The film was presented in Symphony Hall, the best music auditorium in the city. Crowds, disappointed at not being able to get in, requested a chance to see the picture. The Boston comrades are arranging for additional showings in other parts of the city later in the season.

Chicago — Orchestra Hall, seats 2,500 people. This hall was crowded to capacity twice during the evening of October 6th. A collection taken among the enthusiastic audience netted about \$2,000. The Friends of Soviet Russia Committee of Chicago helped much toward the success of the picture; great credit is due to Valeria Meltz and Comrade Arenberg. The comrades are already asking additional dates for Chicago. The crowd which attended, they say, was chiefly an "outside" crowd.

Philadelphia — Last minute news! Wire just received: "Seven Thousand People See Fifth Year. Proceeds About Three Thousand Dollars. De-



Huntington Ave. Car, Boston, Mass., Bearing Friends of Soviet Russia Posters

tails Follow. Alex Bail." Impatiently awaiting those "details" and will publish them in the next issue.

These are only reports from the first few showings which have already taken place as we go to press. Every-

vincial-minded, petty politicians have attempted to interfere, new friends have been made. Even writers on capitalist papers have come to our defense (where attempts at interference were made) ignoring the attacks of the "socialist press."

By way of illustration, we quote a letter received by us from a preacher, who happening to be in the large city at the time of the showing, saw the picture in New York.

"Dear Sirs:

"Last month I saw your motion picture the "Fifth Year" showing peasant Russia, in the Labor Temple. Ypsilanti is a town of 8,000— upon what terms could I obtain that film for use one night in our church? We have a Simplex machine.

"Yours truly,
"CARL H. ELLIOTT."

Of the seventy-five dates made for the showing of the picture, fifteen have already been filled, with great success. It is expected that by the end of the season we shall have shown the picture in two hundred different cities of the United States.

Sept. 20, Norwood, Mass.; Sept. 21, Lynn, Mass., Sept. 24-25, Haverhill, Mass.; Sept. 27, Lawrence, Mass., Peabody, Mass., Sept. 28, Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.; Sept. 29, Fitchburg, Mass.

Oct. 1-2, Malden, Mass.; Oct. 3, Taunton, Mass.; Oct. 4, Lowell, Mass.; Oct. 4-5, Worcester, Mass.; Oct. 7, Waterbury, Conn.; Oct. 8, Quincy, Mass., Zeigler, Ill.; Oct. 9, Seymour, Conn., Valier, Ill.; Oct. 10, Chelsea, Mass., Sesser, Ill.; Oct. 11, Bristol, Conn.; Oct. 12, West Frankfort, Ill.; Oct. 13, Manchester, N. H.; Oct. 14, Ansonia, Conn., New Haven, Conn.; Oct. 17, Keene, N. H., Duquoin, Ill., Holyoke, Mass., Woonsocket, R. I.; Oct. 18, Clinton, Mass., Belleville, Ill.; Oct. 21, Schenectady, N. Y., Norwich, Conn.; Oct. 22, Staunton, Ill.; Oct. 23, Gardner, Mass., Westville, Ill.; Oct. 25, Maynard, Mass.; Oct. 26, Adams, Mass., Carlinville, Ill.; Oct. 27, Troy, N. Y.; Oct. 28, New Britain, Conn., Hartford, Conn.; Oct. 29, Gloversville, N. Y.; Oct. 30, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, Rockford, Ill.

Nov. 2, Albany, N. Y.; Nov. 5, Aurora, Ill.; Nov. 7-8, Waukegan, Ill.

SPECIAL REPORT
of
The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

To..... THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Gentlemen:

We wish to advise you that the majority comment on your photoplay THE FIFTH YEAR reviewed by The National Board of Review on MAY 25, 1923 was as follows.

ENTERTAINMENT VALUE..... GOOD EDUCATIONAL VALUE..... EXCELLENT

ARTISTIC VALUE: Dramatic interest of story..... VITAL Coherence of narrative..... GOOD Acting..... Photography..... GENERALLY GOOD

Technical handling..... Costuming (if period production)..... Atmospheric quality—Scenic setting..... Historical value (if period production)..... UNUSUAL

MORAL EFFECT..... HIGH

GENERAL COMMENT 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.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW OF MOTION PICTURES.

where the crowd was enthusiastic and went home with the feeling that they must do something to help their Russian comrades in their efforts at reconstruction and education of the little ones.

The general effect of this film upon the audience is unquestionable. It enthuses the old friends and makes new friends. Even in places where pro-

A Hymn of Hate

Enemies of Soviet Russia

THE Jewish Daily Forward claimed and still does that funds collected by the Friends of Soviet Russia are used for communist propaganda. The Forward hates Russia and hasn't the courage to say so. So it attacks the *friends* of Soviet Russia.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal—"According to the report of the Government agents and also according to a section of the Socialistic press, the Friends of Soviet Russia, the organization which proposes to present its propaganda moving picture 'The Fifth Year' in Providence, is the financial and money raising branch of the Communist party of America." The Providence Journal hates Russia and hasn't the courage to say so. So it attacks the *friends* of Soviet Russia.

The Police Commissioner of Providence prohibits showing of the film on the ground that funds collected for the Russian children by this picture are used for communist propaganda. The police of Providence hate Russia and haven't the courage to say so. So they attack the *friends* of Soviet Russia.

The Mayor of Springfield, Mass., prohibited the showing of our film, without giving any reasons. The Mayor of Springfield hates Russia and hasn't the courage to say so. So he attacks the *friends* of Soviet Russia.

The Superintendent of Schools of North Adams, Mass., refused to rent the auditorium to local workers who wanted to see this picture because in his opinion he believes that "The Fifth Year in addition to being a charity performance is a bit of propaganda carried on by the Friends of Soviet Russia." The Su-

perintendent hates Russia and hasn't the courage to say so. So he attacks the *friends* of Soviet Russia.

The City Council of Portland, Ore., by unanimous vote, refused to permit to show the "Fifth Year" without giving reasons. This happened during the week of the American Federation of Labor convention when Matthew Woll introduced an impassioned resolution against movie censorship. But then a Russian movie is another matter, and one can hardly expect Woll to champion such a cause. The City council of Portland hates Russia and hasn't the courage to say so. So it attacks the *friends* of Soviet Russia.

"The Fifth Year," like last year's film, "Russia Through the Shadows" is being toured at present in order to bring to the attention of the farmers and workers of this country the *true facts about Soviet Russia*, and at the same time raise funds for the education and well-being of the Russian children.

We claim this right by all the guarantees of the constitution of this country.

As *friends* of the Russian peasants and workers it is only to be expected that we should utilize all possible avenues of publicity to present the facts as we know them.

Enemies of Russia are not denied the right to the press. Almost each day one can read accounts in the papers which are unfriendly to Russia. And people making speeches before Chambers of Commerce telling of the "evils of Bolshevism in Russia" are not censored or suppressed.

We are the Friends of Soviet Russia.

We demand the right to present to the American farmers and workers the true facts about Russia as we know them.

We demand for the American public the right to judge for itself.

We demand the right, in the interest of the children of Russia, to raise funds for their education and well-being.

We demand that those who charge that these funds are not used for that purpose prove their charge.

We demand the exercise of constitutional guarantees!

We ourselves have already seen three anti-Russian films in large New York houses. They surely have been shown elsewhere.

Did The Jewish Daily Forward protest?

Did the Providence Journal protest?

Did any Police Commissioners protest?

Did any Mayors protest?

Did any Superintendents of Schools protest?

Did any City Council protest?

No! A thousand times No!

Why not?

Because they are *haters of Russia* and secretly rejoice every time a statement is made against the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic. They haven't the courage to say so openly. They therefore resort to subterfuge and to attack upon an organization which has already proven beyond a doubt the good work it has done and still is doing.

Farmers and workers of America! Friends of Soviet Russia! We call upon you! Defend your right to see and hear the true facts about Russia. Demand this constitutional guaranty. If it is denied you, protest in public meeting!

The Steam Roller at Portland

By ROBERT BURKE

IN fighting the recognition of Soviet Russia at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor just closed at Portland, Oregon, Gompers dropped every pretense at fair play. The first trick was discovered on the day following the introduction of the resolution. Instead of assigning it to the Committee on International Relations, where it belongs according to the rules of the convention and where it has been assigned year after year, it was now sent to the Committee on Resolutions. The reason for this was obvious. The proper committee was known to have at least two men in sympathy with Russia; while the Committee on Resolutions was packed with men who would do the official bidding. Delegate Sillinsky, of Cleveland, rose to object to this procedure, but Gompers, lacking arguments to support his trick, skillfully managed to laugh out of court Brother Sillinsky's objection. Even W. D. Mahon, President of the Street Railway Employees and until

recently a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, realized Gompers' unfairness and seconded Sillinsky's motion to reassign the resolution.

On the other hand, four of the signers of the resolution took the floor in its behalf. Others were equally ready to urge recognition of Russia. The stigma of "red" was attached to all progressive resolutions such as those dealing with a labor party and amalgamation, Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen and Oilers, an old war horse in the trade union movement, was called a "red" because he supported Resolution Number Forty-Nine along with William F. Dunne, the Communist. At the same time a campaign was started to expel Dunne from the convention. Care was taken to have the Communist delegate expelled before important resolutions were discussed in order to brand all progressive measures as "emanating from Moscow" and thus prejudice the

convention. But as the convention went on, the delegates of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Street Car Employees, Switchmen, and others, objected to the "autocratic" methods in which matters were being disposed of.

When Matthew Woll reported on the resolution for Russian recognition for his Committee on Resolutions he lost no time in pointing out that the "expelled Dunne" was one of the signers. But the five men who got the floor to speak for the recognition of the Soviet Republic made it clear that they were in no way affiliated with "red" movements, but for humanitarian reasons and as trade unionists they declared themselves in sympathy with the great people of Russia.

In strong, eloquent appeals, William H. Johnstone, President of the Machinists, Timothy Healy, President of the Stationary Firemen, Max S. Hayes, of the Typographical Union, Christian M. Madsen, of the Painters, and D. C.

(Continued on Page 253)

Some Thoughts on the New Economic Policy

By MARCEL OLLIVIER

The New Economic Policy and the Economic Program of the Bolsheviks

WHEN one speaks of the "New Economic Policy" one forgets generally that this economic policy has nothing "new" about it except its conscious and systematic application, and that it really appeared immediately after the Bolsheviks took over power. If by "new economic policy" one means all the measures implying concessions to the economic situation of the country and incompatible with a Communist organization of production, one can boldly affirm that the "new" policy is actually an "old" policy. What was really the economic program of the Bolsheviks immediately following the October Revolution? On the one hand the return of the land to the peasants; on the other the workers' control of industrial production. Had these two demands a Communist character? Are they not concessions to the given economic situation, and do they not reflect the absence of a proletariat to organize production on a Communist basis? Then, when industry was little by little nationalized and organized on the whole, along Communist lines, what of the honors paid to specialists, and of the concessions to foreign capitalists? Are these essentially Communist measures?

Finally, was there not in 1919 a proposition from the Soviet Government to the Great Powers, at the time of the Conference of Prinkipo, including besides the offer of important concessions to foreign capitalists, the offer of a discussion of the recognition of Russia's debts? It cannot be said that this proposition was inspired by an essentially Communist spirit.

But it is enough to inform oneself of the first decrees of the Soviet power on the nationalization of industry to see that the Bolsheviks proposed at the beginning to nationalize only those branches of industry that were ripe for such a change, and to leave the others to their proprietors, under the control of the State. If the Soviet Government was obliged to go even further than it at first intended, it was only under the pressure of actual circumstances and to end the sabotage of the industrialists more decisively.

Russian Capitalism Before the Bolshevik Revolution

The economic situation of Russia at the time of the October Revolution has been analyzed admirably by Lenin in his pamphlet, "The Tax in Kind." It is unnecessary to repeat it all here. Suffice it to say that the economic life of Russia at the time that the Bolshe-

viks took over the power was essentially characterized by peasant and artisan forms of production. Feudalism dominated in the cities as well as in the country. Capitalism, of recent development, had been imported from abroad. It is this that explains its relatively high degree of concentration, but it is also this which explains why, not being the product of the development of the native forms of production, this capitalism was an island completely isolated in the midst of a large number of petty agricultural, commercial and industrial enterprises working with a backward technique and methods, very often entirely primitive, as is almost always the case in the country.

Under these conditions, every attempt to introduce the forms of collective enterprise in a country where there does not yet exist the basis to make it possible, was condemned in advance to defeat. Such attempts were necessitated by military and not economic developments. In the circumstances where we found ourselves we had no other choice, said Lenin in his speech to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party, in March, 1921. It is not therefore astonishing that this system did not give results from the economic standpoint.



Young Red Soldiers Aid Russian Reconstruction.

The New Economic Policy and the Economic Reconstruction of Russia

Between nationalized and private industry there exists a necessary relation, which is not peculiar to Russia. The two industries reciprocally exchange their products, and mutually make use of the markets. Here we include in small industry all the small enterprises, agricultural as well as industrial, which employ only a limited number of hands, and which only employ salaried hands, as accessories and in which the means of production are the property of the producers. As to the relations between monopolistic state commerce and free private commerce, it is clear that they mutually sustain each other and that they need each others services. It is through free commerce that nationalized industry receives the products of private industry which it needs. With state commerce exporting for the most part the products of a nationalized industry, one understands the role played by private commerce in the process of production in Russia.

To be able to develop or even to live, State commerce and nationalized industry need capital. This capital, in the absence of foreign credit, can only come from the products of private commerce and industry. Hence the necessity of developing capitalist accumulation, in order to make possible socialist accumulation.

But this is only one of the aspects of the question. These two factors not only sustain each other, they also fight each other.

In fact, whatever mutual services they can render each other, it is clear that their co-existence in the same economic regime is an anomaly, and consequently can be but transitory.

Some Advantages of the New Economic Policy

It contributes to the economic recovery of the country, in so far as the

great nationalized industries are unable to provide alone for the needs of the population.

It satisfies the economic demands of the peasants and of the small producers dispossessed by the Revolution, and so destroys their hostility to the Proletarian Revolution.

By rebuilding the domestic market it gives nationalized industry the possibility of realizing on its products and so permitting socialist accumulation.

By giving free rein to personal initiative in the realm of small production, commercial as well as agricultural and industrial, it once more recognizes private property and consequently permits capitalist accumulation.

In introducing in industry the system of commercial bookkeeping it offers an excellent means of controlling and ameliorating administration and management.

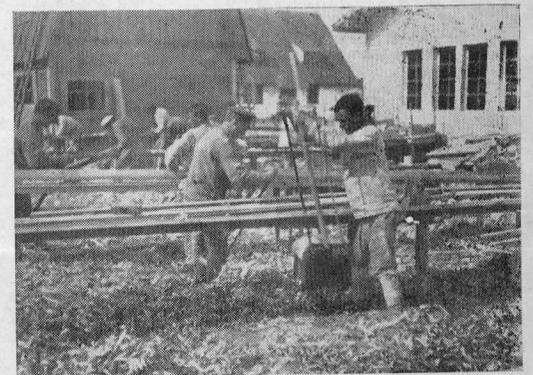
It forms an economic basis for the passage to higher forms of industry a condition at present impossible of realization due to the primitive state of production in the country as a whole.

Disadvantages of the New Economic Policy

It is a backward step from the Proletarian Revolution and obliges us to make immense concessions to the capitalist forms of production which we wish to destroy. A purely sentimental argument! The step was made necessary by the nature of things, and furthermore was only apparently a backward step, since a great part of the measures taken by the Proletarian Revolution in the first years of its existence were imposed by political or even strategic necessity and consequently were temporary. The new economic policy does nothing in reality, but express the relation of economic forces really existing, and results in safeguarding the most essential conquests of the Revolution.

It tends to re-establish in production those capitalist relations the suppression of which is precisely the aim of the Proletarian Revolution. This policy sets up beside nationalized industry the redoubtable competition of private capitalism. There is here, in fact, an apparent contradiction, but it is the general economic condition of Russia which makes necessary this partial re-establishment of capitalism, in sight of the definite victory of Communism. As to the competition of resuscitated capitalism, however redoubtable it may be, it can be withstood with the means controlled by the Workers' State, the great nationalized industries, bank monopoly, foreign trade monopoly, transportation monopoly, army, police, press, schools, public authorities.

It tends to re-establish a class of small producers and middlemen whose interests are contrary to those of the proletariat, master of the State; hence the possibility of economic and attendant political antagonism between this



Russian workers ripping long planks by hand.

class and the rule of the Soviets. There is in this a real danger, which might compel the Soviet Government tomorrow to grant new economic, and perhaps political, concessions in the same direction as those already made. This conflict is, moreover, nothing else than the reflection of the competition between the old capitalist methods of production and the new socialist methods, of which we spoke above, and which will share the same fate.

Finally, the New Economic Policy has a demoralizing influence on the whole population, in giving free rein to personal interest as the motive of economic activity in a continually widening field. This demoralizing influence extends even to the ranks of the proletariat, certain elements of which are corrupted, and even to the Communist party; conscious or unconscious corruption of communist officials. Here we have a real danger. And against this danger the Communist Party is directing its fight with all its might.



At the Warehouse.

The Health Resorts of Russia

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

CRIMEA. September 1. A week of beauty and joy I have just had in the Crimea. Only a week, for I was merely a private person seeking holiday. If I had been a factory worker needing rest I might have had a month or two.

Never in the world's history have there been such health resorts for the

Better climate even than Italy or the Riviera or Southern California, beautiful villas and hotels—every building useful for sanitoriums or rest houses in all these districts is turned over to the Commissariat of Health.

Eleven thousand free beds are maintained here. But hundreds of houses are also rented to trade unions and government industries and co-operatives which wish special vacation homes. The rents are reasonable, but not cheap; a charming seaside villa of eleven rooms was let for \$50 a month; another most beautiful resort housing twenty-five people, cost, completely furnished, two hundred dollars a month. This rent was paid by the State Forest Industry to the Health Commissariat; the house was occupied by employees of the Forest Indus-

try; sent to the Crimea for rest and recuperation.

It is the policy that industries which are making money, and the Forest Industry is one of these, shall be charged a decent rent, in order that the profit may go to maintain free beds under the Board of Health for the workers from industries which cannot afford these luxuries as yet.

I spent just one night in that beautiful house of the forest workers and then I had to leave. I had no right there. I got in by unlimited nerve and by having no other place to go. But I shall never forget that night. The large golden moon of the southern seas; the high jagged cliffs; the singing of the comrades on the beach. And the exquisite lines of the Greek columns and caryatids that cut the blue horizon!

For this was a villa built by a real artist, a great engineer of Russia, the man who made the China-Eastern

Railway. He had fought with Wrangel against the Soviets and had fled to Roumania, where he still lives. I remarked to one of the men in the house that such an engineer was really a useful man who had done something for Russia. Not like some of the owners of villas, who merely stole from the people.

"Yes," came the uncompromising reply. "He did useful work. But think what he took from Russia for it if he was able to build this wonderful house for just one family's summer pleasure. Now it takes care of twenty-five useful people every month in the year."

Walking and climbing and other excursions are for mornings and evenings in this cloudless summer weather; the hot middays are reserved for bathing and sunbaths on the beach. I said I would like to bathe, but had no costume. The girls smiled indulgently. "It is very simple here," they said. "Hardly anyone has costumes." When I went down to the beach it was all quite decently arranged. Men on one side of the pier; women on the other. There was no mixed bathing; neither group paid any attention to the other. Prying glances or unpleasant observation was simply non-existent; social ostracism and swift disgust would have settled any person who displayed such characteristics.

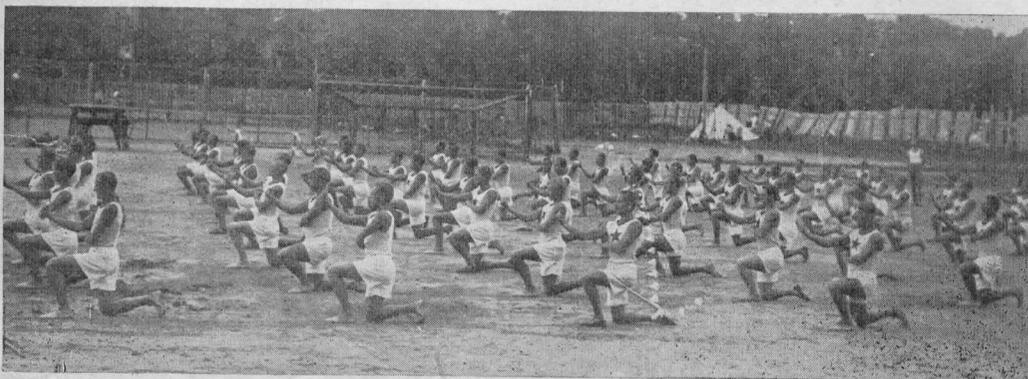
They swam and lay in the sun and got brown to the color of dark mul-



Soviet Russia Educates the Young.

people of any nation. Russia needs them badly, for the eight years of war, blockade and famine have shattered the constitutions of her best workers. Thousands, hundreds of thousands have died of typhus and cholera; and now that the Department of Health with its well-knit organization, aided by lavish gifts of supplies from America, has beaten these epidemics down and cleaned the highways and byways of Russia—now it is time to turn attention to those less spectacular but equally dangerous diseases which always follow wars or great human strain.

Tuberculosis and nervous exhaustion, and the many ills which accompany these, that is the line of health attack now by the Health Commissariat. To aid in its effort to bring health and strength to the people, the government has given it all the summer resorts in the Crimea and Caucasus.



Building the New Russia.



Children's Home of the International Workers' Relief in Zarizin.

latto children. But most charming were the little bodies warped from underfeeding and tuberculosis, now filling out and browning in the sun. I shall never forget the picture of one absolutely happy youngster sitting on the rocks with an enormous bunch of yellow grapes shining against the brown of his chest, as he smilingly ate them one by one. His entire costume consisted of a little gold Tartar cap protecting his head.

All down the coast of the Crimea I went. Its best joys were not for me. I was one of the private folks; I had to stop at hotels, and these are crowded and expensive for private people. Only once in a while by some special

grace did I manage to slip for a night into a "house of rest" belonging to some organization. Those were the generally happy places, where to the beauty of nature and climate was added the atmosphere of comradeship.

My last night is another which I shall never forget, at Suuksu, the House of Rest of the Central Executive Committee. The highest officials of Russia come here for vacation and recovery. Last year Trotsky visited it; this year Kameneff and Lunacharsky and Semashko.

It used to be a fashionable casino and roulette place. An exquisite park set in a little amphitheatre of hills on the shore. No shops, no hotels mar-

its beauty. The central hall, once the casino, is now the dining hall for the residents. The fifteen or sixteen houses on the winding drives house each their sixteen guests.

The life is simple, but exquisite. The accepted costume even for high dignitaries, is a linen shirt and a pair of linen trousers, and sandals without stockings. The food is ample and delicious, but simple. The supper I ate there consisted of one dish of cabbage and meat, cooked in a peculiar Crimean style, and a second dish of potato pancakes with sour cream. Then the inevitable Russian tea. And then on the great veranda with Greek columns, and fronting a rising moon, they sang

old Russian songs. Funny songs, revolutionary songs, ballads of the peasants. They marched through the gardens singing; they made each other dance Georgian or other national dances; they laughed easily and with good humor as if they had not a care in the world. They were young people, young in spirit and in energy. And yet there were present three judges of the Supreme Court and scores more of high officials, sent here to recover the health which eight hard years had begun to take from them.

In the end they wound their way through the shadows of the trees, still singing, to the houses clustered on the hills.

Nazimova Wants Soviet Recognition

Noted Actress Friend of Russia

"IS it too much to ask that the U. S. government act toward Russia as people usually do toward their neighbors? Do we usually insist that those living next door to us live exactly as we do, train their children in the same way and manage their households according to our pattern? Surely not. Why can't we adopt the same rule in our foreign relations? Why not accord to the Russian people the right to their own form of government? Why is recognition refused now, when there was never any question of the diplomatic status of Russia under the autocratic regime of the czar?"

"What has happened in Russia is so different from anything that has ever taken place before," she said. I have been reading again about the French revolution. And there is no comparison between the two.

"My old mother lives in Odessa. There is much of hardship and discomfort for her in spite of the help that I am able to give her. She knows that I have a comfortable home for her in this country if she will come and yet she prefers to stay. It is not the inertia of old age for she has traveled a great deal. She is cosmopolitan in her attitude toward nations and people. And yet she will not leave Russia. I have artist friends in Moscow who might come away and find living easier but they will not.

"How can one explain it except that those with a point of view larger than their own petty circle are enthralled by the life in society which dares to promise freedom for the coming generations. It may be hard now but it will be different after a while—finer and better. That is the prospect that gives the thrill to life there. Of course many people have left and others, bemoaning the loss of their wealth, would like to get away. One can understand them. Their treasures are gone and their lives are empty. But there are others for whom artificialities of dress and the conventionalities of bourgeois society have no longer

any attraction. They are lifted out of themselves by great ideals.

"I have a brother in Berlin, a former follower of Kerensky. He is very pessimistic. He says it will take fifty years in the life of a nation! And one



Nazimova.

But even if he is right, what are 50 years in the life of a nation. And one cannot forget the attacks of France and England and the iron blockade of the allies.

"Why is it so hard for the American people to concede to the Russian people the right which they themselves fought for in their revolution against Great Britain?"

THE STEAM ROLLER AT PORTLAND

(Continued from Page 249)

Smart, of the Railroad Telegraphers who spent eighteen months in Russia as a member of the American expeditionary force, stirred the delegates and brought considerable applause. Many more friendly delegates were on

their feet anxious to speak for the resolution and against the report of the committee. What impressed many of the delegates was the charge made by Max Hayes that the proponents of the resolution urged the committee to consider a recommendation that the American Federation of Labor send an investigation committee to Russia in order to get first-hand information instead of continuing to heap abuse on the Russian people, but that the committee refused to consider this proposal. Then Gompers called on Matthew Woll to reply. The same old phrases everybody heard years ago were again recited. Gompers was forced to cut his man short and rose to attack Russia. He repeated the old platitudes printed in the October Federationist.

Gompers took the floor only to play a trick on the supporters of the resolution. It was time to adjourn before he began, and it seemed as if the discussion would be carried over to the next day when a roll call would be likely. A roll call is what the friends of Russia wanted. While many of the officials in the convention would not dare challenge the machine on other issues, yet some of them would vote for recognition of Russia because of the pro-Russian position taken by their own unions. The delegates of the United Mine Workers, though attacking radicalism bitterly, were seen walking out of the hall in order to get a line on the action to take on this resolution. This union was one of many organizations which had gone on record in favor of recognition of Russia.

Gompers could not afford to take any chances. His plan was to keep on talking until it was far past the time for adjournment so that the delegates would not want to stay in session for the time it would require to have a roll call. President Gompers put over the trick. But it is such pyrrhic victories for the "Grand Old Man" of the American Federation of Labor that are hastening his fall.

Opening The All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition

By I. AMTER

THE inauguration of the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition, on August 19, is an event of the greatest significance to Soviet Russia, for it means the beginning of closer ties be-

the Exposition; the flag of the United Soviet Republic was hoisted; the International was played; guns boomed; the great day had come!

Speeches by Rykov, Chicherin, Krasin; speeches by Shefler, the chairman of the Exposition, and Pavlova, representative of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions. Above the Exposition hovered an airplane, encircling the grounds and environs and scattering tens of thousands of leaflets, telling of this achievement of Soviet Russia.

Real Achievement

This exposition is a real achievement. Begun in March of this year, the Exposition management has labored under the greatest diffi-

culties. There has been a lack of material; material has not arrived in time; the weather has been a terrific hindrance. Yet in the space of five months, there has sprung up a little town covering a space of one hundred fifty acres in the All-Russian Section and sixteen acres in the Foreign Section. It has been an achievement, and

we of the western world are best able to appreciate it, when we see the primitive methods by which it has been created. Soviet Russia lacks machinery; her workers are ready, willing and easily susceptible to change of method. The axe, the hammer and the saw have been the tools with which the exposition has been brought into life. The Russian skill with the axe is marvellous. Not having shaping machines, the Russian carpenter uses his axe, with its razor-blade, to cut and carve most wonderful forms. The axe serves for the finest and the heaviest work. In five months, a bare territory has been made into a beaming exhibition resplendent with color.

Exhibition in Panorama

Modernism dominates the exposition; modernism, in color and design. The various Soviet Republics all have their buildings. There is a Ukrainian village. There are the old types and the new types of houses. White Russia, the Caucasus, Turkestan, Archangel in the far north; all have their halls. There are the buildings of the Co-operative, the Timber Syndicate; buildings for the latest types of agricultural machinery. There are other centers demonstrating the production, art and culture of different sections of the country. Four tents of the Red Army show the cultural work being done in the military forces. There is a live-stock section with specimens, not of prize, but of average stock. This is not an exposition of bluff; Soviet Russia wishes to show what the average peasant can do, and wishes the hundreds of thousands of peasants who are attending this exposition, to see what each one of them, or better, groups of them, co-operatively, can accomplish. There is an open-air theatre and an auditorium for lectures and film productions. There are primitive Siberian homes, with the stalls below and the living rooms above. And there are modern Siberian homes — with more hygienic accommodations. There is a Chinese pagoda with a bridge leading to and through it: Soviet Russia is the connecting link between the East and the West.

There is a hall showing the multi-form, variegated handicraft of the Soviet Republics. The International Workers' Relief, with which the



Mr. Choates (x) of British "Hands Off Russia" Committee and Mr. G. L. Rennick (xx) of the Associated Press on the grounds of the Exposition.

tween Soviet Russia and the outside world.

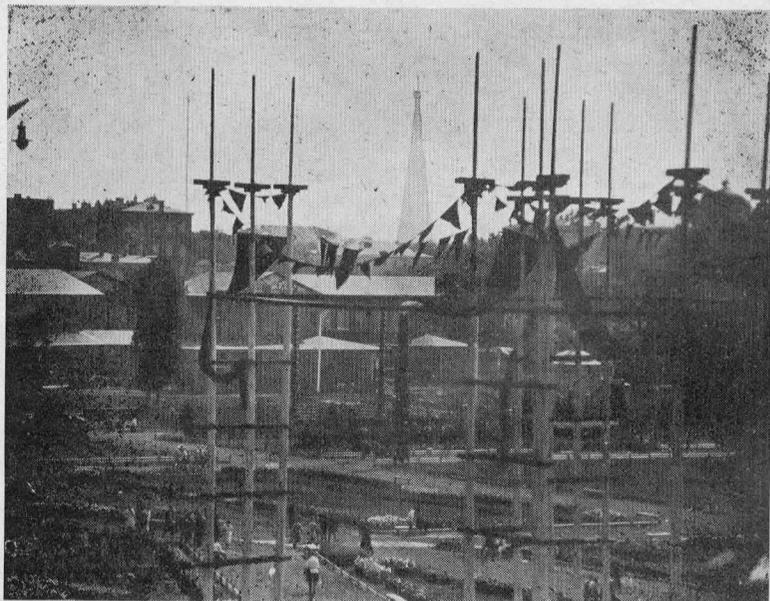
The opening of the Exposition inspired the whole country. For months, since the Exposition has been building, the Government has conducted an energetic campaign of publicity throughout the country. This was to be an occasion for a vast object-lesson for the Russian peasant — who must be "shown" the advantages of modern methods.

All the foreign diplomats, political and trade representatives and special foreign delegations attended the opening.

It was a strange sight: the diplomats from Western Europe and from Asia (China), the trade representatives from several European countries and from Canada sitting in three rows facing ten thousand Russian workers and peasants: *the old world facing the new!* Dressed in the unconventional European garb, some with silk hats and monocles, stiff and conservative, condescending and arrogant. On the other side, the ten thousand Russian workers and peasants, delegation from the Tartar Republic, from the Chirgese and other Soviet Republics; from Siberia; all in native costumes, resplendent in color and design. The different races, the different types — it was a splendid picture. And these European representatives who are accustomed to look upon the East as the old, were themselves the old world facing the new!

Kamenev Opens Exposition

In the name of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Kamenev opened



Soviet Russia's great Radio Tower at the Exposition. The latest news of the exhibition are broadcasted to every country in the world from this tower.

Friends of Soviet Russia is affiliated, has two exhibits: One in the All-Russian; the other in the Foreign Section.

On the other side of the road is the Foreign Section, connected with the All-Russian Section by a beautiful

bridge. This also symbolizes the relation between Soviet Russia and the capitalist world. There is a large hall for the German exhibitors, a beautiful Italian pavillion, an Austrian house. There are a few English and American firms represented. For the first time in the history of Soviet Russia, the American flag is flying on Russian soil.

Hundreds of thousands of peasants will attend the exposition at no expense whatever to themselves. Soviet Russia recognizes the inestimable educational value of this exposition. There is a tractor field, and a modern irrigation plant and there will be shown modern methods of combatting ro-

onstrates the close ties between the workers in bearing the expense dem-



Wm. F. Kruse—our own man on the job at the Exposition.

comrades. All the daily papers and literature of every kind of interest to the peasants are on hand. This is real working-class solidarity. These are some of the bonds holding the workers and peasants together in Soviet Russia.

The exposition will last until about the middle of October. It is a permanent institution. Next year there will take place the All-Russian Permanent Exposition of Agriculture and Industry. The present exhibition is merely the beginning; it represents the first steps in co-operation with the western world. As Western Europe



Stars and Stripes over Ford Agency at Exposition alongside of the Red Flag.

to Moscow in large groups and furnished with quarters and board for a dents and insects. After being brought period of four days, the peasants are led by a guide through the Exhibition; they will attend illustrated lectures.

Soviet and Workers Pay for All

The Government has made full provision for every convenience and for utilizing every minute of the day. This means an outlay of millions of rubles, borne by the State and by the workers of Moscow. The participation of the

workers and the peasants. The Moscow Trade Unions, every working class organization taxed itself for the maintenance of the peasant visitors. Each member of the Communist Party in Moscow was taxed: there are voluntary contributions from every kind of organization; military schools, garrisons, all kinds of institutions have set



A Russian who swung his axe too fast for the camera.

aside a certain number of beds and a part of their "pyok" for the peasant



Ansilowitch, Chief of the Exposition, speaking.

and America grasp more fully the necessity of co-operation with Soviet Russia, as they demonstrate a greater will to enter into commercial and political relations with the Soviet Government, the exposition will grow. The western world will come, because the western world must come. Without Soviet Russia there can be no world peace or stability.

The All-Russian Agricultural Exposition symbolizes Soviet Russia's will to win.

RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1923

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23044	F. S. R., Philadelphia, Pa.	43.00									
23045	Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Wesleyville, Pa.	25.00									
23046	F. S. R., Washington, D. C.	18.00									

Friends of Soviet Russia at Work

John T. Taylor Sails for Europe

The first contest for a Free Trip to Russia, in the Cannons or Tractor drive ended on June 30, 1923.



John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, was the winning contestant. Due to local union work at the time, Taylor was not able to leave un-

til September 26th. Just before sailing, he sent us the following letter:

"Dear Friends of Soviet Russia:

With my grips packed and all details taken care of, I am ready for the brimy deep.

I want the Friends of Soviet Russia to know that I certainly appreciate this wonderful opportunity of a life time.

Trusting that the splendid work of your organization proceeds satisfactorily and with best regards, I remain,

Yours for a World for the Workers,
(signed) John T. Taylor."

John T. Taylor, many years ago a Socialist, but in recent years not attached to any political movement, is a fitting living message from the farmers and workers of this country to their Russian comrades. When he returns, Taylor will tell the workers and farmers of this country what he saw in Russia.

The second contest ended in October 1, 1923, with Jim Walker, carpenter of Los Angeles, as the winning contestant.

Walker, like Taylor, is politically unattached.



One of the most active groups in the Cannon or Tractor Drive. This photo was taken at the Czecko-Slovak Picnic given last summer, after Taylor's election. At the invitation of this group, Taylor made a little farewell speech. In the second contest this same group contributed the sum of \$1,438.95 toward the candidacy of Jim Walker. They want their money to go toward electing American trade unionists.

Left to right, sitting—Earl R. Browder, John T. Taylor.

Standing—K. Kratochvil, secretary of the Czecko-Slovak Section, Friends of Soviet Russia; K. Kolarik, managing editor Bohemian Daily Spravedlnost, and Miss O. Flegel, second woman from left, the most active member of this Section.

From Far-Off Alaska

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed please find money order for \$124.75, which amount has been collected from the clam-diggers of this place, given as a token of sympathy and appreciation of the struggle the Russian comrades are now waging.

Comrades of Snug Harbor, Alaska.

In Kentucky

Dear Comrades:

I will send you \$2.50 for the lists you all sent me. I guess you all thought I died. I was in hard luck myself; for two weeks I was out of work so I went to work again. So please send me a receipt for same. You all wanted me to put a candidate in the field for a trip to Russia. You cannot do any good down here. I brought it up to the union meeting and they told me it's against the con. of the lodge. All the comrades that

used to help me out down here, lost out in the railroad strike so they cannot help me very much now. The railroad strike was called off down here. So I will do all I can down here. They are a bunch of Henry Dubs down here. They have a whole lot of labor fakers down here. When you say anything about Russia they say you are out of order. Hoping to hear from you soon, O. P., Kentucky.

Help from Washington

Dear Friends and Comrades:

I received your receipt for the \$18 sent you and though I can ill afford it for I am 62 years of age and have to grub for a living, I am going to send you \$5 to help on your tractor drive. You can give my votes to the one you think the most worthy of them. Best wishes, J. J. M.—Washington.

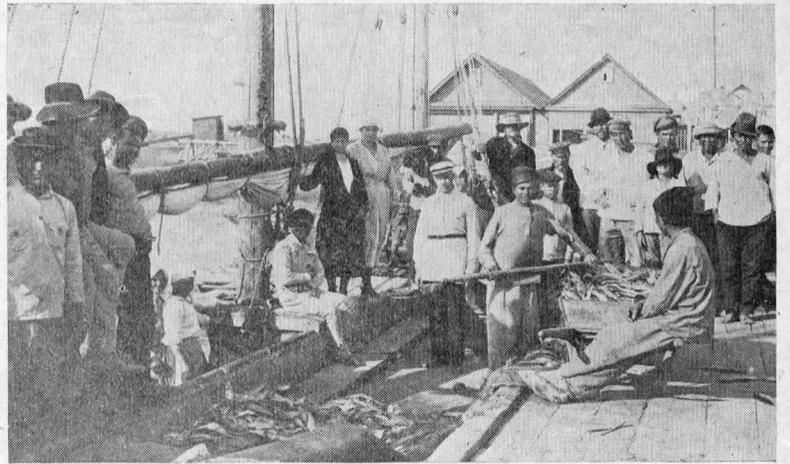
A Californic
Farmer Replies

Dear Friends:

No, I have not withdrawn my sympathies. But as for the \$10, I have not it to pay. If you are at all aware of the financial situation of farmers this year,

the bare R. D. on address would tell you how hopeless to extract any money there. I am borrowing at the bank and paying their 10½ per cent now. If the sale of my apple crop will cover cost and taxes, I will promptly send the amount pledged, but it is so very dubious, you would better scratch my name off.

The meagerest wage is riches compared with our cost—minus industry. I am bringing up an orphan of Russian German parentage and will have to offer that as the most I can do at pres-



At one of the International Workers' Relief Fisheries.

ent. If you could pry off some of the tribe of parasites that fatten off the farmer, I could and would do more.
—N. H., California.

EUROPE SPEAKS

(Continued from Page 245)

ers and workers to help Russia in her reconstruction program, and pointed out why it was to their interests to do so. We also asked that they help send a living message to Russia to explain to the farmers and workers of Russia that America understands the identity of interests.

The response was not as large as it should have been, but one candidate was elected in the first contest. It was John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor. He is in Russia now, and when he returns he will tell all those who helped to send him, just exactly what he saw in Russia.

The second contest for a Free Trip To Russia ended on October 1, 1923. But the Cannon or Tractor Drive is to continue. We propose to continue to raise money through the winter for the purchase of tractors next spring.

We propose to continue to send tractors and other machinery to Russia in the interest of the reconstruction of Russia; in the interest of the revival of the world-market; in the interest of stabilizing European economy; in the interest of higher wages and steady employment in America.

Will You Help?

Reconstruct Russia!

Supply Employment to American Workers!

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23117	Robt. Jacobson, Seldovia, Alaska	1.25	23179	Dora Becker, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00	23246	Ellen Hayes, Wellesley, Mass.	50.00	23318	E. L. Barensky, Lowell, Arizona	2.50
23118	David Bamen, Seldovia, Alaska	1.25	23180	J. C. Maton, Greenville, Miss.	1.00	23247	Linda S. Hires, Wellesley, Mass.	4.00	23319	F. S. R. Russian Br., Scranton, Pa.	10.00
23119	Fred Rickart, Anchorage, Alaska	1.25	23181	F. S. R., Chicago, Ill.	600.00	23248	Mary F. Hawley, Wellesley, Mass.	2.00	23320	F. S. R. Russian Br., Milwaukee, Wis.	20.25
23120	Peter Neilson, Homer, Alaska	1.25	23182	G. F. Nye, Nashville, Tenn.	5.00	23249	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Panek, N. Y. City	12.00	23321	W. Grobelny, Fairpoint, Ohio	38.00
23121	Wm. Smith, Anchorage, Alaska	1.25	23183	Kaleva School Children, Sointula, B. C., Canada	2.00	23250	E. Ventresca, Huston, Texas	8.00	23322	Mrs. K. G. Hubert, Balboa, Cal.	5.00
23122	N. M. Jensen, Seldovia, Alaska	1.00	23184	A. Mencke, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00	23251	Aaron Spievak, Jacksonville, Florida	6.00	23323	F. S. R. Local, Chicago, Ill.	29.00
23123	R. M. Maddex, Tacoma, Wash.	2.50	23185	Marion G. Valentine, Hermiton, Oregon	2.00	23252	Alma Gluck, N. Y. City	8.00	23324	Cancelled	
23124	Walter Bust, Seldovia, Alaska	1.25	23186	Wm. Rominger, Saginaw, Mich.	32.00	23253	Mrs. Harry Franc, Washington, D. C.	4.00	23325	Wm. King, Redford, Mich.	3.00
23125	Harry Lewis, Seldovia, Alaska	5.00	23187	Odessa Br. W. C. 225, H. Satz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	18.00	23254	Aug. Brechman, Riverside, Cal.	4.00	23326	P. Kliukovich, Kansas City, Mo.	3.00
23126	Walter Jackinsky, Ninilchic, Alaska	5.00	23188	Dr. Earl Parsons Lasher, Yonkers, N. Y.	15.00	23255	S. J. Young, So. Pasadena, Cal.	2.00	23327	Geo. Zahutney, San Rafael, Cal.	4.00
23127	Alex Osholkoff, Ninilchic, Alaska	2.50	23189	Agnes O'Connor, Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.00	23256	Polish Br. W. P., Neffs, Ohio	5.00	23328	Cancelled	
23128	John Ostragen, Ninilchic, Alaska	2.50	23190	J. Prodo, Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.00	23257	Sick Benefit Society, Neffs, Ohio	15.00	23329	Chas. Dickman, Missoula, Mont.	3.00
23129	Walter Kotoff, Ninilchic, Alaska	10.00	23191	Lizzie D. Schoyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.00	23258	The Coop. Store Society, Detroit, Mich.	20.00	23330	Simon Feldman, Bridgeport, Conn.	28.50
23130	Efrim W. Alexandroff, Seldovia, Alaska	1.25	23192	E. W. Goley, Rochester, N. Y.	6.00	23259	J. Ratasczak, Detroit, Mich.	1.00	23331	John Novikoff, Detroit, Mich.	20.00
23131	Kaleformzky, Kenar, Alaska	1.25	23193	Corinne Jacobson, San Francisco, Cal.	6.00	23260	V. Wendzanski, Cristobal, C. Z.	12.00	23332	B. A. Knapp, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
23132	Mike Osholkoff, Ninilchic, Alaska	1.25	23194	Albert Stoll, Detroit, Mich.	5.00	23261	B. Dworkin, Regina, Sask., Canada	12.00	23333	F. S. R. Russian Br., Central Falls, R. I.	15.75
23133	Alfred Cooper, Ninilchic, Alaska	1.25	23195	Freda Hill, Kansas City, Mo.	4.00	23262	Mrs. Francis C. Huyck, Rensselaerville, N. Y.	6.00	23334	Cancelled	
23134	Simeon Oskolkoff, Ninilchic, Alaska	1.25	23196	J. W. Osterholm, Butte, Mont.	4.00	23263	Victor Erickson, Tacoma, Wash.	4.00	23335	F. S. R. Local, Chicago	171.00
23135	Nick Cramford, Ninilchic, Alaska	1.25	23197	Laura & Carl Brannin, Berkeley, Cal.	4.00	23264	A. R. Melnicoff, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.50	23336	Czecko Slovak, F. S. R., Chicago	1458.95
23136	Alfred Anderson, Coedona, Alaska	1.25	23198	Steve Chernow, Browning, Mont.	4.00	23265	E. J. Pease, Dallas, Oregon	1.00	23337	Chas. Schwartz, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
23137	J. R. Malutine, Seward, Alaska	1.25	23199	Harry Bellman, Reading, Pa.	3.00	23266	John Bulik, Harvey, Ill.	3.00	23338	Harry Nelson, Bay City, Whaling Station, Wash.	3.00
23138	Roy Malutine, Seward, Alaska	1.25	23200	Dorothy McLeod Nichols, Fort Collins, Colo.	2.00	23267	Mrs. P. E. Kamuchey, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00	23339	C. A. Anderson, Chicago Heights, Ill.	1.00
23139	Francis L. Oleson, Montesano, Wash.	1.25	23201	Utica Comrades, Utica, N. Y.	2.00	23268	Frank Andru, DuBois, Pa.	1.00	23340	A. P. Worakieff, Winnipeg, Canada	5.00
23140	Vernon Wheeler, Montesano, Wash.	1.25	23202	O. F. Steber, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00	23269	Anton Butich, Fruitland, Cal.	2.00	23341	Ed. Puskavoich, Bradley, Ohio	1.00
23141	Roy Hendricks, Montesano, Wash.	1.25	23203	S. A. Sandler, Denver, Colo.	1.00	23270	A. W. Newman, Cleveland, Ohio	4.00	23342	B. Pederson, Warren, Ore.	2.00
23142	Wm. J. Harris, Montesano, Wash.	1.25	23204	A. E. Geiger, St. Joseph, Mo.	4.40	23271	F. S. R. Br., Syracuse, N. Y.	80.00	23343	Workmen's Circle Br. No. 589, Bridgeport, Conn.	20.00
23143	C. S. Burch, Montesano, Wash.	1.25	23205	S. T. A. S. R., M. Archutich, So. Bend, Ind.	20.00	23272	John Balod, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	23344	Simon Feldman, Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
23144	R. S. Hoover, Seattle, Wash.	1.25	23206	M. Archutich, So. Bend, Ind.	4.00	23273	Chas. Dirba, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	23345	Simon Feldman, Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
23145	John Johnson, Seattle, Wash.	1.25	23207	I. Timoshevich, So. Bend, Ind.	4.00	23274	Annie Berger, Madison, Wis.	2.00	23346	T. V. Kasskovich, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
23146	Carl Johnson, Seattle, Wash.	1.25	23208	A. Yokimusk, So. Bend, Ind.	4.00	23275	M. A. Kuebbeler, Toledo, Ohio	5.00	23347	J. Stefanovich, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
23147	Wm. Alexandroff, Seldovia, Alaska	1.25	23209	D. Kozachuk, So. Bend, Ind.	4.00	23276	Erik Erikson, Berkeley, Cal.	12.00	23348	T. V. Kasskovich, Seattle, Wash.	6.00
23148	John Alexandroff, Seldovia, Alaska	1.25	23210	T. Falls, So. Bend, Ind.	4.00	23277	G. H. Tsopcoff, Central Camp, N. Fork, Cal.	12.00	23349	R. J. Leff, Ohio, W. Nebr.	4.00
23149	Andrew Cooper, Ninilchic, Alaska	1.25	23211	B. Wlosowitz, So. Bend, Ind.	4.00	23278	Ellen E. Nelson, Honolulu, H. T.	10.00	23350	H. B. Cooper, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	2.00
23150	I. Cooper, Anchorage, Alaska	5.00	23212	Russ. Relief Com., Luscar, Alta., Canada	25.00	23279	Frances D. Fried, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00	23351	W. C. Cope, Balboa, C. Z.	2.00
23151	John J. Krasnikoff, Ninilchic, Alaska	1.25	23213	Rev. P. Shadura, Kenai, Alaska	25.00	23280	Mariamia Gay, Petersham, Mass.	2.00	23352	Rose Karsner, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
23152	Savie Terentin, Kenai, Alaska	1.25	23214	Russ. Relief Com., Boston, Mass.	20.00	23281	E. H. Lowber, Bryn Mwr, Pa.	2.00	23353	Wm. Paul Kruse, Jersey City, N. J.	4.00
23153	Nicolia Evan, Tyonek, Alaska	2.50	23215	S. Mazur, McKeesport, Pa.	16.00	23282	Dr. C. B. J. Schorer, Foxboro, Mass.	2.00	23354	N. Masejczuk, Cleveland, Ohio	4.00
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23156	Macar M. Ivanoff, Kenai, Alaska	1.25	23218	S. T. A. S. R. Br., Gary, Ind.	7.00	23285	Chicago F. S. R.	700.00	23357	E. Muller, Passaic, N. J.	2.00
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23158	Simeon Chikilushin, Seldovia, Alaska	2.50	23220	V. Torgovitzky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00	23287	Mrs. Anna A. Maki, Tokatan, Alaska	20.00	23359	F. S. R. Local, Cleveland, Ohio	75.00
23159	Mike Balashoff, Seldovia, Alaska	1.25	23221	M. Micharlovsky, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.	2.00	23288	Grace A. Forward, Y. W. C. A., Greeley, Colo.	4.00	23360	Russ. Br. F. S. R., South Bend, Ind.	158.75
23161	Mike Kerr, Seldovia, Alaska	5.00	23222	V. Turowitz, Fall River, Mass.	1.50	23289	Gus Wisner, Gold Creek, Mont.	2.00	23361	F. S. R., Chicago	175.00
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