

1923

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# SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

A GRAPHIC MONTHLY REVIEW OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

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"FREEDOM"—Sculpture by Chukov, in Petrograd.

JAN.  
1923

FORTY PICTURES • AN AMERICAN  
DIARY • MOSCOW PAGE • A  
COMRADE IN THE MONASTERY •  
RUSSIAN ART • OTHER FEATURES

20¢

## Lenin on Present-Day Russia

ON November 13, Nicolai Lenin appeared at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International in Moscow. That being the only occasion on which he participated in that gathering, and so soon after his illness, his utterances are of the utmost significance. Wherever feasible we summarize his statements.

Discussing the different social strata in Russia, Lenin pointed out that at present the peasant class is contented. Such was not the case in 1921.

"The famine," he said, "had compromised everything. Our enemies strove to represent the scourge as an inevitable consequence of socialist economics, although it was in reality the fatal consequence of civil war and foreign interventions.

"Very fortunately, it was possible, if not to put an end to the ravages of the famine, at least to combat it with success. This year, without the imposition of any pressure, the peasants have paid up taxes in kind in the form of hundreds of millions of poods of cereals. In Russia, it is the working class that holds the power, but it

does not govern against the peasant class. From this quarter, there need be no more fear of insurrections; we may affirm that it is henceforth out of the question that the peasants should rise against us, for they have no longer any ground for serious discontent."

An era of general prosperity, Lenin indicated, has just begun for small industry, and the working masses have witnessed a very appreciable improvement in their condition.

The improvement realized in the major industries, he admitted, is rather slight. This is due to the persistent withholding of credit to Soviet Russia. Now, not even those large States most highly developed industrially can get along without loans. The concessions granted, which up to the present have had only a relative importance, have nevertheless enabled Soviet Russia to effect economies in the expenditures necessitated by the reconstruction of her major industries. Good crops and the improvement of minor industries do not suffice to guarantee the independence of the Russian

people; what is needed, is likewise the recuperation, the rehabilitation of major industry. It will take many years for the attainment of this end.

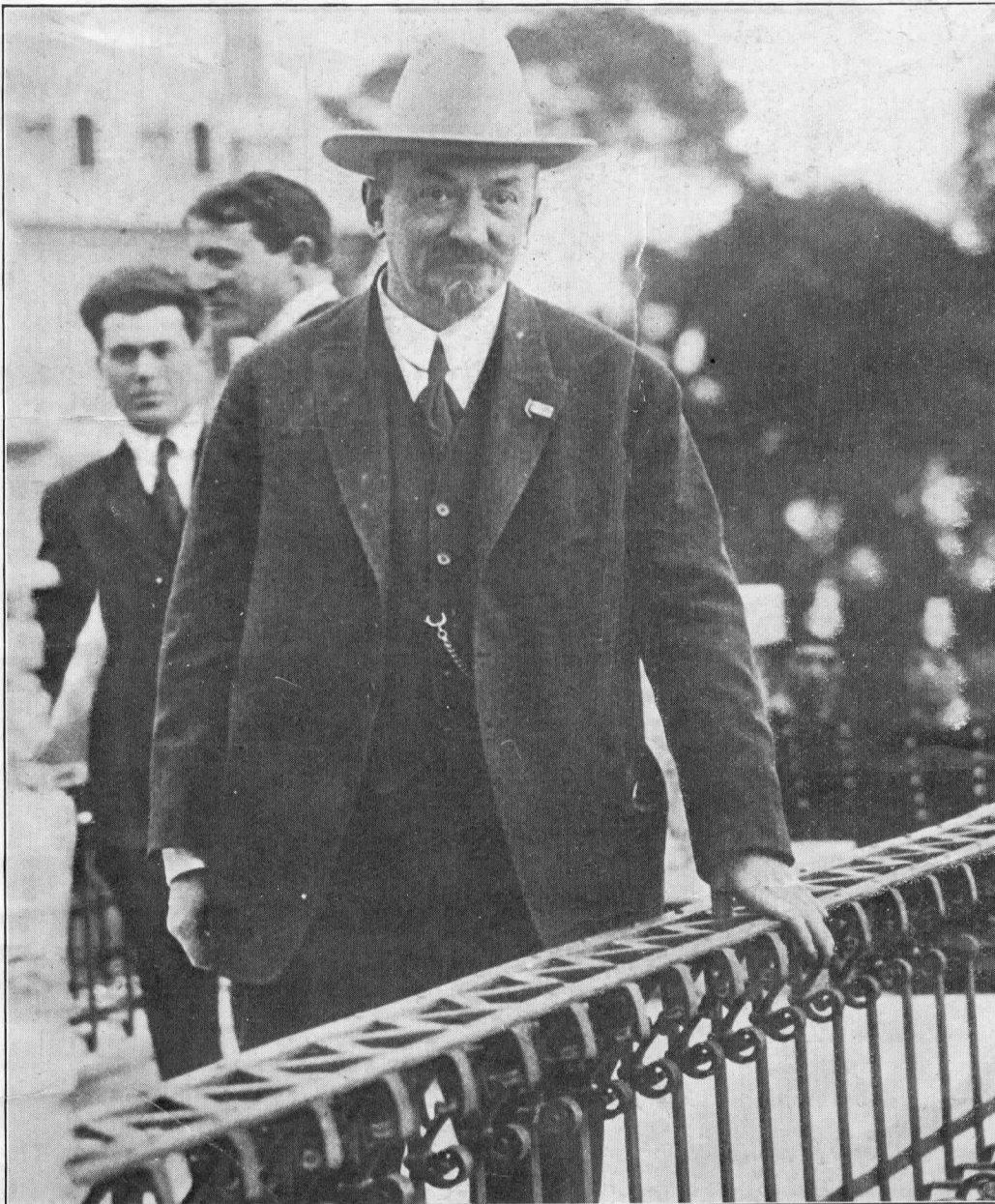
"Thanks to our commercial activity," Lenin continued, "we have managed to gather together a score of millions of gold rubles, a sum that we have devoted to the reconstruction of our major industries. Our new economic policy will give us experience in the rules and usages of commerce. The State has succeeded in maintaining a strong

(Concluded on page 13)

### Chicherin at Lausanne

AS we go to press the negotiations in Lausanne have not come to a conclusion yet. George Chicherin, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, is fighting hard to protect the interests of the Workers' Republic against Allied and particularly British navalism. England seems to be determined to obtain the "freedom of the Straits," that is the freedom to send its warships to the Black Sea and to be at any moment in a position to blackmail and to browbeat Russia by the menace of bombarding Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum and the other Southern ports of Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia.

The Turkish Government whose interests happen to coincide with those of Russia, would of course prefer to have the Dardanelles closed to all warships. This would protect Constantinople as well as the northern coast of Asia Minor. But it seems that the Angora Government is ready to yield to the pressure or to the intrigues of the big powers. This would be a blow to Russia, which would then have to divert part of its energies to the development of its naval defense. It would also have to devote some study to the mountain passes of Afghanistan; for if the British find their way through the Dardanelles to Odessa and Batum, Russian cavalry will just as easily find a way to India, as Chicherin gently reminded Lord Curzon.



GEORGE CHICHERIN

Soviet Russia's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, in a picture taken en route to the Near East Conference.

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### THE COVER PHOTOGRAPH

This statue in Petrograd is called "Freedom" and symbolizes the overthrow of the old system. It is the work of the Siberian sculptor, Chukov, whose face is represented in the statue. The sculpture is about 37 times the size of a human being.—(Int.)

MAY

# American Pioneers in Russia



These four pictures are scenes on the American Farm at Vereschagino, Province of Perm, which is being operated by the Tractor Unit of the Friends of Soviet Russia. It has been cited as a model for the rest of the country both by Premier Lenin and by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.



The above photograph shows a peasant in Perm demonstrating the antiquated method of plowing. The traction is obtained solely by the pressure applied by the man. Not only is the process therefore very slow, but the soil is turned up only a few inches from the surface.



The center insert shows the colonists reaping what they have sowed; third from the right is Mrs. Cris Ware, who went to Soviet Russia as part of the personnel of the Friends of Soviet Russia Tractor Unit.



The F. S. R. tractor is here shown in the process of demolishing the last of Kolchak's trenches, marking the furthest advance of the counter-revolutionists into Russia. Although the trench was several miles long, it was totally erased and made ready for planting in a few minutes. The farm is worked with 21 tractors, all provided by the Friends of Soviet Russia, together with automobiles, repair parts and other supplies.



Left — "KUZBAS" COLONISTS AT KEMEROVO, SIBERIA, listening to a band concert. Hundreds of our readers will doubtless recognize friends and acquaintances in this group. For all the hardships of Siberian pioneer life, it is plentifully intermixed with play. In addition to concerts there are lectures, books and other remedies against homesickness. — (Underwood Photo.)

## A Comrade in the Monastery

By A. C. FREEMAN

**I** MET Comrade Chinin in a secluded monastery near a sleepy village in the Province of Perm. I had been talking with peasants; and talking with peasants is sometimes rather discouraging. They had suffered cruelly from last year's drought; and this suffering, combined with the requisitions which had formerly been carried out by the Red Army, made most of them indifferent, if not hostile to the Soviet government. Many of them could scarcely grasp the idea of a vast Russia beyond and outside the village which they knew, much less of foreign powers which would invade it and make requisitions necessary.

I came to wonder more and more how the Revolution had succeeded, in the face of such violent attacks from without and so much apathy and ignorance from within. The answer was to come much sooner than I had expected.

Going to the monastery in the hope of seeing some old wood carvings which were preserved there, I was most hospitably received by a small, wiry, clean-shaven man, who didn't in the least resemble the traditional Russian monk. The pictures on the wall were not religious pictures either. They were pictures of revolutionary martyrs—Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Sazonov, Gershuni, Volodarsky, Uritzky. Comrade Chinin quickly explained that the monastery had now been taken over as a rest home for the neighboring miners.

"The American workers could not have understood what happened in Russia", he went on, "or they would never have permitted intervention. They must have sympathized with our workingclass government, if they had really known the truth. Of course foreign capitalists may point to Russia now and say: Look what a wreck the Communists have made. But anyone who stops to think must see how our resources were exhausted in the wars which were forced on us. Then we may be criticised for our dictatorship. I don't care for power or dictatorship for myself. But in the great crisis of intervention we class-conscious workers had to choose between concentrating power in our own hands and letting the country fall to pieces and come under the rule of the Whites."

I could not resist the temptation to tell Comrade Chinin that some people in America had been paid to spread the idea that Kolchak was fighting democracy's battles in Russia.

"We workers in the Urals know something about Kolchak", he cried. "If the signs of a true democrat are to butcher workmen and flog women, then Kolchak was an ideal champion of democracy."

As Chinin went on talking all the thrill and exaltation of the days of constant struggle against the counterrevolution came back to him. He threw out

revolutionary challenges worthy of Danton.

He told a dramatic story of the fight of the ragged, barefoot Kisel Kop miners against Kolchak. He was reticent only on one subject: his own part in the revolutionary struggle. It was only by constant questioning, and by reading an issue of the publication of the Miners' Union that I was able to get an idea of what his record had been. Here it is, briefly summarized. Six years in prison under the Tsar; four years of service on practically every revolutionary front, against Kolchak, against Denikin, against the Poles, against Makhno. Now he

was working just as hard as he had fought, managing a part of the Soviet farm which had been turned over to the miners.

Coming out of the monastery, he pointed out to me one projected improvement after another. He spoke enthusiastically of the work which had already been done by the tractors which the American workers had sent to the Soviet farm.

"Give Russia enough tractors, and she will drown the whole world with bread."

I went away from the monastery without seeing the wood carvings. But I had found out why the Revolution won.



LATE OF THE U. S. A.

Left to Right—"Bill" Shatov, once active in American labor movement, now a leader in the industrial reorganization of Soviet Russia; "Bill" Haywood, formerly secretary of the I. W. W. in America, now heads the "Kuzbas" enterprise; George Andreychine, once a political prisoner in Leavenworth, assisted the American Tractor Unit in Perm.

### "Kuzbas" Winning Out, Says Official

**K**UZBAS is being put across, despite the departure of the "tourists".

That is how Tom Barker, of the New York office of the Kuzbas Colony, epitomizes the situation in the American colonies in Siberia, about which so many conflicting reports have appeared in the press in the last months. His statement, obviously, calls for explanation. By tourists he means those among the settlers who were impelled to the long journey by *wanderlust*, by the desire "to see the world" as cheaply as possible without working. They found, of course, when they arrived at Kemerovo and the other places that the task of the pioneer is not strewn with roses and beat as hasty a retreat as they could.

It is these tourists, Barker points out,

who are responsible for some of the unfavorable interviews emanating from Riga and played up by the American press.

"The number of the defectors," Barker asserts, "is very small in relation to the total. When all is said and done, the percentage that is staying with Kuzbas and working out its problems in spite of all discouragement and hardship, is very large and very satisfactory."

"As one boy states in a letter, 'Rome was not built in a day', and Siberia will take a decade, but all the same Siberia will grow, develop and materialize economically with or without those who pine for the fleshpots which they have abandoned. The Russian people have had five years of this job and they still stick to it with a courage that reproves those who give up the job."

## Soviet Russia: Safe or Unsafe?

By ISRAEL AMTER

FOR nearly four years, the capitalist governments endeavored to bring Soviet Russia back to the "fold" of capitalist nations—by sword, cannon, hunger, sabotage and destruction. They did not succeed, for no other reason than that the germ of revolution was too strong. The Soviet Government had come to stay. It was rooted in the lives of the people—it was a product of their suffering and sacrifices.

Today, four years after the Armistice, with Europe a seething cauldron, with industries in many countries of Europe at a standstill, their workers and peasants empty-handed and famishing—today the workers of the world, and particularly of America, are turning to the economic reconstruction of Soviet Russia. The workers and farmers of America are helping the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia to rebuild the industries, reopen the mines, restore the railroads, bridges and factories that were destroyed during the civil war.

American organized workers have founded the Russian-American Industrial Corporation for the purpose of industrial reconstruction in Soviet Russia. The needle industry is the first to be exploited. One million dollars is to be raised and used for re-equipping with modern machinery seven factories in Moscow, Petrograd and Kazan, so as to produce clothing on the huge scale of American quantity production for the Russian people. The Soviet Government stands behind the enterprise, guaranteeing all funds invested and an 8 per cent dividend.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, went to Soviet Russia and received the guarantee from Lenin, premier of the Soviet Government.

No worker asks questions—he acts on the motive of class solidarity. Is his money safe, invested in enterprises established to bring Russia's industries back to life? He does not ask questions—he helps!

Not so the capitalists of the world. "Is our money safe?" "Will we get returns?" "Is the Soviet legal system safe?" "Has the Soviet Government the right of confiscation?" "Can the workers strike?" "Are their rights supreme?" These and a myriad of other questions rise in the mind of the capitalist investor. Quite rightly. But they would not bother themselves about Soviet Russia, were it not the land of the greatest possibilities. They know very well that without the resources of Soviet Russia at the disposal of the world, Europe cannot be restored.

A few facts will serve to answer their doubts:

First of all, six countries have concluded commercial treaties with Soviet Russia: Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden and Norway. Nine nations have concluded peace treaties: Germany, Poland,

Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkey.

The Argentine Government has sent a message to the Congress of Argentine asking authorization to lend the Soviet Government 5,000,000 pesos (\$4,750,000).

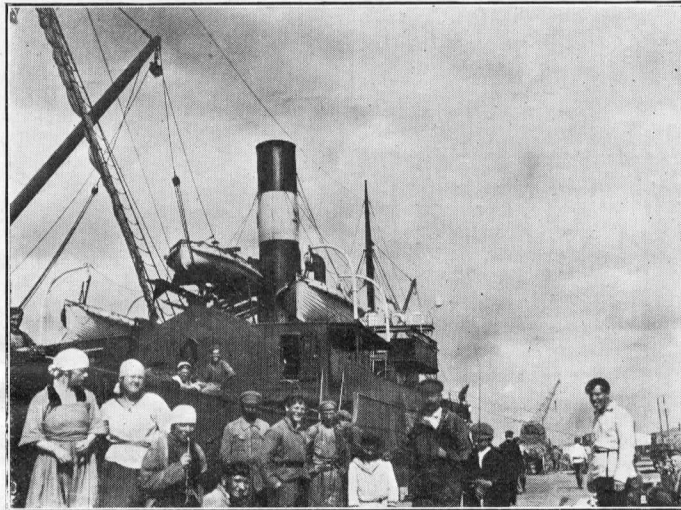
One hundred and sixty French Chambers of Commerce are taking a referendum on the question of resuming trade with Soviet Russia. The President of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce favors a recommendation for "re-establishing French industrial-commercial relations with Russia." M. Herriot, mayor of Lyons, recently returned from a mission to Soviet Russia. Reporting to Premier Poincaré, he stated that he had been asked by numerous French commercial concerns to arrange for dealings with the Soviet Government. Upon his return, the French Foreign Office announced that "with the visit of the French mission, we find that we have many parallel interests, and it is apparent that Franco-Russian affairs are getting paramount attention."

Soviet Russia will have a delegation at the Lyons Fair in March, and French industrial products will be exhibited at the Nizhni Novgorod fair.

Russia imported 55 million poods of goods in 1921, about 3 million in the first quarter, 20 million in the last. She exported 13 million poods, less than 500,000 poods in the first quarter, more than 7 million in the fourth. Although this is far from being a large amount, the progress made it striking.

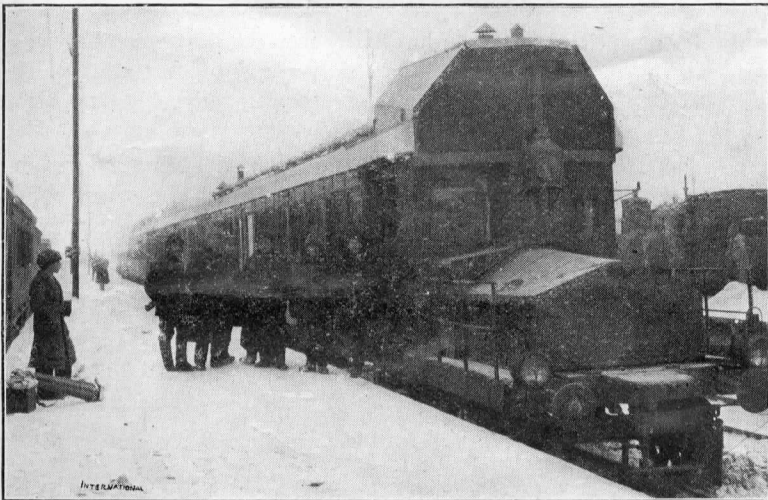
Malcolm Sumner, of the New York Bar, recently returned from a mission to Europe on behalf of American financial and industrial interests. He had frequent conferences with Chicherin, Krassin and other Russian leaders. Among other things he stated that "Ameri-

(Continued on Page 14)



ON A PETROGRAD DOCK

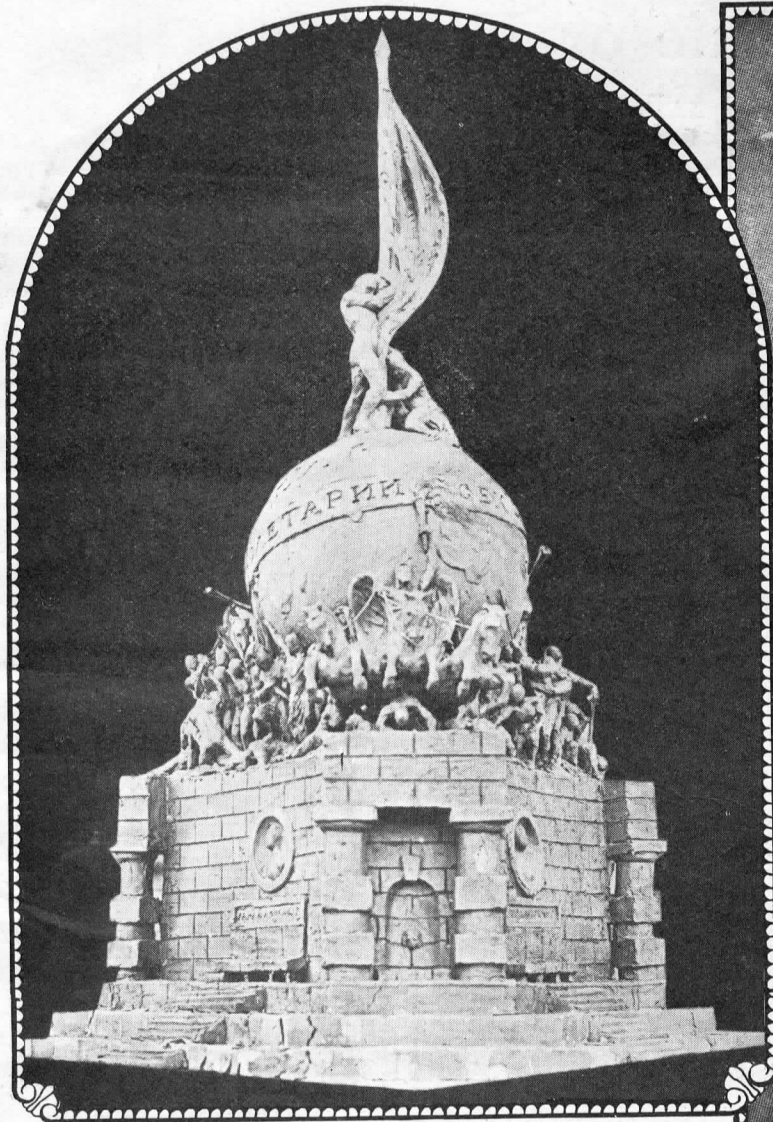
A scene showing a German steamer in the Petrograd harbor. It is being loaded with Russian flax.



### SIGNS OF RUSSIA'S TECHNICAL PROGRESS

A new type of electric car, said by leading engineers to be one of the most powerful ever constructed, has already been installed on the Moscow-Petrograd line. This shows one of the new trains leaving a station en route.

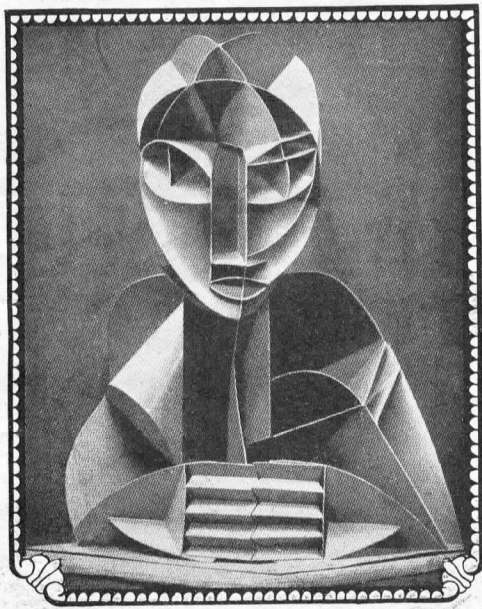
This new type of aero car is being used by the personnel of the General Staff in Moscow. It is gasoline-driven, with a huge aeroplane propeller, and can make 30 miles an hour over the snow-covered streets.



Above—This model for a monument to Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg to be erected in Petrograd was awarded first prize.



Beautiful porcelain objects manufactured in a Government factory in Petrograd, photographed at the Berlin exhibition.



Center—"A Head" by Gabo, at the Berlin exhibition. It is constructed of iron.  
Below—"Landscape" by Kusnietzow, representative of canvasses interpreting peasant life.

## Breaking the Intellectual Blockade

**B**ERLIN.—The first exhibition of Russian art since the outbreak of the war took place here under the auspices of the International Workers' Aid and of the Berlin representatives of the Russian Commissariat for Public Education and Art. Consisting almost entirely of work done since the Revolution, the exhibition has attracted wide attention. The comment in art circles is consistently enthusiastic, and there is much in the collection that in its daring and force and freedom is symbolic of the Revolution.

This exhibition of Russian creative art in a foreign country signalizes the breaking of the intellectual blockade of Russia. The work indicates clearly that in its contact with reality since the proletarian revolution, Russian art has developed new and unsuspected powers, and that it has entered

whole-heartedly into the service of the revolution. Not only the subject matter of the paintings is significant, but their dedication to a broader purpose than art for art's sake.

The exhibition is rich in color and astounding in its variety. There are paintings of the land and the cities, vital with life and change, character portraits, posters, pottery, drawings by children, technical constructions—in a word, a cross-section of today's art life in Soviet Russia.

The representative of Lunacharsky in Berlin, Grünberg, opened the exhibition. He pointed to the life and vitality of a national art which the enemies of Russia had declared dead. The German National Custodian of Art, Dr. Redsloh, praised the artistic and moral heights attained by many of the exhibits. Comrade Münzenberg, of the International Workers' Aid, also spoke.



PART OF A CROWD OF 75,000 YOUNG RUSSIANS, gathered in Moscow to listen to speeches by Soviet leaders. The Government spares no efforts to educate the growing generation to an understanding of communism.

## The Russian Co-operatives

By J. G. OHSOL

(J. G. Ohsol was a member of the second Duma in 1906. He is at present Director of the Products Exchange Corporation in New York, and is in close touch with industrial and commercial life in Russia.)

The Russians have been known for centuries to stick to their co-operative enterprises. Even under the tsars, as far back as the seventeenth century, there were in the north of Russia logging co-operatives or timber *artels*. Later on, co-operative fisheries operated on the Volga and in the White Sea, and co-operative freight delivery service has operated successfully in many cities. Shortly before the Revolution of 1917 the Russian co-operative unions in various lines of trading and manufacturing comprised over 12,000,000 members.

During the Revolution the co-operatives, like other enterprises, were nationalized. Since September, 1921, most of their properties were released and the co-operative movement resumed work with new vigor.

The Co-operatives in Russia, roughly speaking, are subdivided into three grades: First, the local consumers' co-operatives situated in villages or in small towns. Over 25,000 such co-operatives exist in Russia. Second, the provincial or regional co-operative unions which combine the small consumers' co-operatives of a given province or territory or even of a self-governing national unit, such as the co-operative unions of Kirghizia and Bashkiria. The third grade is the Centrosioius or the Central Union of Co-operatives which combines the provincial and regional unions. It also in-

cludes large local consumers' co-operatives with a membership of over 3,000. This Centrosioius also holds the majority of stock of the Consumers' Co-operative Bank recently organized and has representatives abroad. Its foreign purchases during the three months ended September 31st were valued at \$1,500,000. The operating capital of the Centrosioius is at present 50,000,000 gold roubles. Its turnover for the present year is estimated at 300,000,000 gold roubles.

The Centrosioius is becoming a strong factor in the purchasing of grain from farmers, over 10,000,000 poods of grain being purchased by the Centrosioius direct from local farmers. The Centrosioius has entered into an agreement with the Sugar Trust to distribute 5,000,000 poods of sugar through its local consumers' co-operatives. It owns several ships which took part in the successful expedition to the mouths of the Ob and Yenissei rivers this year.

It is hard to estimate the individual membership in all these co-operatives. Unlike the American co-operatives, the Russian enterprises are in most cases successful. In dairying, in the various peasant handicrafts, in bakeries and in other industries producing for mass consumption, Russian co-operatives have been very successful. They have survived autocracy, wars and revolutions.

## In a Moscow Factory

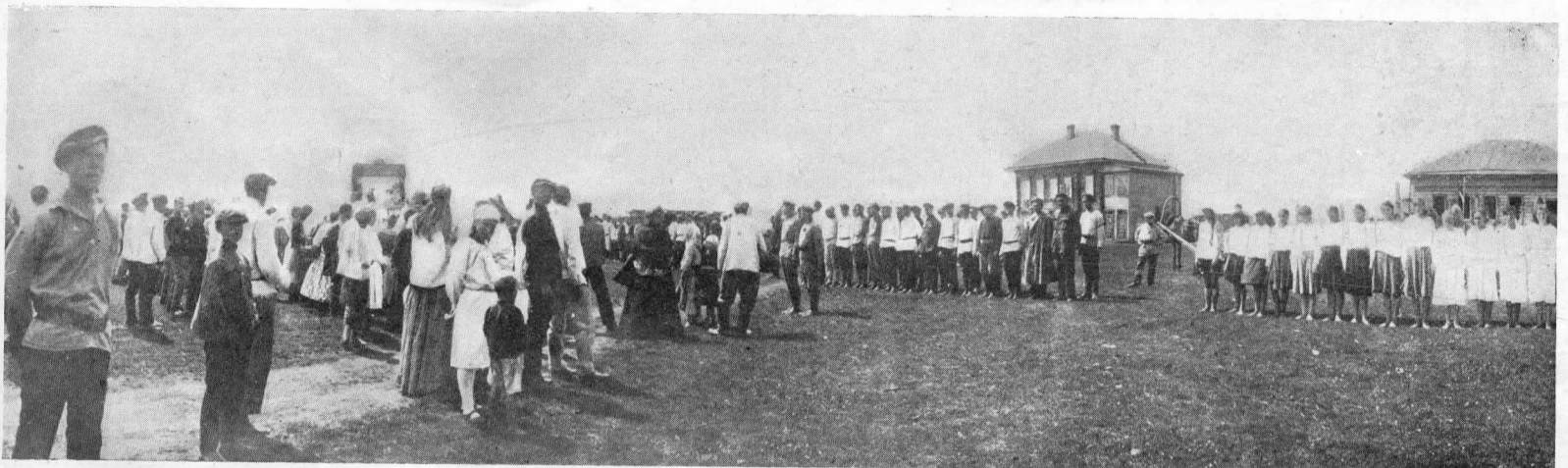
THE grey six-storied stone building hums like a beehive. Within all is clean, tidy, and orderly. In the well lighted spacious workrooms sit long rows of men and women bent over their machines. Here and there a figure stands out, usually clad in a collared shirt, wearing a hat somewhat foreign in appearance. These are the American workers.

There are forty of them in the factory. They are spread throughout the departments, so that the Russian workers may learn American methods by example.

The factory equipment is the last word in garment making machinery, thanks to the gift from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America of \$35,000 worth of up-to-date equipment.

There are seven hundred employees. There is an experimental room where new workers are scientifically taught the craft of garment making, where models and patterns are made, and the time and materials required for each garment calculated.

The factory has a club. Lectures in chemistry, hygiene, and so forth are given. There is a literary circle, a reading room and library, a sports club, a dramatic society, and a choral society. There is a dining room, and a first-aid outfit. The whole factory, with all its subsidiary activities, is managed by two journeymen tailors—one an American, the other an Englishman.—(From the *Pravda*.)



SHEGLOVA, SIBERIA—Young and old alike, girls as well as boys, voluntarily investing their Sunday afternoon in drilling, under competent leadership. The people in every corner of Russia are thus organizing for the defense of the first Workers' Republic.

# SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

(Formerly Soviet Russia)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Published Monthly

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

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VOL. I JANUARY, 1923 No. 1

## EDITORIALS

### It Makes a Difference

THE other day a member of the House of Commons asked Bonar Law why he recalled the British Ambassador from Athens after the execution of half a dozen of former cabinet ministers and generals, while his government did not budge when tens of thousands of workers were murdered by the victorious counter-revolution of Hungary. The head of the British Government answered that a distinction was to be made between the two cases, as in one the executions were ordered by a *government*, while in the other case they were the work of a *revolutionary committee*. We suppose it was for the same reason that the British government was always so lenient to the humane activities of the Tsar's martial courts, while it could not find enough words and ammunition trains to express its indignation over the "atrocities" of the Russian Revolutionary Tribunals. For the Tsar's martial courts represented a real, legally constituted government, while the Cheka was nothing but the hangmen's court of a usurping "revolutionary committee." That in the one case the victims were workers while in the other they were bourgeois and politicians had, of course, nothing to do with the matter.

### Russia's White Neighbors

WHILE the capitalist press foamed over with reports about Soviet Imperialism, and about the unspeakable alliance of the bloody Bolsheviks with the

still bloodier Turks, Moscow witnessed a quiet diplomatic conference of the representatives of Russia and of the bordering countries, such as Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia and Finland. Rumania which wants to have nothing to do with Russia as long as the latter does not recognize the annexation of the Russian province of Bessarabia, was represented by Poland.

Russia had called those representatives to discuss the restriction of armaments and suggested cutting down the armies to twenty-five per cent of the present size. That would no doubt be a great economic relief to all the countries concerned. The conference collapsed at the refusal of Russia's White neighbors to demobilize even a single soldier. The press, of course, is going to blame this fiasco on Russia, for it refused to sign any non-aggression pact as long as its amiable neighbors almost openly declare their desire to stay armed to their teeth and to jump at Russia's throat at the first bidding of their masters, the financiers of France and England.

### Boston for Soviet Recognition

THOUSANDS of Bostonians had to be turned away from Symphony Hall, one of the largest gathering places in the city, on December 2, when Senator Borah spoke in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. While the personal popularity of the Senator accounts in part for the overwhelming success of the meeting, it is nevertheless an index to the state of a substantial portion of the American public opinion. There is reason to believe that the meeting in New York, to take place at Lexington Theater, Lexington Ave. and 51st St., on January 7, with Dudley Field Malone, Jerome De Hunt, James H. Maurer, Frank P. Walsh, Sidney Hillman and Paxton Hibben as speakers, will be just as crowded and just as enthusiastic in the demonstration of its viewpoint.

### For the Gaiety of Nations

THE following gem, cut from "Law and Order," a New York publication, of December 7, is too amusing to withhold from our readers:

"The overthrow of Lloyd George was probably more complete than that of any one in public life in Great Britain for many generations and traceable to the time and opening of negotiations with Trotsky. This versatile citizen, formerly of the Bronx, under the name of Bournstein, where he published a little paper, opened negotiations with Lloyd George to recognize the Soviets or Red regime through messengers between Moscow, London and Lloyd George. Up his sleeve he held a treaty with Germany, and the British nation, like ourselves, repudiated in the murder of 1,800,000 Russians and 5,500 priests and the destruction of all vestiges of the Russian church by force and the plundering of its property, will never join such a gang of barbarians."

If the punishment held in store for "the Soviets" by these gentlemen of "Law and Order" is as horrible as their English, then our sympathies are with our Russian comrades.

### Aims of the R. A. I. C.

THE opinion of William O. Thompson, at one time financial adviser for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, reached the United States in versions improved by overzealous correspondents. But even after they are trimmed of reportorial assumptions, enough remains to indicate that Mr. Thompson's sympathy for the undertaking is on the minus side of the thermometer. Sad as that may be, the fact has its compensations. It has forced a wholesome clarification of purposes and inner motives.

The Amalgamated in launching the enterprise, and the R.A.I.C. in its conduct of the work, made a double appeal: the business appeal, with promises of dividends, and the class appeal for essential aid to Russia in its struggle for the attainment of an independent Workers' Republic. The two things became unavoidably intermixed and confused. The exigencies of a stock-selling campaign made it inevitable that the profit side of the work should be overstressed.

Thompson, by providing an extreme example of the "pure and simple" business attitude toward Russia has served to bring into relief the purpose of the R.A.I.C. The undertaking, it showed, is rooted in the conviction that the cause of the Russian people is the cause of the working class all over the world. The appeal is primarily to the toiling masses of America who are interested in goals over and above dividends. The response of the labor press and labor unions all over the United States to Thompson's pessimistic prophecy is proof of this.

Of course, Thompson, like every other individual who is unable to look beyond the narrow horizons of a capitalist dogma, cannot comprehend why men in their senses should invest money in making clothes for the ragged and the naked instead of using it to earn big profits in exploitation of export and import possibilities.

### Why Russia Guarantees Profits

THE Russians are asking for outside aid. They ask it most vigorously for their young, the million children orphaned by war, famine, disease. The workers who respond to the call do so not with a feeling of giving charity, but in the consciousness of co-operating in a work that is at bottom as much theirs as the Russians'. They expect no other returns than victory for the Workers' Republic.

Outright donation of money, as Sidney Hillman pointed out, is necessary to meet the immediate famine situation. But industrial aid of the kind represented by the clothing concession of the R.A.I.C., must not even have the outward form of charity. There must be dividends as the tangible proof of constructive work. In other words, the money sent over must be made productive.

That is why the Soviet Government has pledged all its resources as guarantee for an 8 per cent return on the investment, as well as of the principal.





AMERICAN BOYS AND GIRLS, engaged in raising funds for the relief of Russian orphans. This is Famine Scout Club No. 9, of Ashtabula, Ohio.

GERMAN BOYS AND GIRLS, likewise gathering funds for the relief of their destitute little Russian comrades. Picture taken in Schöneberg.

## Russia's Growing Generation

By MARTIN ANDERSEN NEXÖ

RUSSIA is today, in spite of all the misery, the country of the children; the reports of all eye-witnesses—bourgeois as well as revolutionary—are full of praise for what is being done for the children. Of all the Russian cries for help, none is as warm as that for the children: "Help us to make the growing generation strong and healthy." It is a people that itself suffering hardships which addresses this appeal to us.

The child and the future, they are inseparable, they are one. In the child are all the rich possibilities of existence, all the promises of the future. No matter how many children a worker may have, there is still a little place in his nest for a foster child. Nourish another child's mouth with the many which you already have to feed—a Russian one! Take part in the work of making growing Russia strong and healthy!

The Russian proletariat has only one saviour, the proletariat of the world! To use the word "Help!" should be sufficient; appeals should be unnecessary. The work-

ing class, which has an open hand for everything and for all, which has made the world habitable and has fattened its exploiters, which has generously renounced everything for itself—it must here take its place, ready to give with both hands. One word should be enough to make us bring our mite where the heart that beats for us all is at stake.

Let no one think that his or her contribution, however small, is of no importance. If the poor throughout the world would sacrifice only the widow's mite for the Russian children, their bringing up would be assured—so numerous are the poor!

Workers! You support the world with your calloused hands; with you the whole stands or falls! Good-natured, disinterested, you have allowed yourself to be exploited for centuries, but nevertheless you have preserved your willingness to give. This time it is for your own cause. Your century-old dreams and longings are at stake.

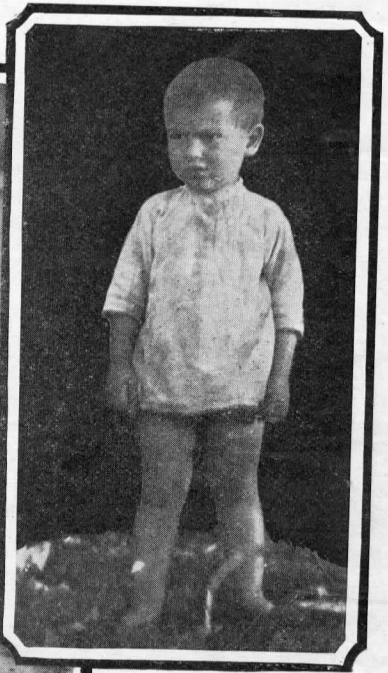
Stretch out your hand in brotherly help!

## "Debs Homes" for Orphans.

EUGENE V. DEBS has laid the cornerstone—metaphorically speaking—of a colony of Children's Homes in Russia bearing his name. In response to the appeal for the saving of Russian orphans made by the Friends of Soviet Russia, he has sent a donation of ten dollars and a letter expressing his enthusiastic endorsement of the work.

Requests having been made by many of those who have adopted Russian orphans that their wards be put into a "Debs Home," the national office of the F. S. R. wrote to Debs, asking for permission to use his name, not for one Home but for an entire colony, caring for thousands of parentless children.

"Yes," he replied, "you have my consent to use my name in connection with your plan for a colony of Homes in Russia, and I give it gladly and dutifully, regretting only that I have not very much more to give in support of the very worthy undertaking. I need not say to you that every effort put forth in behalf of this most commendable project will have my hearty support."



TO RESCUE THESE TWO RUSSIAN CHILDREN from the fate of those in the center photograph—that is the object of the drive now in progress for the establishment of Children's Homes in Russia. The center picture shows the funeral of seven child famine victims in the Samara district.

# From the Diary of an American in Russia

By Dr. WILLIAM MENDELSON

(Dr. Mendelson represented the Friends of Soviet Russia at the Congress of the International Workers' Aid in Berlin. He went to Moscow and thence to the famine area as one of a commissioner sent by the international relief body.—Ed.)

MAY 15, 1922.—We were assigned rooms at one of the large hotels taken over by the committee for its delegates and members, and were given meal tickets entitling us to three meals a day, at 9, 5 and 8 o'clock. The first impression as I look around me is certainly heartening. Here are comrades from all parts of the world living in common and devoting all their energies to the cause. At table all languages are spoken. The food is good, even for one accustomed to western standards, except that I cannot for the life of me get used to the bread.

This morning we walked to the Kremlin wall, where some foreign martyrs to the revolution and some native revolutionists are buried. The grave of John Reed is prominent among these. Here one can truly say is ground made holy by the blood of our comrades.

MAY 16.—I went to the Kremlin as a member of the commission to a conference with Mrs. Kamenev, the wife of the chairman of the All-Russian Famine Commission. She looked tired and was evidently suffering with a headache. At every entrance and exit of the Kremlin are stationed

Red Guards with fixed bayonets, and pass-cards must be presented both on entering and on leaving the building. The same is true of all buildings containing offices or housing departments of the Soviet Government or the Communist International. There are guards at the Lux Hotel also.

In the afternoon we visited the building where the Communist International has its various departments. Here are departments for all nationalities and a library containing books, periodicals and pamphlets in all languages. I read there the April issue of the *Liberator*.

MAY 17.—Two closed Fords were placed at the disposal of the commission today to visit the various buildings and offices occupied by the International Workers' Aid. At 10 o'clock we visited the business office and inspected the books and other documents of the committee. The comrades working here are mostly German and of a very high order of intelligence. One young comrade has made remarkable statistical tables showing in detail how much food came in at the various ports and depots, where it was sent to, how distributed, etc.

In the afternoon we visited a large warehouse where a big quantity of food is stored in good order; also an assorting room where the clothes sent from America and other countries are sorted out and pressed ready

for shipment to the famine area. I noticed here that of the clothing and shoes in best condition the major portion came from the Friends of Soviet Russia.

We also visited a factory organized and managed by German workmen, where an important locomotive part is produced. The Soviet Government in order to rebuild its industry is glad to turn over factories to groups of workers, Russian or foreign, who can prove that they will organize them and produce a certain amount.

In the evening Arthur Hollitscher and I visited a theatre where Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" was given. The house was crowded despite the fact that admission costs between 5 and 10 million rubles and the average monthly income of a workman, besides *payok*, is about 30 million.

MAY 18.—We visited another factory, organized and run by a group of Russian workmen, where drinking cups are made out of the tin milk cans thrown away by the various relief organizations. The shop and machinery are in good condition. About half the employees are women. At 10 o'clock we visited a children's vacation home where children sent from the famine area are first quarantined. Their sickness is diagnosed and they are sent to various wards. After a month or two of medical

(Concluded on page 13)



GENERAL S. M. BUDENNY, COMMANDER OF THE RED CAVALRY

When, in the summer of 1919, Trotzky launched the famous cry of "Workers, to the horse!" to meet the menace of Denikin's cavalry, the former sergeant of the old army, Budenny, organized and led the Red Cavalry. He and his enthusiastic followers did much to clear Russia of counter-revolutionists. Budenny is still one of the most beloved and conspicuous figures in Russia. (International Photo.)

## "Life and Revolution": A Review

THE books written about Russia since the Revolution may be counted in astronomic figures. To criticise them all, nay, just to compile bibliographical lists of them, would exceed any one man's energies. Some of them, like John Reed's "Ten Days That Shook the World," Albert Rhys Williams' "Through the Russian Revolution," are interesting descriptions and reviews of events. Others, like Arthur Ransome's "Russia in 1919" and "Crisis in Russia" and the "Reminiscences of the Russian Revolution" of Philips Price, are also lasting documents of the history of the great epoch and its important actors.

Of the books that have appeared during the last two years two should be mentioned particularly, although—or perhaps because—they concern themselves with other phases of the revolution than the sheerly spectacular. They deal with subjects at once more modest and more important. These books are H. N. Brailsford's "The Russian Workers' Republic," and A. A. Heller's "Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia," just published by Thomas Seltzer, New York. They both deal with the internal workings of Russian life, as it was shaped by the revolution.

Brailsford's book appeared in 1921 (and was duly reviewed in "Soviet Russia"). Among the most interesting parts of this book were his investigation of industrial and agricultural life in the provinces, far from the capitals. The author of "Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia" (until recently Representative for America of the Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia) undertook a similar task.

Unlike other American visitors, he left Moscow shortly after his arrival and "spent about three months visiting the towns, peasant villages and industrial communities of Western Siberia and the Urals."

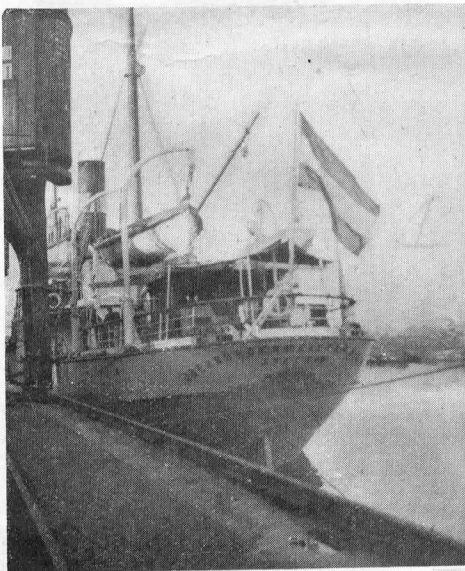
The title of the book hardly does justice to the contents. It conjures dread visions of statistical reports on the progress of Russian industries. As a matter of fact it is tremendously more than that. It is both an interesting account of a journey through a region of potentialities for industrial development as great as America's; and a clear, comprehensive review of Soviet economics in the last five years. This second part of Heller's book is practically a history of the Russian revolution as reflected in the various forms of industrial management: From the chaos following immediately after the November Revolution, through "Military Communism" with its "collegium" and later "one-man" management, to the new economic policy with its state capitalism, its state trusts, and private leased industries.

But the most interesting part of the book is that captioned "Life and Revolution," concerned exclusively with the author's personal observations on his trip through the Ural region and Siberia. Some of the notes from his diary, describing a few types among the courageous pioneers of the new order in Siberia, almost remind one of the heroic figures of Stepniak's "Underground Russia." The most striking among them is Smirnov, a former Petrograd workman and later political convict—now the ruler of Siberia. It is this Smirnov who in his conversation with Heller, in the railroad car

that was carrying him and other comrades across Western Siberia, explained in a few sentences the present situation of Siberia, which is more or less applicable to the rest of Russia as well:

"We have inherited an enormous property," Smirnov was saying, 'but it is in terrible shape, after these seven years of war and blockade. Our industries are ruined, our railroads lack equipment, fuel; our workmen do not get enough food, and the peasants are not able to till a large part of their soil for lack of tools, horses, cattle. The war has deprived us of two-thirds of our live stock. Our skilled men, too, laid down their lives in the czar's wars, and in the struggles against the counter-revolutionists. In this direction,' and he pointed to the country we were traveling through, 'we just cleaned up the last remaining band two or three months ago; in fact, old officer bands, simple robbers, are still hiding in the Taiga, and occasionally making raids on the surrounding country. We've got to start building from the bottom; we need industries, coal, iron manufactures. We need new railways to connect our agricultural communities with the industrial cities. Look at the natural wealth about us'—and he pointed to maps showing coal deposits, iron ore deposits, silver, lead and gold deposits—to the timber lands rich in building materials, in fuel, in furs, to the rich black soil that could grow almost anything man required, to the rivers where fish abound. 'All this wealth needs to be developed, taken out of the ground and turned to man's use. We are helpless just now, without tools, without means of communication. But, mind you,' he continued, and his eyes glistened with inspiration, 'we are just beginning our fight on the industrial front; we are determined to win, as we won on the military front, and nothing will stop us from achieving our aims! We are through with wars, the country is at peace, we shall now have time to tackle the more difficult fight—that of economic reconstruction.'

"He proceeded to tell us that they were prepared to give concessions to foreign capital, if need be, to help develop Russian industries; they would make the terms very attractive, for they realized that their own strength was insufficient for a quick economic development. Foreign capital, foreign tools, foreign skill were needed in the upbuilding of Russian life."



Above—The steamer "Oberbürgermeister Hagen" from Stettin, Germany, docked in Petrograd, after delivering a shipload of food and clothes sent by the Friends of Soviet Russia.



The portrait is that of Willy Münzenberg, General Secretary of the International Workers' Aid, with which the American F. S. R. is affiliated.



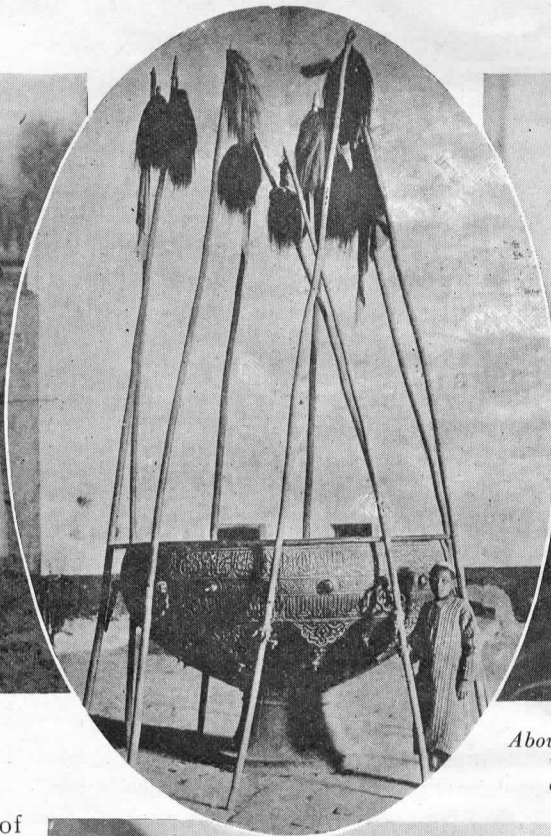
Above—Agricultural machinery for Russia, provided by the International Workers' Aid, on the pier at Stettin. The local sailors gave much time gratis to the work of loading.

Left—Secretary Münzenberg speaking in Moscow on the occasion of his inauguration. The Workers' Aid has a large building set aside for its work by the Soviet Government.

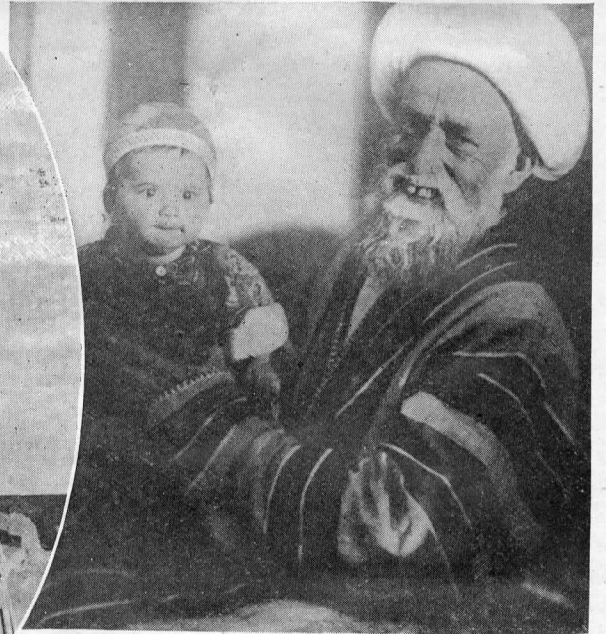
## Russia's Kaleidoscope of Races



*Above*—A peasant in Kalla-Kurgan.



*Center*—Scene in a mosque in Turkestan.



*Above*—An old Sart (a Moslem city dweller in Turkestan) exhibiting the pride of his heart to an indifferent world.

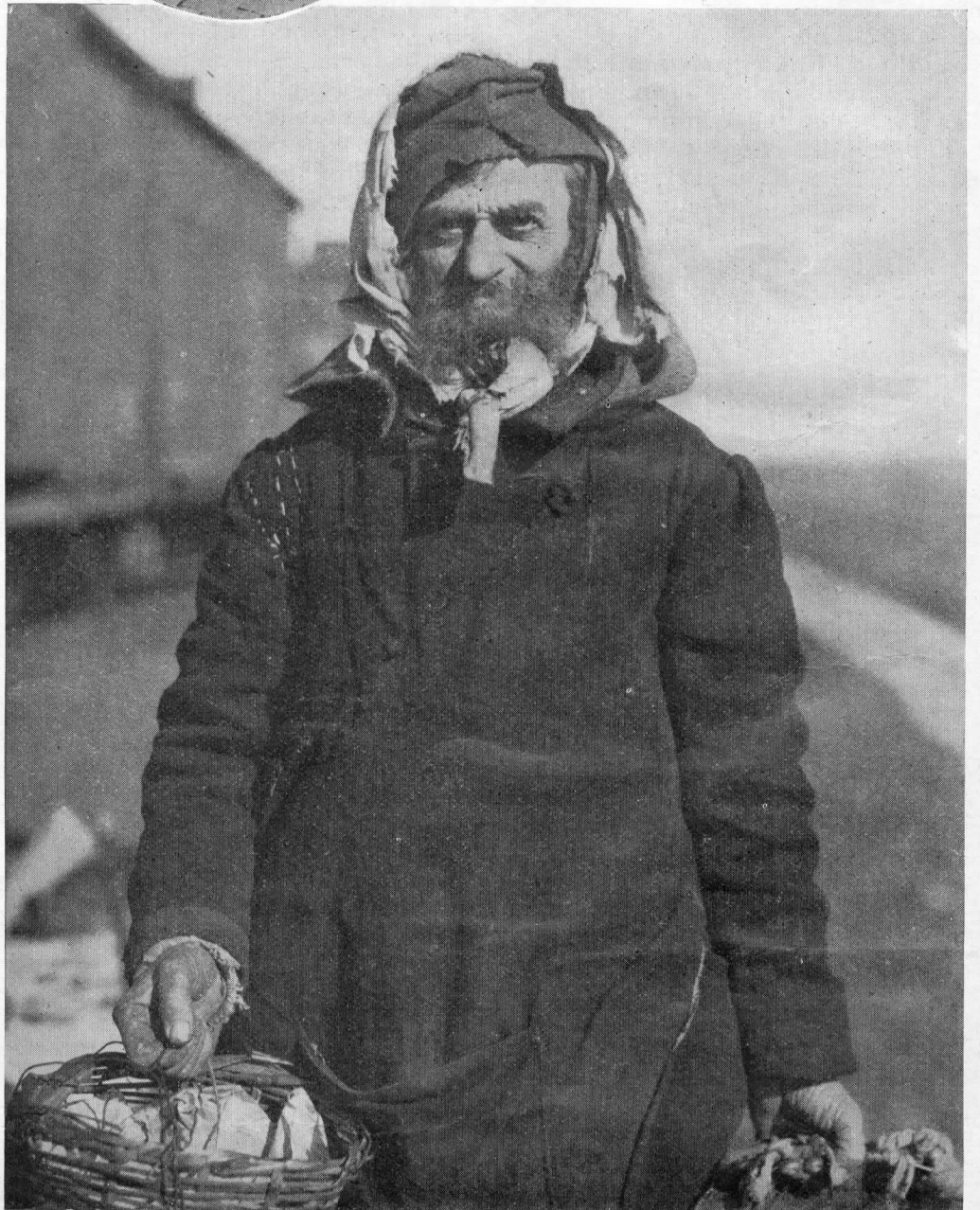
A RECENT correspondence in one of the daily newspapers asserted that the present official name of Soviet Russia—Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic—may be changed to “Federation of Socialist Republics.” Whether this news is true or not, it is a fact that the new name would be a truthful characterization of the situation created since 1917 in what was formerly the Russian Empire.

The Empire of the Tsars was Russian only in that all its territories were ruled and squeezed in the interest of the Russian privileged classes.

But the peoples inhabiting these immense territories were to a great extent non-Russian. In fact, of the 170 to 180 million subjects of the Tsar hardly more than 100 millions spoke as their mother tongue the language prevailing in Moscow and Petrograd. Those 100 millions are known as the Great Russians or simply Russians. The other 70 or 80 millions belonged to ethnical groups, more or less related—and often entirely unrelated—to the Russians. Some of them, such as the Poles, the Letts, the Lithuanians, Esthonians, and Finns have completely separated from Russia as a result of the Revolution. Their republics now form the main bulwark of international counter-revolution. But apart from these five “independent” nations (in reality just tools of French and British imperialism) there are still some thirty to fifty national groups spread over the immense territory of European and Asiatic Russia.

The largest and most important of them are the Ukrainians (“Little Russians”) with over 30 millions speaking a language much akin to the Russian.

All these national groups have now



A Russian Jew: The Revolution removed restrictions confining the Jews to the “pale.”

(Continued on Page 13)

## Books Reviewed

*A Prisoner of the Reds: the Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia.* By Francis McCullagh (Captain Royal Irish Fusiliers): New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1922, 346 pp.

THE author of this book is a comparatively unsophisticated intellectual who spent the early months of 1920 as a prisoner in Soviet Siberia. He dedicated his work to "My comrades, the British officers and soldiers captured with me at Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, January 6, 1920." During the eastward flight of Kolchak, after his defeat in the Ural Mountains in 1919, Captain McCullagh also fled on a train with his companions, but soon found himself a prisoner with them. Discussing his capture with the "Red Governor" of Krasnoyarsk, who "was a man of some education, and evidently believed every word he said," Captain McCullagh finds him animated by the typical spirit of proletarian zeal so frequent among the Russian fighters of that period. This "Red Governor" refused to let the Englishmen go home to England unless they "gave satisfactory assurances that they were going back to take the side of the Proletariat in the great struggle." Hearing that they were not to be permitted to go back to England, "Captain Horrocks and I, after a somewhat stormy interview with him, looked at each other with amazement, for we realized that we were dealing with a state of things of which we had had no previous conception. Up to that point in the history of the world, when one nation fought against another, each was composed of an amalgam of classes which held firmly together. Now the Bolsheviks maintained that they were fighting, not only for one class in their own country, but also for the same class in every other country. They do not admit, however, that their action is unprecedented, for they say that the kings and aristocrats of Europe fought in the same way for their class at the time of the first French Revolution, and they maintain that if the workmen of different countries hold together as loyally as the kings did on that occasion, their success is certain. They even had the audacity to maintain that England is even now helping on this movement for the division of the world into two classes, and that if Moscow takes foreign Communists to its bosom, Mayfair lavishes the same tokens of affection on Russian imperialists" (pages 45-46). Captain McCullagh observes that most of the faces he meets in Krasnoyarsk, where the Bolsheviks permit him to go about freely, are very happy faces, and he tries to find a reason for this phenomenon:

"The happiness of the people at Krasnoyarsk may have been due to a natural reaction after a period of anxiety when they feared that, between them, the Whites and the Reds would make their town the scene of a sanguinary battle in the course of which half the houses would be burned and half the inhabitants killed. It may have been due to the unexpected pleasure of finding that the Red Army was certainly well-disciplined and that it held the town in sufficient force to secure the preservation of order. Or it may simply have been due to the fact that the inhabitants were all Bolsheviks and heartily glad to see the last of Kolchak" (page 65).

Captain McCullagh shows much inclination to be fair: to distribute blame and praise more evenly over Bolsheviks and Whites; but his intelligence and information are so sharply limited that there are times when he drops into the most vulgar of anti-Bolshevik superstitions, as, for instance, in his Appendix on "Bolshevik Modernism" (page 319):

"The omnipotent five—Lenin, Trozky, Stalin, Kamenev, and Krestinsky—propose, in short, to cut themselves adrift altogether from the past, and to turn their faces entirely towards the future. They will harness modern science to the Socialist chariot, as Wilhelm harnessed it to the militarist; and indeed, Russian Communism bears in some respect a close resemblance to Prussian militarism. The idea of doing what Lenin is doing is not, of course, new. Russian professors toyed with that idea before the Great War; Professor Struve, Wrangel's Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the first to translate Karl Marx into Russian (an achievement for which he is now very sorry); and the Russian Intelligentsia themselves are largely to blame for the general weakening of faith in Christianity, and the general strengthening of belief in the infallibility of science. . . ."

Strangely enough, Captain McCullagh's Preface, although the American edition of his book bears the date 1922, is inscribed "London, October, 1920."

U. V.

*Imperial Washington. The Story of American Public Life from 1870 to 1920.* By R. F. Pettigrew. Charles H. Kerr & Company, Chicago, 1922. 441 pages.

SENATOR PETTIGREW, after fifty years of active public life spent largely in "Imperial Washington," has his say-so on a lot of subjects. He brings to it a frankness and a convincing familiarity, enough in themselves to explain Premier Lenin's reported enthusiasm for the book. If, as one critic has pointed out, the kind of "democracy" shown up by Senator Pettigrew is what official America would have Russia adopt, it is not likely that Lenin will place a large order.

The author gives a separate chapter to an appreciation of the Russian Revolution. It consists essentially in a contrast between the Bill of Rights appended to the Constitution of the United States of America and the Bill of Rights introducing the new Russian Constitution. The American Bill, he says, was added "as an afterthought. It is not in the body of the Constitution at all, but takes the form of 'amendments.' The Russian Constitution begins with a Bill of Rights." There is, moreover, a decisive difference in the nature of the rights guaranteed. The founders of the American Republic put the stress on political rights, while the founders of the Workers' Republic in Russia emphasize economic rights.

*The Soldier and Death.* By Arthur Ransome. B. W. Huebsch, New York, 1922. 46 pages.

"The Soldier and Death" is not a translation but a direct rendering in English of a folk tale which Mr. Ransome, we judge, picked up casually while in Russia. The flavor is genuinely Russian—a grown-up naiveté, a vein of satire, a simplicity that give the story the stamp of authentic muzhik lore. Despite the gruesome title it is pleasant throughout and outright jolly in spots.

The tale gives a convincing illustration of Mr. Ransome's appreciative understanding of the Russian people and thus enhances the value of his writings about the Russian Revolution. Slight as it is, the story deserves the dignity of hard covers.

## Russia's Kaleidoscope of Races

(Continued from Page 12)

been granted autonomy in the form of federated Soviet Republics.

Next in importance are the peoples living on both sides of the Caucasus, speaking more than twenty different idioms. The most important of them are the Georgians, on the shore of the Black Sea; the Armenians, a little further to the South-East, and the Azerbaidjan Tartars, whose territory comprises the famous oil fields of Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

Closely related to the Azerbaidjan Tartars are a great number of semi-Mongolian tribes along the Volga river and in the steppes, as well as the Tartars of the Crimea. In this connection we may also mention a great number of nomadic and primitive tribes in Eastern Russia, in Turkestan and in Siberia.

Speaking of nomads, we must not forget the great number of Jews—involuntary nomads for two thousand years—who at present, after the removal of Tsarist restrictions are to be found in all cities of the great territory, the same as in the United States. The language of the great majority of them is the same as that of their kinsmen on the East Side of New York.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED TO  
THE PICTORIAL?

## Lenin on Present-Day Russia

(Continued from Page 2)

position in agriculture and industry. Without doubt, we still have much to learn. What matters in the present hour, is to retain the guidance of the State, in order to lead it toward the realization of socialism. Now, to bring this about we are forced to pass through State capitalism.

"Besides, in Russia, this State capitalism takes on very special forms: land, major industry and commerce are in the hands of the proletarian State. Only medium enterprises have been leased out. Through the creation of mixed trading and manufacturing corporations we are learning ourselves to do business. And when these corporations do not produce the results that we expect of them, we have always, at every moment, the right to liquidate them. To be sure, we are going to make some more blunders; but one would be wrong to forget that we must act alone, without being able to count upon the least assistance from abroad.

"The administrative apparatus of the Russian State is still very far from perfect. Some tens of thousands of officials were devoted to us. The rest, that is to say, the greater part, consisted of former tsarist functionaries who had stayed at their posts and who, consciously or otherwise, were working against us. We have created a large number of schools, which will furnish us good outfits of new officials. This work of regeneration will require time. But we are assured of having at our disposal, within a few years, a good-sized body of men with the essential qualifications to allow us to proceed with the fundamental remodeling of the State's administrative machinery.

"Our adversaries have naturally not failed to exploit scandalously our admission that revolutionary Russia has made numerous mistakes. We do not deny those faults. But we may, however, call attention to the fact that they are quite different from those committed in the course of these past years by the bourgeois rulers or by our 'Socialist' opponents."

## An American Diary

(Continued from Page 10)

care they are given to farmers to be cared for by them, one to each family.

It was most pathetic to see these little tots, some of them swollen from hunger, others wasted away to bones and skin, most of them suffering from various diseases, such as scabs on hands or head, trachoma, typhus, joint diseases; the great majority of them, due to the inflammation of the lining of the stomach and intestines, cannot be fed the first week and lie in a sort of torpor, most of them dying.

The doctor in charge pleaded with tears in his eyes on behalf of these children. "You see, comrades," he said, "we have nothing. We have beds for 1,000 children and have 1,500, so that we are forced in some wards to put two, three or four children in one bed, all of them sick. We have no linen, no medicines and no food. We

Russians are not beggars, but for the sake of the children we become beggars."

MAY 19.—Today I went along as a member of the commission to a ten-minute interview with Trotsky, Zinoviev and Bukharin—the great Russian Troika of Action, Theory and Internationalism. Trotsky looks fine, much better than about eight years ago when I first met him in New York. Bukharin I had also the pleasure of meeting in New York, but of course, neither of them remembered it.

MAY 20.—This evening we were the guests of the Soviet Government at the State Opera House, where "Carmen" was played. The singers were mediocre, but the costumes and scenery very beautiful. What surprised us most was that without any knowledge on the part of any one in the audience a sort of celebration in honor of the conductor of the chorus, who has been connected with the theater for forty years, took place between the first and the second acts. Lunacharsky, the Commissar of Education and Art, spoke. Then came various delegations of those connected with the theater—artists, chorus, ballet, workers—each reading their congratulations and then kissing the conductor of the chorus.

Safe or Unsafe?

(Continued from Page 5)

cans and western Europeans who have visited Russia during the past year agree that trade is being resumed in an orderly manner, and that the Soviet Government shows every sign of stability."

Roy Anderson, an American business man, at one time adviser to the Chinese

National Government, after a stay of several months in Soviet Russia, states that "the Russians have a very strong Government, and that is wholly for law and order."

A number of prominent bankers in this country advocate trade relations with Soviet Russia; Otto Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Frank Vanderlip, ex-president of the National City Bank; Louis Clark, president of the American Exchange National Bank; S. Davies Warfield, Baltimore banker; J. G. Shurman, banker; ex-Governor J. P. Goodrich, of Indiana, banker.

Perhaps, however, the most notable fact in connection with the stability of the Soviet Government is the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., a British concern that has been negotiating with the Soviet Government regarding an enterprise involving £56,000,000. The holdings of this concern are in Siberia and the Urals, negotiations being conducted by Urquhart, the capitalist, and Krassin, for Russia. As a result of the Near East situation, the negotiations were temporarily interrupted. But there is no doubt they soon will be resumed.

Does any business man then doubt the stability of the Soviet Government? Do any of the nations that have concluded commercial treaties doubt it? Great Britain is supplying 35 per cent of the imports in Soviet Russia, Germany 24 per cent. Nearly half of the Russian exports are going to Great Britain. Does this demonstrate an unstable condition?

It does not. On the contrary, the steadily growing exports and imports indicate clearly that trade is improving, that the industries are operating at higher capacity. The railroads are running on schedule time. The

coal mines are furnishing twice as much coal as they did a year ago.

After going through four years of civil war, Soviet Russia today is in far better condition than several other countries of Europe. Austria is practically bankrupt. The workers of Hungary are suffering terribly. Germany is steadily going down. Soviet Russia alone of all European States shows continued improvement. And yet American capital is being invested in German, Hungarian and Austrian industries—though there is every chance of its being lost.

The only danger that hitherto presented itself to capitalist enterprise in Soviet Russia has been confiscation. The new economic policy with its appropriate laws now safeguards all capitalist investment that is admitted.

But in the case of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, the position is exceptional, for the Russian Government regards this as a case of "friendly capital". The Russian Government, in fact, regards the Russian American Industrial Corporation as being in a business partnership with it and not only guarantees all money invested, but also guarantees a minimum profit of eight per cent on every dollar.

The Friends of Soviet Russia has received 1,225 individual contributions, totaling \$8,725.85, from December 1 to 15. Receipts numbers 13676 to 14900 have been sent out to cover these. The printing of all the names here would take many pages and would thus cut in deep on the Russian news and other articles in this issue. It has therefore been decided to omit the list while the receipts are so heavy. It has been set separately and will be sent to those making applications therefor. The financial statement, however, is printed in full in this issue.

Financial Statement of the Friends of Soviet Russia

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From date of organization, August 9, 1921, to November 30, 1922.

Statement "A"

The INCOME of the National Office is received chiefly from FSR Locals and other Workers' Organizations. Receipts are issued for income received, and published in detail.

For the first fiscal year, ended July 31, 1922, there was received and reported, Receipt Nos. 1 to 12115.....				\$734,922.70
For the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 12116 to 13125 have been reported in detail, a total of.....				29,129.82
For November, 1922, of the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 13126 to 13675 are published in detail in our official organ, "Soviet Russia," dated December, 1922, a total of .....				11,673.26
Total Received and Acknowledged (including Orphans Drive and Sale of Toys) .....				775,725.78
The above income was deposited in a bank account and before it was withdrawn for relief there was received INTEREST amounting to:				\$878.96
For the first fiscal year .....				211.44
For the second fiscal year to date .....				1,099.40
Making a TOTAL INCOME of.....				\$776,816.18
From which is DEDUCTED the following:				\$5,448.01
For first fiscal year, previously detailed .....				
For second fiscal year to date:				
Adjustments to prior year, Credit .....		72.46		
Bank Charges .....		2.25		
Returned by Bank—Receipt No. 13,324 .....		5.00	7.25	65.21
				5,382.80

Leaving INCOME RECEIVED BY NATIONAL OFFICE .....

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES:

In order to carry on the work of receiving funds, valuables and clothes, making appeals and spending the money for relief and aid, the National Office needs a secretary, office employees and a business office. The expenses paid for these needs are:				
For first fiscal year, previously detailed .....				\$29,222.40
For second fiscal year to date, detailed in Statement "B" below .....				9,068.30
				38,290.70

Leaving INCOME less BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES .....

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

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

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

Publicity and Appeal Expenses paid by National Offices:

For first fiscal year, previously detailed .....	\$93,888.71	
For second fiscal year to date, detailed in Statement "C" below .....	20,871.91	114,760.62

Leaving a balance AVAILABLE for MATERIAL RELIEF of Soviet Russia .....		\$618,382.06
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Most of this amount has already been SPENT FOR RELIEF as follows:

** American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, purchasing agent for the FSR for food and equipment.....	\$512,640.12	
Remitted to Arbeiterhilfe, Auslandskomitee, Berlin (The Workers' Aid—Foreign Committee) .....	54,787.50	
Food Shipments, direct .....	2,185.73	
Tool Drive Purchases direct: Tractors and Freight thereon.....	865.00	
Russian Red Cross, Medical Unit No. 2, specific contribution remitted thereto .....	1,967.50	
Manufacture of 1000 dresses by donated labor, I.L.G.W.U. ....	2,288.94	
Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia—Subsidy for training technicians for Agricultural Relief Unit .....	4,105.00	
Freight, express, trucking, warehouse, packing, cartage and shipping charges on old clothes contributed .....	10,167.78	
Federated, International and Russian Conference expenses, for distribution of relief and organization of further aid .....	18,021.43	607,049.00

Leaving a BALANCE ON HAND of .....		\$11,333.06
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Which is mostly in CASH ready to be spent for RELIEF, but is also represented partly by OTHER ASSETS to be used for raising funds or for EXPENSES of the business office, as follows:

Cash in Bank .....	\$5,184.36	
Petty Cash on Hand.....	1,001.48	
Charges on Toys from Russia to be offered for sale.....	2,521.70	
Advances to Speakers and Sections.....	766.64	
Office Furniture and Equipment (Cost less one year's depreciation)....	2,202.12	
Deposits for Electricity, Gas and Lease.....	145.00	
Books and Busts purchased for sale, less sold.....	714.52	
Advertising paid in advance .....	150.00	

DEDUCT:

Funds held awaiting definite instructions.....	\$ 352.76	
Funds reserved for payment of expenses incurred.....	1,000.00	1,352.76

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

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

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES

* Wages—	<i>For Three Months of the Second Fiscal Year to November 30, 1922</i>	<i>Statement "B"</i>
Secretary .....		\$680.00
Office Staff.....		5,225.00
Office Rent .....		760.00
Office Space—Fittings, alterations, maintenance, cleaning, light and heat .....		77.19
Office Supplies, etc.....		234.90
Printing and Stationery.....		400.06
Telegrams .....		80.03
Telephone .....		119.99
Outside Telephone Calls, Carfares, etc.....		98.88
Auditor's charges .....		1,392.25
		9,068.30

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

PUBLICITY AND APPEAL EXPENSES

* Wages:	<i>For Three Months of the Second Fiscal Year to November 30, 1922</i>	<i>Statement "C"</i>
Speakers and Organizers.....		\$675.00
Addressers .....		2,368.94
Publicity: Writers, Translator, and Movie Director.....		2,013.40
Traveling—Speakers and Organizers.....		1,174.83
Postages .....		3,751.85
Envelopes and Wrappers .....		390.72
Official Organ, "Soviet Russia"—subsidy.....		2,900.00
Bulletins .....		331.00
Advertisements .....		1,787.32
Leaflets and Folders, printed and distributed.....		1,395.37
Posters and Show Cards.....		45.75
Motion Picture and Stereopticon Equipment.....		3,093.84
Cuts, Maps, Cartoons, etc.....		717.89
Organization Supplies, Pins, Buttons, etc.....		526.55
Information Service .....		46.50
		\$21,218.96
Less Sale of and Refunds on Pamphlets and Cards.....		347.05

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

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have examined the accounts of the National Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, New York, N. Y., for the first fiscal year, August 9, 1921, to July 31, 1922, and for four months of the second fiscal year to November 30, 1922.

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

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

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

299 Madison Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.  
December 14, 1922.

(Signed) J. B. COLLINGS WOODS,  
Chartered Accountant.

# "Mother Moscow"

*Insert*—Moscow Art Theatre.

*Below*—The Red Arch, one of Moscow's revolutionary monuments. Note the fruit venders.



*Below*—Monument to John Reed, outside the Kremlin wall.

*Large Center Picture*—A bridge over the Moscow River, giving a good view of the city.



Repairing streets in Moscow. Visitors marvel at the speed with which the city is being rehabilitated.

Peasants bringing produce into the Russian capital. Traffic cops are on the job, and eminently efficient, too.