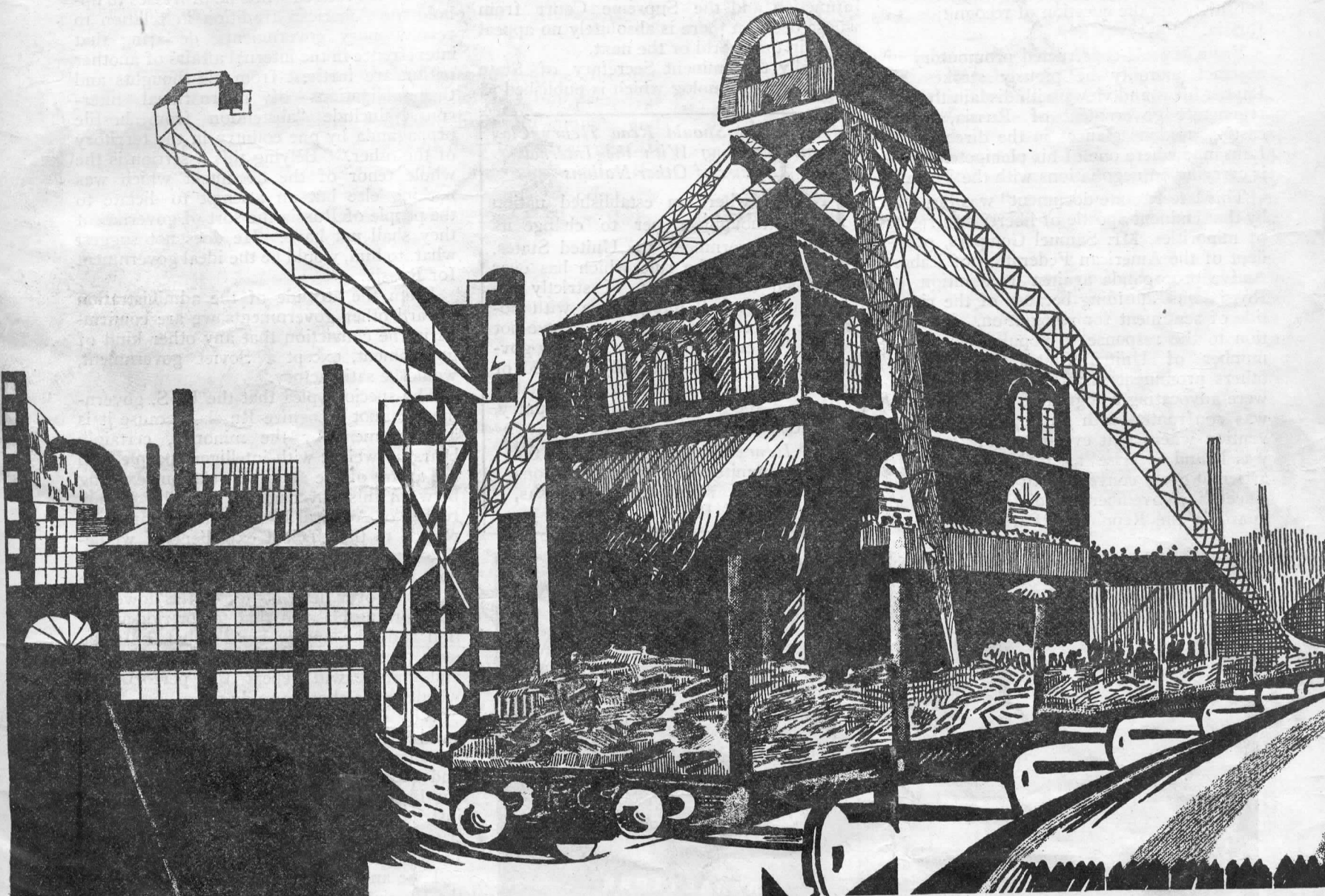


AUG 28 1923

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

A GRAPHIC MONTHLY REVIEW OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS



RUSSIAN RECONSTRUCTION

SEP.
1923

Recognition of Russia • *Russian Leaders*
Moscow Crowds • *The New Constitution*
Thirty-two Pictures

20¢

Mr. Hughes on Soviet Russia

By H. M. WICKS

President James Buchanan On Recognition of French Government Established in 1848 Revolution

IN its intercourse with foreign nations, the United States has, from its origin, always recognized *de facto* governments. We recognize the right of all nations to create and reform their political institutions according to their own will and pleasure. We do not go behind the existing government to involve ourselves in the question of legitimacy. It is sufficient for us to know that a government exists capable of maintaining itself; and then its recognition on our part inevitably follows.

Note to American Ambassador to France, March 31, 1848.

OUR Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, has again restated his "position" on the question of recognition of Russia.

From his self-constructed promontory of abstract morality he piously strokes his Baptist lilacs and views with disdain the unregenerate government of Russia, while casting anxious glances in the direction of Lausanne where one of his plenipotentiaries is carrying on negotiations with the Turk.

This latest "state document" was inspired by that eminent apostle of liberty and rights of minorities, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Active propaganda against recognition of Russia was subsiding because of the rising tide of sentiment for recognition. In addition to the response to popular demand a number of United States Senators and others prominent in public life in America were advocating recognition. Mr. Gompers was confronted with an approaching convention where that ever-recurring question was bound to arise as it has unfailingly arisen at every convention of the Federation since the November Revolution. The old guard in the Republican Party was begin-

ning to stagger under the demand from its "insurgents" for a definite foreign policy, not alone in relation to Russia, but to the world situation in general. Neither Gompers nor Hughes were able to answer the arguments of their opponents on this question, so they hit upon the novel idea of starting a minstrel show with Mr. Gompers as interlocutor and Hughes as one of the end-men. The interlocutor asks questions from the ancient joke-book prepared by his servile tool, the unconscious comedian, William English Walling, while Hughes replies with equally ancient wheezes for the edification of the few American tax payers, whose investments in the Russia of the Tzar are endangered by the Soviet government.

Mr. Gompers blandly asks about "civil liberties" and the rule of a minority in Russia and Mr. Hughes replies with the solemn dignity appropriate to the occasion, concealing a smile when he thinks of the Daugherty injunction and the Supreme Court from whose decision there is absolutely no appeal either in this world or the next.

Finally the eminent Secretary of State lapses into a monolog which is published as

Mr. Hughes Should Read Henry Clay on Meddling With the Internal Affairs of Other Nations

IN cases where an established nation has thought proper to change its form of government, the United States, conforming to the rule which has ever governed their conduct, of strictly abstaining from all interference with domestic concerns of other states, have not stopped to enquire whether the new government has been rightfully adopted or not. It has been sufficient for it that it is, in fact, the government of the country, in practical operation.

Henry Clay, in his Report to the Committee of Foreign Relations on the recognition of Texas, June 18, 1836.

Thomas Jefferson on Recognition of Revolutionary Government of France August 16, 1792

IT accords with our principle to acknowledge any government to be rightful which is formed by the will of the nation, substantially declared. The late government was of this kind and was accordingly acknowledged by all the branches of ours; so any alteration of it which shall be made by the will of the nation, substantially declared, will doubtless be acknowledged in like manner. With such a government, *every kind of business* may be done.

Note to American Ambassador.

a restatement of a policy on Russian relations, but which in reality is no policy.

The bewildered state of mind of Mr. Hughes is revealed when he professes to uphold the American tradition in relation to revolutionary governments, declaring that interference in the internal affairs of another nation are farthest from his thoughts and that obligations of international intercourse include "abstention from hostile propaganda by one country in the territory of the other." Belying this assertion is the whole tenor of the document which was nothing else but an attempt to dictate to the people of Russia the sort of government they shall not have. He does not suggest what, to him, would be the ideal government for Russia.

From the attitude of the administration toward other governments we are confirmed in the conviction that any other kind of government, except a Soviet government, would be satisfactory.

The specious plea that the U. S. government cannot recognize Russia, because it is a government by the minority, certainly bears no weight with intelligent people who are aware of the amicable relations existing between this government and the bloody regime of Admiral Horthy in Hungary who resorts to the efficient expedient of wholesale murders of his political enemies as does the blood-streaked Mussolini, who rode to power over dead bodies of the flower of the working class of that terror-ridden nation and who openly boasts that he rode over "the prostrate form of liberty once" and that he will repeat the performance whenever he chooses to do so.

Why does not Mr. Hughes issue propaganda leaflets in the form of state papers for distribution among those in Hungary and Italy who yearn in chains and silence for liberty to arise in their unhappy lands instead of aiding counter-revolutionary intrigue in Russia by a studied perversion of facts known to all sincere investigators.

Time and again Lenin and the leaders of the Russian revolution have emphasized the fact that the Soviet system was a much higher form of democracy than any other known to history. As many times have they bitterly denounced as worse than criminal the attempts of minorities to rule. Such facts do not exist for Mr. Hughes or Mr. Gompers. As between the facts of history and the myths woven in Copenhagen, Paris, London and other havens of counter-revo-



First Russian Steamer "Proletary" Arriving in London.

(Continued on Page 193)

Fascist Italy and Soviet Russia

Why Does the United States Government Continue Relations with the Bloody Dictatorship of Mussolini in Italy and Refuse Recognition of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic of Russia?

MR. HUGHES declares he will not consider recognition of Soviet Russia because it is ruled by "a minority," while he grasps in international good-will the bloody fist of the tyrant, Mussolini, who garrulously boasts of his contempt for liberty. The parallel columns below bear eloquent testimony supporting our arguments.

ITALY

FASCISMO is not afraid to declare itself liberal or anti-liberal. It has already passed, and, if necessary, will again pass, without the slightest hesitation, over the more or less decomposed body of the Goddess of Liberty.

—Benito Mussolini, Fascista Premier of Italy.

In Italy it has been demonstrated that it is possible to govern outside, above and against all liberal ideas. * * * We, the Fascisti, are a minority, but we know what is best for the majority and impose our will upon them.—Mussolini.

During the first few days of the Mussolini regime all opposition newspapers were seized and the entire labor press was destroyed. A picked guard of 80,000 hoodlum gunmen and criminal gangsters selected on basis of their records in guerilla warfare against labor unions and the labor press rules the nation. This band drives elected officials out of office by violence and forces recalcitrants to drink castor oil on threat of murder, which frequently follows.

The Fascisti have destroyed one of the finest labor organizations in the world, and it is dangerous to belong to a real labor union in Italy.

RUSSIA

PROLETARIAN democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy, and the Soviet regime is a million times more democratic than the most democratic regime in a bourgeois republic.

—Nicolai Lenin, Premier of Soviet Russia.
Chapter II, "Kautsky, the Renegade."

In speaking of the concessions to the peasantry of Russia, Lenin, in the above quoted work, says any other course than the one pursued by the Soviets would have been criminal and "an attempt of the minority to impose its will upon the majority, a theoretical absurdity and a display of ignorance."

The general principles of the Constitution of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic declare that "the Russian Republic is a free Socialist Community of all the workers of Russia." That "to ensure for the workers effective liberty of opinion, the Russian Socialist Federal Republic puts an end to the dependence of the Press upon capital; transfers to the working class all the technical and material resources necessary for the publication of newspapers, pamphlets, books and other printed matter; and guarantees their unobstructed circulation throughout the country."

The Constitution further assures to the workers full liberty of association and, for the first time in history, trade unions flourish throughout Russia. From practically no labor unions the movement has grown under Soviet protection to the strongest in the world.

RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA

Thomas Jefferson said:

It accords with our principle to acknowledge any government to be rightful which is formed by the will of the nation, substantially declared. The late government was of this kind and was accordingly acknowledged by all the branches of ours; so any alteration of it which shall be made by the will of the nation, substantially declared, will doubtless be acknowledged in like manner. With such a government, every kind of business may be done.

Note to American Ambassador.

Can the millions of American workers and farmers afford to remain silent when Russia needs the goods you produce? Your first duty is to demand the recognition of Soviet Russia by signing the coupon below and mailing to the office of the Soviet Russia Pictorial.

The undersigned is in favor of recognition of Russia by the United States Government. I (We) disagree with the letter of Secretary of State Hughes to Samuel Gompers, and further declare that Mr. Gompers expresses only the opinion of the bureaucracy of the labor movement and not the labor movement itself. Likewise Mr. Hughes speaks only for American plutocracy and not for the American people.

I am in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia.

Name

Occupation

Union affiliation

Address

.....

The following union or organization is in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia:

Name

Secretary

Address

.....

The reasons why I am in favor of recognizing Soviet Russia are as follows:

.....

.....

.....

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

(Formerly Soviet Russia)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Published Monthly

201 W. 13th St.

New York



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. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1923 No. 9

EDITORIALS

Their Code of Morals

The powers of finance that oppose the Russian Republic and its recognition never tire of propounding arguments of a moral character for the strengthening of their case. Their kept press and their movies had to drop from their repertory certain particularly ridiculous accusations, but the tale of the two million executions still appears from time to time, and so does also the story of the alleged counterfeiting of American and English money that is supposed to be going on in Russia.

Needless to say the Soviet Government never resorted to this means of fighting its enemies. Those who periodically repeat this story, are simply rehashing a glorious page from England's struggle against the Great French Revolution of 1792. It was not France, attacked as it then was by the whole world, but England that resorted to the ingenious device of counterfeiting its enemy's money, and shiploads upon shiploads of forged "assignats" were dumped by the British on French soil greatly contributing to the total depreciation of the French currency and to the increase of the general misery. What England did against the struggling republic of France, France one hundred and thirty years later did to prostrate Germany. Following the occupation of the Ruhr, the French military authorities seized in one of the banks plates for German paper money. Without the slightest restraint they put them on their own printing presses and in spite of the German protests forced these counterfeits as payment upon the unfortunate population. They magnanimously returned the plates when the depreciation of the mark rendered the printing of the now worthless denominations unprofitable.

But to the American press France is still the great champion of civilization and honest government; and while the Soviet Government is ever again reminded of the one hundred and eighty millions which it "owes" to America, because the Wilson administration advanced the money to the Bakhmetiev group of honest democrats for overthrowing the Soviet and installing the Tsarist dictator Kolchak—France is not even asked to pay the interest on the billions advanced to her, and not the slightest protest is issued against France's loans of hundreds of millions of francs to its Polish, Yugoslav and Rumanian vassals. For these millions are destined for armaments against Soviet Russia and are regarded therefore a good investment in the eyes of the American financiers.

"Equality of Opportunity"

That little group of serious thinkers that assembled during the summer recess at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, has decidedly not been given the proper public attention. John Spargo, "Marxian," Bolshevik-killer, Chamber-of-Commerce speaker, and lately open "convert" to capitalism, Boris Bakhmetiev, ex-Socialist, ex-Ambassador of Kerensky and Kolchak and ex-"distributor" of the \$187,000,000 loaned by America to the "Russian people," Sir Paul Vinogradoff, ex-Tsarist historian, professor at the Oxford University and repeater for the "Encyclopedia Britannica" of the old stories of Lenin's German gold and Zinoviev's service as agent provocateur with the Tsar's police, Charles R. Crane, American diplomat and specialist on Russian executions—they all came together to debate the present and the future of the European nations and particularly of Russia.

Those gentlemen no doubt took themselves very seriously, but some of their sayings are so full of involuntary humor that they deserve to be saved from oblivion. Said Bakhmetiev that if Russia after all her tribulations finally gets "equality of opportunity" that then "history will say . . . that all those terrors, sufferings and losses were worth while."

You see, if all the sacrifices Russia had to make for the last six years will help to establish the "equality of opportunity" of America or France that allows everybody to aspire to become a Rockefeller and whose laws—to use the famous word of Anatole France—"in their majestic equality forbid the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets, and to steal bread"—then "all those sufferings were worth while." But they are not worth while as long as their intention is to do away altogether with sleeping under bridges, with begging in the streets, and with stealing of bread.

Bakhmetiev's remarks were supplemented by Mr. Charles R. Crane who "pointed out that the peasants got some land but lost their savings." Mr. Crane is a diplomat and not a financier and therefore he may be forgiven for not knowing that there is some difference between savings and mortgages, for these were the only "bank holdings" the Bolsheviks were cruel enough to take away from the peasants. We do not doubt that Mr. Bakhmetiev and his American backers are only waiting for the opportunity to righten that wrong done to the Russian peasants, but we doubt whether his sincere endeavors will be sufficiently appreciated by the ignorant peasants whose ideas have been so sadly twisted by the Revolution.

Russia and the American Farmer

THE opinion is prevalent among many of our friends that it will be extremely hard to enlist the aid of the American farmer in the cause of Soviet Russia. Russia, they say, is an agricultural country, and as such a potential competitor of the American farmer. Let Russian farming recover, let it adopt modern methods, and the time is not distant when Russian wheat will force down the price of American produce on the world market.

There is a grain of truth in this reasoning—but this is only one aspect of the possibilities created by an improvement of Russian agriculture. There is another which more than offsets the possible menace to the American farmer. The recovery of Russian agriculture also means the recovery of Russian national wealth—that is, of Russian ability to buy manufactured goods, machinery, railroad equipment and thousands of other articles necessary for the rebuilding of a country making her first steps on the road to industrial development. The biggest producer of all these articles is still America which since the war has become the foremost industrial country of the world. An increased demand upon American industry from the great Russian customer will mean millions of more workers busy at the wheels of industry. It will mean greater buying power for the American worker and therefore a greater home market for American agricultural products.

The world is still large enough and there is room enough for Russian and American farmers alike—without the welfare of the one being conditioned upon the starvation of the other.

Russian "Patriots"

Samuel Johnson's famous epigram on patriotism as the last refuge of the scoundrel received a curious confirmation in the attitude of the Russian counter-revolutionists. We do not refer to the fact that during the war with Poland, Wrangel and Savinkov, the Tsarist and the "Social Revolutionist", both "patriots," were actively supporting the imperialist designs of France's vassal on Russian territory. We mean the attitude of the White emigres on the occasion of the British ultimatum to the Soviet Government. At the time when everything pointed toward a war with England, the patriotic emigres were full of gleeful expectation. There were hopes after all that Russia would be conquered by an alliance of England, France, Poland, Rumania and the Baltic States and that it would become a colony of British and French imperialism, with the Whites as well-paid slave-drivers imposed upon the back of the Russian workers and peasants. But it turned out differently. Russia gave in on many points and avoided a break that in any case would have meant a great calamity. That the position the Soviet Government took was correct is evidenced by the disappointment and dissatisfaction of the White press which declared that the settlement hurts the national interests of Russia. Coming from persons who for years have been living on English and French subsidies this anti-British "nationalist" attitude has a particularly delicious flavor.

Russian Chronicle

Financial Situation Improving

In the first quarter of 1922, eighty-six per cent. of the total expenditure of the State had to be met by the emission of paper money; in the last quarter of 1922 the deficit which had to be met in this way was slightly under fifty per cent. of the total expenditure. The early months of 1923 have shown an even more remarkable improvement, the deficit for the first four months being thirty-three per cent. It is thus clear that inflation is steadily decreasing; and this has been made possible by the improvement of the fiscal apparatus, together with the revival of commerce and industry. In May, 1923, taxation provided thirty-three per cent. of the total expenditure, and a further forty-eight per cent. was received from railways and other State enterprises (including foreign trade), actual revenue thus producing eighty-one per cent. of the total expenditure.



CHRISTIAN RAKOVSKY

Formerly Premier of Ukraine, recently appointed Russian Trade Delegate to England.

Trade Representative in England

The Ukrainian Central Executive Committee has agreed to the appointment of Rakovsky to succeed Krassin as Russian representative in London. It has accordingly liberated Rakovsky from his duties as chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Ukraine, at the same time expressing its thanks to him for his work during the last four and a half years in guiding the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic successfully through every difficulty. The new chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Ukraine is Chubar, who until recently has been in control of the Ukrainian coal industry and has now also been appointed one of the vice-chairmen in the Union Council of People's Commissaries.

Red Aviation

The menace of the British ultimatum has greatly encouraged the aviation campaign that began last March at the time of the opening of the Great Red Army Exhibition.

This campaign is being conducted by all the newspapers which announce its progress and solicit subscriptions. Factories, trade unions, state trusts, the large public utilities, military schools, learned societies are becoming patrons of an aeroplane. In many cities every district inhabited by workers pledges itself to get an aeroplane.

Public Health and Social Welfare

The Commissariat for Health has issued instructions that medical aid free of charge is to be given to all those incapacitated while working; unemployed will receive assistance from social insurance funds, and relief will be given to members of their family dependent on them irrespective of their place of residence.

In this connection we may call attention to the opinion expressed by Dr. Elfie Graff, head of the Medical Department of the American Friends' (Quaker) Mission in Russia. Dr. Graff has recently returned to Russia to take over the extensive Quaker medical work in Buzuluk County, Samara Province. According to a statement published by the Quakers: "Dr. Graff feels that all the plans of the Narcomzdrav (Commissariat of Public Health) are thoroughgoing and up-to-date, that they have as comprehensive an understanding of the needs and necessary remedies as can be found in any country in the world, and that they are superior to most other countries in the extent to which the Government is taking cognizance of the work, especially that in connection with the care of mothers and babies."

Helping the Peasants

According to an article in the Moscow "Pravda" the State Agricultural Department is offering for sale, at 50 per cent of the market price, 2650 mowing machines, 1655 harvesting machines, 3300 reaping machines, 4150 seeders, and 1588 grain fans. A loss of 700,000 gold rubles will result to the government from this sale. This loss will be accounted for as a state expenditure.

Industrial Revival

Whilst in the second half of the 1921-22 working year the output of the whole of the Russian industries (with the exception of timber) amounted to 422,000,000 gold roubles, in the first half of the current working year this value amounted to 580,000,000 gold roubles, or an increase of thirty-five to forty per cent. Taking into account the probable summer depression in output, it may safely be estimated that the output of the current working year will exceed that of the previous one by twenty to twenty-five per cent.

This Year's Harvest

It will be impossible for some weeks to determine accurately the results of the harvest; but from preliminary information gathered by the Central Statistical Department it can be safely estimated that the total harvest throughout the whole Union will amount to 50 million tons at the least. Out of this some 8½ million tons will form a surplus in excess of Russia's own needs; but owing to the need for building up stocks of grain within Russia and for a certain extra allowance for seed, to be sown in the increased areas likely to be tilled next year, the amount available for export is not likely to be more than something between

three and four million tons. A large proportion of this surplus will be conveniently situated for export from the Black Sea ports, as the Ukraine is recovering rapidly and the area under cultivation in this republic is about 13 per cent more than last year. The recovery has been specially striking in the famine areas where the acreage sown is 40 per cent above last year.

Moscow Conferences

The following conferences will be held in Moscow during the Agricultural Exhibition, August 15 to October 1:

1. On the Kustar (home) industries and industrial cooperatives.
2. An international conference on methods of cultivation in dry soils.
3. An All-Russian conference on experimental methods in agriculture.
4. An All-Russian conference on cattle-breeding.



EX-PATRIARCH TIKHON

Returning to Monastery after having been reported tortured and killed by the Soviet authorities.

Baku Fair

In comparison with last year the recent Baku Fair has been extremely successful. Last year the goods turnover amounted to a little over 8,000 tons. This year it reached nearly 25,000 tons: the total value of all transactions being 2,500,000 gold roubles. Last year the goods forwarded from Russia to the fair were only about eight per cent. of the total; this year they constituted sixty to seventy per cent. Persian merchants brought about 3,300 tons of goods to the fair.

Famine Relief Work Continuing

The New York Jewish Joint Relief Committee has decided to continue its famine relief work in Russia so long as it has means to do so. The Quakers are also continuing their relief work, and the American Nansen Committee in New York is also proceeding with its children's relief work.

Tractors in the Ukraine

In the Ukraine 106 tractors belonging to foreign organizations are now at work, in addition to thirty tractors belonging to the Commissariat for Agriculture.

Russian Leaders



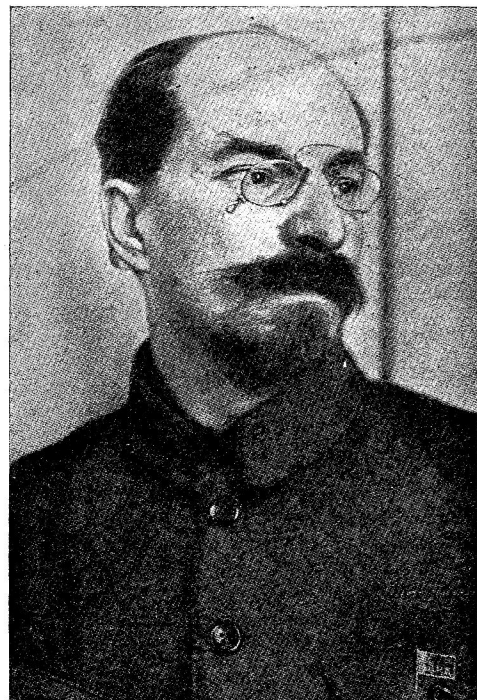
GEORGE CHICHERIN
People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

THE Russian press has recently celebrated an interesting anniversary. Four years had passed since the time when Sergey Sergeevich Kamenev had become the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Red Army. Sergey Kamenev has been connected with the Red Army for more than five years. An officer of the old army, he was acting chief of the general staff of the third army at the time when the Revolution broke out. A man of liberal ideas, he was one of the officers of the old army who declared their readiness to serve the revolution. He served it faithfully and under his command the Red Army remained victorious on all fronts.

Sergey Kamenev is organically connected with the history of the Red Army, with its origin, its development, with the passing

of the partisan warfare stage and with its post-war activities. At present the chief tasks of the Commander-in-Chief are not military operations, but the internal reorganization of the Red Army—its qualitative improvement, the increase of its technical efficiency and the application of the latest achievements in the field of military science. Recently the building up of a Red air fleet has been among these tasks.

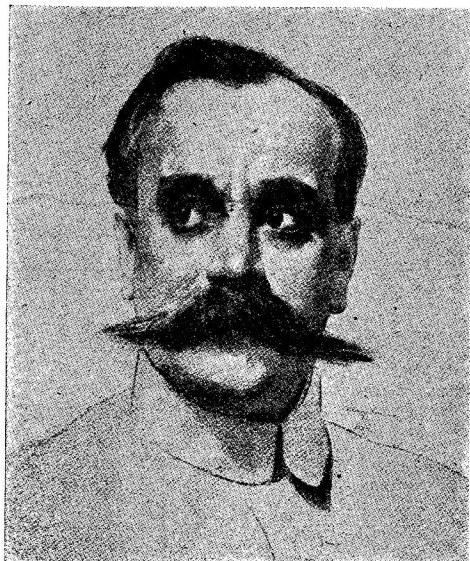
Sergey Kamenev is not a "specialist" who serves the Soviet Government for the high pay he receives from it. He is not a condotiere either—for the mercenary leaders of mercenary armies never fight for lost causes—unless they are determined to betray their employers at the first opportunity. And the cause of Soviet Russia, at the time when Kamenev undertook to lead its armies, was, even by its own friends, generally believed to be a lost cause. And he is not an ambitious adventurer either—he is the most modest, the most unassuming man and seldom appears in public. When Trotzky at one of the All-Russian Soviet Congresses a few years ago introduced him to the delegates



ANATOL LUNACHARSKY
People's Commissar of Education.

Olga Kameneva, the sister of Leon Trotzky, is Chairman of the Committee Combatting the Consequences of the Famine.

Somewhat similar to the career of Sergey Kamenev was that of George Chicherin, Soviet Russia's Commissar of Foreign Affairs. A scion of one of the most aristocratic families of Russia, whose members were for generations employed in the diplomatic service, he was also destined for a diplomatic career. While occupied with such work he became acquainted with revolutionary ideas and soon threw himself into the movement with all the enthusiasm of a pure idealist. He was in an English prison during the great war on account of his anti-war attitude. His activities as Commissar of Foreign Affairs are a matter of general history.

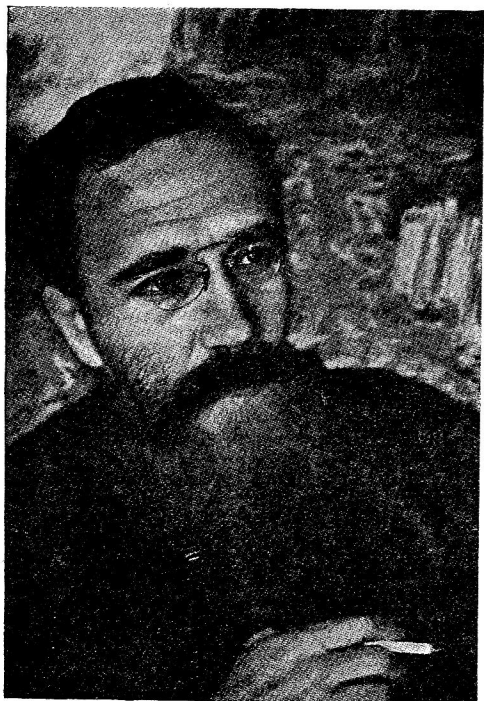


SERGEY KAMENEV
Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army.

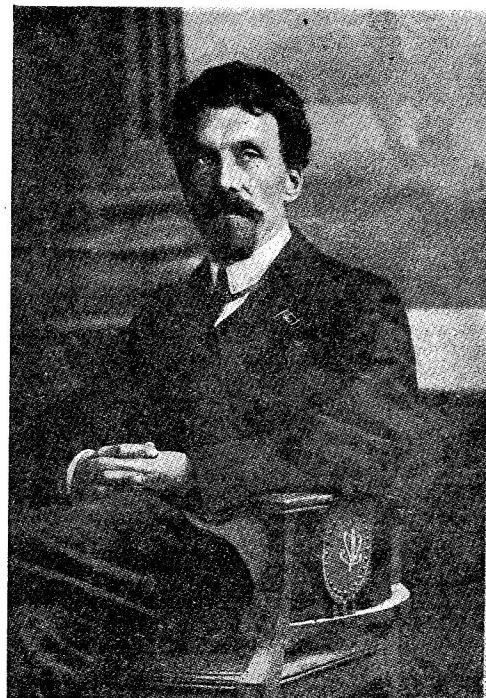
as the Commander-in-Chief of the Red Armies—the majority of the assembled had never heard of him before and his face was completely unfamiliar to them.

He is a man of character who understood the spirit of the new times and was ready to fight for his new convictions regardless of consequences. He is of the same class as General Nikolayev—also a former Tsarist officer who was captured by the White troops of Yudenitch in 1919 and hanged because he refused to betray the Red Army.

More known, to the Russian as well as the foreign public, is another leader of the Russian revolution bearing the same surname as the head of the Red Army. It is Leo Kamenev, one of the acting Chairmen of the Council of People's Commissars, and President of the Moscow Soviet. He is an old revolutionist who, together with Gregory Zinoviev, was one of the closest friends and fellow-combattants of Lenin in exile and also in Russia. He was Russia's special envoy to England during the war with Poland and suffered there the same fate as Martens in America—on trumped-up charges of "propaganda." His wife,

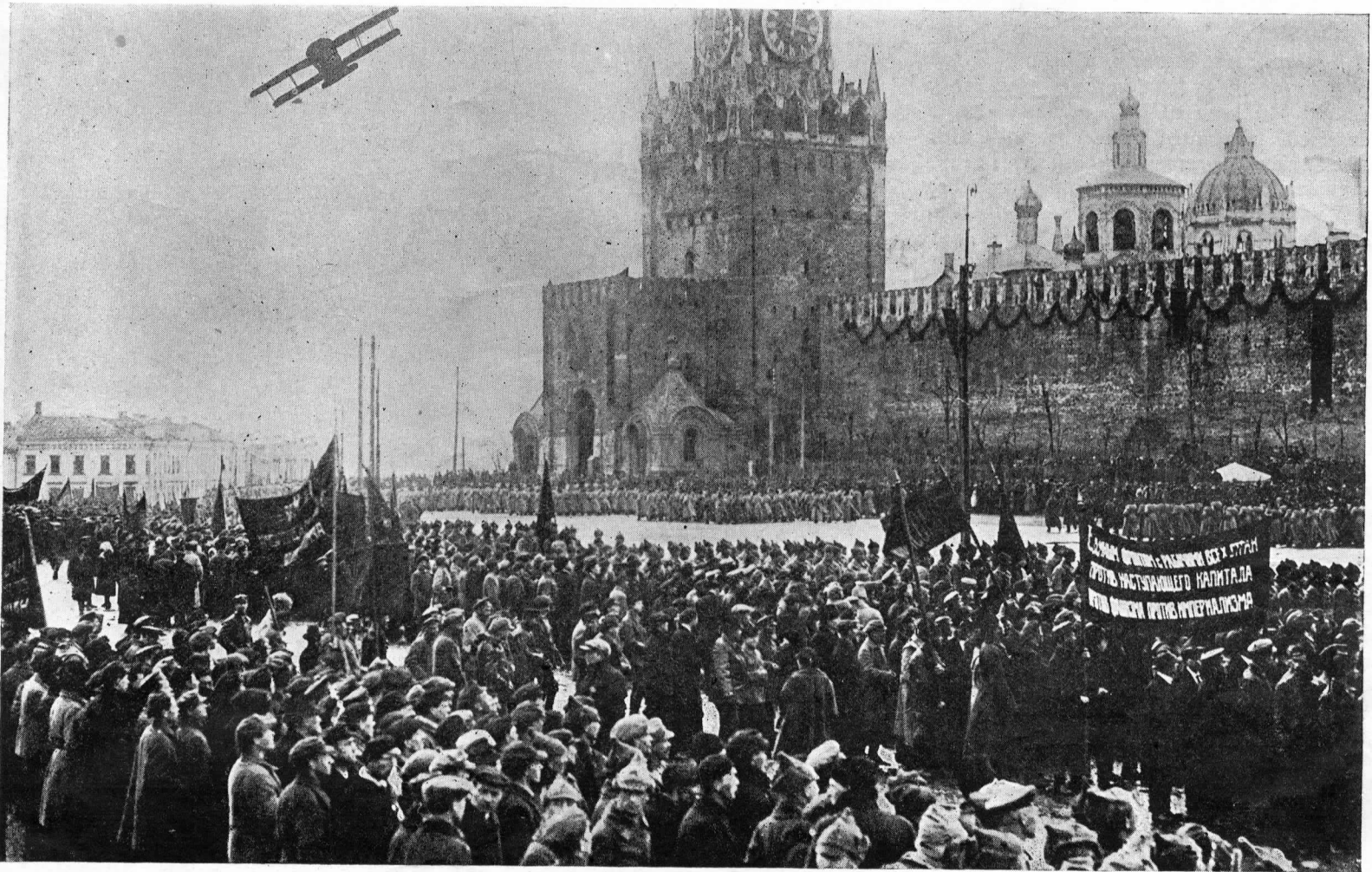


LEO KAMENEV
Acting Premier and Chairman of Moscow Soviet.



A. RYKOV
Acting Premier, Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy.

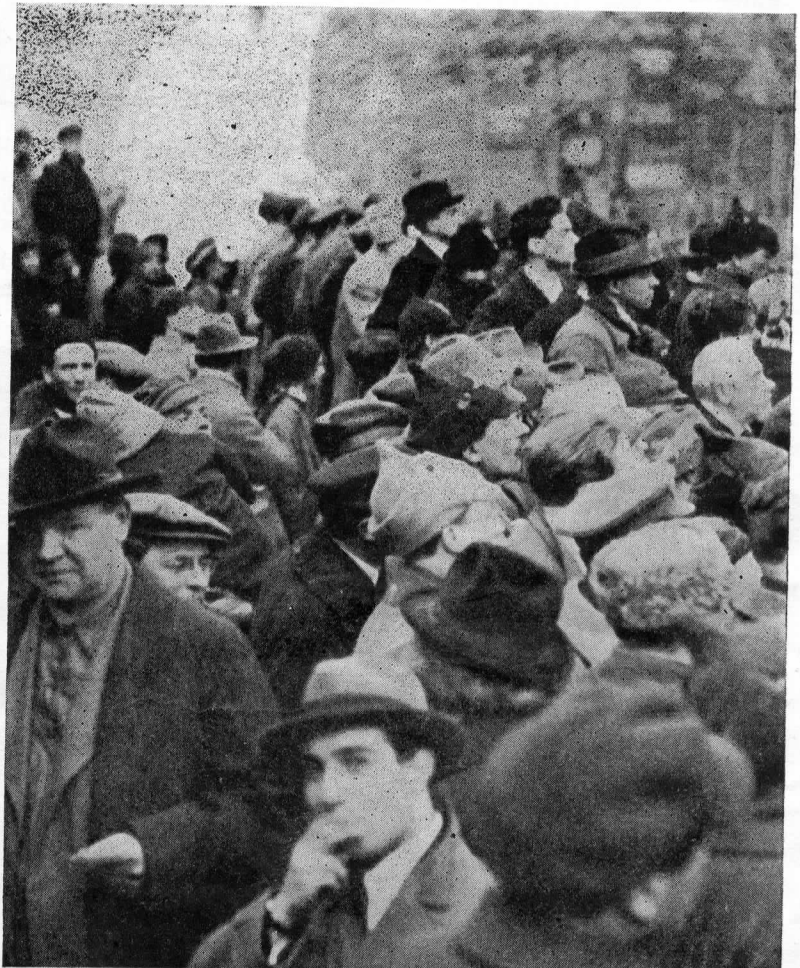
Moscow Crowds



PARADE DURING AVIATION WEEK IN MOSCOW



Comrade Max Eastman of New York facing the camera at a Moscow open-air meeting.



Bill Haywood at a Moscow meeting.

Russian Orphans

Dzierzynski and the Children

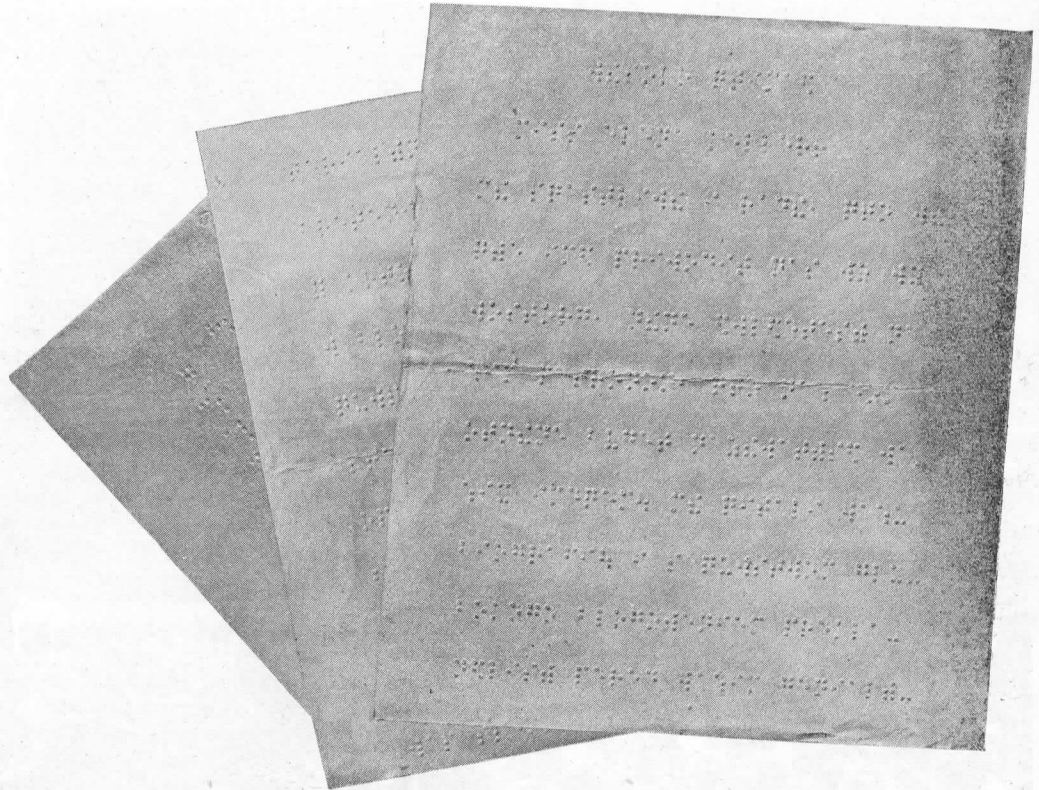
WHILE in Moscow, I visited a children's hospital in the Krasnii Pressi district. In July, 1922, this building was a deserted, dilapidated Concentration Camp. The Soviet Government had offered it to one organization after another to do what they will with it—put it to some social use, but it seemed such an unpromising proposition, that none would take it till what was once the Cheka took it and turned it into a home and hospital for the waifs of Moscow. By October it had housed three thousand of these little ones, cured them of scalp or other slight diseases, and sent them on to permanent homes and schools.

The Dzierzynski Hospital has a staff of 160, including 14 doctors, 40 teachers and 21 nurses, and houses 500 children at one time. Although the outside of the building looked dreary enough, inside it was white and sweet and spotless clean in every corner. Every part of the huge building was astir with life and activity, but not one unmusical, loud or unpleasant sound could be heard. This struck me as quite extraordinary. The children ranged from toddling babes to boys and girls in their teens, yet through all the excitement of the afternoon (they were celebrating the Fifth Year), there was not one case of disorder. No superimposed discipline was anywhere in evidence. Order seemed to spring from within.

Perhaps what impresses the visitor most is the genius in these children. It appears as common there as it is rare in the bourgeois schools and homes here. I heard the Children's Orchestra composed wholly of waifs who had been in the home two or three months and received their initial instruction there; I saw children act a play they had helped both to write and produce; I heard them make speeches *extempore*, sing and recite poetry; in another home I saw their efforts in painting and drawing. I tell you, I was astounded. We have no conception here of the profound significance of the Russian Proletarian Revolution who have not seen the Russian children in the new schools. The Revolution is releasing



Children of the Klara Zetkin Orphan Home in Simferopol (Crimea).



BLIND CHILDREN THANK HELEN KELLER

Letter in Braille writing from the blind children's orphan asylum in Samara.

Dear Miss Helen Keller:—

We are happy and glad that you, whose name evokes admiration in us, have become our patron, and that from now on our home will bear your name.

We have read your biography, and with the sentiment of deepest respect we pay homage to your energy and your genius. Many times your life's story has been for us a consolation in our distress. You have taught us not to flee before enemies, but to exert all efforts to overcome all difficulties arising during our studies.

We are infinitely thankful for the deep interest which you take in our welfare, and for the material aid in the shipment of school materials which we were very much in need of.

To thank you for your sympathy we will exert our efforts to appear worthy of your confidence and your help.

With sentiments of deepest love, we are,

*The Children of the Helen Keller Home
of the Blind.*

Samara, April 14, 1923.

the genius in the mass, the children of the Russian proletariat will be the spiritual, ethical and cultural foundations of the future Communist Society.

The children of the people in other lands are not potentially less gifted. The trouble

lies in the bourgeois schools and the bourgeois pedagogy. They cramp the child's spirit till its talents become ingrown. A wage slave and cannon fodder; the ideal striven for makes the product. That one in a hundred thousand escapes is something to marvel at, so well is the system calculated to produce what the bourgeois need dictates.

In Soviet Russia, where the ideal is freedom and equality in the bond of social and economic interdependence, the result is naturally the externalization of every talent in the child. Only hopelessly subnormal children escape the profoundly dynamic development produced by the new education in the Russian schools.

I pitied the workers' children of all the rest of the world, as I gazed upon the truly new humanity being created in the Dzierzynski Home.—And these were what we here would call—the "scum!"

ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

Error on Page 198

The new Chicago address of the Friends of Soviet Russia mentioned on page 198 was given by error. The correct address will be published in next issue.

A Major's Mind on Recognition

By R. W. D.

"My effort will not be in vain if it will prevent, at the coming session of Congress or any other, the possibility that the American Government will ever clasp hands with those of a Government already instilling into the minds of youthful school children (sic) the thought of an uprising which shall make communism world-wide."—N. Y. Times, Aug. 5, 1923.

Major Philip Mathews,
U. S. A. (Retired), A. R. A. (Retired).

THERE'S the issue and there's the rub. "Education in Russia is a failure and a farce," say the princes and emigre Tsarist professors who spout at William College conferences under the leadership of Mr. Boris Bakhmetiev. But "education is what we fear most," is the implication of the words of Mr. Hoover's shoulder-strapped food distributor. Both sets of Russia-haters are right. Education from the point of view of the goose-steppers has broken down completely in Russia. All the Smolnys and the Pavlovskys and the finishing schools which taught manners are gone. Bourgeois buncombe has been wiped off the curriculum. In its place the children are studying something that fills the major's heart with alarm. The children are taught communism and internationalism instead of Ku Klux Klanishness and the fear of God. That's what makes the major tremble, and to hope that his efforts against recognition will not be in vain.

But, to be quite frank, some of us are not afraid of that sort of teaching. We'd really like to see those children after they get "instilled" to the point of running over with this poison the major refers to; it would be instructive to observe whether "the thought of an uprising which would make communism world-wide" (just between you and me, that would be some uprising) imparts to these children more or less of integrity, intelligence, decency and friendliness.

From what I've seen—and I have to confess to the major that I've a good many young friends among those who have been thus recently instilled—I'm decidedly impressed with the positive talents, virtues and humane qualities this misled and youthful communist generation has somehow acquired. If the "thought" of an uprising makes them this way I'm all for the thought. I hope it spreads through all the autonomous republics and spills out over the *cordon sanitaire* so fast that it scares the good major out of his epaulets.

But making allowance for the major's "effort" which I fervently pray will be in vain, how soon do you really think Soviet Russia will be recognized by Coolidge-Capitalist America? Well, when do trade unions, for example, get recognized in this hard and cruel world of class struggle and competition? Usually when they have sufficient power to command respect from the boss by withholding something which he needs very badly.

Certain European countries have shaken hands with the Bolsheviks and given them a *de jure* salutation because the Russians have possessed sufficient power—political, military, economic—to command the attention and respect of their neighbors. Why then does America hold out from recognizing? Because Major Mathews and his friends of

the Stock Exchange don't have to deal with Russia; they don't need anything that Russia has to give severely enough to eat their words, wallow in their tracks and ask for it—in other words to recognize Russia. Like France the United States happens to be a fairly self-sufficient country. This explains why the most potent current reasons for recognizing Russia happen to be sentimental ones—references to what Jefferson and the founding fathers did when they found a good bloody revolution under way in France, statements as to how labor might be better employed if we could more easily ship dish pans and toothpaste to Russia. But who in Mr. Coolidge's cabinet cares a hoot or a hallelujah about labor being more abundantly provided for or about what the "revolutionary" colonial statesmen did in 1793?

The bright little truth, therefore, comes simply to this: The majors and their political and industrial associates don't need trade with Soviet Russia in order to hold their offices and maintain their power. And there is no militant working class in America to make them restive or uneasy on any other grounds. So Mr. Hughes passes the time writing pious exhortations to the Russians rationalizing his genuine hatred of anything that looks like a working-class government, turning a dutiful ear to the pathetic gossip of the reactionary relics of Nicolai II who man a certain branch of the American State Department.

Recognizing Russia is unthinkable so long as the rights of the workers to organize in voluntary unions are denied under the soviet tyranny, sighs Mr. Hughes,—taking his information second or third-hand from Mr. Easley, Mr. Walling, Mr. Wright, or some other "expert" on the European varieties of redness. Acting on these lofty principles, Mr. Hughes would be expected to slam the door in the face of the representatives of the Finnish "republic" where 27 members of the Diet have been arrested recently after being elected on a Labor Party ticket. And, by the same token, one would count on Mr. Hughes dropping at once the hand of Admiral Horthy, rather nastily stained by the blood of the Hungarian workers. And we should—were Mr. Hughes given to consistency—hear of Mr. Pilsudski's American legate packing his top hat by request and getting back where the radical working-class movement is driven away from the polls by a show of bayonets. Indeed, we should expect to see the representatives of Latvia, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, the only lately conciliated Turk and, of course Prince Gaetani of Rome, leaving by the same steamer. The dungeons are filled with class war prisoners in all these countries. In fact, we might hope, perhaps, to see Mr. Hughes take the really high and courageous moral attitude of refusing to recognize America which under Burns, Daugherty, Wilkerson, Supreme Court and Company has certainly been no bed of roses for a worker with any illusions about freedom. . . . But really, Mr. Hughes doesn't mean what he says, do you think?

Nothing will bring recognition of R. S. F. S. R. save big good harvests, continued improvement in her industry, expanding trade and the success like which nothing

else succeeds! Then, if our business men—the real big boys—should ever get pressed for a market because the rest of Europe were crashing to bankruptcy, the stabilized Russian rouble and the fairly sound trade that can be done, even with Bolsheviks, might bring the necessary political recognition.

Mr. Hughes' sentimental ignorance, the inspiration of the Bolo-hating emigres, the Helsingfors dispatches will count for very little when the time comes that business with Soviet Russia will mean any considerable profit to the American business interests.

Mr. Hughes on Soviet Russia

(Continued from Page 186)

lutionary intrigue they prefer to believe the latter because it suits their sordid purposes.

Against the assertions of Hughes we have the words of a number of careful observers. For instance, Mr. H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the board of directors of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, who certainly cannot by any stretch of the imagination be classified as a Bolshevik and whose class interests cause him to be very conservative in his estimates, recently returned from Russia and declared that he was impressed with the activity of the people who "are apparently giving all their energy and confidence to their government."

Former Secretary of the Interior Fall was interviewed by Arthur E. Main, London correspondent of the N. Y. *World* and asserted that he was "more than ever convinced of the necessity of concluding an official Russo-American trade agreement along the lines of the Anglo-Russian agreement."

Max May, former vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, denies reports that the Soviet Government is unpopular and emphatically states that it has the full confidence of the people. "It is sincerely working for their benefit," he said. "The distrust of Russia abroad and in the United States is based upon misinformation."

Then there is also the crushing refutation of all the basic contentions of both Hughes and Gompers by Senator Seth W. Brookhart, discrediting the charges that the press is suppressed, that workingmen are enslaved and that the aim of the Soviet government is to overthrow all other governments.

As against the ever-increasing volume of favorable opinion being created in this country by the visits of reliable Americans to Russia, we have the delightful spectacle of our Secretary of State still basing his alleged "Russian policy" upon the bought and paid for stories of secret agents, spies, provocateurs, prostituted journalists, and the scum of the earth in general, recruited in the pest holes of reactionary intrigue who are yet awaiting the opportunity when they can swoop down upon Russia like flocks of buzzards and devastate the land as it was laid bare under the rule of the Tsars. It is to this end that Mr. Hughes contributes when he writes such "state documents" as his recent reply to Gompers.

Some American Opinions on Recognition of Russia

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho; in the U. S. Senate, May 15, 1922:

"I do not know exactly what the policy of the Government is with reference to Russia. I only know that five years have gone by since the Russian people established a government known as the Soviet government of Russia. I know that that government has stood, notwithstanding the attacks from within and from without, during the period of five years. We are advised by those Americans lately returning from Russia that it is much stronger and better calculated to endure at the present time than at any time previously in its history. We are advised that that government is making progress in relieving itself from the great difficulties which surrounded it and making progress in solving some of the problems of Russia. There is no other government there. There can be, in my opinion, no other government there without fearful bloodshed and sacrifice, superinduced and supported by the Allies upon the outside. We are face to face with the proposition of either recognizing and dealing with the only governmental power in Russia or of excluding Russia permanently from the family of nations, thereby contributing to the turmoil and the misery of Europe by doing so, or of imposing upon Russia, through outside military force, a government which her people do not want."

Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri: speaking in favor of resumption of trade between America and Russia, in the U. S. Senate, April 29, 1921:

"What we ought to do . . . is to insist on getting down to some plain, common sense methods. If a man comes here from Russia with money and he wants to buy a thousand threshing machines, let us put them on the cars, send them to the coast, take them off and put them on the boat, and start them over to him. Let us take the money and build some more machines and furnish some labor for some American citizens. If he wants to come here and buy cattle or sheep or anything else we have, let us pursue the same method."

Frank P. Walsh, attorney, after visit to Russia:

"Upon careful consideration and investigation I am of the opinion that the present laws of Russia have a scientific juridical foundation; that they are based upon the modern conception of statutory enactments; that they are readily subject to judicial interpretations, not differing in principle, from that applied to the common law of England and the Napoleonic Code, as interpreted by the courts in this country; that they are adequate to define the rights of individuals and corporations transacting business with Russian Nationals and corporations; and that the judicial machinery, now in operation in the Russian Republic, is entirely adequate for the settlement of disputes and the maintenance and operation of their laws.

"This, of course, leads to the conclusion that individuals and corporations, both domestic and foreign, may legally and safely receive concessions from the Russian Government and make contracts and engagements with that Government, its citizens and corporations."

Ex-Senator Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, after his return from Russia; according to the N. Y. World of July 29, 1923:

Mr. Fall says he returns to America more than ever convinced of the necessity of concluding an official Russo-American trade understanding on the lines of the Anglo-Russian agreement.

Senator Wheeler, of Montana, according to press reports of June, 1923:

"If the United States is waiting for the soviet government to fall, it will wait a long time, so it might as well recognize Russia now as later.

"Conditions are not growing worse, but improving every day. Nowhere in Russia do you hear talk of the government falling, not even from those who oppose it. It is only from Russians outside of Russia, in Poland, Germany, France and other countries that you hear of it, and in their case the wish is father of the thought.

"Standing behind the Russian government is the Red army of 600,000, well equipped and ready to die for the present regime.

"The Russian people are not discontented with their government. I never saw people more hopeful. Even those who served under the old government readily admit they would not return to the old regime if they could.

Colonel Charles M. Willoughby, of Washington, who was for eighteen months in charge of one of the American Relief Administration's departments in Moscow; according to press reports of July, 1923:

Russia must be recognized. Russia is today and will be in the future one of the most important economic and politic factors of the world situation. The present government will not be overthrown. It has come to stay. The sooner the world realizes this, the better.—July 22, 1923.

Senator Brookhart, according to the N. Y. Times, July 20, 1923:

Senator Brookhart said that the United States could contribute much toward clearing up the European situation by recognizing Russia.

Senator Brookhart said that the present Russian Government was stable, and therefore it should be recognized, not because he believed in many of its principles, but because such recognition would tend to stabilize Europe.



SENATOR SETH BROOKHART

Confiscation and Repudiation

By PAXTON HIBBEN

THE shifting ground of our official hostility to Russia is daily making clearer the weakness of the opposition to recognition. On March 25, 1921, four conditions precedent to recognition were laid down: (1) safety of life; (2) guarantees of private property rights; (3) sanctity of contract; (4) the rights of free labor—whatever that may mean.

None of these conditions were ever sincere, and the knowledge of repeated and flagrant disregard of all of them in the United States should have spared our Government the transparent hypocrisy of their formulation.

In one of his last speeches, however, President Harding revealed the underlying cause of our Government's uncompromising attitude toward Russia: "because of a government regime there whose very existence

is predicated on a policy of confiscation and repudiation," he declared.

The 13th and 18th amendments to our Constitution were both confiscatory. Our own Government freely confiscated the property of loyal British subjects at the time of the revolution. As Mr. Lloyd George pointed out on May 25, 1922, "revolutions on a great scale always carry with them confiscation of property and, I am sorry to say, confiscation without compensation . . . The French revolution was accompanied by wholesale confiscation of the land of France without compensation."

Russia, on the contrary, has repeatedly offered and in a number of instances has actually indemnified those whose property had been confiscated. All that is required to effect such a solution is friendly negotiation, not bluster.

As for repudiation, our case is weaker still. One-third of the United States have at one time or another repudiated debts. We repudiated our continental currency quite as if it were tsarist rubles and ignored the debts of the Confederate States, while readmitting them into the Union, quite as if their obligations had been no different to the tsarist debts of Russia. France not only repudiated her revolutionary debts but in September 1792 declared herself "not bound by the treaties of tyrants." Charles II of England repudiated over \$10,000,000 of debts. Turkey (with whom we have just renewed cordial relations), Spain, Greece, Rumania and most of the Latin American Republics have indulged in repeated repudiations.

Russia, on the contrary, has again and again declared her willingness to negotiate the terms of the liquidation of all her obligations, past and present.

Remains the fantastic fiction of the danger of Russian propaganda to the foundations of our Republic.

On November 9, 1793, the French revolutionary government offered direct aid to all peoples willing to launch revolutions similar to her own, and a month later decreed that all peoples freed by her *must* carry out revolutions similar to hers, or be treated as enemies. Yet we recognized France. Our own Monroe Doctrine was nothing but the encouragement of revolution. In 1898 we went to war to support a revolution. We heartened the revolutionaries in Crete. In 1917, President Wilson rejoiced in the liberation of the Russian people "from the aggressions of autocratic force." For a century and a half we, the Americans, have been propagandists of revolution from one end of the world to the other.

Today, however, it is evident to anyone who follows the newspapers that the propaganda now being conducted against Russia from the United States, not only in the United States but throughout the world, is far more active than any Russian propaganda in the United States, the uselessness of which has been repeatedly recognized by such responsible Russian officials as Leon Trotzky.

Under these circumstances, a mere sense of the logic of events, a mere appreciation of historical perspective, would seem to dictate an early recognition of Russia by the United States.

Russia and Foreign Trade

Concession Agreements Ratified

The following list of concessions agreements ratified by the Council of People's Commissaries up to May 30 was published in the *Isvestia* :—

1. An agreement with a Danish telegraph company for the restoration of cable telegraph lines.
2. With a German shipping company, the Hamburg-America Line, for the formation of a Russo-German warehousing and transport company ("Derutra").
3. With an American workers' society ("Kuzbas") for the exploitation of a series of enterprises in the Kuznetsk area.
4. With an American company for the exploitation of some of the asbestos deposits in the Urals.
5. With a German firm, "Aerounion," for the formation of a mixed company, "Deruluft," to maintain an aeroplane service between Koenigsberg and Moscow.
6. An agreement for the restoration and working of the Indo-European telegraph line.
7. With a German firm, Levy, for the formation of a mixed company, "Derumetal," for the export from Russia and sale abroad of metal scrap.
8. With an Italian co-operative society for an agricultural concession in the south of Russia.
9. With an American company, the Barnsdall Corporation, for the boring of wells and production of oil in the Baku region.
10. With a German firm for the organization of seed cultivation in the Moscow province.
11. With certain Swedish firms, to establish a Russian commercial bank.
12. With the German concern "Otto Wolff," for the formation of a mixed trading company.
13. With the Russian-American Industrial Corporation "Raic," for participation in the clothing syndicate.
14. With the German concern "Krupp," for the organization of an agricultural enterprise over an area of 67,500 acres in the Salsk region.
15. With the American company, the "Sinclair Corporation," for a concession for the survey and production of oil and minerals in Sakhalin.
16. With the group "California," for an agricultural concession.
17. With a Jewish organization for the restoration of certain enterprises to be worked by the Jewish population.
18. With the German firm "Junkers," for the manufacture of aeroplanes.
19. With certain English firms, for the formation of a mixed company, "Russangloes."
20. With a Dutch firm, for the organization of a mixed company, "Russhollandoles."
21. With a Norwegian firm "Vinge," for hunting rights in the north of European Russia.
22. With a Swedish firm, "Sharikopotshpik" (Skefko) for the production of ball-bearings in Russia.
23. With the German firm "Robert Wenkhaus," for the formation of a mixed company for the organization of transport communications between Germany and Persia.
24. With the English firm "Hudson Bay Company," for the import of necessary goods into Kamchatka.
25. With an English firm, for the export of eggs.
26. With a German firm, "Vostvag" (Western and Eastern Trading Company), for the import and export of definite classes of goods.
27. With a German firm, Reuben and Bielefeld, for the purchase and export of various fish products.
28. With a Norwegian firm, Christensen, for the right of whale hunting within a twelve-mile zone along the coast of Kamchatka.
29. With an English firm, for the export of offals.

Russian Treaties

WHILE the United States government maintains its position of aloofness in relation to the Soviet Government of Russia other nations sign treaties and carry on trade with Russia.

The following are the peace treaties involving recognition de facto of the Soviet Government:

Great Britain	March 16, 1921
Germany	May 6, 1921
Austria	December 8, 1921
Italy	December 26, 1921
Sweden	March 1, 1922
Norway	February, 1922

Peace treaties embracing *de jure* recognition of Soviet Russia include:

Estonia	Spring, 1920
Lithuania	July 12, 1920
Latvia	August 1, 1920
Finland	October 14, 1920
Persia	February 26, 1921
Afghanistan	February 28, 1921
Turkey	March 16, 1921
Poland	March 18, 1921
Germany	May, 1922

China and Mexico have consular representatives in Russia, as have also a number of other countries.

Foreign Firms in Russia

(Text of decree issued April 12, 1923)

1. Foreign firms are permitted to trade within the confines of the R.S.F.S.R., and to open offices, departments, agencies, &c., only in accordance with the regulations provided for in the decree of the Chief Concessions Committee, and after receiving a permit from the Commissariat for Foreign Trade.

Note.—All agencies of foreign firms already established in the R.S.F.S.R. at the time of the publication of this decree must take out a permit, in accordance with the present statute, within a period of one month, after which any agency which has not secured such a permit will be closed down immediately.

2. Russian State institutions, industrial State enterprises and their combines, co-operative organizations, and private companies and individuals are permitted, providing they observe the existing laws on foreign trade, to buy from and sell to agencies of foreign firms within the confines of the R.S.F.S.R., if the latter have received the permit provided for in Paragraph 1.

3. Persons who are employed by the Government of the R.S.F.S.R. may not represent or act as agents for any foreign firm or organization.

4. Citizens of the R.S.F.S.R. who are not in the service of the State may only represent or act as agents for foreign firms engaged in trade which have received the permit provided for in Paragraph 1.

5. Persons contravening Paragraphs 1, 2, and 4 of the present decree are liable to the penalty provided for in paragraph 136 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. Those guilty of contravening Paragraph 3 of the present decree are in addition liable to the penalty provided for in paragraphs 114 and 114a of the Criminal Code.

6. The Commissariat for Justice, together with the Chief Concessions Committee, the Commissariats for Foreign Trade, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and the Committee for Internal Trade are instructed to draw up within a fortnight regulations for the application of the present decree.

7. The present decree is applicable to the whole of the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. and its allied Soviet Republics.

responsibility, was nevertheless willing to use (and even willing to find) opportunities for giving cordial aid and sympathy in the cause of political freedom. To adhere to the position of declining to act with the existing government of Russia today is a folly which must soon of necessity be changed. We have already closed one chapter in the history of the world and have opened another of even greater significance and difference.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

By Clifford N. Carver

(Mr. Carver is an American businessman who has recently returned from Russia.)

I AM told that the most modern definition of a Russian expert is that he is one who goes to Russia and comes back alive—it is only with the assurance of this definition that I venture to make any comments whatsoever on the Russian situation as it appears to me after such a hurried trip!

* * *

The system of government first evolved by the Russian revolution was such as to afford to foreign powers no adequate ground for security in negotiation, but the changes which have more recently taken place, together with the economic progress which has undoubtedly been made, have most certainly afforded that security. Having witnessed these changes, one must observe the increasing prosperity and security of the country from that period. The trade relations already existing between Russia, England, Germany, etc., are but evidence of appreciation of these changes.

The whole industry of Russia is gradually being raised to a higher and more secure level—this is particularly noticeable in studying the industrial reports for 1921 and 1922. This progress—this certain progress—is recorded in the figures for such basic industries as coal, iron, oil and metals in 1922, despite the fact that conditions were far less favorable to economic progress in the early part of 1922 than in 1921.

The active policy of the present and past administrations—so far as Russia is concerned—seems to have been exercised for the purpose of opposing the best interests

of America in relation to that country. Our government seems to have gone superficially into the matter and arrived at these two conclusions; first, that it was not expedient for the U. S. to resume its diplomatic relations with Russia; and second, that not being prepared to do so, any relations of another kind on her part would only aggravate conditions. The fallacy of such a position is apparent to at least the majority of the greater European powers and so it is to be hoped that we may still eventually profit from the experience of other powers whose trade delegations are already working in and with Russia—America alone carries out her policy of aloofness.

The disquietude of the public mind in America with respect to Russia should in all fairness be soothed and satisfied—it is quite within the realms of possibility to do so, for trade relations already existing in a spirit which is sincere and can not be mistaken must ultimately lead to some conciliatory arrangements between the governments of these two great countries.

It would indeed be a very prudent step, if the opportunity again occurs, to reopen the negotiations which were started in such an informal manner with respect to our existing political and commercial relations. One is being forced to arrive at such a result, most happily although painfully slowly, as the consequence of the economic ventures of other nations.

Until quite recently it was the general belief in Europe that America, while regardful of her own interests and measuring her

Moscow Street Waifs

By ROBERT DUNN

THE seventy times seven misleading yarns against Soviet Russia continue to be sold. Mr. Samuel Spewak has been peddling an assortment of them in the columns of the *New York World*.

In the course of his "serial" which "covers" an extraordinarily wide range of subjects he makes a deliberately sneering attack on the work of the Commissariat of Education. His line or two of color about "most Russian schools" contrasts so diametrically with the schools I and my friends of the Quaker Mission have visited, even in the hungriest of the famine sections that it deserves to be set off in one paragraph and nailed down as a—well, at least as something on the shady side of a half-truth!

"Few are heated, few painted, children sit in rags and mufflers, undernourished, pale and listless," are the words of this *World* "authority."

I saw but one school among dozens that I visited in the heart of the Buzuluk famine district that could possibly answer this description. The others were as

from four to eight vending, begging and stealing."

Yet Mr. Spewak gives us not a word on the reason for the street waifs or what the Government is doing to get them off the streets and into the "luxurious homes" which the *New York World* correspondent is silly enough to believe are inhabited solely by his mythical Communist children.

I happen to know several of the women who are devoting all their time to this very problem of the street waifs. One of them is Mrs. Fisher, Russian born, a political exile in England some



A truckload of Moscow street children

years, but now again in Russia where she and her family are giving their full energies to the upbuilding of education. Another is Anna Nikolaievna Yaroslavs-kaya, wife of an eminent doctor. She has been in child welfare and orphanage work for 40 years. Another is Kalinina, the wife of the dead brother of President Kalinin and, incidentally, the person whom Mr. Hughes refused a visa to come to America. All of these busy and practical wom-

en are connected with the "Mono" (the Moscow Department of Education) and

to look into the matter in an effort to find if the Soviet Government as well was doing anything to help these children. I found the facts roughly as follows and wrote them down at the time in my diary:—

"There is a waif problem in Moscow and in other cities of Russia. It is due chiefly to the famine and the desire of the parentless or half-parentless and unsupported child, to come to Moscow and engage in street business such as the vending of cigarettes, hot buns, confectionery and sunflower seeds. This situation is being handled, of course not adequately or completely, by certain government departments and certain very loyal, devoted and capable people connected with these departments and with the Communist Party.

In the carrying out of this work the American Relief Administration gives some assistance which means that they give to certain soviet institutions a part of a ration of food which amounts to one extra meal a day for the children, the usual ration being an eighth of a pound of white bread, some kasha made of rice, and some cocoa two times a week. The American organ-

(Continued on Page 200)



Ready to return home

bright and happy and cheery as "most schools" I have seen in Europe or America. Other American relief workers who have had opportunity to observe make substantially the same report as I pointed out in the June number of *S. R. Pictorial*.

It's unfortunate, perhaps, that Russians never did much painting except on the shutters of their school houses. Mr. Spewak might not write so dejectedly if they had only learned to make synthetic paint in the face of the chemical blockade. As for heat, most of the schools I visited were too hot and needed an open window badly. But that too is a habit of life that did not begin with the November Revolution.

Then we are treated to a grim picture of the children on Moscow's concentric streets. Mr. Spewak compares "the wrinkled face of little beggars of six and seven" with the "Communist children still kept in luxurious homes." Twice he tries to draw this contrast and ends on this tearful note: "One wanders through the streets of Moscow and finds children

en are connected with the "Mono" (the Moscow Department of Education) and their efforts during the past five years are worthy the study of some foreign correspondent really interested in the state of the children of the streets of the Russian capital.

Some months ago when I was in Moscow I read a report in the *New York Times* (a column from the A. R. A. publicity service) indicating the size of the street waif problem in Moscow and the part the A. R. A. played in attempting to relieve it. I had occasion



After three weeks at Pokrovsky House

Russia in American and Canadian News

U. S. Colleges Help Russia

In the hold of the S. S. "Esthonia" en route for the Moscow Agricultural Exhibition are twenty-three cases of American exhibits, most of them donated by American colleges and universities.



A. BUCHHOLTZ

Among the institutions which have contributed their material and services to this cause are Cornell University, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Amherst New Jersey State College of Agriculture, and the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

W. A. Brayles, Professor of Agricultural Education in the last named insti-

tution, in sending a case of exhibits measuring six by eleven feet, wrote: "I am sure that it is the wish of our Dean that we carry to your people some of the message of better agriculture . . . I wish you success in the undertaking you are now engaged in."

Several private educational bodies, such as the "World Agricultural Society" and the Extension Division of the International Harvester Company, have also contributed valuable material.

Canadian Government Donates Movies

Seven pictures, a total of 6,147 feet of film, showing latest methods of grain raising, irrigation, water power, salmon fishing and canning, maple syrup refining, etc., are donated by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau. Special arrangements were made by the Canadian Authorities to save the payment of duty to the United States on this gift to the Russian people.

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STOP — READ — ACT

The Soviet Russia Pictorial is going to be full of the things you like to know about. Feature issues will be a specialty. Our special staff correspondent who recently left for Russia will give you intimate insight on life in the Workers' Republic. The pictures he will take there will be the best, the most telling and of the greatest interest of any yet seen. They will be given to you through our magazine and your appreciation of them and what he will have to say can be expressed to us by the co-operation you will show by getting on the job and making *Soviet Russia Pictorial* a big seller.

You are interested in the progress of education, in the religious question, in the new economic policy, in the reconstruction of the industries, the Agricultural Exposition and everything else that affects and strengthens the lives of the men and women who overcame insurmountable obstacles in their determination to hold what they had won.

Today, Soviet Russia stands as one of the most stable governments in the world. This is admitted even by those who went there to criticise and condemn.

Perhaps you are one of the thousands who so greatly helped during the time that famine held sway. If you are, then you have a share in Soviet Russia, the interest of which is paid every time real authentic

news comes to us which YOU can help to distribute.

What better way can there be to show your loyalty and your determination to support the Russian workers and farmers than to help spread the truth of their struggles?

We are about to wage a campaign for subscribers and we ask you to get into the "Hustle Class" and see what you can do. Perhaps you are already a subscriber, but you must have many friends and acquaintances who are not and a few words from you will readily add them to our list.

Can you get four new subscribers? SURE YOU CAN. After you do, you will be entitled to a subscription for yourself or, if you are already a subscriber, you may make a gift to some friend who would appreciate it. Get four yearly subs at two dollars each or eight at one dollar, for six months.

If, however, you find it impossible to do this, at least send us one; this showing your desire to aid us in our work.

You cannot afford to miss this opportunity both for your own sake and for that of Soviet Russia. Don't be a partner to helping the widespread ignorance on the affairs of Soviet Russia, by inactivity, but be a booster for the spreading of the truth to all corners of the nation.

The shipment is in charge of Alexander Buchholtz who will also install it in Moscow according to directions given by the American college authorities. The same ship bears the motion picture expedition of the Friends of Soviet Russia, in charge of William F. Kruse.

Russian Cartoons



Decoration of the Statue of Liberty suggested by the Moscow "Izvestia" on occasion of the reception given to the Italian Ambassador, Count Gaetani, at his arrival in the United States. (The inscription on the bottle means "Castor Oil." The swastika—in the left hand—is the emblem of Central European Fascism.)



THE BRITISH TORY'S NIGHTMARE

From the Moscow "Pravda" on occasion of the All-Russian Aviation Week.

Friends of Soviet Russia Activities

The Friends of Soviet Russia has decided to move its headquarters to Chicago September 1, 1923.

This decision was made in keeping with the policy laid down for future relief work, by the International Conference of Economic Aid to Russia, held at Berlin, on July 17, 1923.

At this Conference delegates from all over the world were present, representing such organizations as: The Nansen Commission, The Quaker Mission, The International Children's Relief and the International Workers' Relief as well as the representatives from the governments of Russia and Ukraine.

It was argued at this international conference that many false reports are being printed in the newspapers of all lands about Russia. That as long as these lies are spread it will be impossible to establish friendly relations between the people of outside nations and the people of Russia. That only by enjoying the friendly feelings of other nations could Russia begin to rehabilitate herself economically and to make relief work in her behalf unnecessary. That for this reason it was the duty of all Russian organizations to disseminate the true facts about Russian conditions. That the best way to accomplish this is to publish magazines, tour speakers and films and arrange for large public meetings. That these meetings shall serve a two-fold purpose—help raise funds and disseminate the truth about Russia.

The National Executive Committee of the F. S. R. is in full agreement of the decision made at Berlin. In order to carry out this policy it will be necessary to do a more extensive touring of speakers and films. Toward this end Chicago is more favorably situated than New York as it is midway between the two coasts and is the meeting center of all the railroad lines.

In moving the headquarters of the F. S. R. to Chicago, the Executive Committee feels that it will save the organization much expense involved in touring of speakers and films.

The new address is: 100 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Room 327.

Mr. Cahan Again

The periodical attacks against the Friends of Soviet Russia and other organizations helping the Workers' Republic have again made their appearance in the Jewish daily *Forward*—a successful business enterprise operated in the name of "Socialism" by Mr. Abraham Cahan.

We are, however, not greatly perturbed by the amenities of that gentleman—a happy blending of Emperor Jones and William R. Hearst. For practically on the same day on which the attacks appeared, we had the pleasure of receiving letters from the President of the Russian Republic and from Theodore Debs, brother of the great orator and friend of Soviet Russia. Let these letters speak for themselves.

Р. С. Ф. С. Р.
ВСЕРОССИЙСКИЙ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ
ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ
СОВЕТОВ
Работ., Кр., Красноарм. и Каз. Депутатов
Центральная Комиссия
по борьбе с последствиями голода
12а / 1/11 1923г
№ 1135
Москва, Кремль, здание ВЦИК.

Friends of Soviet Russia,
201 West, 13th Street.
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Friends,

In connection with the International Conference of Economic Aid to Russia, which is now taking place in Berlin at the initiative of the International Workers' Relief to Soviet Russia, I would like to make special note of your conspicuous activities in fighting the famine and its after-effects in Russia.

The assistance afforded by the Friends of Soviet Russia in America, who supplied several thousands of children in various children's homes, shipped hundreds of thousands of suits of clothes and large quantities of foodstuffs and medical supplies, in addition to dozens of tractors, altogether to the value of over 3,000,000 gold roubles, was a substantial and important help to the whole Russian nation in its endeavors to overcome the famine and reconstruct the ruined economy of the country.

I have considerable pleasure also in making note of the fact that the extensive humanitarian activities which you have conducted at hundreds of meetings and through the press has helped to throw light on the true state of affairs in Russia, and has at the same time helped to bring both nations closer together in a friendly understanding.

I thank you heartily in the name of the Russian Government and the Central Committee for Combatting the After-Effects of the Famine, and wish success to your activities in the future.

PRESIDENT ALL-RUSSIAN CENTRAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND CENTRAL COM-
MITTEE FOR COMBATTING AFTER-EFFECTS
OF FAMINE

M. I. KALININ *M. I. Kalinin*

August 9th, 1923

My dear Comrade:

It is with a deep sense of your personal kindness and of the precious favor rendered us that I return warmest thanks to you in behalf of Katherine and Gene and myself, all of whom have been made the recipient of a copy of the "Soviet Russia Pictorial" for August bearing your signature and coming to us with your kindly greeting. We have together perused the contents of this excellent publication and I can but very inadequately express our appreciation. The special articles marked by you including the pictures and the letters of the sweet little Russian children touched us to the heart and moved us to tears. What a tender and moving appeal these sorely tried little comrades make to us. Gene feels that no greater compliment was ever paid him and no higher honor ever conferred upon him than the use of his name in connection with the Russian children's colony and he is almost ashamed to think how little he has been able to do deserve it but he hopes when he has a better physical grip upon himself and can put himself wholly into his work to be able to render a more substantial service in this most commendable work of helping the Russian children.

We each of us appreciate all you have done to make such generous recognition of our humble services possible and with the affection regards of us all I remain

Yours faithfully,

Theodore Debs

In connection with the *Forward's* attack we received the following letter from Mr. R. Morss Lovett, one of the editors of the *New Republic*:

Dear Friends: August 16, 1923.
I have received yours of August 13, with the enclosure of a copy of an article appearing in the *Forward*, attacking the Friends of Soviet Russia for their management of the Russian Relief.

A year ago I was one of a committee of five invited by the Friends of Soviet Russia to investigate the charges made by the *Forward* at that time. The reason why the committee was made up mainly of liberals was that responsible spokesmen in the labor movement refused to serve, fearing to compromise themselves with either the left or the right wing. The members of the committee as finally constituted were in no way connected with the Friends of Soviet Russia or with the Communist movement. We scrupulously brought together every charge made by the *Forward*. We invited the *Forward* to add to these charges or to substantiate them by evidence. We traced the funds collected through the books of the Friends of Soviet Russia to their destination. In our report we declared the charges of the *Forward* to be without substantial justification.

In the article before me the statement is made that the paid accountant of the Friends of Soviet Russia was one of the investigators. This is false. The accountant appeared as a witness. The statement is further made that all papers receiving paid advertisements were Communist papers. This is false. A much larger sum was spent in advertising in *The Nation*, the *New Republic* and other liberal journals than in Communist papers.

I have no doubt that Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Thomas, who with me attended every meeting of the Committee, will furnish additional explicit evidence of the fact that the investigation of the Friends of Soviet Russia was conducted competently and in good faith, that the *Forward* completely failed to substantiate its allegations and that the renewal of these charges at this time is essentially disingenuous.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) ROBERT MORSS LOVETT.

A special fund to cover moving expenses is being raised. Several of our friends have already contributed. Charles P. Steinmetz gave One Hundred Dollars. Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley gave fifty; Bishop William M. Brown and Ellen K. Nagle each sent twenty-five. We hope enough will come in to make it unnecessary to draw from relief funds.

In our former issue we announced that the Czecho-Slovak Section of the F. S. R. has collected \$2,000 to buy a tractor for Soviet Russia, and that the tractor purchased will bear a plate commemorating the work of that section. The plate mentioned is reproduced below:

FROM
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WORKERS
OF
AMERICA
TO THE
RUSSIAN WORKERS

Letters and packages for orphans should be sent by their foster parents direct to our national office addressed to the child. Letters should be written in German or Russian preferably. If they are written in English they should be very short as it means that the letter has to be translated before it is sent on. And translation means an additional expense on our part.

Appeal for Russian Reconstruction

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

THE famine in Russia is over. The All Russian Central Committee for Combating the Results of the Famine is dissolved. Russia grows stronger and stronger. As visible signs of the recovery, heavy cargoes of the old and the new Russian crop are being forwarded to impoverished Cen-

tral Europe. All the peoples are interested in the economic reconstruction of Russia. All the capitalist countries are sending their representatives to the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow. There are indisputable signs of capitalist resignation to the existence of the Workers Republic.

In the years of famine and its first attempts at economic relief the International Workers Relief for Soviet Russia united all proletarian and productive powers in the

fight against famine and for Russia's reconstruction. The I. W. R. established a number of prosperous and productive undertakings, such as the agricultural estates near Kazan, the shoe factory in Moscow, the large fishery undertaking near Astrakhan and the agricultural estate in the Urals, owned in common with the Russian Trade Unions.

The I. W. R. gathered thousands of helpless orphan children in its "Childrens Homes," where they are fed and trained. The I. W. R. began its great work of reconstruction at a time when the whole capitalist world condemned Soviet Russia and fought against it with armed force.



MADELEINE MARX
French novelist, author of "Woman" and "You."

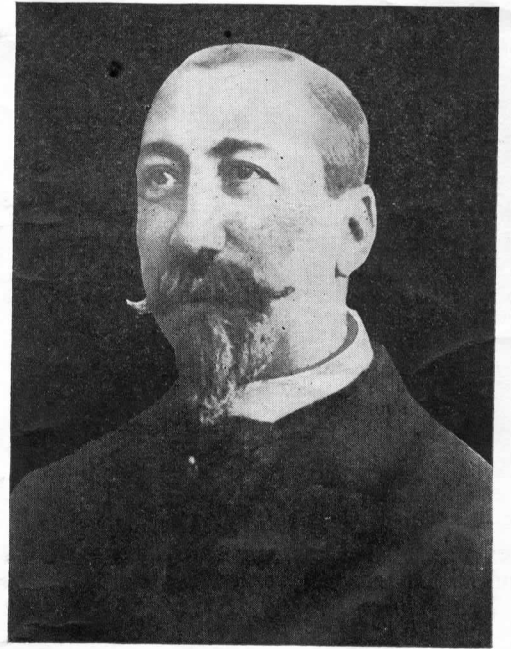
tion. The Conference resolved to strengthen the efforts for the collective work in Russian relief and appointed a Commission to insure the maintenance of communication between the separate international organizations disposed to co-operate in productive economic relief.

The results obtained by the I. W. R. up to date prove the possibility of productive and successful work in Russia. We appeal to all Committees of the International Workers Relief, to assist in the practical reconstruction of Russia commenced by the international proletariat.—Only a free and strong Russia can save the workers and the large masses of the lower middle class from their present economic distress.

All who join in the great work of collective reconstruction of Russia, help to lay the foundation of a new world.

The Foreign Committee of the International Workers Relief for Soviet Russia:

Clara Zetkin, Käthe Kollwitz, Arthur Holscher, Ernst Toller, George Gross, Professor Eltzbacher, Edwin Hörnle, Maximilian Harden, G. G. L. Alexander, Theodor Liebknecht, Professor Oestreich, Willy Mün-



ANATOLE FRANCE
Greatest living French writer

zenberg, Max Barthel (Germany); Anatole France, Henri Barbusse, Madeleine Marx, M. Cachin, Rose Blanchet (France); Bernard Shaw, Edgar Whitehead, Mac Lainc (England); Z. Hoeglund, Mayor Lindhagen, Frederick Ström, Ture Nerman (Sweden); Siewertsen (Norway); Martin Andersen-Nexö (Denmark); Henriette Roland Holst, Edo Fimmen, J. W. Kruyt, Brommert (Holland); Professor Forel, Fritz Platten (Switzerland); Professor Graziadei, N. Bombacci, Fr. Misiano (Italy); Smeral, Kreibich (Czecho-Slovakia); Upton Sinclair, Davis (America).



HENRI BARBUSSE
French novelist, author of "Under Fire."



BERNARD SHAW
World-famous playwright.

UPTON SINCLAIR
American novelist, author of "The Jungle," "Jimmie Higgins," etc.



Our Tractor Drive

The first contest in the tractor drive undertaken by the Friends of Soviet Russia ended June 30. John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, won the free trip to Russia and will sail from New York about the middle of September. Thirty other comrades whose efforts have contributed so much to make the first drive a partial success have been awarded valuable prizes. These comrades were greatly pleased by these souvenirs and expressed their appreciation in their letters addressed to the National Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia. We quote a few passages from some of them:

July 9, 1923.

Dear Comrades!

I have just received the lacquer box with which I am very much pleased.

However, I do not want you to misunderstand me and think I entered the contest wholly for the free trip or even a prize.

I am happy to know that I have helped to raise money to buy tractors for Russia.

Yours for Russia,

LENA CHERNENKO.

August 11, 1923.

Dear Comrade:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the first prize awarded to me in the "Tractor Contest." The lacquered box is very pretty and I am happy to possess it.

Monthly Pledgers for Starving Russia

RISSIE AUERBACH, Secretary.

Received a remarkable fine gift from you which I appreciate very much. It reminds me of the great new life that has sprung up in that wonderful country that I hope to visit some day. Ever grateful,

BELLA N. ZILBERMAN.

Moscow Street Waifs

(Continued from Page 196)

ization has also furnished certain of these institutions with medicines, clothes and blankets amounting to possibly 15 percent of the total equipment received by these institutions from all sources. The rest of the expenses for food (one and a quarter pounds of black bread per day, meat, potatoes and kasha), clothing, housing, education, culture work, medical aid and so on, are being met by soviet agencies which have the collection, care and education of the children entirely in their hands.

"An example. One of these Children's Collectors at Dom Nikovskaya, named Kalinina after the wife of the President of Russia, has been established for over six months. During this period 2685 girls have entered this institution while 2220 have passed through and been graduated into permanent Children's Homes (of which there are several score in the vicinity of Moscow caring for 25,000 children, many of them from the famine districts) or into private families, or special art or trade schools where they develop under good care and attention.

Who supports this Collector for Girls? The Central Department of Education, the Moscow Department of Education, the Government Committee to deal with the After-effects of the Famine, some German Communist and workers' organizations and some of the Moscow textile trusts which have given considerable amounts of material. . . In this instance too many cooks do not seem to spoil the broth for two trusted and responsible women workers are in charge of the administration of this Collector.

"The children after they are brought

from the streets stay here from three to five weeks until they can be restored to health and normal weight after which they are sent back to their relatives if they have any, or to some school as above mentioned. The expert seamstress in charge of the sewing room is an old revolutionist who spent fifteen years at hard labor in Siberia. When she has trained the girls to make dresses or original embroideries (on old sacks or on some cast off hangings from the churches or the Kremlin Palace) she arranges for them to enter perhaps a needlework school to learn a trade and become useful workers in the new Russia.

"In other rooms girls ranging from 6 to 14 are learning to cook, to mend shoes, to draw and to read. Some of them are eating their meal in the company of an instructor, seated along a low table in kindergarten chairs, apparently having the time of their lives. And when the day comes to leave the place some of them cry their heads off! Then there is a special eye clinic, a doctor who comes three times a week to give psychological tests, an isolation ward, baths, dancing rooms, theatre, light and airy dormitories.

"Fully 50 percent of the children who turn up at this Collector and at the different Boy Collectors in Moscow are "all around orphans"—mostly from the famine provinces. And approximately 75 percent of the children are from the country districts. In order to reduce the child tide toward Moscow the Soviet Department of Social Welfare is opening some new collectors at Samara, Saratov and other large towns in the distressed provinces.

"Those who bring the children to the Moscow collectors are militia men, citizens, sisters of mercy, and members of the League of Communist Youth, which has members on duty night and day in all of the Moscow railway stations."

These observations of the way in which the Soviet Government tackles the problem of the street child were, I admit, limited. But at least they went farther than the street—where the *World's* young Bolo-buster seems to have begun and finished his remarkably cursory inspection.

I happen to have some pictures of the work I have described. The first was taken last October, just before the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Revolution. The MONO and the League of Communist Youth had made a drive on the "street trades" and rounded up some of the children engaged in them. The picture showed an auto truck full of the kids arriving at Pokrovskaya House, the largest "Boy Collector" in Moscow.

The second picture shows approximately the same group of boys ready to leave Pokrovskaya House and go back to homes and schools and farms. This house was opened in August 1922 and up till March 1923, 40,000 boys had passed through it.

The third picture shows another group of Russian lads leaving the same House. "Domoi" (homeward bound) it says on this picture and on the back the inscription in the hand of one of the older boys. "Gift to American Children from the Russian waifs."



VILLAGE MEETING. Speech by a member of the League of Communist Youth.

Russian Concessions

To Workers' Organizations and to Capitalist Concerns



Machine room of the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate.



Group of Philadelphia clothing workers who are at present in Russia with the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate.

Unable to restore its national economic life without the help of foreign capital the Soviet Government has granted many concessions to foreign capitalist concerns. Special attention among these deserves the Krupp concession which is expected to further greatly Russia's agricultural development. The terms of this concession will be reprinted in the next issue of this publication.

But while the Workers' Republic is eagerly inviting foreign capital it is still more eager to grant concessions to enterprises launched by labor organizations. Such an enterprise was initiated last year in the United States by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The enterprise is known as the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. Its president is Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated. It is a partnership enterprise with the Soviet Government, or more exactly with the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate which supplies the buildings, the raw materials, the machinery, in other words all the fixed capital, while Americans (through the R. A. I. C., i. e. the Russian-American Industrial Corporation) supply the operating capital and part of the skill to run the factories and the general affairs of the Corporation. The R. A. I. C. has already invested more than \$300,000 in the enterprise which is working very successfully.



Front of the Head Office of the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate.

On Sale at the
Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia
"The New Constitution of the Union of
Soviet Republics"
5 cents a copy

Friends of Soviet Russia Shipments to Russia

The following shipments were made during the period from August 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923. The values are at cost except that in the case of clothing, etc., estimated values are used because there was no cash outlay involved.

1. SS. "Eastern Coast"—Sailed August 24, 1922, from New York for Petrograd: 10 cases Clothing, Shoes, Tools and Books3905 bs. \$1200.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 76.10 \$1276.10	8. SS. "Mt. Clinton,"—Sailed April 10, 1923, from New York for Petrograd: 8 boxes Automobile Parts \$971.20 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 47.40 \$1018.60
2. SS. "Belvidere"—Sailed Sept. 30, 1922, from New York for Petrograd: 6 bales and 3 cases Clothing, Shoes and Tools \$2700.00 4 bales and 8 cases Clothing, Shoes and Tools 3300.00 2 cases Tractor and Wheels 600.00 \$6600.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 267.60 \$6867.60	9. SS. "Mount Clinton"—Sailed April 12, 1923, from New York for Petrograd: 12 15/27 G. and O. Tractors 73596 lbs. 73596 lbs. 6 boxes Repairs and Tools 1896 lbs. 1896 lbs. 21 boxes Tractors Wheels 12955 lbs. 12955 lbs. 7 boxes Tractor Repairs and Tools 1933 lbs. 1933 lbs. 90380 lbs. \$14,065.40 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 1,674.00 \$15,739.40
3. SS. "Rockaway Park"—Sailed Nov. 2, 1922, from New York for Petrograd: 2 cases Tractors, Plows and Parts 6988 lbs. \$1445.00 4 cases Shoes, Clothing and Tools 2010 lbs. 700.00 8998 lbs. \$2145.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 341.08 \$2485.08	10. SS. "Mount Clay"—Sailed April 20, 1923, from New York for Petrograd: 4 15/27 G. and O. Tractors 24932 lbs. \$4800.00 8 boxes Tractor Wheels 4924 lbs. 1617.41 29856 lbs. \$6417.41 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 397.77 \$6815.18
4. SS. "Eastern Star"—Sailed Nov. 17, 1922, from New York for Petrograd: 3 cases Shoes and Clothing 1600 lbs. 900.00 3 cases Tools and Clothing 2385 lbs. 1700.00 3985 lbs. \$2600.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage..... 97.09 \$2697.09	11. SS. "Mount Clinton"—Sailed May 23, 1923, from New York for Petrograd: 1 case Clothing 750 lbs. \$450.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 23.90 \$473.90
5. SS. "Eastern Coast"—Sailed Dec. 12, 1922, from New York for Reval: 3 cases Moving Picture Machines 1080 lbs. \$3600.00 6 cases Clothing 5185 lbs. 2400.00 6265 lbs. \$6000.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 179.94 \$6179.94	12. SS. "Belvidere"—Sailed April 28, 1923, from New York for Reval: 1 case Clothing 660 lbs. \$400.00 1 case Medical Supplies 185 lbs. 250.00 1 case Clothing 830 lbs. 500.00 1675 lbs. \$1150.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 38.84 \$1188.84
6. SS. "Eastern Coast"—Sailed March 6, 1923, from New York for Reval: 2 cases Hospital Supplies 747 lbs. \$500.00 1 case Clothing and Shoes 625 lbs. 300.00 4 cases Clothing 2760 lbs. 1350.00 4132 lbs. \$2150.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 90.36 \$2240.36	13. SS. "Thuringia"—Sailed June 13, 1923, from New York for Petrograd: 1 case Clothing 455 lbs. \$300.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 14.90 \$314.90
7. SS. "Eastern Coast"—Sailed March 6, 1923, from New York for Reval: 6 cases Tractor and Parts 6932 lbs. \$1246.72 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 124.27 \$1370.99	14. SS. "Hansa"—Sailed June 28, 1923, from New York for Petrograd: 1 case Clothing 820 lbs. \$338.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 22.46 \$360.46
	15. SS. "Mount Clinton"—Sailed July 7, 1923, from New York for Petrograd: 1 Tractor 3450 lbs. \$500.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 57.35 \$557.35
	16. SS. "Westphalia"—Sailed July 12, 1923, from New York for Petrograd: 1 Case Clothing 680 lbs. \$340.00 Freight, Insurance and Brokerage 20.40 \$360.40
	GENERAL TOTAL \$49,946.19

Constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

At the session of the Union Central Executive Committee on July 6, the Declaration and Treaty of Union (which together form the constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics) was formally ratified. We give below the Treaty of Union:

THE TREATY OF UNION

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic (U.S.S.R.), the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic (W.R.S.S.R.), and the Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (the Socialist Soviet Republics of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia) hereby unite into one federal State—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

I. Competence of the Supreme Governing Bodies of the Union

1. The competence of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as exercised by its supreme governing bodies shall include:—

- (a) Representation of the Union in international relations, the conduct of all diplomatic intercourse, the conclusion of political and other treaties with other States.
 - (b) Modification of the external frontiers of the Union, as also the regulation of questions regarding the alteration of the boundaries between the contracting Republics.
 - (c) Conclusion of treaties for the incorporation of new Republics in the Union.
 - (d) Declaration of war and conclusion of peace.
 - (e) Floating of foreign and internal Union loans, and sanction of foreign and internal loans of the contracting Republics.
 - (f) Ratification of international treaties.
 - (g) Control of foreign trade, and establishment of a system of internal trade.
 - (h) Establishment of the basic principles and of a general plan for the whole national economic system of the Union; delimitation of the branches of industry and of separate industrial undertakings which are of importance to the whole Union; and the conclusion of concession agreements, both relating to the Union as a whole as also in the name of the contracting Republics.
 - (i) Control of transport and posts and telegraph.
 - (j) Organization and control of the armed forces of the Union.
 - (k) Adopting of a single State budget for the Union, comprising the budgets of the contracting Republics; determination of the general Union taxes and revenues, as also of deductions therefrom and additions thereto for the budgets of the contracting Republics; authorization of additional taxes and dues for the budgets of the contracting Republics.
 - (l) Establishment of a single currency and credit system.
 - (m) Establishment of general principles governing the distribution and use of land, and the exploitation of mineral wealth, forests, and waterways throughout the whole territory of the Union.
 - (n) General Union legislation on migration from one Republic to another, and establishment of a colonization fund.
 - (o) Establishment of basic principles for the composition and procedure of the Courts and the civil and criminal legislation of the Union.
 - (p) Establishment of the fundamental labor laws.
 - (q) Establishment of the general principles of national education.
 - (r) Adoption of a system of weights and measures.
 - (s) Organization of statistics covering the whole Union.
 - (t) Fundamental legislation as to the rights of foreigners to citizenship of the Union.
 - (u) Amnesties throughout the whole territory of the Union.
 - (v) Veto of decisions of Soviet Congresses and of central executive committees of the contracting Republics which infringe the present constitution.
 - (w) Adjudication of disputes arising between contracting Republics.
2. The ratification and amendment of the fundamental provisions of the present constitution is the exclusive prerogative of the Union Congress of Soviets.

II. Sovereign Rights of the Contracting Republics, and Union Citizenship

3. The sovereign rights of the constituent Republics are restricted only to the extent laid down in the present constitution, and only in connection with matters falling within the competence of the Union. Outside these limits each contracting Republic exercises its State authority independently; the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic safeguards the sovereign rights of the contracting Republics.

4. Each of the contracting Republics retains its right to leave the Union if it so desires.

5. The contracting Republics shall modify their constitutions as required by the present Union constitution.

6. The territories of the contracting Republics may not be altered without their consent, and the consent of all the Republics forming the Union is necessary for any alteration, limitation, or annulment of paragraph 4.

7. Union citizenship replaces citizenship of the separate Republics.

III. The Union Congress of Soviets

8. The supreme authority of the Union is the Union Congress of Soviets, and, in the interval between congresses, the Union Central Executive Committee, consisting of the Union Council and the Council of Nationalities.

9. The Union Congress of Soviets is composed of representatives of town Soviets and Soviets of town settlements in the proportion of one delegate for every 25,000 electors, and of representatives of provincial Soviet congresses in the proportion of one delegate for every 125,000 inhabitants.

10. Delegates to the Union Congress of Soviets are elected at the provincial Soviet congresses. In Republics where there are no provincial units, delegates are elected directly at the Soviet congress of the Republic.

11. Ordinary Union Soviet congresses are summoned annually by the Union Central Executive Committee. Extraordinary congresses are summoned by the Union Central Executive Committee on its own initiative, or on the demand of the Union Council, the Council of Nationalities, or two of the Republics.

12. Under exceptional circumstances when the Union Congress of Soviets cannot be called at the proper time, the Union Central Executive Committee is authorized to postpone it.

IV. The Union Central Executive Committee

13. The Central Executive Committee of the Union is composed of the Union Council and the Council of Nationalities.

14. The Union Congress of Soviets elects the Union Council, which consists of 371 members, from delegates of the contracting Republics proportionally to the population of each Republic.

15. The Council of Nationalities is constituted of representatives of the contracting and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of five delegates from each of these, and the representatives of the autonomous regions of the R.S.F.S.R., each of which sends one delegate. The constitution of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be ratified by the Union Congress of Soviets.

NOTE.—The autonomous republics of Adzharia and Abkhazia and the autonomous region of South Osetia shall have one representative each on the Council of Nationalities.

16. The Union Council and Council of Nationalities shall examine all decrees, codes, and regulations submitted to them by the presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union, by separate People's Commissaries of the Union, or by the central executive committees of the contracting Republics, also when the question of such decrees, etc., is raised on the initiative of the Union Council or the Council of Nationalities.

17. The Union Central Executive Committee issues codes, decrees, regulations, and orders, and forms a single legislative and executive body for the Union; it further defines the work of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union.

18. All decrees and decisions concerning gen-

eral political and economic conditions within the Union, or introducing fundamental alterations in the existing practice of the State departments of the Union, must be submitted to the Union Central Executive Committee for examination and ratification.

19. All decrees, regulations, and orders issued by the Central Executive Committee are compulsory throughout the territory of the Union.

20. The Union Central Executive Committee may suspend or set aside decrees, regulations, and orders of its presidium, the Soviet congresses, and the Central Executive Committees of the contracting Republics as well as of other governing bodies throughout the territory of the Union.

21. Ordinary sessions of the Union Central Executive Committee are summoned by its presidium three times a year. Extraordinary sessions are called by decision of the presidium of the Union Council or of the presidium of the Council of Nationalities, as also on the demand of the Central Executive Committee of any one of the contracting Republics.

22. Draft laws which are submitted to the Union Central Executive Committee only acquire legal force when they have been approved by the Union Council and the Council of Nationalities; they are published in the name of the Union Central Executive Committee.

23. In case the Union Council and the Council of Nationalities fail to agree, the question is to be submitted to a conciliation commission formed by them.

24. Should no agreement be reached by the conciliation commission the question is referred for consideration to a joint session of the Union Council and the Council of Nationalities, and should no majority of votes of the Union Council or of the Council of Nationalities be secured, the question may be submitted at the request of either body to an ordinary or extraordinary Union Congress of Soviets.

25. The Union Council and Council of Nationalities each elects a presidium of seven of its members to arrange its sessions and conduct the work of the latter.

26. In the intervals between sessions of the Union Central Executive Committee supreme authority is vested in its presidium, formed by the Union Central Executive Committee of twenty-one members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union Council presidium and the presidium of the Council of Nationalities.

27. The Central Executive Committee elects, in accordance with the number of contracting Republics, four chairmen of the Union Central Executive Committee from members of its presidium.

28. The Union Central Executive Committee is responsible to the Union Congress of Soviets.

V. The Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee

29. In the interval between the sessions of the Union Central Executive Committee its presidium is vested with supreme legislative, executive, and administrative authority.

30. The presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee supervises the application of the Union constitution and the carrying out by all departmental authorities of all decisions of the Union Congress of Soviets and of the Union Central Executive Committee.

31. The presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee is empowered to suspend or to set aside the decisions of the Council of People's Commissaries and of separate People's Commissariats of the Union, as also of the Central Executive Committees and of the Councils of People's Commissaries of the contracting Republics.

32. The presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee is empowered to suspend the decisions of Soviet Congresses of the contracting republics, but must subsequently submit these decisions for examination and ratification by the Union Central Executive Committee.

33. The presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee issues decrees, regulations, and orders, examines and ratifies draft decrees and resolutions submitted by the Council of People's Commissaries, by separate departments of the Union, or by the central executive committees and other governing bodies.

34. The decrees and decisions of the Union Central Executive Committee, its presidium, and the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union are printed in all languages ordin-

arily used in the Republics (Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Georgian, Armenian, Turco-Tartar).

35. The presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee decides all questions regarding the relations between the Union Council of People's Commissaries and the People's Commissariats of the Union on the one hand and the Central Executive Committees of the contracting republics and their presidiums on the other.

36. The presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee is responsible to the latter.

VI. The Union Council of People's Commissaries

37. The Union Council of People's Commissaries is the executive and administrative body of the Union Central Executive Committee, and is formed by the latter as follows:

The chairman of the Union Council of People's Commissaries.

The vice-chairman of the Union Council of People's Commissaries.

The People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

The People's Commissary for Military and Naval Affairs.

The People's Commissary for Foreign Trade.

The People's Commissary for Transport.

The People's Commissary for Posts and Telegraphs.

The People's Commissary for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.

The People's Commissary for Labor.

The People's Commissary for Food.

The People's Commissary for Finance.

The chairman of the Supreme Economic Council.

38. The Union Council of People's Commissaries issues decrees and regulations, which are compulsory throughout the territory of the Union, within the limits of the powers conferred on it by the Union Central Executive Committee and by the statute whereby it is established.

39. The Union Council of People's Commissaries examines decrees and regulations submitted to it by separate People's Commissariats of the Union or by the central executive committees of the contracting Republics and their presidium.

40. In all its work the Union Council of People's Commissaries is responsible to the Union Central Executive Committee and its presidium.

41. Regulations and orders made by the Union Council of People's Commissaries may be suspended or rescinded by the Union Central Executive Committee and its presidium.

42. The central executive committees of the contracting Republics and their presidiums may appeal against the decrees and decisions of the Union Council of People's Commissaries to the presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee, but may not, in the meantime, suspend their execution.

VII. The Supreme Court of the Union

43. For the maintenance of revolutionary law throughout the territory of the Union, a supreme court of the Union is attached to the Union Central Executive Committee. The competence of this court includes:

(a) To give authoritative interpretations on questions of general Union legislation to the supreme courts of the contracting Republics.

(b) On the recommendation of the procurator of the Union supreme court, to examine the regulations, decisions, and sentences of the supreme courts of the contracting republics, and to appeal against them to the Union Central Executive Committee on the ground that they violate general Union legislation or in so far as they are prejudicial to the interests of the other Republics.

(c) To give decisions, at the request of the Union Central Executive Committee, on the legality of any regulations of the contracting republics, from the point of view of the Union constitution.

(d) To adjudicate in judicable disputes between the contracting Republics.

(e) To examine accusations against high officials of the Union for crimes of office.

44. The Union Supreme Court functions through

(a) plenary sessions;

(b) civil and criminal divisions;

(c) military and military transport divisions.

45. The plenary session of the Union Su-

preme Court consists of eleven members, including the chairman and vice-chairman, the four chairmen of the plenary sessions of the supreme courts of the contracting Republics, and one representative of the Union State Political Department. ((See paragraph 61.) The chairman, vice-chairman and the other five members are appointed by the presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee.

46. The procurator and assistant procurator of the Union supreme court are appointed by the presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee. The duties of the procurator of the Union supreme court include—to give an opinion on all questions submitted to the Union supreme court, and to sustain such opinion at its sessions, and, in case of disagreement with the decision of the plenary session of the Union supreme court, to appeal against it to the presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee.

47. The right to submit the questions indicated in Paragraph 43 to the plenary session of the Union supreme court may only be exercised by the Union Central Executive Committee, its presidium, the procurator of the Union supreme court, the procurators of the contracting Republics, and the Union State Political Department.

48. Plenary sessions of the Union supreme court constitute special full judicial sessions for the trial of

(a) Criminal and civil cases of exceptional importance in which the safety of two or more of the contracting Republics is involved.

(b) Cases involving the personal liability of members of the Union Central Executive Committee and the Union Council of People's Commissaries.

The Union supreme court may only undertake the trial of such cases on the authority of a special decision of the Union Central Executive Committee or its presidium in each separate case.

VIII. The Union People's Commissariats

49. For the direct control of separate branches of State administration coming within the competence of the Union Council of People's Commissaries, ten People's Commissariats are established, as indicated in Paragraph 37 of the present constitution, to work in accordance with statutory provisions regarding People's Commissariats laid down by the Union Central Executive Committee.

50. The Union People's Commissariats are divided into

(a) Inter-Union People's Commissariats—single commissariats for the whole Union;

(b) Joint People's Commissariats of the Union.

51. The following are inter-Union People's Commissariats:—

Foreign Affairs, Military and Naval Affairs, Foreign Trade, Transport, Posts and Telegraphs.

52. The following are Joint People's Commissariats:—

Supreme Economic Council, Food, Labor, Finance, Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.

53. The inter-Union People's Commissariats have their own representatives, who are directly responsible to them, in the contracting Republics.

54. The departments which carry out the work of the Joint People's Commissariats of the Union in the contracting Republics are the corresponding People's Commissariats of these Republics.

55. The Union People's Commissariats are directed by the members of the Council of People's Commissaries—the Union People's Commissaries.

56. Each People's Commissary is assisted by a board, of which he is chairman, and the members of which are appointed by the Union Council of People's Commissaries.

57. The People's Commissaries have authority to take personal decisions on all questions within the competence of the particular Commissariat, but they must apprise their boards of all such decisions. Should the board or any of its members disagree with any decision made by a People's Commissary, they may, without suspending the execution of the decision, appeal against it to the Union Council of People's Commissaries.

58. Orders issued by individual Union People's Commissariats may be annulled by the Union Central Executive Committee and the Union Council of People's Commissaries.

59. Orders issued by Union People's Commissariats may be suspended by the central executive committees of the contracting re-

publics, or their presidiums, if such orders are clearly inconsistent with the Union constitution, Union legislation, or the legislation of the contracting Republics. Such suspension of an order must be immediately notified to the Union Council of People's Commissaries and to the Union People's Commissaries concerned.

60. Union People's Commissaries are responsible to the Union Council of People's Commissaries and to the Union Central Executive Committee and its presidium.

IX. The Union State Political Department

61. In order to unify the revolutionary action of the contracting Republics in their struggle with the political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and banditism, a joint State political department is established, attached to the Union Council of People's Commissaries; the chairman of this department is a consultative member of the Union Council of People's Commissaries.

62. The Union State political department controls the work of the local branches of the State political department through its representatives in the Council of People's Commissaries of the contracting Republics; these representatives act in accordance with special and legally ratified regulations.

63. The procurator of the Union supreme court exercises control over the legality of the actions of the Union State Political Department in accordance with a special decree issued by the Union Central Executive Committee.

X. The Contracting Republics

64. The Soviet Congress of the contracting republic is the supreme authority within the territory of each Republic, and, in the intervals between congresses, its Central Executive Committee.

65. The mutual relations between the supreme authorities of such contracting republics and the supreme authorities of the Union are defined in the present constitution.

66. The Central Executive Committees of the contracting republics elect, from among their members, presidiums which are the supreme authorities in the intervals between the sessions of the Central Executive Committees.

67. The Central Executive Committees of the contracting republics set up their own executive bodies, i. e., councils of People's Commissaries, which consist of:—

The chairman of the Councils of People's Commissaries.

Vice-chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries.

The chairman of the Supreme Economic Council.

The People's Commissary for Agriculture.

The People's Commissary for Finance.

The People's Commissary for Food.

The People's Commissary for Labor.

The People's Commissary for Home Affairs.

The People's Commissary for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.

The People's Commissary for Education.

The People's Commissary for Health.

The People's Commissary for Social Welfare, and also, either with consultative or voting rights, according to the decision of the central executive committees of the republics—representatives of the Union

People's Commissaries for Foreign Affairs, Military and Naval Affairs, Foreign Trade, Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs.

68. The Supreme Economic Council and the People's Commissariats for Food, Finance, Labor, and Workers' and Peasants' Inspection of each contracting Republic, while subordinate to the central executive committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the contracting Republic, carry out the instructions of the corresponding Union People's Commissariats.

69. The power to amnesty, pardon, and rehabilitate citizens sentenced by the judicial and administrative authorities of the contracting republics, is the prerogative of the Central Executive Committees of these Republics.

XI. Arms, Flag, and Capital of the Union

70. The arms of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics consist of the hammer and sickle emblazoned on the globe, encircled by ears of grain, with the inscription Proletarians of the World, Unite in the six languages enumerated in Paragraph 34, and surmounted by a five pointed star.

71. The official flag of the Union is of red or scarlet cloth, bearing the arms of the Union.

72. The capital of the Union is the town of Moscow.

Financial Statement of the Friends of Soviet Russia

National Office, 201 West 13th Street, New York City.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From date of organization, August 9, 1921, to June 30, 1923

		Statement "A"	
The INCOME of the National Office is received chiefly from F.S.R. Locals and other Workers' Organizations. Receipts are issued for income received and published in detail.			
For the first fiscal year, ended July 31, 1922, there was received and reported, Receipt Nos. 1 to 12,115.....		\$734,922.70	
For the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 12,116 to 21,485 have been reported in detail, a total of.....		145,909.07	
For June, 1923, of the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 21,486 to 22,230, are to be published in detail elsewhere.....		8,328.80	
Through American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, as reported in detail.....		44,876.63	
Total Received and Acknowledged.....		\$934,037.20	
The above income was deposited in a bank account and before it was withdrawn for relief there was received INTEREST amounting to:			
For the first fiscal year.....		\$878.96	
For the second fiscal year to date.....		432.20	
Through A.F.R.F.R.C.	1,753.40	442.24	
Making a Total of.....		\$935,790.60	

From which is DEDUCTED the following:

For the first fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$5,448.01		
For the second fiscal year to date:			
(1) Lost through burglary: Contributions previously detailed.....	\$166.10		
(2) Bank Charges, etc.	17.07		
(3) Error, Receipt No. 17,009.....	3.00		
(4) Official Organ Subscriptions formerly entered as contributions.....	30.00		
(5) War Savings Stamps, legal fees.....	15.00		
(6) Checks returned by bank, Receipt Nos. 19,540 and 19,848.....	9.00		
(7) Local Movie Charges.....	151.50		
(8) Cost of Acquiring Toys.....	1,788.81		
(9) Cost of Selling Toys.....	2,529.54		
	\$4,710.02		
Adjustments to prior year, credit.....	72.46	4,637.56	10,085.57
Leaving INCOME RECEIVED by National Office.....		\$925,705.03	

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 are:

For the first fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$29,222.40		
For second fiscal year, to date, detailed in Statement "B" below	25,815.30		
A.F.R.F.R.C., previously detailed.....	6,659.71	61,697.41	
Leaving INCOME LESS BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES		\$864,007.62	

FOOD DRAFT AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT DIRECT EXPENSES:

For second fiscal year to date:			
Publicity	\$2,125.05		
Administrative	1,722.92		
Warehouse and Shipping.....	1,337.39		
	\$5,185.36		
Less: Percentage of food draft receipts applied towards expenses	\$39.50		
Cost and expenses received for packages shipped	1,133.25	1,172.75	4,012.61
Leaving INCOME LESS OVERHEAD.....		\$859,995.01	

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.			
In order to assist Locals and other Workers' organizations in these purposes the National Office sent speakers and films throughout the country, published advertisements and literature and furnished supplies. The amount of money which the National Office spent for these purposes is explained in detail in statements herewith referred to. The National Office could charge much of this amount to Locals, making them pay for speakers' services and expenses and for literature distributed in their territory, although that would mean a lot more office work, more bookkeeping. Instead of that these expenses are deducted from the amount which is sent in by Locals and other Workers' organizations in order to show how much the income received by the National Office amounts to after the deduction of all expenses, including the cost of friendly acts, whether paid by Locals or by the National Office; thus,			
Publicity and Appeal Expenses paid by National Office:			
For first fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$93,888.71		
For second fiscal year to date, detailed in Statement "C" below	73,386.92		
Through A.F.R.F.R.C., previously detailed.....	21,117.63	188,393.26	
Leaving a balance AVAILABLE FOR MATERIAL RELIEF OF SOVIET RUSSIA of.....		\$671,601.75	

Arising from:			
First fiscal year.....	\$607,242.54		
Second fiscal year to date.....	46,817.68		
Through A.F.R.F.R.C.	17,541.53	671,601.75	
Most of this amount has already been SPENT FOR RELIEF as follows:			
American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee shipped food, equipment and an agricultural relief unit, previously detailed	\$497,197.48		
Remitted to Arbeiterhilfe, Auslandskomitee, Berlin (The Workers' Aid, Foreign Committee).....	95,792.01		
Food Shipments Direct	2,185.73		
Tool Drive Shipments, direct.....	24,653.17		
Russian Red Cross, Medical Unit No. 2, specific contribution remitted thereto	1,987.50		
Manufacture of 1,000 dresses by donated labor of I.L.G.W.U.	2,288.94		

Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia—Subsidy for training technicians for Agricultural Relief Unit.....	5,305.00		
Freight, express, trucking, warehouse, packing, cartage and shipping charges on old clothes contributed.....	10,991.30		
Federated, International and Russian Conference expenses for distribution of relief and organization of further aid	23,417.25	663,818.38	
Leaving a BALANCE of.....		\$7,783.37	
Which is increased by FOOD DRAFT AND PACKAGE RECEIPTS:			
Food Draft Charges Received, less returns.....	\$805.00		
Package Charges received, less returns.....	1,776.50		
Total.....	\$2,581.50		
Less: Food Drafts Remitted.....	\$750.50		
Used for direct expenses.....	39.50		
Cost of shipping packages.....	1,133.25	1,923.25	658.25
Leaving a BALANCE ON HAND of.....			\$8,441.62

Which is partly 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.....	\$5,879.60		
Petty Cash on Hand.....	500.00		
Advances to Speakers, Locals and Sections.....	817.24		
Office Furniture and Equipment (Cost, less one year's depreciation)	2,359.12		
Deposits for Electricity, Gas and Lease.....	160.00		
Books and Buses purchased for sale, less sold.....	1,428.26		
Expenses, paid in advance.....	655.27		
	\$11,799.49		
DEDUCT:			
Funds held awaiting definite instructions.....	\$357.87		
Funds reserved for payment of expenses incurred	3,000.00	3,357.87	8,441.62

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES

For Eleven Months of the Second Fiscal Year to June 30, 1923

* Wages:			
Secretary	\$1,895.00		
Office Staff	14,017.50		
Office Rent	8,090.00		
Office Space—Fittings, Alterations, Maintenance, cleaning, light and heat	527.07		
Office Supplies, etc.	1,337.18		
Printing and Stationery	743.08		
Telegrams	474.76		
Telephone	434.50		
Outside telephone calls, carfares, etc.....	357.90		
Auditor's charges	3,235.65		
Legal charges	580.00		
Insurance, fire	122.66		
Total.....	\$25,815.30		

* Maximum rate of wages recently increased to \$45 per week.

PUBLICITY AND APPEAL EXPENSES

For Eleven Months of the Second Fiscal Year to June 30, 1923

* Wages:			
Speakers and Organizers.....	\$4,246.93		
Addressers	7,523.75		
Publicity: Writers, Translator, and Movie Director.....	4,903.40		
Traveling—Speakers and Organizers.....	5,877.55		
Postage	9,652.32		
Envelopes and Wrappers.....	1,487.55		
Official Organ—"Soviet Russia"—subsidy.....	7,700.00		
Bulletins	397.00		
Advertisements	11,310.69		
Leaflets and folders printed and distributed.....	5,651.81		
Posters and Show cards.....	1,251.66		
Motion Picture and Stereopticon Equipment.....	8,017.39		
Miscellaneous Movie Expenses	907.78		
Cuts, mats, cartoons, etc.....	1,786.53		
Organization supplies, lists, buttons, etc.....	2,874.56		
Information Service	179.92		
Meetings, Bazaars, etc.	35.00		
	\$73,803.84		
Less Sale of and Refunds on Pamphlets and Cards.....	416.92		
Total.....	\$73,386.92		

* Maximum rate of wages has reached \$50 in a few cases, but has usually been \$40 and less.

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 eleven months of the second fiscal year to June 30, 1923, and of the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee for the period of its existence.

I have 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. 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 and the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee 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 Avenue, New York, N. Y.
July 19, 1923.

J. B. COLLINGS WOODS,
Chartered Accountant.

The First Labor Bank in New York

THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF NEW YORK

RAYMOND L. REDHEFFER, President

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, Vice-President

LEROY PETERSON, Cashier

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June 30, 1923, " " 1,746,556.44

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Saturdays, 9-5

Other Days, 9-6



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A nine-reel movie showing the workers of Russia building a new society on the ruins left by the Czar

Industry—War—Sports—Social life—American workers' aid in overcoming the after-effects of famine and invasion

Photography and technique of first quality equal to any standard film

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Any F. S. R. local or any labor organization or group friendly to working-class Russian relief activities can arrange showing without financial risk. For dates next Fall and full information on advertising and promotion apply to

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ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Van Buren and Ashland Aves.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
September 29th, 1923, 8 P.M.

THIS DANCE IS BEING GIVEN

By the

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE
Needle Trades Section

Samples of the new Russian handicraft on sale by The Friends of Soviet Russia ranging in prices from 50 cents to \$5.

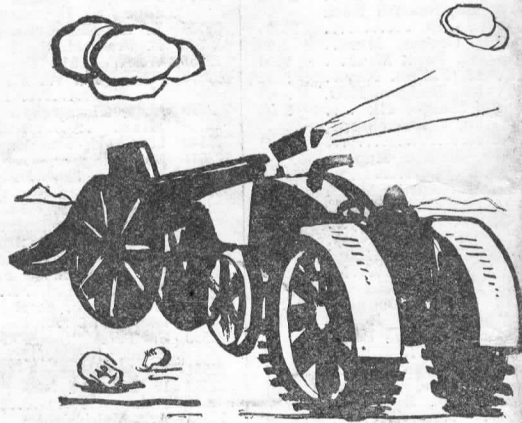


An order for these articles as well as some embroidered waists, shirts, etc., has been sent to Moscow and is expected here within a month.

RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS, JULY, 1923

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, NATIONAL OFFICE, 201 WEST 13th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount
22231	F.S.R., Detroit, Mich.....	300.00	22262	Edith N. Denison, Evansville, Ind.	2.50	22289	Julius Fairbank, Tuolome, Cal.	1.00	22321	N. Y.	2.00
22232	I. Greenberg, Chicago, Ill.	16.00	22263	Anton Butich, Fruitland, Cal.	2.00	22290	Frank Lashek, Kaukauna, Wisc.	1.00	22322	Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.	2.00
22233	Mr. Paul, Brooklyn, N. Y.	7.00	22264	Louis Rosenfield, Cleveland, O.	1.50	22291	M. McNeill, Knopville, Pa.	6.00	22323	Gus Wisner, Gold Creek, Mont.	2.00
22234	South Slavic Org., West Allis, Wis.	7.00	22265	William Biember, Sandusky, O.	1.00	22292	Margaret H. Young, Westwood Mass.	2.00	22324	B. Dallass, N. Y. C.	2.00
22235	Elizabeth R. Brown, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	6.00	22266	Herman Lind, Northport, Wash.	1.00	22293	Robert Dunne, N. Y. C.	1.50	22325	A. Mencke, Cleveland, O.	2.00
22236	Max S. Papoff, Sheridan, Cal.	5.00	22267	Cancelled		22294	F. S. R., Paterson, N. J.	195.00	22326	C. A. Hansen, Minnapolis, Minn.	2.00
22237	Sara K. Ginsburg, Fresno, Cal.	2.00	22268	M. Zeiper, Worcester, Mass.	1.00	22295	F. S. R., Valier, Ill.	155.63	22327	Peter Salik, Cumberland, Wyoming	68.30
22238	Antonio Coffini, Denbo, Pa.	2.00	22269	Mary C. Dean, Muscatine, Iowa	1.00	22296	Albert Gerling, Portland, Oreg.	14.00	22328	Rus. Br. F. S. R., Bayonne, N. J.	40.00
22239	Charles Hanke, Bridgewater, Conn.	5.00	22270	George Hallikas, Baltimore, Md.	1.00	22297	R. Blag, Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.00	22329	F. S. R., Stelton, N. J.	24.50
22240	P. Sager, N.Y.C.	4.00	22271	Fin. Br. W.P., Chicago, Ill.	35.50	22298	E. Azinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00	22330	F. S. R., Washington, D.C.	18.00
22241	B. Osuchowtsky, N.Y.C.	2.00	22272	Minnie C. Reuter, Chicago, Ill.	6.00	22299	Dennis Kokalis, Chicago, Ill.	10.00	22331	Rus. Br., F. S. R., Yorkton, Sask., Can.	11.20
22242	F.S.R. Rock Island, Ill.	500.00	22273	Anonymous, Swarthmore, Pa.	1.00	22300	Mrs. A. Scott, Chicago, Ill.	10.00	22332	Joe Menck, N. Y. C.	10.00
22243	L. L. Goodman, Philadelphia, Pa.	68.00	22274	A. Hutman, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	22301	Dr. A. Malisoff, Woodridge, N. Y.	8.00	22333	M. Mazora, Zeigler, Ill.	10.00
22244	F. S. R., Canton, O.	92.50	22275	Wm. Braithwaite, Olney, Phila., Pa.	1.00	22302	Lillian R. Zepper, Yonkers, N. Y.	4.00	22334	M. Sucky, Parnassus, Pa.	9.50
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