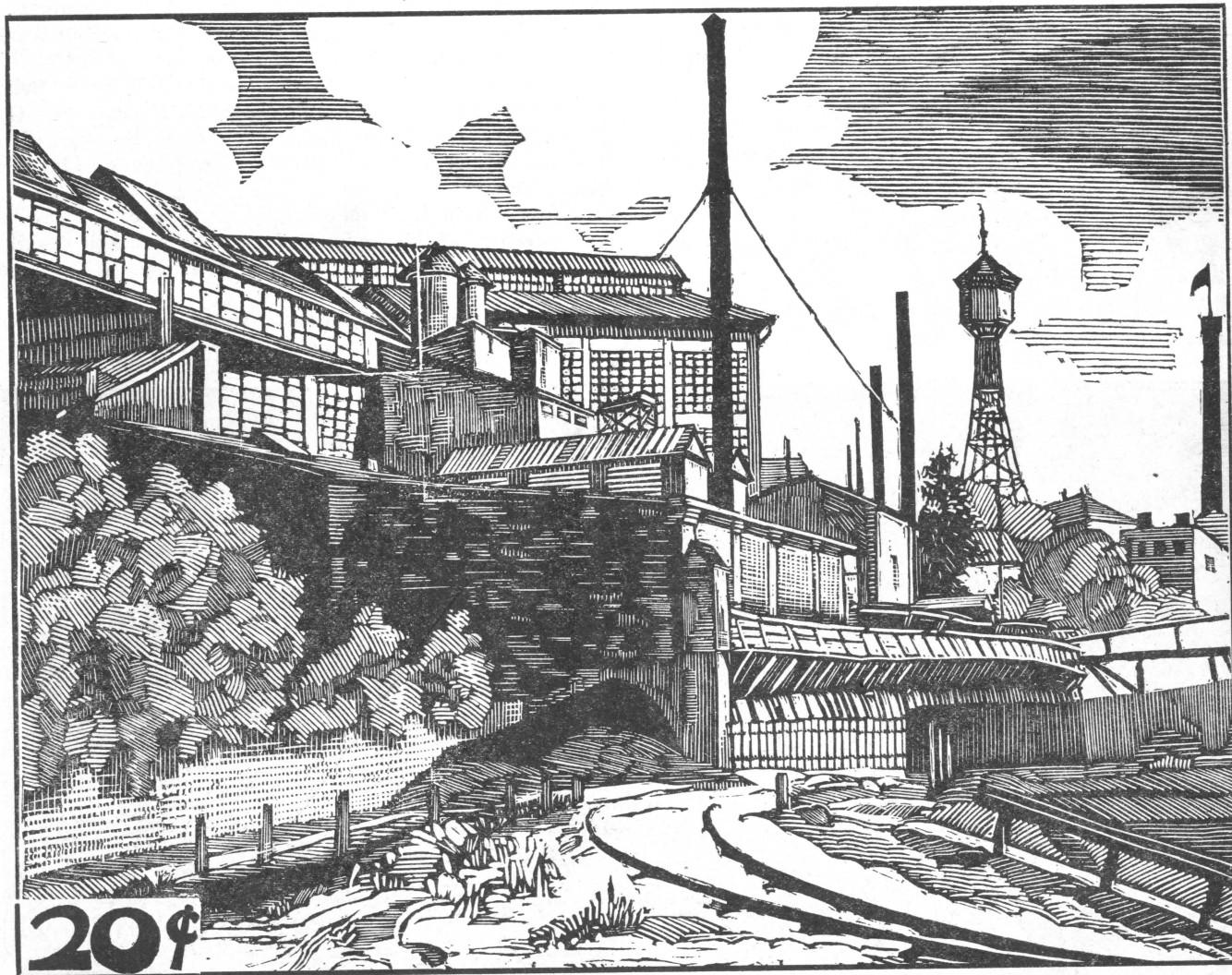


SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

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Dynamo Factory In New Russia

Bread! Bread! Give Bread!

AS THE days go by hunger knocks at the doors of the German workers and their families are threatened more insistently than ever. The tottering structure of the capitalist order first endangers those upon whose shoulders it is built, the working masses. The cry of the victims has reached the ears of the American workers and they are preparing to help. The Friends of Soviet Russia, who surely are also the friend of Workers' Germany, did not hesitate a moment, and issued a call to its numerous friends.

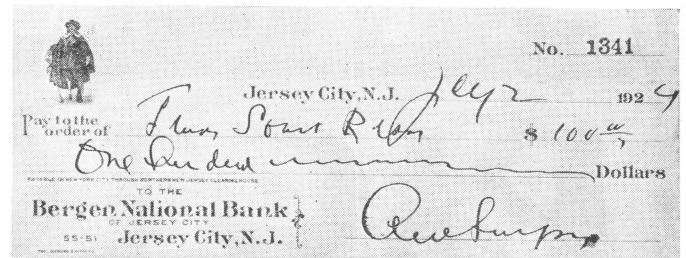
Workers of all lands are preparing to show their class solidarity toward their suffering brothers in Germany. Through the International Workers Relief Committee Soup Kitchens are being opened all over Germany. These Kitchens bear the name of, and are conducted by the National Workers groups that contribute the funds for their maintenance.

The Friends of Soviet Russia will open and maintain such Kitchens. Money collected through this "Bread for Workers' Germany" drive will be used for that purpose. We have had some response already.

This relief action must be organized on a large scale. The latest report from the International Worker Relief says: Unemployment increases; misery spreading. Help! Send money and material.

The I. W. R. is at present feeding 15,000 people daily. But that is totally inadequate.

We must not let the children of the German Workers starve.



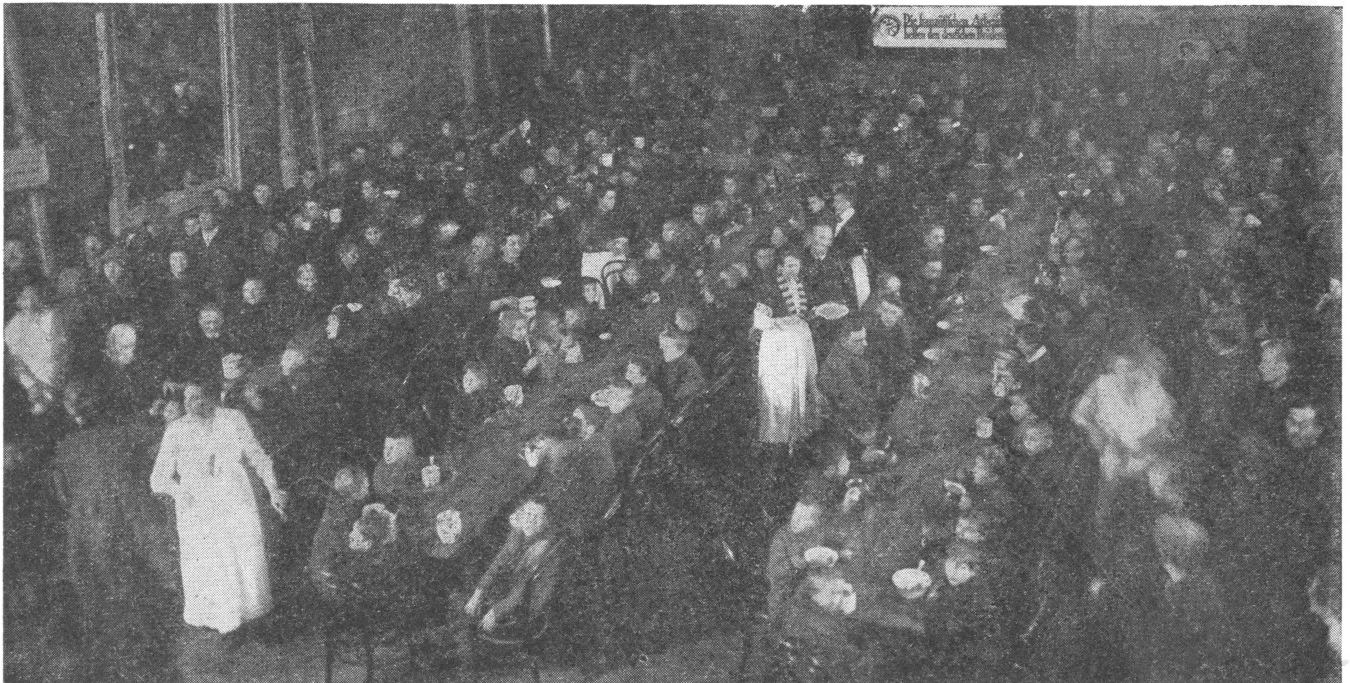
The above is a reproduction of a check for One Hundred Dollars, sent to us by a friend of Workers' Germany. This One Hundred Dollars will give one good meal per day to one hundred hungry workers in Germany for 10 days.

We want to feed thousands. We American workers want to show our contempt for the capitalist mass murderers of Germany, who starve their workers by the millions, and our solidarity toward our German working class brothers, who are suffocated by a dieing order. And we show that by providing bread, **Bread, BREAD** for the starving Workers of Germany.

The relief action of the International Workers Relief Committee is absolutely non-partisan. Famine is, too. True; it is very partisan in the selection of the class of its victims. It leaps at the throat of only the working and poor classes.

But within that limit it is non-partisan. It devours the children of bolshevik and catholic workmen alike. Neither religious nor political affiliations appease the anger of the beast.

In the face of that, partisan appeals, like that of Gompers, are a deliberate crime. The German working class



French Workers Feed German Workers Children

need not be saved from bolshevism, but from starvation. And even though it may prefer bolshevism to starvation that will only influence the "benevolent" heart of Gompers and his banker friends, but it will make no difference with the wide masses of American workers who will help the German toilers for all that, and all that.

Yes, the relief action must be carried on for the needy—and not for the creedy.

The International Workers Relief carries on its work among the needy. No other consideration guides their activity. This is recognized to the extent that at the opening of the first Dutch Soup Kitchen, established by the workers of Holland, the consul general of the royal government of Holland, officiated at the opening ceremonies.

The workers of France, too, are coming to the aid of the starving workers of Germany. This is a great achievement of the International Workers Relief. It has broken down the seeming unsurmountable wall of hatred that greedy capitalism and its child, war, have erected between the two peoples. In this present hour of need of the German workers their French class brothers reestablish the ties of friendship and brotherhood that ought to exist between the workers of all lands.



International Workers Relief Soup Kitchen in Berlin

The relief action organized by General Dawes, Gompers, and others does not bring aid to the German workers. It helps but their tormentors. It supports the attacks of the enemies of labor in Germany against every safeguard of the worker on the job. It will help to squeeze out of the German workers unheard of profits for the Stinneses in Germany, and reparations for the Loucheurs in France. And the price will be life, welfare and future of the German working class.

The American workers must do their share. Through the Friends of Soviet Russia they must endeavor to establish Soup Kitchens throughout Germany to prove to the workers of that country, that the feeling of solidarity can transform the heartless Dollar into welcome gifts of food that will save thousands of children of the exploited from starvation.

The workers everywhere are the only disinterested friends of the Workers of Germany. All other relief has some ulterior motive, has some sinister purpose. We, the workers and working farmers of America alone can bring real and unadulterated help.

Comrade! Friend! What are you going to do about this?

Where is your contribution?
Remember: To give quick is to give double.



Dutch Workers open Soup Kitchen for Hungry in Berlin under Auspices of I. W. R.



Famine and Death, the Legitimate Child of Bankrupt Capitalism, Threatening the Workingmen, Women and Children of Germany. WILL YOU HELP?

NOW ALL TOGETHER

WITH the growing of the sentiment for Russian recognition among the people of the United States, the enemies of Soviet Russia are driven to work overtime. Many indications point to an organized drive against Soviet Russia. Hundreds of thousands of workers have expressed their desire for recognition. Impressive mass-meetings and demonstrations for recognition were held in all the larger cities of the country. With this drive over the enemies hope to catch the Friends of Soviet Russia napping. We will disappoint them.

Our friends, and all Friend of Soviet

Russia will realize that our drive and propaganda for Russian recognition can only end when our task is accomplished. As we go on our drive gains momentum. We are bound to win.

There is more at stake than the mere recognition. Refusal to recognize is the result of a hostility against the Russian people and their government, a hostility that remains forever a threat of war. With conditions in Europe unsettled as they are, with the clouds of war hanging low over that continent, such a relation of our nation with Soviet Russia predetermines our participation in any new European embroglio.

Thus the question of Soviet Russia becomes an issue of prime importance in the foreign policy of the United States.

Countless labor organizations have passed resolutions in favor of recognition. We must again introduce such resolutions first to show the workers how little our State Department heeds the desire of the workers, and, second, to show the State Department, that the perseverance of the workers of the United States can outlast the stubborn resistance of those whose desires determine the policies of the State Department.

We request all our friends to introduce and work for the passage of the following resolution in their unions, fraternal and other organizations of which are members.

WHEREAS, President Coolidge, in his message to the Sixty-seventh Congress, on December 6th, 1923, stated: Whenever there appears any disposition to compensate our citizens who were despoiled and to recognize that debt contracted with our government, not by the Czar, but



“Backward” Russia marching on, while “Progressive” Nations stand still.

but by the newly formed republic of Russia; whenever there appear word mete for repentance, our countr yought to be the first to go to the economic and moral rescue of Russia. We have every desire to help and not to injure. We hope the time is near when we can act.” And,

WHEREAS, the Soviet Government through its Minister of Foreign Affairs Tchicherin replied that it was willing to open negotiations, and WHEREAS, in answer to this willingness, Mr. Hughes replied: “There would seem to be at this time no reason for negotiation.” And

WHEREAS, Mr. Hughes followed up this statement with a public announcement that the Soviet Government was spreading communist propaganda in this country and quoted a letter by Zinoviev in support of this statement, and an editorial from the Soviet official paper “Izvestia,” and

WHEREAS, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tchicherin immediately replied that the Zinoviev letter published in the American press was a forgery and the “Izvestia” editorial was garbled and gave the correct version, and

WHEREAS, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tchicherin asked that this matter be submitted for investigation to a commission on international arbitration, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hughes again refused to meet the Soviet Government in the spirit of International fairness and courtesy and denied this request,

THEREFORE: BE IT RESOLVED that we, members of in regular session assembled, hereby request in the interest of fairness to all peoples and international friendship that a commission be appointed for the investigation of the Hughes-Tchicherin controversy and the granting of recognition to Soviet Russia.

Have the resolution, signed by the officers of your organization, and affixed with its seal, forwarded to the Friends of Soviet Russia. We will forward them to Washington to give weight to our plea for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Care of Orphan Children

THE number of orphan children thrown on their own resources in Russia is very great. Seven years of war (foreign and civil), and the famine, with its resultant diseases, have all contributed to swell the number. Unfortunately, the resources of the State have not been sufficient to deal with the question on a sufficiently large scale. A good deal, however, has been done.

The special Children's Inspectorate, whose duty is to guard the rights and interests of the children, undertook the task of dealing with the unprotected orphan children. From the very first it attempted successfully to attract the voluntary help of students, women's groups of the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, and similar organizations. It thus established direct ties with the factory workers and the student youth of the country. These voluntary workers, organized by the inspectorate, investigated the conditions and the treatment of orphan children.

It soon became apparent that the existing children's homes were insufficient in number, and, in most cases, also unsuitable for dealing with orphans who had been accustomed for any considerable time to look after themselves. New methods of relief and training were seen to be necessary. Best results have been secured by attaching orphan children to club's, libraries, and special children's societies. They had no accommodation of their own at first, but other organizations readily lent their premises for this purpose. Subscriptions were collected, and the Children's Inspectorate, with its corps of voluntary workers, has succeeded in organizing three orphan children's clubs. Two more are

to be opened shortly. In Moscow alone there are now ten centers, where work is being carried on among 900 orphan children.

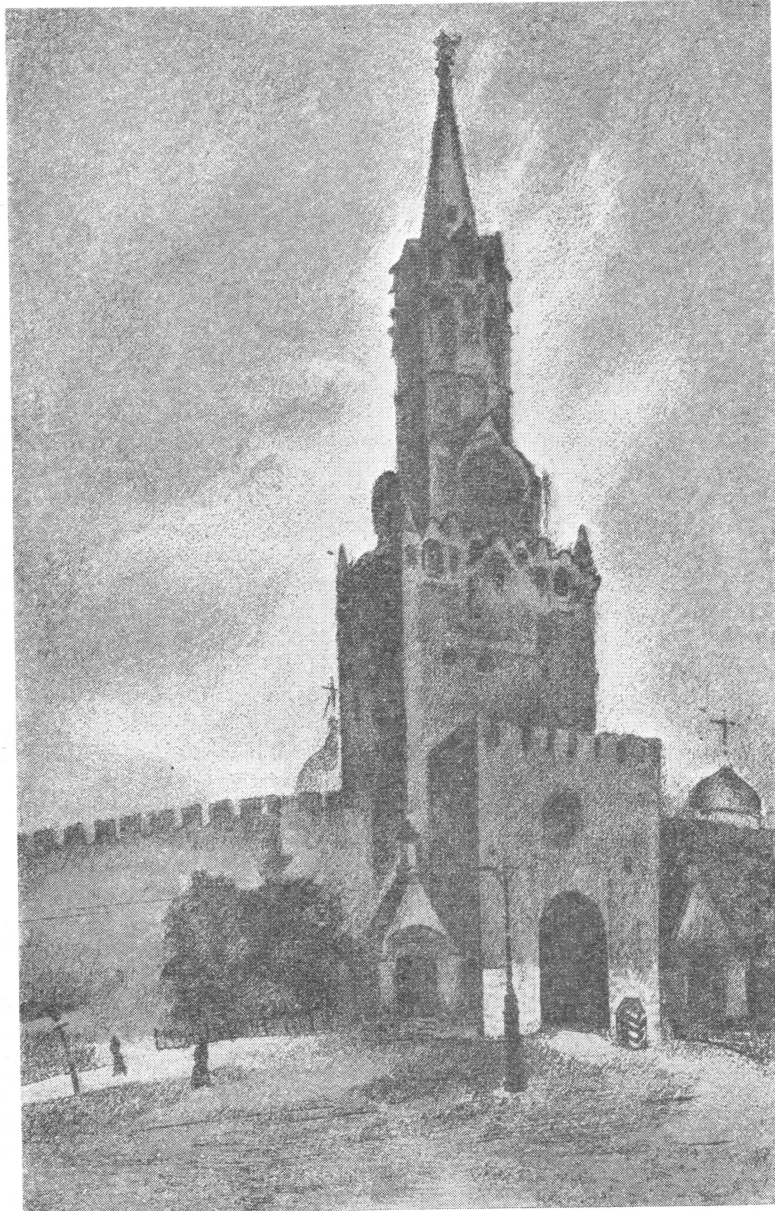
These clubs and centers engage in various kinds of activities, particularly suitable to these children. The first place is taken by cultural work. There are lectures and social evenings. Illiterates are taught to read and write.

There are dramatic circles, physical culture classes, and choruses. The children are taught various handicrafts and trades, such as sewing and book-binding, small orders being obtained for such work from cooperate and other organizations.

In some cases the children, after learning a trade, obtain employment in a factory or workshop through the influence of one of the voluntary relief workers. In view of the great unemployment among juvenile workers, however, it was found necessary to organize these orphan children into special children's artels. These are formed more or less on a business basis and (within certain limits and under the general supervision of adults) are self-governing bodies. The artels make skilled workers of their members, and at the same time are able to help other orphan children who are not yet organized in such artels.

Already these attempts to deal with the problem have given excellent results. The children, rescued from the streets, have been found to respond eagerly to training. They are learning the value

of discipline, and are improved every way—morally, educationally, and physically. They hold out good promise of becoming useful and efficient citizens. It is proposed to extend this work as soon as sufficient means are available.

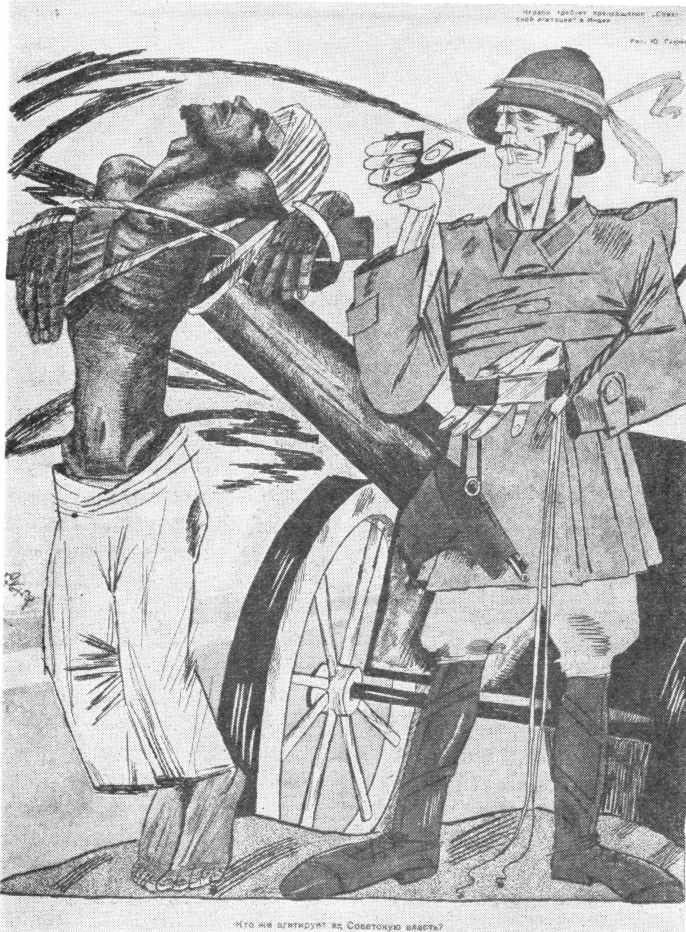


The Famous Spassky Gate, Entrance To The Moscow Kremlin From Red Square

Through Russia's Classes

Our public press is very busy spreading reports of what "we" think about Russia. But we learn very little of what Russia thinks about "us."

To help our reader to look upon the world through



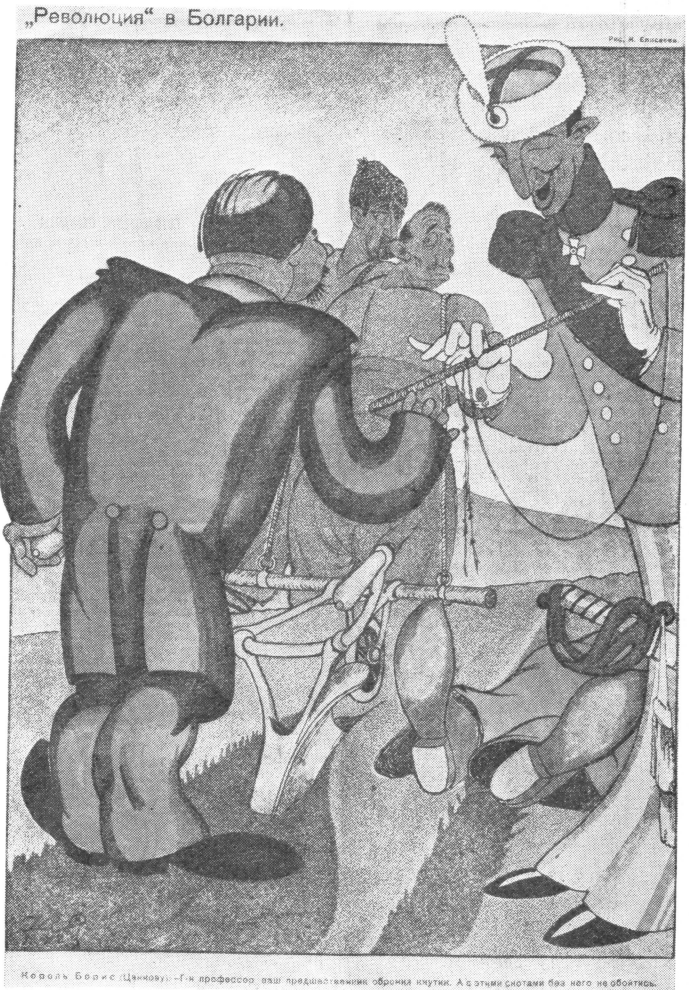
(Lord Curzon demands discontinuation of Soviet Propaganda in India)

Who really agitates for Soviet Power?

IN THE course of the coming navigation season over 2,000 vessels are expected to enter Petrograd port. It will be possible to unload eighty vessels simultaneously; and the work of the port in general will be brought up to pre-war level. The general condition of the port is considerably better than it was last year.

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.

Russian glasses we will publish from time to time some Russian cartoons. The political cartoon is the most interesting expression of opinion and ideas and is thus best fitted to instruct us as to the thoughts of Russia.



Revolution in Bulgaria

Czar Boris (to Zankoff).—Mr. Professor: your predecessor dropped this little whip, with this fools you cannot get along without it.

THE Petrograd organized workers have decided to become the "patrons" of all the orphan children in the city. They will give from one-half to two per cent of their wages to help these children, and will carry out work free of charge (such as repairs and decorations, cleaning, chopping of wood, etc.) for children's homes and schools.

THE first voyage undertaken by a vessel under the control of the Black Sea and Azov Shipping Company to the Near East has been a great success. Another vessel is being sent and will carry cargoes to Smyrna, Jaffa, and Port Said. The Company proposes in the very near future to establish connections between European ports and the Black Sea by means of its own vessels.

THE FIFTH YEAR

HAD 102 SHOWINGS WITHIN A PERIOD OF
3 1/2 MONTHS.

“THE Fifth Year”, our nine reel motion picture depicting conditions in Soviet Russia during 1922 and the earlier part of 1923, has been attacked by the American Legion as one of “bolshevist propaganda.” Attempts were made by many officials of the Legion to stop the showing of the picture whenever possible, in spite of the fact that “The Fifth Year” has been approved by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures and passed by the New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland State Censorships.

Despite these attempts, during a period of 3 1/2 months, successful showings have been held in 102 cities of the following state: New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Texas, Louisiana, California, and District of Columbia.

About 50 showings will be arranged within the next two months in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky.

Comrade Fred Biedenkapp, the Field Representative of the Friends of Soviet Russia, within the next two months will be booking dates for the Fifth Year in the following states: Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Any F. S. R. Local, labor organization, or friendly group in the above mentioned states, desiring to arrange a showing of this remarkable new nine reel movie of Soviet Russia, should immediately apply for full information on advertising and promotion to: **Friends of Soviet Russia National Office, Room 701, 32 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.**

The most interesting features of the picture are: The big trial of the Social Revolutionaries, Child welfare, Combatting the consequences of the famine, May Day demonstrations, The Fourth Congress of the Comintern, Agricultural and industrial reconstruction, Trotsky reviewing the Red Army, Lenin addressing the Fourth Congress, Wonderful landscapes of the Caucuses and Crimea, Celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Soviet Republic and others.

Everywhere the picture has been received by the audiences with great enthusiasm. The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures comments upon “The Fifth Year” as follows:

Entertainment Value	GOOD
Educational Value	EXCELLENT
Dramatic Interest of Story	VITAL
Historical Value	UNUSUAL
Moral Effect	HIGH

General Comment: THE MOTION PICTURE IN THIS INSTANCE MAKES ANOTHER FINE CONTRIBUTION TO THE PICTORIAL LEDGER OF HISTORY AND HUMAN STRUGGLE UPWARD. TO EVERYONE INTERESTED IN WORLD AFFAIRS ‘THE FIFTH YEAR’ SHOULD APPEAL AS A VIVID DOCUMENT IN TERMS OF THE SCREEN.”



Fred Biedenkapp
Field Representative of Friends of Soviet Russia

Announcement

OF

COMMUNE HERALD

Agricultural Dairy and Poultry Farm

on a collective basis to be established in

Soviet Russia

Our Delegates are leaving Feb. 27th for Russia to find suitable location for their commune.

Qualified comrades may join us now at the pioneers fee of \$800.00. After March 1st the minimum admission fee will be \$1,000.00, plus transportation expenses, payable in installments or lump sum before leaving.

For further details write to our secretary N. Gorbut, 725 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Endorsed by the Central Bureau of the Society
for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia**

**Competent construction worker (building) specially
invited**
