

SOVIET RUSSIA

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T O D A Y



VERA and NADEZHDA FILLIPOV

daughters of metal worker Fillipov, Moscow. *Read the story inside.*

N. K. KRUPSKAYA

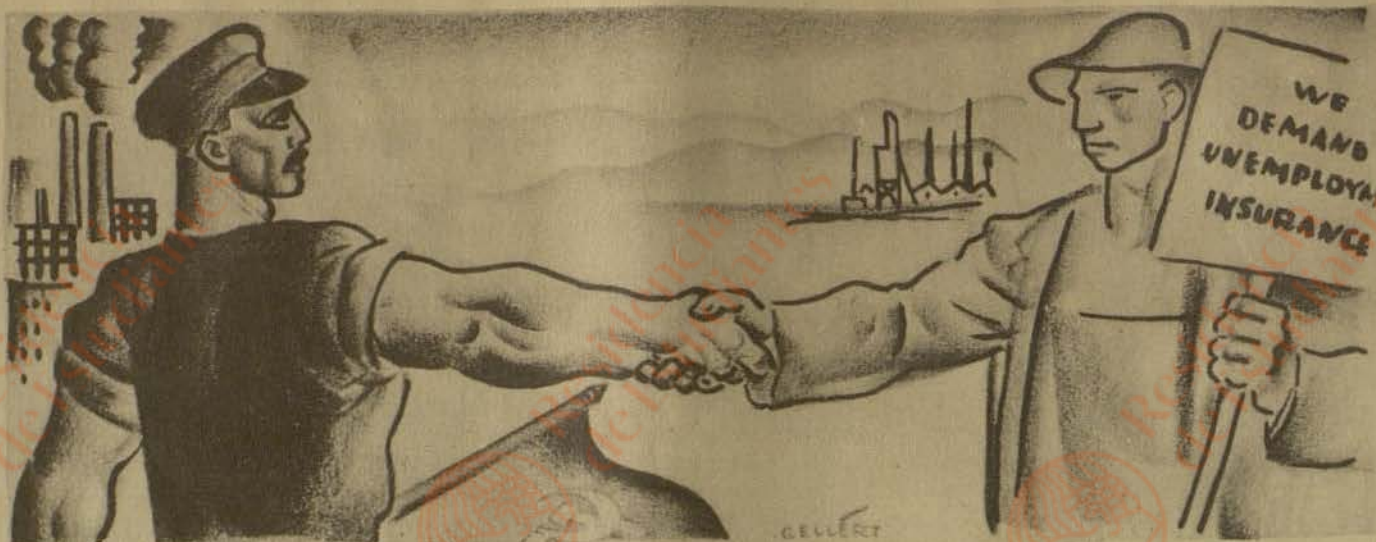
"Concerning the Cultural Revolution."

ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS

"The Greatest Reception Room in the World."

WOMAN IN THE SOVIET UNION.

10c.



STALINGRAD TRACTOR WORKS

To the Friends of the Soviet Union,
United States Section:

Stalingrad, U. S. S. R., Dec. 1, 1931

The Trade Union Committee of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant listened to the greetings from your delegates, who came to convince themselves of the achievements of the various industrial and agricultural enterprises in the Soviet Union and of the Stalingrad tractor plant in particular.

The delegates expressed their satisfaction with the great achievements of the Soviet workers in realizing the Five-Year Plan.

Your delegates told us of the misery and starvation in the capitalist countries of Europe and America, of unemployment, police brutality and racial hatred under the capitalist system, while in the Soviet Union, on the contrary, there is no unemployment, no racial discrimination and the people's militia and Red Army are helping in the building of socialism. Your delegates found the tractor plant in full operation, producing tractors at the rate of 110 a day,* contrary to the lies in the capitalist press that the plant is breaking down or that our workers are spoiling the machines.

We promise to continue work in our plant with the energy and determination of "udarniks".** We urge upon you to fight for the destruction of capitalism in your country in an "UDARNIK" way.

Long live the international solidarity of the working class!

Long live the world October under the banner of Leninism!

Trade Union Factory Committee,
Stalingrad Tractor Plant.

*Output at end of January, 130 tractors a day.—Ed.

**Udarnik—member of a shock brigade.—Ed.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

To the Friends of the Soviet Union, United States Section.

Berlin, Germany.

Dear Comrades:

We send you our enthusiastic revolutionary greetings on the occasion of the appearance of the first number of your magazine, "SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY".

We welcome in your journal a new and resolute co-fighter for the accomplishment of the task of our movement: the mobilization of the broad masses of the workers for the defense of the Soviet Union; against the ever intensifying danger of intervention, and against the unscrupulous lies and slanders of the imperialist exploiters and their lackeys, the labor misleaders and fascists.

Precisely at the present juncture new and serious decisions are maturing in the Far East. Japan's invasion of Manchuria is a decisive link in the chain of imperialist measures for the encirclement of the Soviet Union.

Every worker in America must grasp the fact that these events in the Far East are merely a preliminary to the serious conflicts impending between the rising world of socialism in the U. S. S. R. and the decaying world of capitalism.

It will be the task of your magazine to force a breach, precisely on this point, in that ring of prejudices, lies and slanders which the capitalist press has welded around your working class, poor farmers and lower middle class.

Spread enlightenment unceasingly and unwearingly, tell your fellow workers the truth about the fatherland of Socialism. Show them the difference between the really "new world" of the Soviet Union and rotting old world of the capitalist United States.

Your magazine must become the organizer of a mighty defensive front against the rapacious actions of your imperialists. It must become a recruiter for the world of free workers, the land of Socialism.

Long live the United States Section of the Friends of the Soviet Union!

Long live our new co-fighter, SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY!

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF
THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
Albert Inkpin, Secretary.

Rally to the Defense of Soviet Republics



AMERICAN MARINES INVADE SHANGHAI

IMPERIALIST War is on in China! This war is not a war of Japan alone. It is the war of the capitalist rulers of the world directed against the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese masses. It is the war of world profiteers for the invasion and looting of the Soviet Union.

Americans, French, English and Japanese troops, battleships and war tanks are warring on China. World Imperialism, through Japan, seizes Shanghai and Harbin to direct their murderous fire against the Red Army of the Chinese Soviet Republic—establish a military dictatorship through the slaughter of millions of Chinese workers and peasants. Then to utilize this war base in the Far East to invade the Soviet Union in order to crush the Workers' Republic.

Japan moves forward, with the consent of the American Wall Street Government. The League of Nations, the Kellogg Peace Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty are exposed as the hoax of the bloody rulers who hide their murderous deeds behind peace conferences while they spend billions on armaments.

Japan has seized Harbin and the Chinese Eastern Railway as a direct provocation of the Soviet Union. In Mongolia the White Guard General, Semenov, sworn enemy of the First Workers' Republic, stands ready with his White Guard army of 50,000 to invade the Soviet Union.

Japan openly boasts that the seizure of China is to establish a buffer state against the Workers' Republic. American bankers are supplying munitions, funds and other help to accomplish this aim. **THIS IS THE MEANING OF THE SECRET**

CONFERENCES HELD ON CAPITOL HILL IN WASHINGTON.

The Imperialists, with America in the lead, want to smash the successful building of socialism in Workers' Russia.

The United States rushes more naval destroyers close to Soviet Siberia. The 31st Regiment of the Army of Siberian occupation of 1918, is moved from Philippines closer to the Soviet border. The American workers and farmers **WANT NO WAR AGAINST CHINA, WANT NO WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.** The murderous war has already started, and it can only be stopped by the mass protest of the workers and farmers in the United States.

Friends of the Soviet Union must help mobilize the American workers to enforce "Hands Off China," to prevent the smashing of the Chinese Soviet Republic and to defend the building of socialism in the Soviet Union against imperialist invasion.

FIGHT TO STOP the bloody invasion and division of China by the capitalists of the world.

Demand IMMEDIATE REMOVAL of all American and other battleships and troops from China.

Support the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants for freedom led by the Chinese Soviet Republic.

Organize in every shop, in every Trade Union and on every street, Committees of **FRIENDS OF SOVIET CHINA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.**

Support the building of the Workers Socialist State.

Prevent Imperialist intervention of the Soviet Union.

Hail the Success of the Five-Year Plan.

Join the **FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION** for the **SUPPORT** and **DEFENSE** of the Chinese Soviets and of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

RADIOGRAM

February 3, 1932.

Berlin, Germany:
Friends of the Soviet Union,
80 E. 11th St., N. Y.

FAR EASTERN SITUATION DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ENERGETIC ACTION FSU STOP URGE
TAKE INITIATIVE FORMATION BROAD COMMITTEES ACTION ORGANIZE MASS DEMON-
STRATIONS FACTORY MEETINGS REGISTER WORKERS SOLIDARITY DEFENSE SOVIET
UNION CHINESE SOVIETS STOP SHANGHAI EVENTS LATEST PHASE PREPARATIONS
DESTROY SUCCESSFUL BUILDING SOCIALISM STOP CAMPAIGN MUST EXPOSE ROLE
COMPLICITY IMPERIALIST POWERS PARTICULARLY FRANCE ENGLAND AMERICA
STOP SEND FULL REPORTS ACTIVITIES.....RUSSOFREUNDE

Simple Arithmetic



NEW YORK Times (Sunday, Jan. 17) shows a Russian peasant girl (picture on left) and points a moral: "Can a peasant nation be imbued with the spirit of craftsmanship . . . which other nations have taken hundreds of years to develop?"

Yes, sly New York Times, they can. The Russian peasant is being transformed into a mechanic;



in the factory or on the soil. Krupskaya describes the process in her article, "Concerning the Cultural Revolution"; the accompanying pictures show the transformation, and the successful completion of the Five Year Plan in four years proves it.

Woman in the Soviet Film

By HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN

THE film in the Soviet Union was from the first recognized and produced as a medium of popular education. As such it has consistently done two things: re-experienced for the workers of the Soviet Union their great historic achievement, the revolution; instructed them in the problems of the new society and their solution. The film is a positive, organic part of this new society.

From the first day of the revolution, woman took part in the creation of the new society. She had participated in the revolutions of 1905 and of 1917, therefore she is the heroine of many Soviet films telling of those heroic days. She is the theme-bearer of Pudovkin's "Mother" (from Gorki's book); she is a victim of the Cossacks in "Potemkin," and as such a participant in the revolt in the Odessa port; she dares the fateful errands in "Transport of Fire". She leads the partisan troops against the enemies of the workers in "Demon of the Steppes" and in "Storm Over Asia" she fights by the side of her husband.

Another type of woman is presented in "Ten Days that Shook the World," where the battalion of powder-puff ladies guarding the Winter Palace is wittily exposed. The contrast between the spoiled child of the bourgeoisie and the harassed wife of a worker is emphatic in "Cities and Years".

These are the films of history. There are also the films of the new day, the actual process of liberation and reconstruction. In "The Paris Shoemaker" the problem of sex among the comsomols, the young communists, is treated. Today there is no such general problem, the movie helped to solve it, and "The Paris Shoemaker" is a matter for the archives

of cinema, just as the problem itself belongs to the social past of the Soviet Union. The good humor and confidence of these pictures were born of the awakened social conscience which said, "Let there be no split between personal and social morality. We must air our problems." In a picture like "Life in Full Swing," the right of woman to selfhood, the condemnation of the intemperate and threatening husband, and the encouragement of the new civic pride, are advanced with a hearty folk-humor. "The Village of Sin," directed by a woman, depicts the new woman succoring the woman still tyrannized by the past.

The revolution freed national minorities who were formerly among the most oppressed. "Love in the Caucasus" treats of the struggle of the people in that mountain-region against tsarism, and in this struggle woman participates. The pictures almost always emphasize woman's bondage in these lands. "Salt of Swanetia," one of the greatest of Soviet pictures, treats of the Swans, those mountain-imprisoned people dying from hemorrhage and malaria, dying for want of salt. The terrific climax of this film tells of the ghoulish ritual of the Swans; when a husband and father dies, the wife and mother must drip her milk for a long period of time into the open grave of the deceased. The film bursts into a challenge, as the woman cries: "We will not give our milk to the grave."

Today the Soviet film, having treated the general canvasses of the revolution, turns to the intense details. We have seen "Old and New," where Martha Lapkina—a peasant, not an actress—re-conveys her own experience, that of a Soviet peas-

(Continued on Page 5)

Woman's Part in Building the New World



Forward to Emancipation of Woman BY ANNA DAMON

MARCH 8th is International Woman's Day. Twenty-four years ago the idea of a special Woman's Day to agitate for woman suffrage originated in the United States at a Socialist Women's Conference in 1908. Two years later, at the International Woman's Conference in Copenhagen, a special day for mobilization of women was designated. Woman's Day was given a more revolutionary interpretation upon a motion by Clara Zetkin; March 8th was then adopted as Woman's International Day of struggle against capitalism.

On March 8th, 1917, the women workers of the Putilov munitions plant in Leningrad marched out on the streets and were joined by hundreds of women from other factories demanding bread and the return of their men-folk from the battlefield. But in the rest of Europe March 8th was no longer observed due to the betrayal of the Socialist Second International, which supported the world war. Only upon the formation of the Third (Communist) International in 1919 did International Woman's Day really become a world campaign for proletarian solidarity of men and women against capitalist oppression.

This year, International Woman's Day is being celebrated under two different world systems—the capitalist system and the Socialist Soviet system.

Woman in the Soviet Film (Continued)

ant in the struggle for collectivization. "Alone," a talking picture, tells of the struggle and sacrifice of a school-teacher in an icebound corner of the Soviet Union. "Road to Life" allows us a glimpse into the participation of women social-workers in the rehabilitation of the homeless children. The Soviet film is record and enlightenment, instruction and profound stimulus, interwoven with the positive forces of the new life, wherein woman is no longer beaten or browbeaten nor sentimentally idolized, but attains a natural equality with man.

In capitalist America, International Woman's Day comes at the time of the third year of an extreme economic crisis, which continually grows worse. World profiteers are preparing an imperialist war to smash the Soviet republic as a way out of the crisis.

Therefore, March 8th is a day of struggle against the employers, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

In the Workers' Republic the day has an entirely different significance. There the men and women workers are forging ahead side by side to Socialism.

The material and cultural conditions are constantly improving. International Woman's Day becomes a day of inspiration, a day for reviewing gains made—the completion of the Five-Year Plan in four years.

The women and men workers in the capitalist world gain new hope and encouragement on March 8th by the example in the Soviet Union. The movement for International Solidarity of the working class grows stronger. The struggle is on to end the capitalist system of exploitation and war.



SOVIET WOMEN CONQUER THE AIR

Concerning the Cultural Revolution

By NADEZHDA K. KRUPSKAYA



EVERY revolution is the work of the masses. This statement can be applied to the cultural revolution as well. One day in 1923 I complained to Lenin of the slow pace in liquidating illiteracy; he said to me: "The whole thing is, let the masses themselves get to work and illiteracy will disappear." In his last article he wrote that we were on the eve of the cultural revolution. Since October* the masses have aspired ardently to knowledge, but chiefly the leading section of the masses, very numerous to be sure. Nevertheless, for the tens of millions of the workers still illiterate, the pace continued to be slow in comparison with what the building up of the country demanded. It was not until the industrialization of the country acquired a rapid pace, and agriculture was transformed on the basis of collectivization, that the basis of cultural work also changed.

The liquidation of illiteracy does not mean the acquisition of the three R's only. Its aim is to attract the students in the schools for illiterates to an active participation in the building of socialism; to have them acquire a political outlook as well as cultural habits of work in general, and to prepare them for further advanced studies. For this purpose a whole network of industrial and farm schools has been created. The road to knowledge is open to both man and woman. In many factories more than half the workers are at study. Already we are discussing plans for schools where all workers shall study. The working class aims to conquer science, technical knowledge. Day after day workers and collectivists,** men and women, struggle for the conquest of science.

Always new elements enter the working class; they come from the country, do not understand factory operation; at first they feel lost in the factory as though in a forest. This is why the All-Union Council of the Trade Unions decided that before entering the factory each worker must pass through a "preparatory course of production". The preparatory course acquaints him with the raw materials used in the factory, where and how they are obtained, shows him the entire process of transforming them into finished products; also teaches him to understand the machine, and how to operate it. These preparatory courses give to workers newly arrived at the factory a general idea of the industry as a whole, of the place which the given branch of industry and the given factory occupy in the general plan of production. The Soviet worker must not be a blind performer of labor, but

a man consciously participating in socialist construction. These preparatory courses help him become a conscious worker. At present, we are taking steps to utilize the motion picture to this end.

The consciousness of the mass of workers and collectivists grows rapidly. All the new work methods: shock brigades, socialist competition, the close coordination in the work of the brigades, the help given to weaker workers by the more skilled, social work and social control—this is the atmosphere which surrounds and inspires the workers, arouses their ardor and watchfulness. Conscientious work stimulates the desire for knowledge. A worker begins to feel that a book is a tool. He aims to work, not in the tradition of his fathers, but in accordance with scientific standards.

On the teaching front, the struggle between communism and petty bourgeois tendencies grows apace. The Communist Party line stands out clear and definite in the work of the education of the rising generation. The decisions of the Central Committee of the Party are greeted by the teachers at numerous meetings. Forces are being mobilized. Systematic help to schools is being organized. The Pioneer organizations explain to six millions of young Pioneers the decisions of the Central Committee, and instructors explain these decisions to their pupils. The children help in the organization of the schools. Their parents, who are daily becoming more awake and enlightened, also help to carry on this work. Fourteen years have passed since October. The struggle for the slogans of October is continuing stubbornly from year to year, from day to day. The entire mass of workers is engaged in this struggle. By the power of the masses we shall transform our backward country into a country of socialist culture. We still have a great deal of work to do, but each year the cultural perspectives which can be realized only in the Land of Soviets, become clearer and clearer, and the victories which we have already obtained on the cultural front guarantee their complete realization.

*October—meaning the October Revolution. According to the old Russian calendar, the Revolution took place October 25, 1917; or November 7 under the new calendar.—Ed.

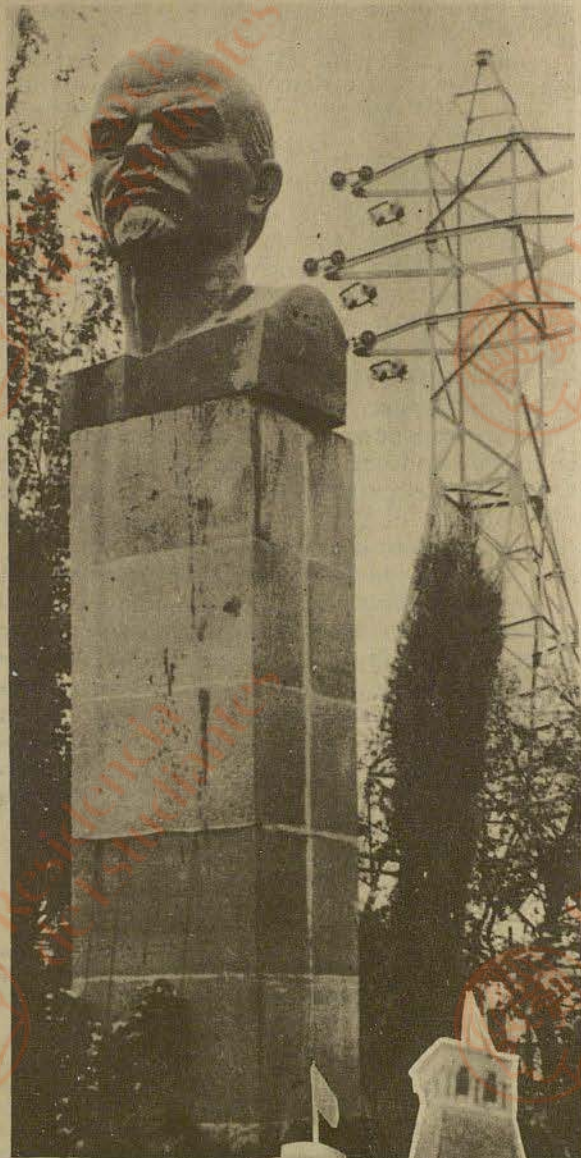
**Collectivists—the term Krupskaya applies to peasants, members of collective farms; soon the term peasant will become obsolete.—Ed.



TURCOMAN MEDICAL STUDENTS

The Greatest Reception Room in the World

By ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS



ON the eve of my departure to America, twelve years ago, I was received by Lenin in his office in the Kremlin. That was not the first time that I was there. Many times I had the privilege of meeting him, of receiving favors at his hands. For even in the most stormy days of the revolution nothing was too trivial or trifling for him.

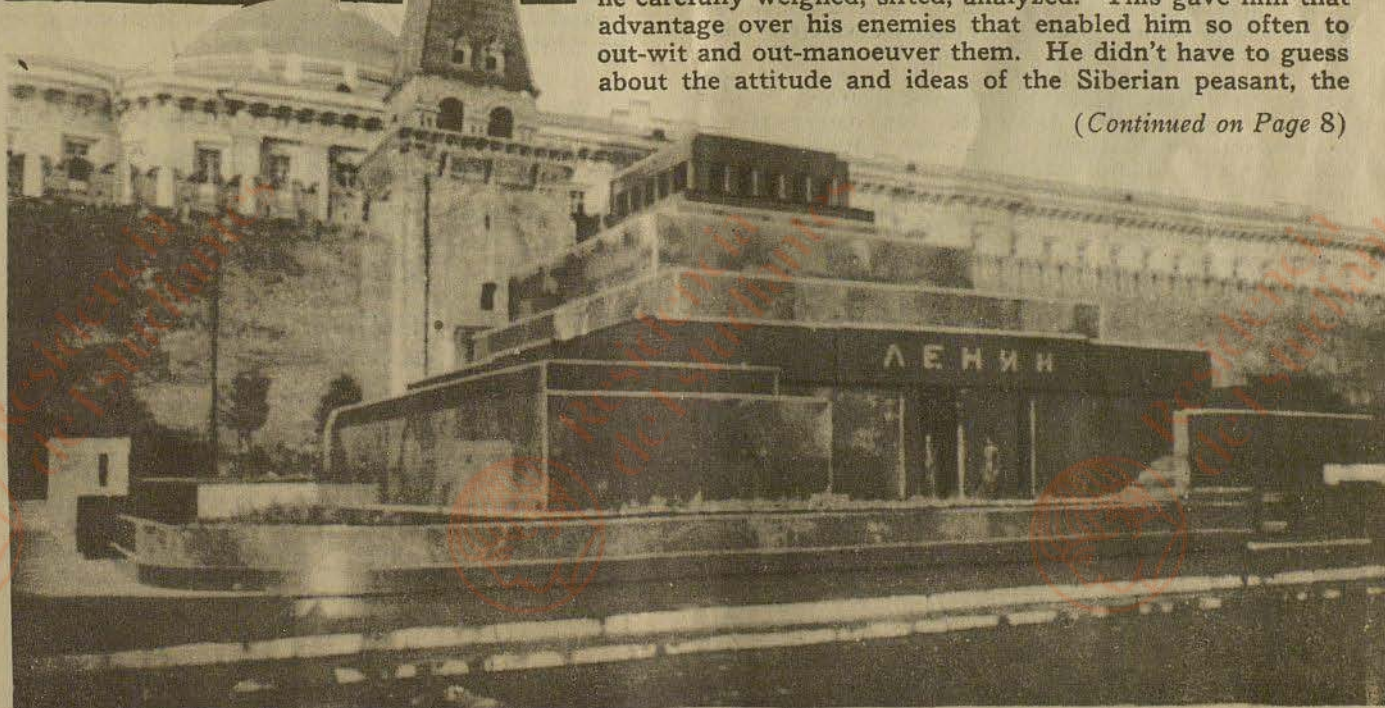
His natural affiliations were with his party colleagues, with the workers and peasants. He preferred to spend his time with them. And when it came to rationing out his time they were in the first category. This was forcibly brought home to me in that last interview.

In the ante-room there were a number of us waiting our turn. That was very unusual, because Lenin was always quite punctual in keeping his appointments. We concluded it must be some unusually important affair of state, some unusually distinguished personage that was thus detaining him. A half-hour, an hour and a half, we sat there impatiently cooling our heels, while from the inner office came the muffled voice of his visitor steadily booming away. Who indeed was this plenipotentiary being granted this lengthy audience with Lenin? Finally the door opened, and to the general astonishment of all in the ante-room, out of it emerged—neither officer, diplomat or other high-placed dignitary—but a shaggy-haired muzhik in sheepskin coat and bast shoes—a typical poor peasant. such as one meets by the million all over the Soviet land.

"I beg your pardon," said Lenin as I entered his office. "This was a peasant from Tambov, and I wanted to hear his ideas. . . . And it was so interesting that I quite forgot the time."

Of course, from his university education, from his travels, from the 30 volumes which he wrote, Lenin knew infinitely more, theoretically, than this Tambov muzhik could ever know. But, on the other hand, out of the hard school of bitter life and toil, the muzhik knew a lot of things practically. In him was the wisdom of the soil. And what he knew Lenin was eager to know. Like all truly great men, he was humble enough to understand that even the most illiterate had something to give him. Thus his lines of information reached out into the most varied places and peoples. And the thousands of facts gathered in, he carefully weighed, sifted, analyzed. This gave him that advantage over his enemies that enabled him so often to out-wit and out-manoeuvre them. He didn't have to guess about the attitude and ideas of the Siberian peasant, the

(Continued on Page 8)



RED SQUARE WITH LENIN'S MAUSOLEUM

America's Frozen Assets

THE United States Government wants to freeze out Soviet Russia; it refuses to recognize the Soviet Union, a country covering one-sixth of the globe with a population of 163,000,000. When Secretary Stimson wants to talk to Commissar Litvinov he must do it through some intermediary, because the United States pretends not to know that there is such a country as the Soviet Union. Yet the Soviet Government is in existence close on to 15 years; it is a government of peace, and is energetically and successfully transforming a backward country into a modern and prosperous industrial state. The American bankers and industrialists fear the successful development of a Workers' State. In their fear they make every attempt to obstruct dealings with the Soviets and put every obstacle in the way of extending trade facilities. They drive Soviet buyers from the American market—Soviet purchases have decreased from \$114,035,000 in 1930 to \$51,232,000 in 1931, or a drop of 55 per cent. Soviet orders are placed in England, Germany, Italy, where better credit facilities, guaranteed by the Governments, are allowed, where the barrage of lies about dumping, forced labor, etc., does not prevent diplomatic and trade relations. Soviet Russia can use many hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of American goods, agricultural machinery, railroad equipment, mining, road building and power station equipment, etc., but in view of the present attitude of the United States, it turns to other countries.

Col. Hugh T. Cooper, in a recent statement, said:
"The campaign against American-Russian

I thank you for your communication of November 27. I have always been in favor of recognizing Russia and trading with Russia. Russia is the world's greatest market for at least the next twenty-five years.

I assume the usual bills will be introduced to limit trade with the Soviet Republic, or even to bring about a complete embargo. I expect to vote against all these bills.

—HENRY T. RAINEY.

trade cannot ultimately succeed, because it is based on ignorance, misrepresentation and prejudice. No entirely satisfactory credit structure can be erected until a rational trade agreement between the United States and the Soviets is consummated."

Congressman Henry T. Rainey, Democratic floor leader of the House, part of whose letter to the F. S. U. we reproduce, advocates recognition of Soviet Russia and the extension of trade; Senator Borah favors recognition; and many other public men, in and out of Congress, have spoken for recognition and better trade relations.

But it is up to you, workers and friends of the Soviet Union, to raise your voices in the defense of the Soviet Union, in the demand for recognition and extension of trade. By helping the Russian workers to build socialism, you will be helping to strengthen and improve your own condition. Write us your views and ideas on the subject. We shall give them wide publicity, as we are planning to devote one of the future issues of "SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY" exclusively to this question.

The Greatest Reception Room in the World (Continued)

Red Armyist or the Cossack of the Don. It was no secret to him what the Leningrad moulder, the Volga bargeman, or the Moscow charwoman were thinking and feeling. . . . He talked with them first-hand or with some trusted comrade who had just talked with them.

They had something to give him. That was one reason he was ever ready to receive them. A second reason was that he had something to give them—his knowledge of social forces and strategy of the Revolution, his plans and projects for the building of socialism. Still another and most potent reason was that he liked them—fundamentally liked and loved them. Just as Lenin had a peculiar aversion to the parasites and henchmen of capitalism, brokers, speculators, the manipulators and jugglers of wealth; so, on the other hand, he cherished a peculiar affection for the producers of wealth, the workers in coal and stone and metals, the toilers in the fields and forests.

He would have been ready twelve years ago, not only to receive that one muzhik of Tambov but all the millions of them. Were it possible, he would gladly have welcomed the workers and peasants of all the world, streaming into his office.

Today I was at the Lenin Mausoleum and suddenly it flashed upon me that this was precisely what Lenin was doing. He was receiving the peoples of Moscow, of the Soviet Union, of all the world. And it was so similar to the reception of twelve years ago. True, the building where Lenin now receives is dark gray, red granite, is more imposing and more impressive. True, the ante-room where the people await their turn to go in to see Lenin is vastly larger. Now it is the Red Square, backed by the serrated Kremlin wall, flanked by the Spasskoie Tower playing the International, and by the tombs and the heroes of the Revolution. It is the greatest ante-room in all the world. And the number of people waiting their chance to go in and see Lenin is now a hundredfold, a thousandfold greater. In these respects, there is a difference between now and twelve years ago.

But in one aspect—a most important and fundamental aspect—it is exactly the same. That is, in the kind of people that are awaiting their opportunity to go in and see Lenin. The great queue that begins to form soon after noon is composed mainly of workers and peasants, the sort of people whom Lenin liked, the people on whose energy and sweat and devotion he relied for the building of socialism. Almost exclusively these are the ones in the great double line that keeps growing with ever swifter pace. Before two o'clock, the opening hour, it stretches a mile or more away from the mausoleum, winding back and forth on the white snow-mantled floor of the quadrangle.

Watch for Our Next Issue Important Articles

Story of First Demonstration for Tom Mooney, Petrograd, 1917.

Chinese Soviet Republic.

Japan—Shock Brigader of World Imperialism.

The Fillipov Family, Continued.

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BUSINESS OFFICE
SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

A Day With the Fillipovs



THE FILLIPOVS AT BREAKFAST

WE want to learn how the Russian workers live. We shall visit with you a worker's home in Moscow. Let us get acquainted with them.

The Fillipov family is a typical worker's family. They live at Moscow, Shabolovsky Street 11, apartment 638, in one of the new apartment houses in the Zamoskvoreche district. A new workers' housing development: huge apartment houses, with extensive grounds planted with trees and shrubs, a workers' club, athletic field, kindergarden, nursery, laundry, postoffice and a department store. Many such developments are rapidly going up all around Moscow. So it is in other cities of the Soviet Union.

There are seven members in the family; father, mother, two girls, and three boys. The two younger

boys, Nicholai and Vitya, go to school; Mother Fillipov attends to the house; Father Fillipov and the oldest boy, Constantine, are working in the machine plant "Red Proletarian". Of the girls, Vera, twenty-two, is a draftsman, and the younger, Nad-ezhda, is a salesgirl in a co-operative store.

The Fillipovs are what you would consider an average Soviet family of skilled workers; they live rather well, are in good health, take an active part in the building of Socialism; they study a good deal, play—they are great lovers of the outdoors, sports, swimming. In a word—a wholesome, congenial family.

The photographs on next page depict the life of the Fillipovs in their daily tasks and occupations. In our April issue we shall tell more about them and visit together the factory, schools, clubs, and the Park of Culture and Rest in Mos-cow.



AMERICA'S WORKERS PAID OFF

The Paris Commune and the Soviet Union

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

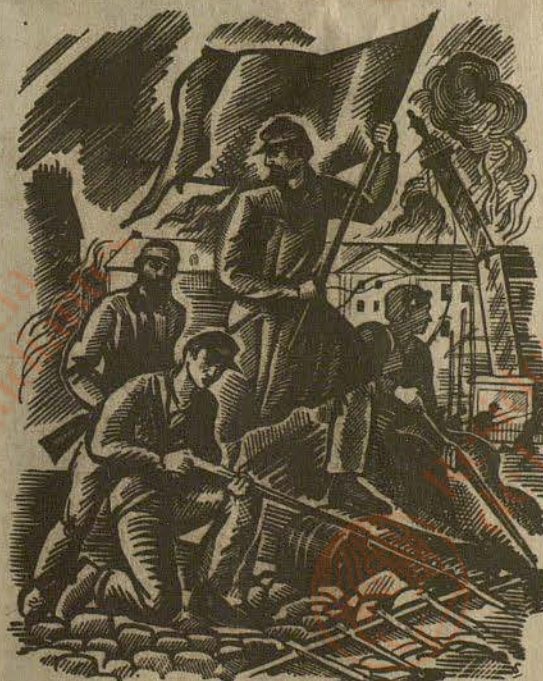
SIXTY-ONE years ago, at the close of the Franco-Prussian War, the starving and betrayed workers of a besieged city rose in rebellion, took up arms against the oppressors and established their own government—known in proletarian annals as the Paris Commune. Proclaimed on March 18, 1871, the Commune of the city of Paris was the first workers' government. It lasted only 72 days, but it had a great many victims. More than 100,000 men and women were killed or exiled to the colonies when the bourgeoisie triumphed.

Today the revolutionary battle-front is spread over a greater territory. It encircles almost the entire globe. Fierce class struggles are being fought in all capitalist and colonial countries; and tens of thousands of workers and peasants are killed or imprisoned. The total number of victims of fascism, the white terror and police brutality during the past years runs into many hundreds of thousands. Workers everywhere are rising to the defense of these victims of capitalist class justice, and the anniversary of the Commune calls special attention to this important class duty of the workers.

In commemorating the Paris Commune of 1871 the American workers will bear in mind the constant war danger that hangs over the Soviet Commune of today, and they will organize for its defense.

The Commune was the first attempt at proletarian dictatorship. It was not victorious, but it was the prototype of the successful dictatorship inaugurated by the Russian workers forty-six years

afterwards. Although the Soviet Government is a higher type of workers' rule than the Commune, Lenin speaks of it as "standing on the shoulders of the Paris Commune," as a "continuation of the Paris Commune".



Vive la Commune!

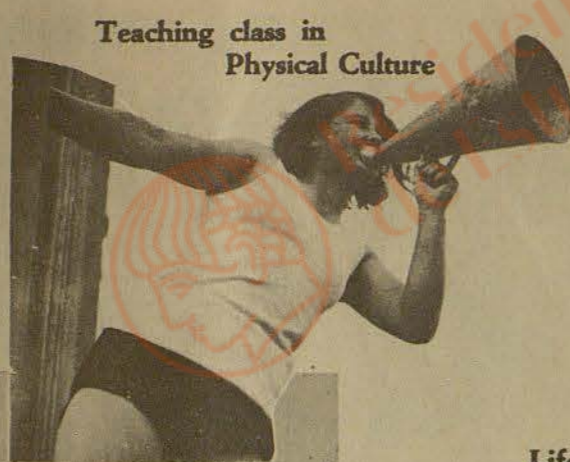
Siegel



OLD and
Workers' shacks N
from Tsarist E
days give way W
to modern
workers' colonies



Moscow is being rebuilt



Teaching class in
Physical Culture

THE FILLIPOV FAMILY IN MOSCOW—

HOW A TYPICAL SOVIET
WORKER LIVES

Life in the Workers' Republic means work,
education, sport and health



On the Moscow River



Mother Fillipov takes to the classroom—An opportunity
never had in the old days



New workers for a new society



To the park of culture and rest



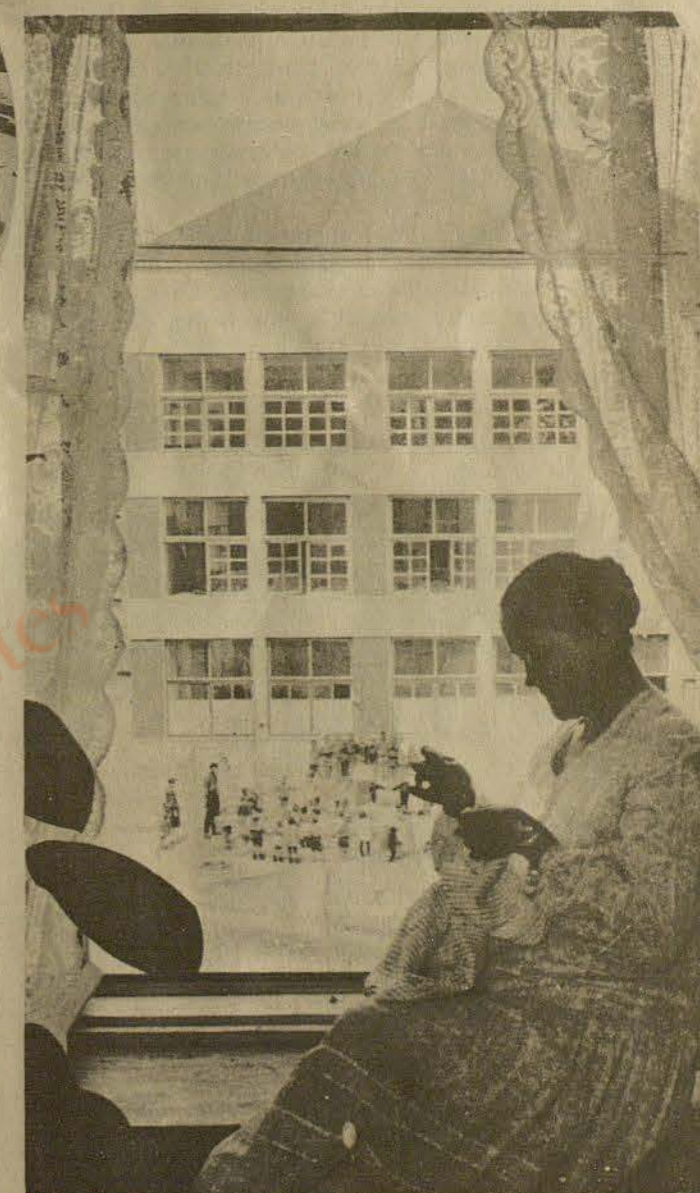
Worker Fillipov a shock brigader
of the new world



The Soviet brings cheerful class rooms for all the
workers' children



Washing up



A restful moment

More Bread, More Schools, Through the Five Year Plan

THE year 1932 will see the completion of the Five-Year Plan, one year ahead of the time set originally. What are the most important features of the Plan and to what point are they to be carried in 1932?

The aim of the plan was to transform a backward agricultural country into an industrial one, to develop "heavy" industry as a backbone for further expansion. This object will be achieved in 1932, and in many instances the maximum schedules set by the Plan will be far surpassed. The figures adopted for 1932 demonstrate this: the production of coal is to reach 90.5 million tons, as against 75 million originally set for 1933; oil—28 millions in place of 21.7 millions; machine construction is to be increased by 42 per cent, tractors by 47 per cent (82,000 tractors instead of 55,000).

In the steel industry an effort will be made to double the output of 1931—going from 4.9 million tons of pig iron to 9 million, and from 5.35 million tons of steel to 9.45 million.

Railway transport will show an increase of 13.8 per cent—320 million tons of freight instead of the 281 million first set for 1933.

The number of workers and employees in industry is continually increasing; at the end of 1931, there were 18 million. By the end of the current year the number will reach 21,000,000.

Decided progress was made in 1931 in the housing situation and municipal improvement. Tremendous projects of new construction, housing, a subway, etc., are being carried out in Moscow, Leningrad, and a hundred other old and new cities in the Soviet Union.

The increase in the output of light industry—textiles, footwear, food products, rubber, and supplies of all kinds—will be considerable. This will provide for steady improvement in the living conditions of the workers and their further cultural advance.

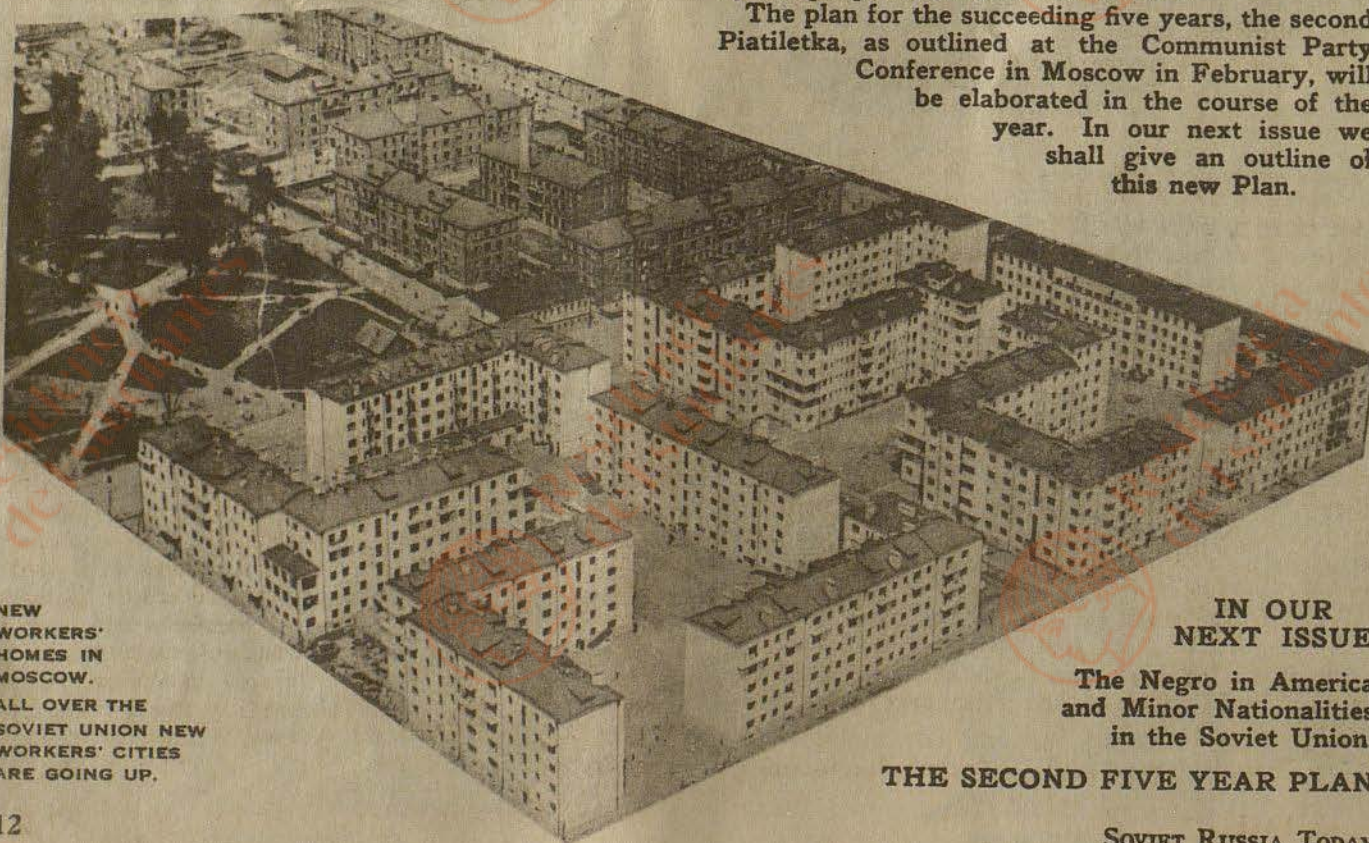
In 1931, collectivization embraced 62 per cent of the individual peasant holdings. In 1932, this figure is to reach 75 per cent, which means that collectivization will be essentially completed in the chief farm regions, the remaining elements of capitalism in the village will be eliminated, and a unified economy for city and country established. Well can Molotov say, "For the first time in world history the broad masses of the toilers have been led out of the misery and darkness of the village. A tremendously rapid increase in the well-being of the working peasants is taking place at the present time."

The completion of the Plan in 1932 will bring material and cultural improvement to the masses. If we take three factors only: wages, hours and social insurance, we can see what tremendous results will be achieved. The Five-Year Plan provided for a wage fund of 15.7 million rubles for 1933. Already in 1931 the wage fund rose to 21 million rubles and this year it will be 26.8 million; 71 per cent over the figures set for 1933.

As to social insurance (insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age, etc.), the original budget was 1.95 million rubles for the fifth year. But 1931 saw this budget raised to 2.5 million rubles, while the figure for 1932 is 3.49 million rubles, nearly twice as much as was proposed. Similarly with the reduction of the working day: the seven-hour work day will be realized throughout industry in 1932.

Side by side with these achievements is the rise in the consciousness and enthusiasm of the masses. The freedom from fear of tomorrow, the sense of security, the assurance of continued improvement in the standard of living with the completion of the Plan is a tangible, concrete manifestation. The improved facilities in education, care of health, children's welfare, are now shared by the peasant in the most backward village, by the former nomad, by the people of the racial minorities.

The plan for the succeeding five years, the second Piatiletka, as outlined at the Communist Party Conference in Moscow in February, will be elaborated in the course of the year. In our next issue we shall give an outline of this new Plan.



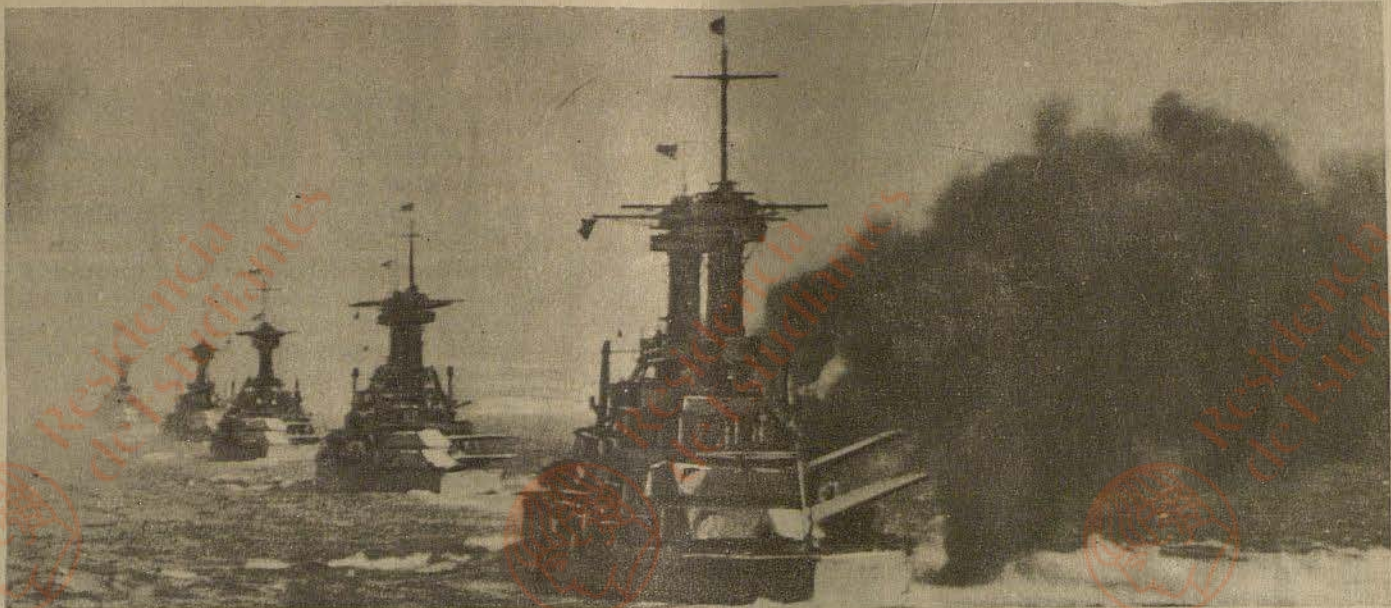
NEW WORKERS' HOMES IN MOSCOW. ALL OVER THE SOVIET UNION NEW WORKERS' CITIES ARE GOING UP.

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

The Negro in America and Minor Nationalities in the Soviet Union.

THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY



Imperialism Resorts to War

THE danger of a world conflagration aiming to destroy the Soviet Union is becoming more evident and more threatening from day to day. Last June the French monthly "Plans" devoted the entire number to a discussion of the approaching war, describing in detail the preparations being made by the imperialist powers of Europe in fortifications, heavy munitions, chemical warfare, aviation, etc. It published a resume of the military agreements of May, 1929, of the Little Entente (Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia); one article of these agreements describes specifically military measures against the Soviet Union. General Nollet, member of the Supreme Council of War of France, took part in the preparation of the agreements.

On July 25, 1931, General Lucius R. Holbrook, in an address at Camp Dix, N. J., spoke of American participation in the next war and stressed that it was to be against Soviet Russia. He made clear the warlike attitude of the American imperialists in the following statement:

"It is well to remember that the political power in control of Russia has declared war on the United States and is today openly advocating the overthrow of this government in every place and at every opportunity. Russia evidently is preparing to fight the world. Preaching disarmament among other nations, she is today building great munitions plants and creating the greatest war machine the world has ever known."

War is on; imperial Japan was the first to kindle the flames, supported by France, England and the United States, with the object on the one hand of destroying the rising Chinese Soviets, embracing 100 million people, and of partitioning China among the imperialist powers; and on the other hand, to establish a buffer state against the Soviet Union in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia; threatening at the same time to involve in war the Soviet Union on its Eastern Front. General William Mitchell, in a recent article, declares: "The situation in Asia has the seeds of a World War in it." The plan is to compel the Soviet Union to throw its armies into Siberia for the defense of its Eastern Front, thereby weakening its Western defenses; so that an attack in the west by Rumania and Poland, based on French, English and American support, could proceed with impunity.

The French Government is openly threatening

Soviet Russia. The United States Government is quietly preparing for the attack behind a smoke screen of diplomatic notes. It is putting the industries of the country on a war footing. Col. F. H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War, in an address to the Federal Business Association at Philadelphia, on January 14th, said:

"Industrial war planning, therefore, seeks to reduce to the minimum the period between the declaration of an emergency and the time when industry can begin producing munitions in quantity. During recent months a commission created by Congress has been studying the problem involved in a mobilization of our national resources. It has had the advice of a formidable array of witnesses and has examined the plans prepared in the War Department."

An editorial statement in the Army & Navy Journal of Jan. 9, 1932, discloses active war preparations plainly:

"Conditions as they exist in the world today demand adequate American preparedness. The United States is faced with European repudiation of the inter-governmental debts. Asia for the most part is engaged in strife. Now that Japan has occupied all of South Manchuria in spite of American and League protests, Russia is showing activity in Northern Manchuria; China continues in revolution; and Great Britain is applying the iron hand in India."

The Soviet Union, on the contrary, is pursuing its policy of peace. V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, thus reported to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union at the end of December, 1931:

"The U. S. S. R. especially is menaced by imperialist attack. We are well informed that in some diplomatic chancelleries at the present time lively discussion is taking place regarding an attack on the Soviet Union... But we reply to all this by carrying on our consistent policy of peace. We reply to this by intensifying our vigilance. We reply to this by further developing the growth of socialist construction, by completing in 1932 the Five-Year Plan."

The imperialists of the world are heading towards a world war at break-neck speed. The object is obvious: to destroy the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland, the hope of the oppressed and exploited everywhere; to destroy the rising Soviets in China, to kill off millions of "surplus" workers and farmers, so that capitalists may continue their rule.

Friends of the Soviet Union! Mobilize your strength for your own defense, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the defense of the Soviet Republic in China!

Forging Ahead

SOVIET OFFER TO FOREIGN ENGINEERS

THE need of Soviet industry for skilled technicians is very great, due to the rapid industrialization of the country. At present more than 5,000 engineers and technicians from various foreign countries are employed. Upon the expiration of their contracts a number of engineers renewed these and remained for a longer period of time. Others returned to their respective countries, but after unsuccessful attempts to find employment at home, returned to the U. S. S. R.

The rapid growth of the national economy makes it possible to utilize the services of thousands of more foreign engineers and technicians with definite trades and practical experience. Among the industries that could employ foreign engineers are: the "Ural" machine-plant now under construction near Sverdlovsk; the Kramator machine-building combine, the Kuznetz Basin coal mines, the Donetz Basin coal mines, the Car-Building Industry, the Automobile and Tractor Industry and others.

FIRST SIBERIAN ENGLISH PAPER—"The Coal Miner" has its editorial office at Leninsk, in the Kuzbas, with a staff consisting entirely of miners.

MAGNITOGORSK STEEL MILL READY FOR OPERATION

The first blast furnace of the Magnitogorsk steel mill in the Urals was completed in January.

The second furnace is also nearing completion. The first battery of ovens at the coke and chemical works was put into operation at the end of December.

The mill, which is designed for a capacity of 2,600,000 tons of pig iron, will be the largest in Europe and equal in size to the world's largest plant at Gary.



NIZHNI NOVGOROD PLANT OPENS

The Nizhni Novgorod automobile plant was declared officially open on Jan. 1. The construction of the plant took only 17 months. Seventy-eight per cent of all the workers were organized into 822 "shock brigades" and 300,000 rubles were appropriated for awards. During January the plant expects to produce 25 automobiles, and during the first quarter 700 cars, plus 2000 sets of spare parts. Large scale production will begin on April 1.

MOSCOW WILL RIDE THE SUBWAY

—on five new trunk lines radiating from the center to the farthest suburbs of the city. Cost of these 46 miles of line, which are to be completed by 1936, is estimated at \$438,000,000. Assisting Soviet engineers on the project is M. Schmidt, one of the supervisors during the construction of the famed Berlin subway.

DNIEPER COMBINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The Dnieper combine, the most ambitious industrial undertaking of its kind in the Soviet Union, if not in the world, will be completed early in April 1933, two years after the starting of construction.

Capital investments of this combine, inclusive of the hydro-electric plant, are estimated at 820 million rubles. It is to comprise steel, coke and chemical ferro-alloys, aluminum, fire-brick, fertilizer and machine repair plants. It is actually an agricultural-industrial combine, since the agricultural regions on the lower Dnieper are linked up with the industries through the electric plant. Covering an area of 14 square miles, the combine will be located 3 miles from the power station.

U. S. LOSES SOVIET TRACTOR ORDERS

Germany, aided by the government guarantee, took from the U. S. the bulk of Soviet business last year. With this guarantee, German manufacturers were put in a position to underbid United States competition.

Orders for American farm equipment in the past year, mostly for parts and accessories are estimated to total about \$3,000,000, against approximately \$45,000,000 in 1930.

Soviet orders have been a stop-gap for the American farm equipment industry in recent years, taking up much of the slack in domestic trade. Full payment of Soviet notes due in 1931 has aided materially the current asset position of those concerns with which Soviet orders were placed in 1929 and 1930.

EX-SERF, 114, HELPS ORGANIZE A SOVIET COLLECTIVE FARM

Ivan Alexandrovich Lartzef, 114-year-old peasant, is one of the organizers of a collective farm in Moscow province.

There are four generations of Lartzeffs in the collective, from Ivan, who is a former serf, five times "sold" in the transfer of property from one owner to another, to his great-great-grandson, a Communist who is 24.

Workers' Correspondence



MOSCOW RUBBER WORKS "PROVODNIK" Moscow, U. S. S. R.

To the workers of
The Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio,

Dear Comrades:

In order to strengthen our working class solidarity, we, the workers of the rubber factory "PROVODNIK," wish to establish a permanent connection with you through correspondence, which we believe will be beneficial to both of us.

When we read in our papers of your life, we are not at all surprised that in your country, as well as in other capitalist countries, unemployment, hunger and want are rampant. This is a direct consequence of the capitalist system.

We are living and working in the land of Soviets, where unemployment is non-existent. We wish to tell you a few words about our work and about our share in the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan.

Our factory is not a giant, but quite an ordinary factory, such as you have many of in your country. It used to belong to a Russian-French firm, "Provodnik," but now the owners of it are we, the workers, our proletarian state.

Knowing full well that the fruits of our labor will not be used to enrich landlords and capitalists, but to better our living conditions, we are doing all in our power to fulfill and to surpass the production program, which the Five-Year Plan has set for us.

At our factory meetings, which we hold frequently, we discuss the best ways to fulfill our program, to eliminate delays and technical defects, to help the backward departments. All our thoughts and efforts are directed towards one aim—to give our country the most production and the best quality.

If we were to work now as workers used to before the Revolution, we could not have accomplished even half of our program. But we are now working with a new—with a revolutionary tempo. Our system of shock brigades and of socialist competition brings before the eyes of the country the heroes of labor, who fight on the industrial front for speedier and greater achievements.

We encourage our heroes—shock brigaders, we set them as an example to the rest of the working class. Statues of the best shock brigaders are in one of the lanes of the Moscow "Park of Culture and Rest".

In what capitalist country do you find such respect for the worker? There—distinctions are for the capitalists, for the generals, but not for the

workers. We advance the best of our shock-troop workers to positions of trust and responsibility; does that happen in your country?

Of course, when we speak about our work, we must speak also about our wages. Our cultural and living requirements are growing. Our wages are so calculated that a worker who turns out more work and of a better quality receives proportionately higher wages. The one who is lazy, who does not work well and steadily, receives less wages.

The monthly earnings of skilled workers such as weavers, locksmiths, polishers and pressers of rubber vary from 120 to 300 rubles per month. The wages of unskilled workers range from 85 to 150 rubles per month. Women and youths over 18 years of age earn equal wages with men for equal work.

These figures show only our basic wages, to which must be added various reserves which the factory sets aside to the account of the workers out of its own funds. For instance, 18 per cent of the total wage fund is set aside for social insurance,* 3 per cent for housing construction and 2.75 per cent for the upkeep of the workers' administrative and cultural committees. Thus we get the benefit of medical care, rest at summer resorts or at sanatoria, free of charge.

While formerly only the head of the family worked, because his wife had to be busy in the kitchen, now the wives also enter into production. This raises the earning capacity of the family, but it does not raise the expense of heating, rent, lighting, etc.

In this manner, the working class, having come to power in October, 1917, is building a proletarian state—the fatherland of the toilers the world over. It is not only building, it will accomplish this construction.

Please write us your collective reply to our letter and tell us: How many hours a day do you have to work? What are your wages and living conditions? Do you have a factory committee in your plant? Of whom is it composed, and how does it defend your interests? Under what conditions do your wives and children work? When you are ill, who treats you and pays for your treatment? What are your capitalist papers writing about our country, and what do you think of their reports?

With greetings of working class solidarity,
Saveliev, Chairman of Factory Committee.
Alexandrov, Muchin, Knapp, Vareikes,
Efremov—Shock Brigaders.

*Insurance against unemployment, accidents, old age.—Ed.

Every member of F. S. U., active and in good standing, pay your dues regularly, strengthen the F. S. U., and help us increase our activities.

The National Office of the Friends of the Soviet Union printed new membership cards for the year of 1932, and dues stamps at 25c each. Each stamp is good for three months.

All members are asked to get in touch immediately with their respective branches in their city, and make sure that they get the new membership card (1932). Members who have no branches in their city, and are not attached to any nearby local, should communicate directly with the National Office, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Between Writer and Reader

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

Vol. 1 March, 1932 No. 2



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**The Friends of the
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80 East 11th Street, New York City

MARCEL SCHERER
National Secretary

A. A. HELLER
Editor

GEORGE MARTIN
Manager

To Friends of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

WE have great plans for the magazine. We want you to feel that it is your magazine, we want you to help us in making it bigger and better. The first number made an excellent start—20,000 copies printed and every one sold. Now this, the second number, we printed 25,000; we hope to keep going at this rate so that we reach the 100,000 pledged by November. The encouraging response shows how deeply American workers are interested in the Soviet Union, how eager they are to learn the truth about the land where the workers rule, where a socialist society is being built.

We can reach the goal set provided you will help us; and what we mean by help is not merely good wishes, but actual rolling up of sleeves and putting in some work for your magazine. This work we ask you to do can be divided under the following subheads:

1. Circulate the magazine, speak about it, get new subs from your shopmates, from members of whatever organizations you belong to.
2. Write us your opinion of the magazine, your criticisms and suggestions; give us your ideas of how we can improve the magazine.
3. Send us clippings from newspapers, magazines, reports, documents, all references to Soviet Russia, good or bad; the lies that appear in the capitalist press, that we may refute them.
4. Write letters or short articles for the magazine—of your daily experiences in mine, mill or on the farm, or if you are out of work—of your hardships and privations. Tell us what the Soviet Union means to you.
5. Read **SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY** to groups of workers in your shop and write a collective letter to workers in a factory of the same industry in the Soviet Union. We shall help you to establish contact with workers' groups in the Soviet Union.
6. Write plainly, legibly, briefly on one side of the page. Short letters or articles will give a chance to many to express themselves.

Make SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY your own.

Members of the recent Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia are available for lectures to trade unions and other workers' organizations.

Apply to the Friends of the Soviet Union local in your city or to F. S. U. National office.



GORKI MEETING WITH WORKERS' CORRESPONDENTS

SCOTTSBORO BOYS SHALL NOT DIE!

The Scottsboro boys are rotting in jail while capitalist judges scan legal tomes in the hope of discovering a plausible excuse to electrocute the boys "legally". The boys' appeal from the death cell is a moving document:

"From the death cell here in Kilby prison, eight of us Scottsboro boys is writing this to you.

We have been sentenced to die for something we ain't never done. Us poor boys been sentenced to burn up on the electric chair for the reason that we is workers—and the color of our skin is black. We is none of us older than 20. Two of us is 14 and one is 13 years old.

What we guilty of? Nothing but looking for work. Our kinfolk was starving for food.

Signed: Andy Wright, Olen Montgomery, Ozie Powell, Charlie Weems, Clarence Norris, Haywood Patterson, Eugene Williams, Willie Roberson."

Russian workers are responding by indignant mass protests. The American Friends of the Soviet Union must vigorously protest against this wholesale murder.

* * *

17TH CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Seventeenth Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the leading Party members present from all parts of the Union, was held in Moscow in January and February. The conference laid special emphasis on the development of light industry under the new plan, pointing out the tremendous advances that had already been made in the heavy and basic industries. The speakers in the discussion, as well as the reporters, dwelled particularly on the question of the economic independence of the Soviet Union from the capitalist world.

* * *

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE MINERS ON STRIKE

Miners in the Donbas work six hours a day, get two to four weeks' vacation with pay, are protected by social insurance against accidents, sickness, old age. When they reach 59 years they are retired on a pension. American miners when incapacitated by accident or age are thrown on the scrap-heap. The miners of Kentucky and Tennessee are on strike against inhuman conditions. They are denied even the right to strike, they are jailed, beaten by company thugs, murdered by the police and military guards. But the mountaineers are tough folk. The white and Negro workers are joined in a common struggle, and they will fight against the exploiting class until they win.

Questions and Answers

To the Editor of the Question Box:

"Referring to your column 17, SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, I beg to ask you to give me some information. Are the Soviets still in need of workers and how can I enter the Soviet Union?"
(Signed) D. A. H.,
Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

* * *

This question is asked again and again of the F. S. U. by workers and professionals from all parts of the country.

There is a need of two million skilled workers for industries in the Soviet Union. But before these workers are recruited from foreign countries, the workers' government wants to provide adequate and reasonable standards of comfort for them, just as it is provided for the Soviet workers.

Recently a worker sent a stirring appeal for work:

"I have read that in spite of labor shortage in Russia, the Amtorg, due to shortage of houses, has refused American workers who wish to go to Russia and help build socialism. Perhaps you think we are living in palaces, when we are sleeping on streets, under bridges and tunnels, and are without clothes with which to cover our shivering bodies, or food to satisfy our hunger. We want to come to Russia to help build Socialism. As to the house accommodations, we can buy tents which we can live in for years, if necessary. Our aim is to see Russia, the fatherland of the workers, succeed. We do not care about the hardships or suffering that we may have to go through. We will be satisfied on bread and carrots. Millions of us have not that much here in America, the richest country in the world, the land of freedom plus starvation.

A WORKER,

Denver, Colorado.

* * *

The "Moscow News" explains editorially the position of the Soviet Government:

"True, the Soviet Union needs skilled workers, needs them today. But the Soviet Union cannot exploit immigrants, workers who are hungry in other countries. The Soviet Union can ask no worker to 'eat bread and carrots' and live in a tent. The nature of the Soviet Social system demands that all workers be given suitable living conditions.

"Whereas the capitalist countries left immigrants to shift for themselves, the Soviet Union cannot open her doors to numbers of foreign workers until she can assure them proper accommodations in advance."

"The building of socialist cities, workers' cities, is progressing rapidly throughout the Union. As this phase of construction advances, those foreign born workers, like our Denver correspondent who desires to come to the Soviet Union and help build socialism, will be admitted in increasing numbers."

What a contrast to the handling of immigrants in the U. S., where they are forced to work for starvation wages and are oppressed and exploited by their capitalist employers.

Only a Workers' Republic considers the worker and provides for him while the industries are built up to this end.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY calls upon its thousands of readers and friends to send their greetings of solidarity to the May issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY.

The May issue will be devoted to INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY! Red Russia's day of festival—contrasted to the struggles of the International Proletariat in the capitalist countries.

50,000 copies of the May issue is the aim of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY; increased number of pages; more pictures; cartoons; articles; short stories and special features.

MEMBERS of the F.S.U., READERS of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS, SOCIETIES, CLUBS:

Ask your mates in mine, factory, mill, farm and office, ask your friends and neighbors to send their greetings of international solidarity—and help bring out a better and bigger SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY.

Send your May First greetings of solidarity for the support and defense of the UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

F. S. U. Book Department

"THROUGH WORKERS' EYES"

Report of the American Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia. Pub. by F. S. U., 16 pp. 5c.

A short report, but to the point. The delegation covered a great deal of ground in the Soviet Union, visited many mines, mills, factories and collective farms, talked freely with the Russian workers, lived with them. They tell their story in simple language, straight from the shoulder, and manage to convey a picture of the Soviet Union in Construction that is impressive and colorful. Every worker and farmer should read this booklet.

* * *

"ROAR CHINA"

A Drama, In 9 Scenes, By S. Tretiakov, Intl. Publishers. Regular, \$1—Popular, 50c.

This timely little volume pictures the struggle of the Chinese workers—coolies—in their effort to gain a livelihood. The play is gripping and highly dramatic. It ran for three years at the Meyerhold Theatre in Moscow, and was presented in New York by the Theatre Guild. Reinhardt produced it in Berlin.

While part of China is bleeding under the heel of Japanese war lords, there is another part of China, embracing probably a quarter of the population, who are creating successfully a Soviet State, bringing order out of chaos, and hope to the people. A glimpse of the bitter life of the Chinese, of foreign oppression, of struggle against intolerable conditions, is given in "Roar China". The book reads well and keeps the interest sustained to the end.

* * *

"NEW PIONEER"

A Monthly Magazine for Workers' and Farmers' Children. Pub. by Pioneer Pub. Co., N. Y. Price 5c. Yearly subscription 50c.

This lively and attractively gotten up monthly packs a lot of information and amusement into its 24 pages. It is made up by youngsters for youngsters, and though a number of the stories and pictures are by adults, they get into the spirit of the publication and write like youngsters themselves. Children must get a great kick out of its contents, surely a big nickel's worth!

* * *

BOOKS ON THE SOVIET UNION

THE SOVIET UNION AND PEACE, Introduction by Barbusse	\$2.25
MEMORIES OF LENIN, By N. K. Krupskaya	\$1.25
TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD, By John Reed	\$1.50
THE SOVIET CONQUERS WHEAT, By Anna Louise Strong	\$2.50
AMERICA'S SIBERIAN ADVENTURE, By Maj. Gen. Wm. S. Graves (Foreword by Newton D. Baker)	\$3.50
RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET UNION IN THE FAR EAST, By Victor A. Yakhontoff	\$5.00

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U. S. S. R. IN CONSTRUCTION (Back numbers obtainable)	50c

BUY YOUR LITERATURE THROUGH

The F. S. U. Book Department

80 EAST 11th STREET

New York, N. Y.

Mail Orders Quickly Attended To

Shock Brigade Tempo for a Mass F. S. U.

STALINGRAD: At a mass meeting of the foreign workers of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant held on December 24, 1931, in the American Restaurant, it was unanimously decided to organize a branch of the F. S. U. in Stalingrad. Twenty-two of the American workers present asked to be enrolled as members of the F. S. U.

The American workers in Stalingrad are participating in socialist competition. Stalingrad production has reached 128 tractors daily and is going up.

A FRIEND OF THE SOVIET UNION IN JAPAN!

JAPAN: Our revolutionary greetings to the brave Friends of the Soviet Union in Japan. While Japanese militarists, bankers and landlords are killing, burning and looting Chinese cities, and jailing and shooting Japanese revolutionists, Japanese workers have organized a Branch of the F. S. U., under the very shells and jail threats of the exploiters. The first number of the Japanese magazine "Friend of the U. S. S. R." just reached us; it is a real fighting organ. Bravo, Japanese "Friend," more power to you!

Japanese workers in the United States, read the magazine of the Friends of the Soviet Union; subscribe through the office of the Friends of the Soviet Union, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

TALLENTIRE: Norman Tallentire, member of the American Workers' Delegation to the U. S. S. R., and a member of the National Committee of the F. S. U., is now on an extended tour of the country. Meetings have been arranged in many industrial cities. The response of the workers is splendid. Hundreds coming to every meeting and demonstrating their willingness to rally to the defense of the U. S. S. R. in these days of Imperialist War.

More and more workers are joining the F. S. U. and are ready to take an active part in the building of a mass army of defenders of the Soviet Union in the U. S. A. We can report that at 14 meetings, arranged during the last 20 days of January, 638 new members have joined. The largest membership gains are in Indianapolis with 90 new members, Detroit with 82 new members; Canton with 79 new members.

There has been created in each city stronger F. S. U. organization. Bundle orders for SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY have been placed and pledges made to secure in these cities alone 5,000 new subscribers in the next 60 days.

NEW YORK: A ten weeks' plan is on to secure 1,500 new members. Already 700 new members have been secured and the quota has been raised to 2,000 by March 15.

The original quota called for 12 active local branches—this has been secured already and the quota has been doubled—24 active branches by March 15.

PHILADELPHIA: Philadelphia F. S. U. has started earnestly to arrange meetings in homes of workers, inviting the workers from shops and from the neighborhoods. At the first meeting with 17 workers present 9 joined the F. S. U.

BALTIMORE: A meeting for the Delegation in Baltimore was packed. The owner of the meeting hall, a "socialist," became so terrified at the large number of Negroes present that he barred the meeting from using the balconies, compelling hundreds of workers to remain outside the hall.

The Baltimore newspapers, the "News" and the "American" (Hearst) have been particularly vicious in attacks on the Soviet Union. The Baltimore F. S. U. plans a mass demonstration in front of these newspapers to challenge and expose their lies before the workers.

CLEVELAND: 297 new members recruited. Meetings arranged to reach 30 new cities. The slogan is—A meeting in every steel town for Delegate Lewis. 1,000 subs for SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, 177 already in. Ohio is out for a strong mass F. S. U. with a steel foundation.

CHICAGO: Chicago F. S. U. has organized a "Tool Party". All those coming to the party are asked to bring hand tools to be sent to the Seattle Commune in the U. S. S. R.—a little more help for the Five-Year Plan.

Fifty-five dollars worth of literature sold at the first meeting for Delegates' Report. 150 dollars worth for one month. This is Shock Brigade Tempo!

LOS ANGELES: Los Angeles has witnessed the brutal attacks of the Red Squad. Meetings broken up and homes raided. The F. S. U. Secretary, Comrade Rosenfeld, was arrested in the Long Beach raid. Immediately upon his

release he wired for 500 copies of our magazine, SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY. This is the spirit of carrying on, despite arrests and attempted intimidation.

DETROIT: The Detroit F. S. U. challenges the Chicago F. S. U. and pledges to exceed them in new members, in subscriptions and magazine sales.

Sold Out

"Sold Out," was the message received in telegrams from our branches (Detroit, Youngstown, Chicago). "Send us another bundle of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY."

"Sold Out," was the reply of the New York District to its members and branch agents of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY.

"Sold Out," was the answer to the hundreds of letters asking for a copy of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY.

15,000 copies came off the press on Jan. 20th. Eight days later not a single copy was left. To meet the urgent demand we printed 5,000 more copies.

What readers say of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY:

You have done a fine piece of work of Vol. 1. . . . Send us 100 copies. Enclosed find money order.

C. H. M., Bloomington, Ill.

* * *

I wish to congratulate you on SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY. Splendidly gotten up. The articles and editorial, the cover and picture selections are all fine. Here is my pledge to get busy for SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY.

L. M., Washington, D. C.

* * *

The magazine is surely a good publication. It will serve as an antidote against the white lies in the yellow press.

A. S. R., Johnstown, Pa.

* * *

I have enjoyed the first issue of SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY immensely. It was one of my heart wishes coming true. It is a pity that SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY is a monthly and not a weekly.

Dr. J. S. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

I wish to congratulate you for getting out the timely magazine SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY. The magazine is coming out at a time when the whole imperialist world is provoking war against our fatherland, the workers' republic, the U. S. S. R. It is very important to picture the conditions in the Soviet Union as they are to the American workers. I pledge myself to get at least 50 subscriptions by March 1.

J. P., Detroit, Mich.

* * *

SUGGESTIONS TO READERS

Send in your dollar for a year's subscription and be assured of receiving SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY regularly. Show the magazine to your friends, shop-mates and neighbors and have them subscribe.

Branches of the F. S. U., double and triple your bundle orders.

FORWARD to 100,000 circulation by Nov. 7th—the 15th anniversary of the Russian revolution!

ACTIVIST HONOR ROLL

Our leading Shock Brigaders are:

Ethel Brody, of New York,	65 subs secured
R. Resnikoff, of Philadelphia,	45 subs secured
I. Brooks, of San Francisco,	40 subs secured

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

NAME

ADDRESS

City

Enter my subscription for 60 cents for 6 months.

..... \$1.00 for 1 year.

Mail to—SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, Room 238, 80 E. 11th St.
New York City.

(Enclose check or money order.)

"WELCOME FELLOW WORKERS," on a flaming red banner flung across the border station, greets every Workers' Delegation when it reaches Soviet Land.

Contrast this with capitalist countries. Picture a Queen Marie, Fascist Minister Grandi, Premier MacDonald, or other agents of Imperialism, received in royal style. Parades up the main boulevards. Expensive banquets while millions starve.

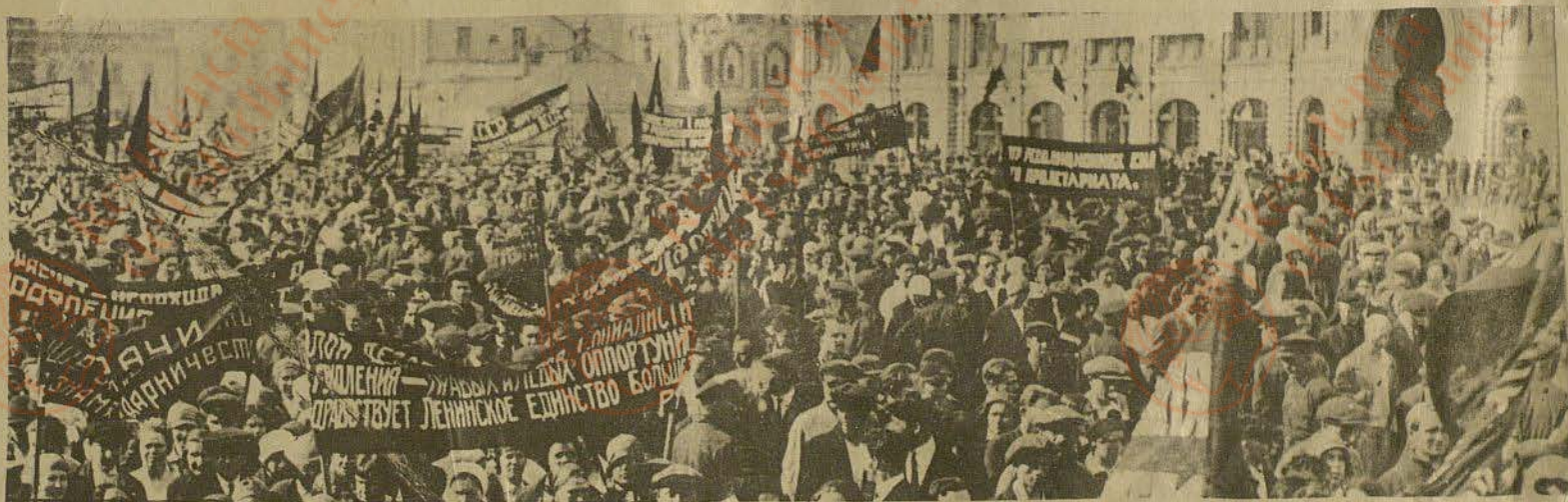
It is only in the Soviet Union, the Workers' land, that a workers' delegation of miners from Kentucky, textile workers from Lawrence, Negro workers' from the South, is not met with police or lynch terror, but with the warmest proletarian greetings. The whole country acclaims such visitors and they march proudly with their fellow-workers of the Soviet Union up the main boulevards and take their places of honor on the platforms of the Soviets, in the trade unions, in assembly halls where formerly only the nobles were permitted to enter.

We are getting ready for May First. We have received invitations from the Soviet trade unions to send 50 delegates, Negro and white, men and women, employed and unemployed, from mines, railways, steel mills, shipyards and sea-ports, and other basic industries.

The imperialist invasion of the Soviet Union will soon take place. The bloody seizure of Manchuria and China and massacre of the Chinese revolutionary workers is a prelude to the invasion and slaughter of the Soviet workers. May First must be the signal for calling together the workers of the world and other friends of the Soviet Union to stop this imperialist blood-bath.

Let us elect rank and file workers from shops, from local unions of the A. F. L. and revolutionary unions, to bring the Soviet workers the message of solidarity of their American class brothers.

In your shop and in your local union start the campaign to send a delegate for May First. Let this delegation of 50 workers stand up above the embargoes and blockades erected by the government of Hoover, Woll and Fish, to tell the Soviet workers that in the land of the mighty dollar they can count on a great army of supporters and defenders of their great work in building a Workers' World.



Every friend of the Soviet Union should support the election of these 50 delegates.

A metal worker from General Electric to Electrozavod.

A metal miner from Mesaba Range to Magnitogorsk.

A Kentucky miner to the Donetz Basin.

A textile weaver from Lawrence to Ivanovo Voznesensk.

Workers, ambassadors of solidarity, to celebrate the great victory of the working-class.

May 1, 1932, the opening of Dnieprostroy.

1932, the fourth and last year of the Five-Year Plan.

May Day—the day of the working-class the world over.

ENDORSE THESE DELEGATES. JOIN THE CAMPAIGN CARRIED ON BY THESE SHOP WORKERS AND THE F. S. U. FOR THE MAY FIRST DELEGATION.

In the shops and mines the workers who may be earning only \$5 and \$10 a week will elect their delegates and contribute all they possibly can to pay the expenses.

\$15,000 is needed to pay the fare of Fifty delegates to the Soviet border and back. From the border our delegates are the guests of the Soviet trade unions.

On this May First let us have the largest delegation ever sent to the Soviet Union, and all of them workers from the basic industries.

Send in your endorsement and support for the May Day Workers' Delegation.

Hail the successful Five-Year Plan!

I endorse the May 1st Workers' Delegation.

Name

Address

I contribute \$..... for the delegates' fare.

Send to Nat'l Office F.S.U., 811 11th St., N. Y. City, N. Y.



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Construcción de la casa.



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First bid at:	\$3.00
Number of bids made:	2
Current high-bidder:	fairfax@poboxes.com (21) ☆ (registered use
Item number:	yns31940
Location of item:	NH
Category:	Memorabilia: Historical

Description:

Soviet Russia Today, Vol.1 No.2, March 1932. 11-3/4 inches tall by 9 inches wide, 19 pages. Printed inside the front cover is "Published monthly. Official organ of the Friends of the Soviet Union (F.S.U.), Subscription: \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for 6 months". There are a few small tears on the front and back covers and someone wrote in pencil on the back cover. All the pages are there and uncut. This is an interesting "propaganda" piece! Buyer pre-pays plus shipping.