

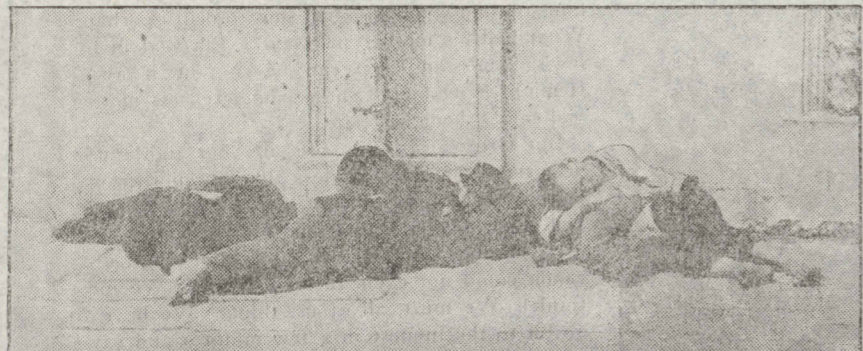
"... ox-eyed Russians pay homage at the granite tomb of Lenin . . ."

16 CHRISTIANITY STILL PREVAILS IN RUSSIA despite bolshevik antagonism. Even the bolsheviks themselves, who represent only a small proportion of the total population, have a religion, but they do not so name it. Their religion is Leninism, the Lenin interpretation of Marxism. How far Lenin wandered from the principles of Karl Marx is a debatable question—but debating is dangerous in Russia, where every fifth man is an *Ogpu* agent. Daily droves of stolid, ox-eyed Russians pay homage at the granite tomb of Lenin (above), which stands a national shrine in Red square, before the rain-stained pink brick walls of the ancient Kremlin.



(Associated Press photo.)
"... Lenin called him Steel . . ."

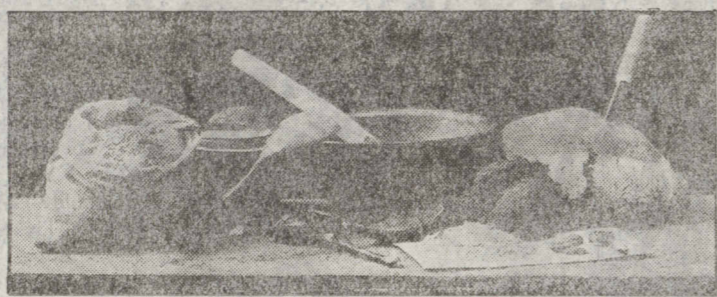
17 AMONG THE HARD MEN who surrounded Lenin in life was one more adamant than all the rest. His name was Joseph Visarionovitch Djugashvili, but Lenin called him Steel—hence the name Stalin. Today Joseph Stalin (left) is general secretary of the Russian Communist party. But he is more than that. He is dictator of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—the big boss of Russia, a mysterious figure seldom in the foreground but all powerful in the inner offices. He is said to accept all responsibility for the activities of the *Ogpu*, the tentacles of which reach out all over the world from headquarters in the Lubianka, Moscow.



(Wide World photo.)

"... slept wherever drowsiness overtook them . . ."

19 THEN STARK FAMINE STALKED THROUGH THE LAND. With work abandoned on every hand because of the seizures of private property, Russia, the richest country in the world in natural resources, became the home of poverty, misery, and starvation. Farmers who balked at turning over their crops to the bolsheviks were shipped to Siberia. Acorn bread (right) was a poor substitute for bread made of Russia's nourishing golden grain.



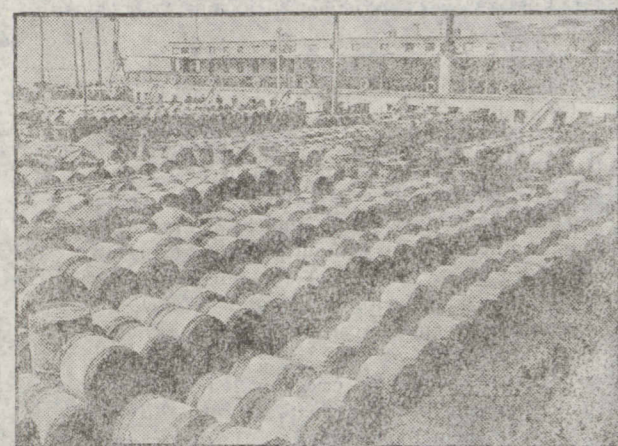
"Acorn bread was a poor substitute . . ."



(Acme photo.)

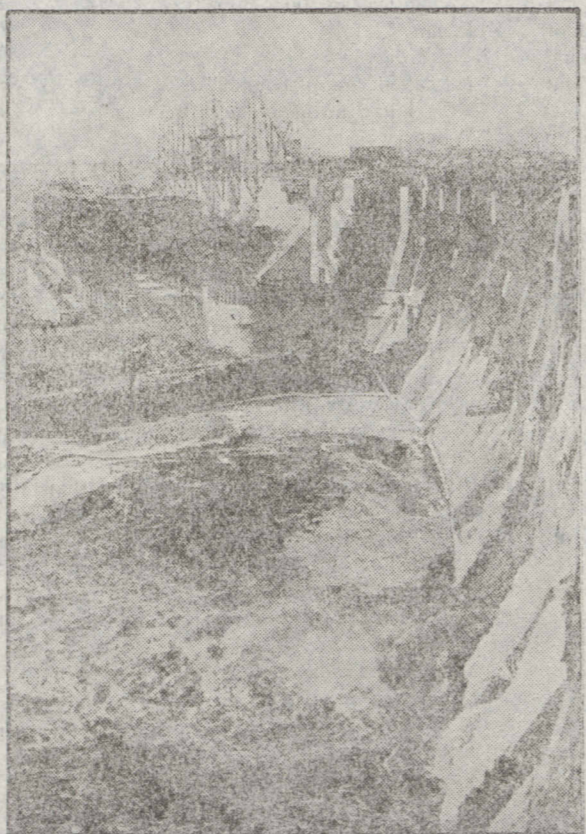
"... herded together to plant and tend the crops . . ."

20 "WORK OR GO HUNGRY," the bolsheviks told the people. Collective farming, never thoroughly successful, sufficed to turn the tide against starvation. Men, women, and children were herded together (left) to plant and tend the crops on government farms. In the days of the czar Russia led the world in the exportation of wheat, but by 1929 its shipments had dropped to zero. Slowly within the last two or three years it has come back again into the world's grain market—at a time when every big wheat producing nation faces bottom prices.



"... shipped from its principal ports . . ."

21 RUSSIA'S FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN, an ambitious program intended to lift the country out of the slough of despond and place it on the peak of prosperity, was neither a complete success nor a complete failure. Commerce has increased since the bleak days of 1918. Barrels of fish (above) are shipped from its principal ports; other products are finding their way to world markets. Russia, however, sees its salvation in industry. Foreign brains design its implement factories and steel plants and direct their management. The gigantic 810,000-horsepower hydro-electric plant on the Dneiper (right), recently completed at a cost of nearly a half billion dollars, is said to go begging for factories to utilize its power.



(Associated Press photo.)

"... completed at a cost of nearly a half billion . . ."



X GRAIN □ LIVESTOCK ▲ FORESTS ○ MINERALS ■ COAL ▲ OIL → FISH

"... everything but ready money . . ."

23 SO IT TURNS TO FOREIGNERS FOR HELP. It lures tourists to its shores and sells them luxuries from special shops for foreign money only—luxuries that no ordinary Russian can afford to buy. In Russia foreign money is known as *valuta*, and this the government collects for use in its trade abroad, since the ruble is almost valueless outside of Russia. Foreign engineers and other technically trained men, American, English, and German, are induced by attractive salaries to migrate to Russia to plan and direct industries. Even young Russians (right) are sent to America to be trained as engineers—sent at governmental expense. Though the bolsheviks nationalized private property and repudiated debts of the monarchy, certain foreign interests, including American, have found it profitable in a number of instances to establish factories in Russia and to operate under bolshevik regulations—a gamble that other interests have been loath to take.

22 WITH A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 161,000,000 and land area nearly three times as great as that of continental United States, Russia (left) is provided in raw materials with almost everything that any country might need. Within the soviet union, embracing seven constituent republics, are the most fertile farm and grazing lands in the world. A large part of the northern half of the union is covered by virgin forests. The seas about Russia abound in fish. Underlying the fields are vast natural storehouses of petroleum, coal, and iron. Gold and other metals are mined in the mountainous districts. Russia seems to have everything but ready money, adequate transportation facilities, and ingenious minds to capitalize on its resources.



(Associated Press photo.)

"... to be trained as engineers . . ."



(Acme photo.)

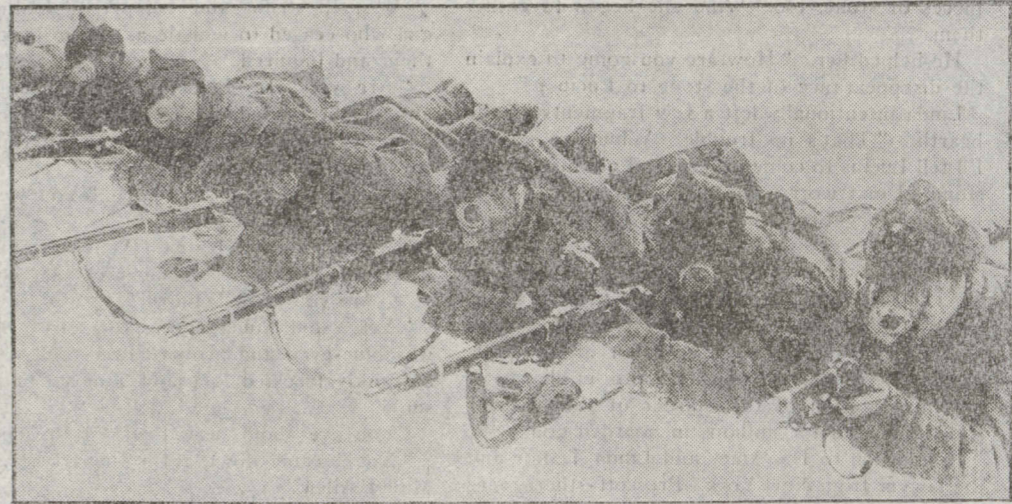
"... instruction in the use of the gas mask . . ."

24 WHILE INDUSTRY IS RUSSIA'S MAIN OBSESSION it never for a moment has forgotten its main fears—fears that it may be attacked by other powers or that if it should decide to wage an offensive war it might not be prepared to crush its enemies. Therefore, industry and, to a lesser degree, agriculture and education, are mixed with preparedness in a manner that appears ridiculous to people in far-away United States. Workmen in Russian factories are drilled in infantry maneuvers, taught to handle rifles, and given first hand instruction in the use of the gas mask (left). On the farms even the women are formed into companies and drilled in the use of muskets. Valiant deeds of the women of the famous Battalion of Death are still remembered. The brightest of the little children in the bolshevik schools can take machine guns apart and reassemble them—just a departure from the usual manual training courses.



"... makes a striking picture . . ."

25 CONSTANT THOUGHT OF WAR has failed to make Russia anything more than a second rate naval power. The belching funnel of a bolshevik cruiser (above) makes a striking picture, but the fact remains that the finest fleet of the Red navy, that of the Baltic, boasts only three battleships, four cruisers, 15 destroyers, and nine submarines said to be of obsolete type. In all Russian newspaper reports the number of naval craft in maneuvers is said to be exaggerated.



(Acme photo.)

"... well disciplined and well equipped . . ."

26 RUSSIA'S STRENGTH LIES ON LAND. On paper its army numbers 562,000; actually it is said to be about 700,000. Its war strength is about six million. Infantrymen (above) are well disciplined and well equipped. Tanks (right) and airplanes compare favorably in design and numbers with those of France and Italy. Russia attaches importance to chemical warfare.



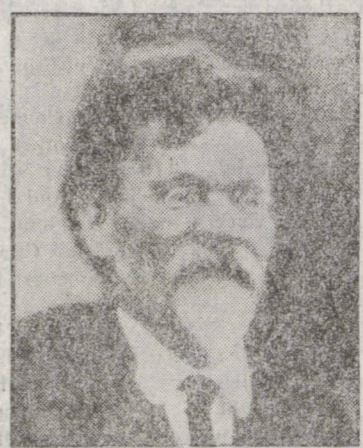
"... compare favorably . . . with those of France . . ."



(Acme photo.)

"... an unofficial representative . . ."

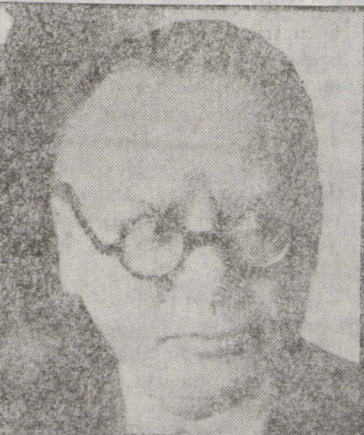
27 THOUGH HARDING, COOLIDGE, AND HOOVER, following the example of Wilson, refused to recognize Russia, Moscow has an unofficial representative in Washington, Boris E. Skvirsky (left, standing beside a bust of Lenin), head of the soviet information bureau.



(Acme photo.)

"president of the soviet union"

28 CONTRARY TO BOL-SHEVIK REACTIONS was the move of Michael Kalinin (left), president of the soviet union, who ordered a representative of Moscow to Washington to confer with Mr. Roosevelt in a matter in which the American executive had taken the initiative—a conference looking toward Russian recognition.



(Associated Press photo.)

"..."

29 WHAT WILL BE THE ULTIMATE RESULT OF THAT CONFERENCE between Maxim Litvinov (right) and Mr. Roosevelt? Will Russia agree to halt propaganda in the United States? Will 300 million dollars' worth of American property seized in Russia be paid for in the end? Will the 187-million-dollar debt of the Kerensky government be paid, and 26 million dollars' worth of bonds made good? Will trade be resumed? Or will Uncle Sam again find himself figuratively walking home from a conference in a barrel?