

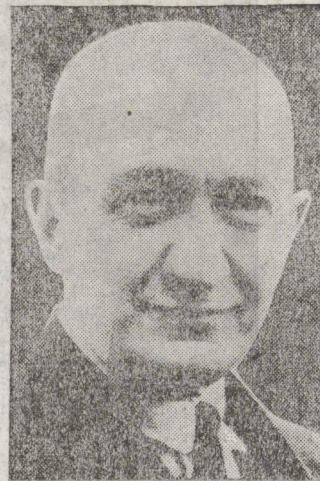


"... older than Russia."

(Associated Press photo.)

1 THE KREMLIN IS THE HEART OF RUSSIA. For centuries it has pumped to overflowing the nation's life-blood—sometimes on the pretense of liberty—more often in the name of despotism. Its weather-beaten walls (left), beside the turbid Moskva in the ancient city of Moscow, inclose today the mainspring of bolshevism's intricate machinery—that unique experimental government which President Roosevelt approached with an invitation to *pourparlers*, looking for possible recognition by the American government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Kremlin is older than Russia. Its first walls of studded oak were erected in the twelfth century, to be replaced with brick and stone two hundred years later by Ivan Kalita, grand duke of Vladimir, who made Muscovy pre-eminent over all other Russian states. Tossins in its bellies in other days sounded alarms of Tatar raids. Its deep moat and chained-up drawbridges turned back the Golden Horde. Within the hoary citadel, and more imposing than its palaces, are churches of many domes and towers. The first Ivan was a Christian, as were his forefathers back to Vladimir the Saint, who was converted as early as A. D. 988, and as have been the Russian people down to the very present—all except the minority who have turned their backs on the God of their forefathers.

MR. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO THE BOLSHEVIKS



"... a flashing meteorite..."

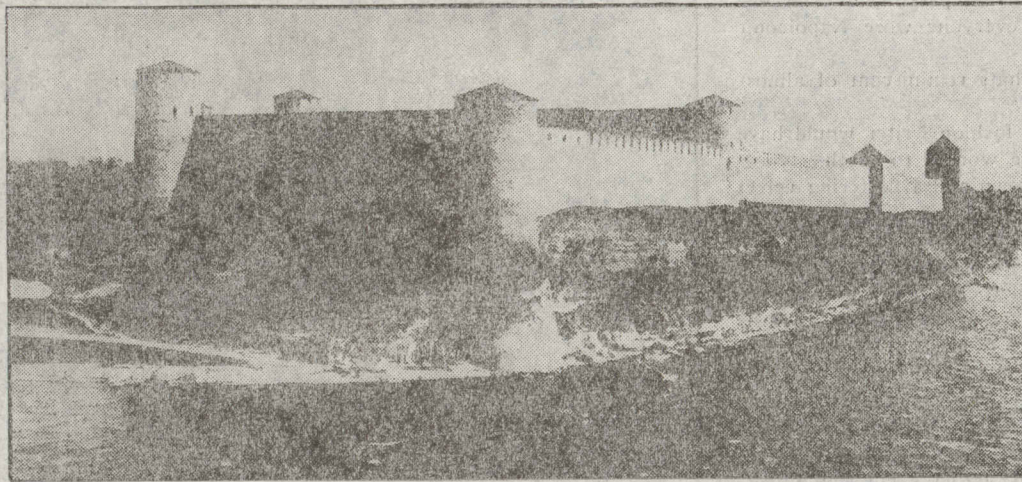
9 BOLSHEVISM TOOK CONTROL in a revolution marked by riots (right) curiously devoid of bloodshed. The Terror was to come later, when the scared bolshevik chiefs, seeing shadows everywhere, laid back their ears and reverted to the jungle law of self-preservation.

8 THE FALL OF THE CZAR marked the end of Russian monarchy. The duma set up a provisional government under Prince George Lvoff, which was followed speedily by a new cabinet under Alexander Kerensky (left), a flashing meteorite of history who quickly came to earth. Kerensky's government was recognized by the United States. He tried to carry on the war against the central powers, but it was no use; the Reds were more powerful than he.

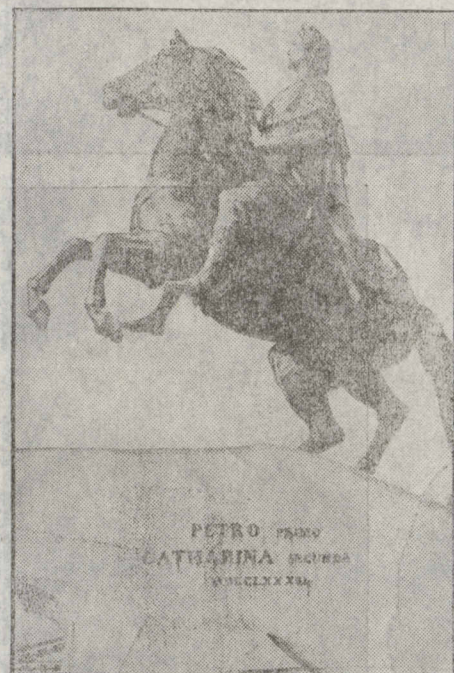


"... reverted to the jungle law..."

2 RUSSIA BECAME A UNITED NATION under Ivan III, grand duke of Muscovy, who in the latter part of the fifteenth century built the grim fortress of Ivan-gorod (right) near the shores of the Gulf of Finland. This massive pile of stone still stands as a memorial to Russia's first pretensions on the Baltic. Ivan III threw off the Tatar yoke, married the only niece of the last Byzantine emperor, Constantine Paleologus, and took his place in history. More than a century later appeared the first of the royal Romanoffs, one Michael, nephew of the first wife of Ivan IV, (the Terrible), who was elected czar of all Russia on Feb. 21, 1613. The Romanoffs thereafter played tragic roles in the greatest of all Slavic lands. They were prone to do the wrong thing in almost every crisis confronting the nation.



"... Russia's first pretensions on the Baltic."



(Underwood & Underwood photo.)
"Hard-Boiled Pete."

3 MOST KINGLY, YET MOST DEMOCRATIC of the Romanoffs was Peter the Great (statue at left). Were he living today he might be called "Hard-Boiled Pete," from his habit of knocking down those who displeased him. He built St. Petersburg (now Leningrad); hobnobbed with Germans, English, and Dutch; went in strongly for shipbuilding and other plebeian trades; and was the first to insist upon his people tucking their shirt-tails in, thus making them, to outward appearances, at least, the most easterly of western people instead of the most westerly of eastern people. Despite his vulgar lapses, Peter the Great earned his title. His rule marked the beginning of modern Russia. He had vision; he reached out; he put his nation into interchange with other powers.



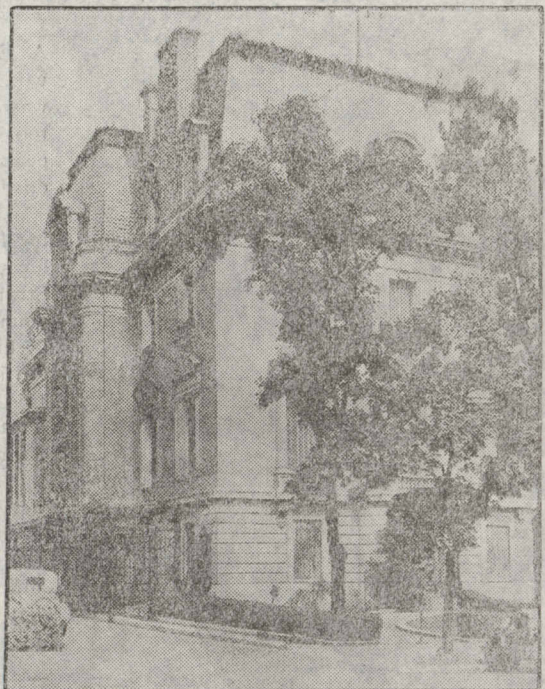
"... victim of growing anarchy..."

4 WEAK IN COMPARISON WITH PETER was Czar Alexander II. (right), a Romanoff who instituted reforms in an effort to better the plight of his subjects. He fell a victim of growing anarchy in that drab and brooding land, a nihilist bomb killing him in a St. Petersburg street in 1881. He was the grandfather of the last of the czars.



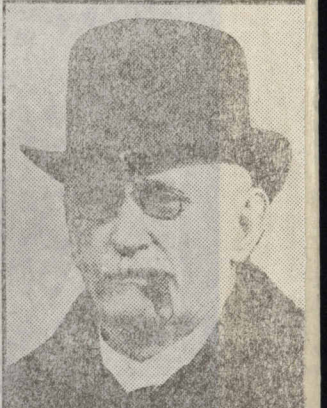
(© Paul Thompson photo.)
"envoy without a country"

10 LAST OF THE AMBASSADORS to represent Russia in the United States was Boris A. Bakmetieff (above), who arrived with a flock of whiskered aids to become the official spokesman at Washington of Kerensky's new republic. He presented his papers and found himself without a country. President Wilson, though professing friendship for the Russian people, refused to recognize the bolsheviks.



(Associated Press photo.)
"... boarded up..."

11 BAKHMETIEFF FINALLY SAILED AWAY and the windows of the palatial Russian embassy (above) in 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., were boarded up.



"threatened with arrest"

12 AMERICA'S LAST AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA was David R. Francis (above), who stayed on for months despite rapidly failing health, in the hope that order would come out of disorder. The bolsheviks were suspicious of his every move, and set spies to watch him. When he finally received his recall and prepared to depart from Russia he was threatened with arrest.



"... death in a murky cellar..."



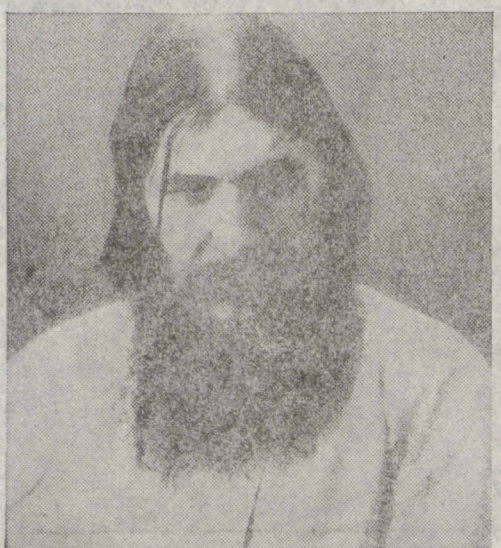
"... famous Cossacks of the Don..."

5 DESTINED TO MEET HIS DEATH in a murky cellar in Ekaterinburg, Siberia, with a bolshevik pistol bullet in his brain was the weak-willed Nicholas II. (at left, with czarevitch), who never at any time was big enough for the job of ruling Russians. His vaults were filled with diamonds and rubies, his domain spread across large parts of two continents, and his army, including his famous Cossacks of the Don, was the envy of little kings and big—but the cards were stacked against him. He might have seen it through were it not for the World war. Surrounded by spying enemies and dominated by a foolish wife who in turn was under the spell of a scalawag monk, Nicholas was too stupid to know the hearts of his people and too slow-witted to understand the insidious forces at work destroying the morale of his army. It is doubtful whether he realized what he was doing when he abdicated in 1917, consigning his land to chaos. In his defense it might be said that he welcomed the chance to become a nobody. Fate ruled otherwise, however. He died for the crime of having been a king.



"... last wail of the Romanoffs."

6 HELD RESPONSIBLE BY RUSSIAN NOBILITY and by nearly everyone else familiar with the subject for fatal intriguing within the royal court was the debauched Rasputin (left), the scalawag monk aforementioned. His lifeless body was finally pushed through a hole in the ice of the River Neva.



"... debauched... scalawag monk..."

7 CLAIMANT TODAY TO THE THRONE OF RUSSIA is Grand Duke Cyril (right), another cousin of the czar. He appealed from Paris recently to the army of the soviet to deliver the land back to the Romanoffs—perhaps just a gesture on the part of Cyril, a thin, last wail of the Romanoffs.



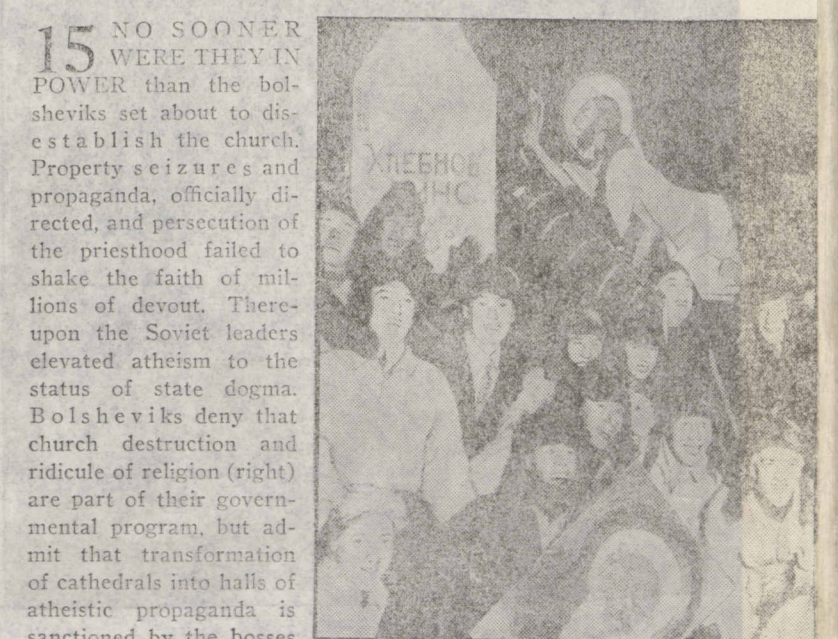
(Acme photo.)
"... power behind the Terror."

13 PRINCIPAL FIGURE IN THE REVOLT which overthrew Kerensky's unlucky government was Vladimir Ilich Ulanov. Under another name, Nikolai Lenin, he is remembered and revered as prophet and savior in communist circles, but elsewhere recalled only as the power behind the Terror. Statues of Lenin (example above) are more plentiful today in Russia than were the monuments to the czars.



"... on the order of the dread Cheka..."

14 IN THE TEN YEARS following the first success of the bolsheviks more than 1,700,000 persons are said to have been slaughtered on the order of the dread Cheka, and its successor the OGPU. The first All Russian Extraordinary commission (Cheka) was directed by Felix Dzerzhinsky, a Pole (on chair, above, with aids). The most numerous of Cheka and OGPU victims were designated as "class enemies."



"... elevated atheism..."