Mothers and Children in Biro Bidjan

V. Molotov — On the Right Road
S. Almazov — The Soviet Union Marches On
Julia Older — An Interview With P. Novick in Moscow

The “Icor” Greets the New Soviet Constitution
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Hitler and Mussolini
-- The Frankensteins of Europe

No one can doubt any more that Hitler and Mussolini are determined to ignite a new world conflagration. They are instigating the brutal murder of women and children in Spain with the avowed purpose of plunging Europe into war. The bloody rulers of Italy and Germany are mobilizing their forces not only against Spain, but against the entire civilized world and especially against the Soviet Union. While aiming at the destruction of liberty in Spain and putting that country under the iron heel of the butchers Franco, they are uniting with Japan and are trying to gain other allies for the purpose of carrying destruction and murder into the midst of the peaceful nations of the U.S.S.R.

The monsters who brought the people of Italy and Germany to the verge of starvation, who destroyed every remnant of the people's rights; they whose very names are the synonyms of murder and pillage, of oppression and reaction, of concentration camps and torture chambers—they gird their loins to “save civilization.” Germany and Japan concluded a treaty to carry on a holy war against Communism, but what they really aim at is the destruction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Japanese Imperialists are not satisfied with having seized part of China. They want more—they want the fertile plains of the Soviet Far East.

Germany is not satisfied with having brought its millions of toilers in the cities and on the farms to a condition of misery, starvation and slavery. Hitler wants the rich Ukraine. He wants to destroy the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, to make its people his slaves, and to let the whip of Nazi henchmen swing over the backs of the free millions who are now enjoying a life of plenty and contentment under Soviet rule.

Hitler aims at seizing new territory in order to further his diabolic plans of dragging the entire world back to the middle ages. Hitler's threat against the Soviet Union spells the return of national oppression, the horror of pogroms against Jews and a free hand to the Nazi anti-Semites who have gone mad in their bloody hatred against everyone who is not of their hide.

The danger of a world war has never been as great as it is today and the time is well nigh when all the forces of progress and peace should be united in a mighty opposition to those Frankensteins and warmongers. The Jews, in particular, should not fail to forge a mighty united front to defend the Soviet Union where 3,000,000 Jews have been given not only the opportunity to build for themselves a life on sound economic foundations, but where they are also building their own Autonomous Territory—where they have gained statehood on an equal footing with the rest of the liberated Soviet nations.

Hitler and Mussolini are today at the throat of Spain and tomorrow they may try their hand at the Soviet Union. Their attempt can be frustrated. It must be frustrated! A mighty united front of all anti-Semitic forces, of all those who are opposed to war, of all those who are determined to make a stop to the spread of fascism—a united front of all those forces may succeed in building up an impregnable wall against which the fascists will break their neck.

There is no time to be lost. Unity of action is absolutely imperative.

The innocent children of Spain whose torn bodies strew the streets of Madrid, the Spanish mothers who have gone mad at the sight of their murdered children, the blood of the innocent thousands which were murdered in Spain by mercenary fliers, showering death and destruction from German and Italian planes upon peaceful people calls to the conscience of the world. The thousands of intellectuals murdered in cold blood in the concentration camps of Mussolini and Hitler, the affront to the entire civilized world of these modern Tamerlans and Chengiskhans, must be answered at once by the civilized world!

Down with the Frankensteins who want to set the world ablaze!

Greetings to the New York City Conference of the Icor

We extend fraternal greetings to the New York City conference of the Icor which is to be held on December 6th at the Hotel Astor. The conference is convening at a very important moment in the history of the Jews. On the one hand there is
the growing wave of anti-Semitic poisonous propaganda, of discrimination against Jews, and pogroms in many lands, while on the other hand there is the news about the ever growing well-being of the Jewish masses in the Soviet Union and the gigantic achievements of the Jewish Autonomous Territory in Biro-Bidjan.

The two above-mentioned currents in Jewish life place upon the Jewish masses a great responsibility. There is need for a constant and determined struggle against anti-Semitism which is bred by fascism. There is also need to co-operate as much as possible with the Jewish pioneers in Biro-Bidjan and to become friends of the only country in the world which put an end to anti-Semitism and made Biro-Bidjan possible.

In greeting the New York City conference of the Icor, we wish the delegates to find a way of how to mobilize all the Jews in the city for the important work of the Icor. Let the conference stimulate the work for the $50,000 fund which is to be applied to the purchase of a print shop for Biro-Bidjan. Let the conference be successful in the preparation of plans for the enrollment of many thousands of new members into the ranks of the Icor, and to win thousands of new readers for "Nailebn". Let it succeed in reaching every Jewish society, fraternal order, union, congregation—to participate in the work of the Icor for Biro-Bidjan, for the defense of the Soviet Union and for the relentless struggle against fascism and anti-Semitism.

November Issue of "Nailebn"
Scores Great Success

The LAST 100-PAGE ISSUE of "Nailebn was completely sold out and orders for many hundreds of copies could not be filled.

The Editorial Department is in receipt of congratulations from all over the country. The enthusiastic approval given the Jubilee Issue far surpasses anything in the history of "Nailebn", which prides itself on having achieved the distinction of enjoying the largest circulation of any Jewish magazine in the world. The Special 100-Page Issue published on the occasion of the Nineteenth Anniversary of the U.S.S.R. reached many thousands of new readers and it is certainly to the credit of the devoted friends of "Nailebn" and the Icor who made possible the large sale. It should be a matter of pride to all these friends to continue the good work and to get the new readers to either subscribe to the magazine or to continue buying it.

The splendid success of the last issue of "Nailebn" makes it possible to launch a campaign for 50,000 readers of "Nailebn."

The management and editorial department of "Nailebn" express their heartiest thanks to all those who participated in the sale of the last issue.

In a Jewish Collective in Georgia, in the Caucasus, Abraam Botasholi, the 73-year-old Jew, tells how he was suffering under the Tsar and how he is happy today.
**On The Right Road**

FACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS about the achievements of the October Revolution. The facts will make it possible for us to draw the necessary conclusions for our further work. All know the decisive importance of the development of the Soviet industry for the building of Socialism. It will therefore not be amiss to cite certain facts which are closely related to the growth of our industry. Let us glance just at a few of these facts.

### General Conditions of Large Scale Industries

(Based on the Price Level of 1926-1927)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Value of Production of Large Scale Industries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>10.2 Billion Rubles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>34.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936 (planned)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the first nine months of 1936 production of large scale industries amounted to 57.9 billion rubles which is 133% of the same period of last year.

This demonstrates very clearly the growth of our industries in recent years. The results of the first nine months presage the fulfillment of all our plans during the current year in spite of the fact that some branches were quite backward. It is also evident that the production of all our large scale industries will be almost eight times greater than in the last pre-war year and almost five times as large as in 1928 when we began the first Five-Year Plan. The net increase in our industrial production this year will amount to the total industrial production of the year 1928. These facts speak for themselves. Our industry is making great strides.

At the same time, we are putting into operation hundreds of new giant factories equipped with first class machinery. These new factories will recruit their qualified workers from the ranks of those who have received their training in our own factories and to whom but yesterday modern technique was yet a thing unknown. Of no less value is the growth of productivity of Soviet labor. I will cite the following very interesting figures:

### Average Output of Work in the Large Scale Industries

(Based on Price Level of 1926-1927)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Large Scale Industry (In millions of rubles)</th>
<th>Percent of Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>4.764</td>
<td>112.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>5.378</td>
<td>112.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>5.900</td>
<td>199.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>6.348</td>
<td>197.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>6.513</td>
<td>122.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table, too, is very instructive. It proves very definitely that the productivity of labor in our industries is growing by leaps and bounds and that this year it will be almost one and a half times as large as in the first year of the first Five-Year Plan. It also demonstrates that after a comparative slow pace in the increase of labor productivity in the course of several years, finally a more rapid stride was marked when we began bringing into realization the slogan of Stalin to master technique. Since then, productivity of Soviet labor is marching forward. The tremendous upsurge in the productivity of labor this year is due to the fact that this is a Stakhanov year when we can already see the results of the work of qualified technicians, the product of recent years. The leading organs of our industry are doing their work much better regardless of the flaws that may still be found here and there.

However, we are not satisfied with what we have already achieved. We consider that we are still very far from Socialist labor production. Not only that, we are not even as yet at peace with the labor productivity, not to speak of the quality of production, with the well organized establishments in the advanced capitalist countries. The average productivity of the Soviet worker is still much lower than the average productivity of a worker in the technically developed capitalist countries. That means that we still have to accomplish a great deal in line of organizing our industries and ourselves. This is the thought which dominates the minds of the best workers of the Soviet Union and first of all the minds of our Stakhanovites. They are making ever new achievements which are not only keeping pace with the average norms in foreign countries but are quite frequently far surpassing the best samples of productivity in foreign lands. The Stakhanovites understand fully well our task to surpass in the shortest possible time the capitalist countries of the highest technical development.

Our achievements are no mean ones. There is nothing that can break the U.S.S.R., no matter how much all the enemies of Communism may froth at the mouth. But our tasks are also on the increase. What we considered a satisfactory achievement yesterday, is today already a thing of the far away past with which we can no longer be satisfied. We have to march forward, to solve ever greater tasks. This is the call of the Party of Lenin and Stalin. Our might is derived from our being on the right road.

*From the “Pravda”*
The Soviet Union Marches On

The NEW CONSTITUTION adopted by the Soviet Union is a new landmark on the glorious path of achievements during the nineteen years of the existence of the toiler's state. It is no whim of a single person or of a group of people as some illiterate scribes try to interpret the great Soviet "Magna Charta." It is purely puerile to assume that the New Constitution is anything else but the crowning point of a sequence of great achievements unparalleled anywhere in the world. The Soviet Constitution is the natural outgrowth of the successful elevation of the country from its previous low state of illiteracy and technical backwardness to the high position of one of the most cultured nations in the world, taking its place side by side with the most highly developed industrial countries on the globe.

Where 90% of the people were illiterate, the country is now dotted with schools, and illiteracy has become almost a rarity. Where only 7,000,000 children attended schools before the October revolution, there are now 28,000,000 children on the school benches and 27 more millions of the adult population are receiving training of one form or another.

Where there was a conglomeration of oppressed and poverty-ripped nations; where national hatred, persecution and pogroms were sapping the life of the country, there is now a happy family of liberated nations united in brotherly ties of co-operation and friendliness. Where a backward people struggled to eke out a livelihood using the most primitive implements, there are now hundreds of thousands of tractors, of combines and other modern farm implements serving the needs of the Soviet Collective Farmer.

Where there were 26,000,000 individual farmsteads, where many a peasant cursed the day when he was born because his little patch of ground could not secure even the most pitiable existence for himself and his family,—there are today thriving collective farms and giant state farms. The well being of the collective farmer is gradually on the increase, just as in the case of the city proletariat.

Where there were before only rudiments of modern industries,—there are today gigantic industrial establishments comparable with anything to be found anywhere in the world. In the course of a few short years, the Soviet Union built that mighty network of giant industrial establishments comparable with anything to be found anywhere in the world. In the course of a few short years, the Soviet Union built that mighty network of giant industrial establishments, the like of which took almost half a century to be built elsewhere. The U.S.S.R. is now producing its own automobiles, tractors, trucks, combines, locomotives, turbines and other most complicated machines and tools. It not only became independent of any other country, but it is today exporting machinery to Turkey, Persia, China and many other lands.

The awakened giant is manifesting such zeal, such talent and such daring as the world has never seen before. The Stakhanov movement swept the country with a new wave of enthusiasm. The proverbial slovenliness and the crude manners of a worker just new from the village disappeared overnight. Soviet toilers are demonstrating an agility which far surpasses anything anyone can ever have imagined. The daring Soviet youth is writing one glorious chapter after another of great achievements in every field of activity. All sorts of records in industry, sport, and aviation have been shattered by the new generation of Soviet young men and women. Soviet parachute jumping has not been equalled anywhere in the world. Soviet aviators penetrating the Arctic regions inscribed into the history of aviation one great chapter after another. In a word, the Soviet Union accomplished a miracle in having carried out not only a political revolution but in having accomplished during the nineteen years of its existence.

The Icor Cables Greetings to the Congress of Soviets on Adoption Of New Constitution

The National Executive of the Icor cabled the following message to the Congress of Soviets in Moscow on the adoption of the New Soviet "Magna Charta":
M. Kalinin, President U.S.S.R.
Kremlin, Moscow.
Accept our greetings to the historic Congress of Soviets in connection with the adoption of the New Constitution. The marvelous achievements of the Soviet Union, the solution of the National problem, the ending of age-old slavery, to which so many nations were subjected previously, the complete eradication of anti-Semitism and all the restrictions which were imposed upon the Jews, the building of the Jewish Autonomous Territory—all that makes the hearts of millions throughout the world throb with endless joy.

The New Constitution of the Soviet Union which you are about to adopt is a guarantee of the further strengthening of the brotherly ties amongst the Soviet Nations. It is a guarantee of the further growth of the well-being of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union. We send our fervent wish of tranquility to your peaceful villages and cities. Peace to your peaceful nations.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OF THE ICOR

NAILEEN (December, 1936)
many revolutions, the greatest of which is the complete revolution wrought in the psychology and character of 175,000,000 people.

The New Constitution is a logical result of what the Soviet Union accomplished during its existence. The Constitution is merely recording on paper the further steps which are to be taken along the road which the Soviet Union has marched on until now.

The right to a job, the right to vacation, to medical care and to a pension are part and parcel of the inalienable rights won by the Soviet toiler through his heroic and successful struggles by which he put an end to exploitation of men by men.

The greater measure of democratic rights, the secret ballot, the direct method of election are merely a further step on the road which the Soviet toiler has been marching on since the day when he put an end to autocracy, to the rule of a possessing class—since that toiler became the ruler of his own destinies.

While everywhere else either open or disguised fascism is trying to deprive the people of every remnant of liberty; while everywhere political democracy is being negated by economic slavery, the Soviet Union points the way to humanity and in its adoption of the New Constitution it heralds the dawning of the day when liberty and democracy will have a real meaning and will be the heritage of the entire world.

The Jewish people have particular reason to rejoice in the adoption of the Soviet Constitution in which is reflected the condition of complete emancipation won by all the Soviet Nations. The constitution further stresses the complete eradication of every vestige of segregation and oppression of one national group by another.

The New Constitution is a further guarantee of the unhindered development of every national group in the U.S.S.R. For the first time the Jews can see the tangible results of their having won statehood under the Soviet regime. In the list of constituent republics and territories, the Jewish Autonomous Territory, which was established on the 7th of May, 1934, is proudly taking its place and it will be represented in the Soviet Legislative Bodies as the state which the Jewish pioneers are now building on the shores of the Amur in the Soviet Far East.

It is small wonder that millions of people throughout the world are rejoicing and greeting the Soviet Union on the occasion of the adoption of the New Constitution. It is a great beacon light at this time when Fascism endeavors to plunge the world into medieval darkness and to start a new world slaughter. The New Soviet Constitution continues to blaze the trail of the Soviet policy of peace and friendly relations with all the nations of the world. In it all the friends of democracy and peace will find strength to fight against fascism, against national animosity and against anti-Semitism.

The cheque issued by the Icor in payment for the second shipment of Jewish typewriters as a gift to Jewish Pioneers in Biro Bidjan

NAILEBN (December, 1936)
Second Congress of Soviets in Biro-Bidjan
Opened on November 4th

ON NOVEMBER 4th the Capital City of Biro-Bidjan was ablaze with bunting, illuminations, and a general appearance of festivities in honor of the delegates converging from all sections of the Jewish Autonomous Territory for the opening of the Second Congress of the Soviets.

The congress was opened in the spacious hall of the Jewish State Theatre. The hall was profusely decorated. The lobbies were turned into a veritable exhibition. Chief amongst the exponents were charts and diagrams showing the tremendous upsurge in the building of the collectives and industrial establishments of Biro-Bidjan.

Lavrentiev, head of the government in the Far East, was the honored guest of the congress. He, together with the leaders of the government of the Jewish Autonomous Territory, as well as a number of Stakhonovites, were elected to the Presidium.

Khabensky, who represented the President of the Government of the Jewish Autonomous Territory, opened the congress. He stressed the point that this congress is to pass judgment on the new constitution and he pointed out that for the first time in centuries the Jews have been given the status of a nation and that they are now enjoying equal membership in the family of Soviet nations.

Khabensky reviewed the progress of Biro-Bidjan. He pointed out that whereas in 1934 there were only eight tractors and four combines, there are now 203 tractors and 40 combines. He pointed out that in the industrial field a number of producers-collectives rank very high in their achievements, outstanding amongst them is the Dimitroff Furniture Factory which has already completed its yearly plan.

Cultural Achievements Stressed

Khabensky points out that the achievements in the building of cultural institutions are no less significant than the general accomplishments of the Jewish Autonomous Territory. According to his report there were in 1934, 85 schools numbering 10,000 pupils and a staff of 875 teachers. In 1936 the number of schools rose to 113, numbering 15,000 pupils and the teaching staff rose to 600. In the field of medical care there was also a tremendous advance. At the time of the first Congress of the Soviets of the Jewish Autonomous Territory in December 1934, the yearly budget of the health department of the country was 890,000 rubles. The budget for the current year has risen to 3,500,000 rubles. The annual budget for education rose in the last two years from 2,500,000 rubles to 10,000,000 rubles. The main report was thoroughly discussed on the floor of the congress by the delegates. It was evident that all the representatives were imbued with the spirit of confidence and enthusiasm and were determined to stride forward to even greater achievements than hitherto.

The congress is to elect two representatives to the All-Union Congress of Soviets where the New Constitution is to be finally passed upon.

Children in the Stalindorf Jewish National Region

NAILEBN (December, 1936)
Biro-Bidjan As It Grows
(An interview with P. Novick)

MARBLE and honey, indescribable beauty, lush fertility. A growing mining and manufacturing center for the Far East. . . . And, above all, pioneers sweating to strip off the enveloping taiga, blanket of the ages. Toil, patience, perseverance, security, education, ambition, dreams of the well-planned future.

These are elements in the kaleidoscopic picture which Paul Novick, associate editor of the "Freiheit," New York Jewish newspaper, painted for me on his return from a two months' stay in the Jewish Autonomous Province. Of Biro-Bidjan, the capital, he reported, "When you walk along October Street, its principal thoroughfare, or along the river bank, you find so much youth that you think you must be in a city of 100,000, not 20,000. And these young people fill Biro-Bidjan with song and laughter!"

Paul Novick did not spend all his time inspecting factories, cultural institutions and kolkhozes (collective farms) about the capital itself. From the western to the eastern border of the province, he investigated collective farms, towns, quarries and agricultural stations, where he watched people go about their daily tasks. He inspected the four sanatoriums of Kuldur, an unusual health resort where sufferers from rheumatism, eczema and other diseases flock from places as far distant as Sakhalin to hot sulphur springs famed in the legends of Tungus hunters. And he came to Moscow with a powerful impression of the day-to-day heroism and spiritual happiness of that ever-increasing number of Jews from the Americas, from European ghettos and from the little Jewish towns in the Ukraine and White Russia who are hewing Socialism out of the taiga.

"I shall never forget the night I visited the Red Star Kolokhoz on the Amur," the New Yorker editor and writer told me. "The river, seven meters higher than usual, was flooding its banks. Our little rowboat had a hard time advancing against the swift current. We arrived at our destination as some men were about to move a harvester-combine and two tractors from flooded land to safety across the bay. The men—an agronomist and some mechanics from the nearby machine and tractor station—had the crudest makeshift of a ferry to move first the combine and then the tractors across the Amur. It was a difficult operation, and each time they crossed, they stood waist-deep in water. But far from being down-hearted, they joked, laughed and sang their gayest songs."

Harvest Shelters
About 15 miles from the old Cossack settlement of Pashkovo he observed a group of Jewish farmers living in shelters in the open fields throughout the harvest campaign. Fifteen miles to one's home along a bad road takes too much time, they told Novick. The settlers glossed over present hardships, and proudly described their permanent farm settlement, homes, clubhouse, library and the other communal institutions which will be theirs before the next harvest.

The New Yorker met many other Jewish settlers who are developing Biro-Bidjan—and their own stature in the process. For example, the Kovals, one of the two families from the United States on the Icor Kolokhoz. Today it is one of the best in the province, but its first year was such a difficult one that some of its members returned to the countries from which they had come. In Sioux City, Koval was a poor unknown without the slightest hope of giving his children a higher education. Today he's one of the province's outstanding men, honored not only as a good farmer but also as a member of the plenum of his district soviet. Two of his sons are studying to be chemists at the Mendeleyev Institute in Moscow. A third, on the farm with him, is one of the outstanding Stakhanovites of the Jewish kolkhozes. Koval has a comfortable home, his own garden, grain from last year, a cow and other domestic animals.

During Paul Novick's visit, the Icor received the deed (printed, of course, in Jewish, official language of the province) granting it perpetual use of its land—9,000 acres. Had there been no more rain than they usually have, the farmers told him, and had their machinery arrived somewhat earlier, thereby allowing them to gather more of the crop on the few good days they had, they would have had an exceptional harvest. Still, they were not downhearted, because the results were far better than during any preceding year.

"The men were uprooting tree stumps and preparing new land during my visit," the New York editor declared. "Even on Kolokhozes three or four year old settlers continue to do pioneer work."

Icor, Amurzet (also called Red October) and Waldheim, which is near Biro-Bidjan, are considered the model farms of the province, with the Birofeld near Biro-Bidjan a close fourth. Amurzet, the biggest settlement in Stalinsk Region, was founded in 1929. Its 177 workers, representing 85 families, have good homes and cultural facilities, plenty of money, produce, domestic animals and other household possessions. This year they tilled 3,500 acres of grain, soya bean and other crops; next year they will till 5,000. In their dairy farm are 100 cows, besides those possessed by each family for their personal use.

Growing Fruit
Novick met Resnick, called the "Michurin of Waldheim" because he is encouraging fruit to grow in this Winnipeglke climate. The son of farmers in a Jewish settlement near Berdichev (the Ukraine), Resnick as a child neglected his school books to putter around orchards. Since he came to Waldheim five years ago, he has been given every facility to do scientific work. He is developing the
Biro-Bidjan wild grape, and hardy pears and apples. This year he sold several tons of raspberries to the capital.

At a state experimental station about 18 miles from the capital, the growing of southern fruits is proceeding on a larger scale. Biro-Bidjan is also famed for its honey. This year there were 15,000 apiaries on the Birofeld farm, besides those belonging to individual members.

Not every settler who has come to this province is constituted of pioneering stock. In fact, during the first year after it was opened to immigration, many were unable to surmount the material hardships and returned. After the province has a few more years of development, there will be a different story, but today there is no place for the seeker of a ready-made paradise. The Soviet Government offers the use of land—enormously rich in fertility and minerals—gives material aid in the form of housing, machinery, money, cultural facilities and the friendly support of its citizens elsewhere to Jews who want to create a homeland where they may develop a society, national in form and Socialist in content, with their own language and culture under conditions of material security, and opportunities for advancement free from the racial persecution that has pursued them in many countries. And always the best elements—the strongest, the most active, enlightened and cultured—have remained and grown in their conquest of nature—a struggle which collective effort and Government support have always made much less difficult than similar hardships must have been for the lonely individuals who pioneered under capitalism.

New Settlers

Foreign Jews, carefully selected, are being invited to settle in Biro-Bidjan as rapidly as housing accommodations can be prepared for them. Paul Novick is of the opinion that there will be some immigration from Poland before the year is over. Among the new settlers this year are a group of tourists from Lithuania, who managed to get out to the Jewish Autonomous Province, where they immediately were given work. All went well until it was discovered that they had come to the USSR as tourists and therefore had no right to remain here and work. Returning to Moscow last May, the 100 tourists appealed to Government leaders for permission to stay, which was finally granted. Back in Biro-Bidjan, they found congenial work. They have already become Soviet citizens and sent for their families. Novick spoke to one of them, an electrical engineer who could not find work in Kovno and had lived in a tiny dark room with his wife and child. Now he is electro-technical engineer in a tile factory—a post of responsibility which takes him about the province on many missions for the factory. Twenty members of the group who felt that life would be too difficult for them and returned to Lithuania are now showering Soviet organizations with requests for permission to return.

When this group of Lithuanian Jews traveled out to Biro-Bidjan last March, a tourist from New York joined them. A carpenter in the United States, he is now working in Biro-Bidjan's furniture factory. But inspired by a fellow worker, who helped to build an educational institution and then became a student there, the New York carpenter is planning to enroll as a student in the mining technicum.

Knowledge of the support of the central Government and the friendship of toilers throughout the USSR stimulates the settlers to face momentary difficulties with unusual cheer and fortitude. Paul Novick received a good illustration of this fact when he visited the quarry at Birakan where green and pink marble, beautifully mottled with all the designs of the taiga, is plentiful in the hills. Proper machinery for the quarry was being sent from the west, was in fact, on its way at the time, but until it arrived the men were cutting the stone under primitive working conditions, straining themselves to push the blade of their hand-saws back and forth. But they made light of their work. Their thoughts were on the mechanized workshop that would soon be theirs.

The quarry workers proudly announced to their guest from America that they were filling an important order for the Moscow subway. While he was there, he saw them shipping seven carloads of the marble which will face the White Russian station of the second line of the Moscow Metro.

Marble is but one of many valuable natural resources already discovered in the Jewish Autonomous Province although prospecting had scarcely begun. Paul Novick visited lime works at Landocor where a big plant designed to turn out 60,000 tons of lime annually is being finished.

Coal and Ore

The province also possesses coal and iron ore, and before he left, prospecting commissions had established the fact that it has reserves of one and one-half million tons of graphite. Exploitation of this mineral, which the Soviet Union is still importing for its steel and aluminum industries, will begin shortly, as will the mining of iron ore near Kimkan. And in order that mining in the Far East be organized properly, and the coal of Burya to the north (in Khabarovsk Province) be exploited as a unit with the iron in the Jewish Autonomous Province, Burya itself a region as large as the province, will be added to the latter, making it three instead of one and one-half times the area of Belgium, its present size.

Two hundred of the future engineers and technicians who will help to extract these riches from the earth are being prepared at Biro-Bidjan's mining technicum, where all courses are given in Jewish. Now housed in wooden buildings with supplementary dormitories, dining-room and clubhouse, the technicum will not long hence move into a handsome building of brick and marbles designed by architects under the Commissariat of Heavy Industry. The project will be on exhibit next year at the Paris International Exhibition.

Although advantageously located on the River Bira, and on the Trans-Siberian railroad at a spot where the hilly industrial western regions of the province meet its fertile eastern steppes, the city of Biro-Bidjan is, from the standpoint of health and beauty, not as well laid out as some of the other settlements—such as the Socialist city of Icor,
a beautiful community high above the Tunguska river. Because the land across the Bira is higher and drier ground, plans have been made to extend the capital across the river, where a city of 120,000 has already been designed according to Novick. A few structures have been completed there, among them a house for the well-known Soviet Jewish writer David Bergelson, who has visited Biro-Bidjan several times, and has accepted the invitation of the province to make his permanent home there. Bergelson will join the local writers’ union, which has about 30 members.

A Jewish newspaper issued daily, a Russian one published every other day, and a theater which has a staff of 80, including 30 actors (the majority trained in the technicum of the State Jewish Theater in Moscow) have been established in Biro-Bidjan. In the two years of its existence, the theater, operating on a Government subsidy of 400,000 rubles a year, has produced 10 plays.

Bustling with Activity

The theater is the cultural center of a city bustling with activity, full of plans and ambitions, according to the visitor from America. A central electric power plant is now under construction. The Dmitrov Furniture Factory, one of the two in the province, is filling a five-million ruble order from Yakutia, sister province of former nomads of the north. (A second furniture factory, in Icor, is now making nearly three million rubles worth of furniture for institutions of the Far Eastern Red Army.) The biggest clothing factory in the Far East, under construction in the capital city, will employ 2,500 workers when it is completed; now it has 200. Shoe, knitgoods factories and many others are being designed or built. The Jewish Autonomous Province is becoming one of the Far East’s principal centers for the manufacture of consumers’ goods.

A field into which many Jews are now entering, according to Paul Novick, is that of railroading. At the head of the Birobijn station is Wolman, who was a carpenter in the Argentine. Many Jewish workers are now to be found in the province’s important railroad yards: at In, near Volotchayevka, names famed in the annals of the Civil War, and the latter mentioned in the popular Partisan song, at Obluchye, and the station of the town of Smidovich. And recently a group of about 250 Jewish workers from the Ukraine and White Russia were given training and settled in the province by the USSR Commissariat of Railways.

Future Tasks

Asked what in his opinion are the most important tasks facing the province in the immediate future, Paul Novick answered without hesitation: “Housing and roads must be developed. You must bear in mind that many sections of the Jewish Autonomous Province are still dense forests and swamps, where the taiga must still be cleared. The province is practically unsettled—only 65,000 inhabitants for this enormous strip of land. And today there is only one automobile highway, from Biro-Bidjan to Bluecherova on the Amur.

‘But after seeing what is going on there, I feel that such problems as housing, settling and road building, which under other conditions would take many decades to solve, will be solved in a comparatively short time. A good example of the rapidity with which things progress was given to me by Gefen, one of the veterans on the Waldheim Collective Farm, who came to Biro-Bidjan eight years ago. I visited his home, a spacious, attractive and well-furnished one. Gefen then showed me his large, well-kept garden, and I saw there what was little more than a mud hut. ‘My first home,’ he remarked, ‘and how happy I was to have it.’ If his present home should soon become outmoded like the little mud hut, I wouldn’t be at all surprised, so fast do things leap ahead in the Jewish Autonomous Province.’

(From the “Moscow News”)
Biro-Bidjan Park of Culture And Rest Being Adopted For Winter Needs

The plans of the Biro-Bidjan City Administration call for an extensive program of work to adopt the Biro-Bidjan Park of Culture and Rest for winter needs. The plan calls for an expenditure of 30,000 rubles. It is planned to turn a large area into a skating rink and to devote one section of the park to tobogganning. There will also be built a ski station in the central section of the Park of Culture and Rest.

During the summer 37,500 people visited the Biro-Bidjan Park of Culture and Rest and enjoyed its many cultural activities and facilities for recreation.
Growth of Savings in the Jewish Autonomous Territory

The general upturn in the well-being of the Soviet populace is reflected both in the increased turnover of the mercantile establishments as well as in the increased deposits in the savings institutions. The same conditions prevail in the Jewish Autonomous Territory which the following figures demonstrate very clearly: On the first of January, 1936, there were in the Jewish Autonomous Territory 12,000 depositors having general savings amounting to 1,800,000 rubles. On the 1st of January, 1938, the number of depositors rose to 13,500 and the amount of deposits increased to 4,260,000 rubles. On the first of July the amount of deposits increased to 5,600,000 rubles.

700 Biro-Bidjan Youths on Pilgrimage to Famous Spot in Voloechaievka

On the 30th of September, 700 Biro-Bidjan young men and women carried out a hike to the famous Voloechaievka Monument where some 120 heroes of the Civil War lie buried. It was on that spot that the final battle was fought in 1922 against the remnants of Kolchak's White Guard bands. It was there that the valiant peasants, very poorly armed, overwhelmed their enemies by the sheer force of enthusiasm and confidence, and the fight was won not only in their own interests but in the interests of humanity. The youthful pilgrims carried out a sham battle reconstructing the historic battle of 1922. The 700 youths were divided into two sections, red and blue. The reds finally came out victorious and all 700 joined hands taking an oath at the foot of the monument that they will lay down their lives to defend the dearly won freedom for which those who were buried on that spot were fighting so gallantly.

On the 1st of October the marchers returned to the City of Biro-Bidjan and even many sound sleepers were aroused by the music and songs which filled the city with the spirit of youthful joyfulness.

Biro-Bidjan at the Paris Exhibition

According to a report issued by the Educational Department of the Commissariat of Heavy Industry, Biro-Bidjan will be represented at an Educational Exhibition to be held in Paris next year. The exhibition will carry a number of projects of educational buildings and among them will be the project for the Biro-Bidjan Technicium of Metallurgy. It is planned to have this building far surpass anything seen in the Far East.

Biro-Bidjan Students in Moscow Hold Reunion

On the 29th of September, there was held a meeting of all the Biro-Bidjan students in the various educational institutions in Moscow. The meeting was held in the headquarters of the "Gezeri" (public committee for the colonization of Jews in the Soviet Union). A number of students participated in the discussions of the various phases of Biro-Bidjan life. The first issue of the Biro-Bidjan magazine, "Forepost", was also discussed. The enthusiasm of the Biro-Bidjan youth was manifested in their promise to study diligently in order that their acquired knowledge may be applied appropriately in the further building of the Jewish Autonomous Territory.

The City of Biro-Bidjan Is Being Beautified

Under the signature of Ribkovsky, vice-chairman of the Biro-Bidjan City Soviet, and Gendelman, its secretary, an order was issued that certain measures be carried out immediately for the purpose of beautifying the City of Biro-Bidjan. The order includes amongst others the following regulations:

To immediately put all sidewalks in good condition.
To have all fences painted; all stores, stands and kiosks to be painted.
All signs and billboards to conform to specific regulations by the City Administration.
All refuse to be kept in prescribed receptacles and all littering of streets to be strictly prohibited.

INTERNATIONAL CAFETERIA
FRESH FOOD
Proletarian Prices
Workers Center — 50 E. 13th St.

Conference of the English Division of the "Icor" Held in New York

The English Division of the "Icor" held a conference at the Hotel Astor, 43rd Street and Broadway, New York, Saturday afternoon, November 28th, to organize a broad front of work for the English Division.

Jack Ayeroff opened the conference with a report on the work of the English section in New York for the past year. Dr. A. I. Fisher spoke on the Icor and Biro-Bidjan, analyzing the importance of the Icor and Biro-Bidjan.

Discussion took place on the work of the English Division in which A. Olken, Dr. A. Eisenstein, J. M. Meyers, J. Crell, A. I. Fisher, Jack Ayeroff and George Davidson participated. Very constructive facts were brought out in this discussion. The work amongst the English speaking Jews in America has been very lax. They are interested in Biro-Bidjan and we must come to them and tell them of the great historic upbuilding of Biro-Bidjan where the Jewish masses are enjoying a new life under the leadership of the Soviet Union. This can be accomplished by organizing a strong English speaking division of the Icor.

Plans were made for the organization of English branches of the Icor in New York City and the establishment of a City Committee of the English Division to further the work.

We appeal to all English speaking Jews in New York to join our ranks. If you have a friend who is interested, write for further information to the Icor, 799 Broadway, New York.

JOIN THE ENGLISH DIVISION OF THE "ICOR".

In Memoriam

Comrade Ruth Bograd, age 55, a beloved and active comrade of the Icor and I.W.O. in Kansas City, passed away Friday, Nov. 6th, 1936.

To the last minute of her life, her organizational work was always most important to her.

The Icor branches and I.W.O. membership in expressing their great grief, pledge themselves in respect to this beloved comrade, to carry on the work which was so dear to her with even greater energy than until now.

THE KANSAS CITY ICOR, Rae Osadechey, Secretary.
Polish Jews Score Plan for Exodus

Resolution Rejects Government Proposal as Denial of Equality Status

The Jewish Economic Committee of Poland, comprised of representatives of every Jewish economic group in this country has unanimously expressed its opposition to the scheme of migration for Jews advanced by Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, according to the text of the resolution which has just reached the American Jewish Congress.

The resolution which was unanimously adopted on October 14th, makes it clear that the Jewish population will insist on its equality rights and will not give any consideration to the "Utopian scheme to abandon, to make room for others, the soil on which they have lived almost a thousand years."

The resolution charges the government with a policy of discrimination against Jews and asserts that the economic position of the Jewish population is intimately bound up with that of the entire country.

It affirms that the Jewish population of Poland will fight to defend its equality rights on the ground that the admission of Jews to "all branches of economic life and government service is the only solution of the Jewish problem in Poland."

The text of the resolution follows:

"In connection with the discussion regarding the Jewish population and the indication of migration as the only solution for the Jewish problem in Poland, the Jewish Economic Committee, as a body composed of representatives of every Jewish economic group and thus empowered to express the economic views of Polish Jewry, considers itself in duty bound to publish the following statement:

"As natives of Poland who perform their civic duties and who have paid taxes to their government in blood and treasure together with all other citizens, the Jews of Poland are citizens equal in rank with all others, and are as such entitled to the aid and protection of their government as well as to the enjoyment of the fruits of the earth and of equal rights in every sphere of government activity. The economic condition of the Jewish population is intimately bound up with that of the entire country and with the economic policy of the government; thus, the improvement of the economic condition of the Jewish population is one of the government's internal problems.

Migration Plan Called "Utopian Scheme"

"The Jewish population cannot give any consideration to the Utopian scheme to abandon, in order to make room for others, the soil on which they have lived almost a thousand years, devoting to its cultural and economic development throughout many generations all their creative energies, and having become bound to that soil together with all other inhabitants, whose rights to it are equalled by those of the Jews. Without at all denying the need for emigration, one which exists, moreover, in various countries, including lands where the percentage of Jews is extremely low, and while gratefully acknowledging the expression of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs of a desire to cooperate in the efforts toward the renascence of the Jewish people in Palestine, it must be recognized that, so far as Poland is concerned, the problem of emigration is one of a general demographic character rather than an exclusively Jewish problem. In other words, the problem affects all sections of the population of the country from which hundreds of thousands of emigrants have derived both before the War and under the Republic.

"In view of the role which the commercial activity of the Jews has played in Polish history, as to a great extent even down to the present day the pioneers of Polish trade and export, the Jewish Economic Committee protests against the negative attitude toward Jewish commercial enterprises, as being an unjust blow to the interests of Jewish merchants, and casting an absolutely undeserved aspersion on them.

Declares Government Has Failed to Cooperate

"Without minimizing the critical economic plight of the Jewish population, a situation resulting from the discriminatory policy practiced against the Jewish masses, we must point out that time after time have projects for the alleviation of the impoverished Jewish population and aiming for a healthier Jewish economic structure and proposals covering all aspects of economic life together with a plan for constructive assistance and the rehabilitation of the Polish Jewish masses, been laid before the proper governmental agencies through the Jewish Economic Committee and other central Jewish social-economic institutions. But to all this there has never been any response. Yet in order to restore such a large section of the Polish population to economic health the active assistance and cooperation of the government is absolutely indispensable.

Equality Only Basis for Solution

"The entire Jewish population of Poland will defend its equal rights with all its combined energies in the conviction that the attainment of those rights in practice and the admission of Jews to all branches of economic life and government service is the only road to the solution of the Jewish problem in Poland and one which is in full harmony with the interests of the state at large. In view of the existing crisis in the country and of the tremendous tasks which confront the government in this great hour of historic responsibility, it is not by dividing the citizens into separate categories nor by relying upon fantastic schemes for improving the condition of one section of the population at the expense of another that the state's economic progress and power will be ensured, but only by the common exertions of all sections of the population."

(Bulletin of the American Jewish Congress)
The Bitter Lot of the Jews in Poland
(Excerpts from the pamphlet “The Situation of the Jews in Poland”, published by the American Jewish Congress)

Economic Restrictions

Poland can be considered a state of regulated economy, as the late Lord Melchett testified. The field for private initiative is growing narrower year by year as the economic activities of the government are increasing. In 1930-31 the economic enterprises owned by the state were valued at 22.5% of all the commercial and industrial wealth in Poland. There are now close to 2,000 monopolies and enterprises owned and operated by the state. The state is thus the greatest entrepreneur and the deciding factor in the economic life of the country.

As Premier Koscialkowski declared publicly early in 1936 it is the intention of the government to eliminate the middleman. The individual in his search for employment is gradually restricted to opportunities offered directly or indirectly by the government which practices the widest discrimination against the Jews. The extent of this can be gauged by the number of Jewish officials in 1924 which constituted 0.33% of the entire number of civil servants of the central administration. Nine-tenths of these Jewish officials were carryovers from the Austrian regime in Galicia. Though we are not in possession of later statistics, we have no reason to believe that there has been an increase in the number of Jews in the field. In the Work Fund projects conducted for the unemployed by the government, too, the Jewish unemployed are not given jobs in proportion to their number or ratio. Thus out of 4,000 employed on relief projects in Warsaw in December 1935, only 300 were Jews. In Lodz there were 75 out of 4,000 and in Piotrkow 75 out of 700. When it comes to dismissals the proportion is reversed. The Amelioration Department of the city of Warsaw dismissed the Jews first.

More recent is the practice of discharging Jewish physicians from the state controlled workmen’s sickness insurance clinics. Since the government has arbitrarily taken over the management of these from trade unions, the number of Jewish physicians employed in these institutions is decreasing rapidly. The same type of elimination is going on in the field of the quasi-public office of the notary. In the city of Lwow (Lemberg) alone, their number decreased from 24 to 6 within a few years. These dismissed men received hints that baptism might help in restoring them to office.

That the elimination of the Jews is a result of a continuous state policy is proven by the various discriminatory acts of the government as well as by the actual attempts to eliminate them from the positions that they have occupied heretofore. Some apologists for the government contend that the Jews are not fit for modern factory work. Their only argument is the tremendous decrease in the number of Jews (from 3,000 to 102) employed in the formerly-Jewish-owned tobacco industry since the government established the tobacco monopoly in 1922. The railroad service employed in 1934, 394 or 1.2% Jews out of a total of 31,374 employees. The postal service is fully judenrein as are all the various alcoholic and chemical industries which the government has steadily taken over.

Specific illustrations of this type can be cited by the hundreds. We will give just a few examples from the year 1935. The directors of the state-owned forest industry in Torun included in their specifications for a specialist the demand that he should not be of the “Mosaic faith.” The widow of the deceased aviator Zwirka was granted the monopoly of selling salt in the city of Nowogrodek. Not knowing anything about this business she formed a partnership with three experienced Jewish merchants who had formerly held the same concession. The directors of the state salt monopoly objected to this arrangement and forced Mrs. Zwirka to transact her business through the Endek cooperative. The military authorities in their orders for the purchases of grain for army purposes require that the purchases be made directly from the peasant landowner without any recourse to middlemen. Though the name “Jew” is not mentioned in the order, one can easily understand the intentions of its promulgators.

Actions of this type are merely instances of a major campaign which the government is now waging and which has as its purposes the elimination of the Jew from the fields of commerce and trade. This action is conducted along several lines. One of them is to tax the Jews out of existence. In 1928, though commerce ranked third in the total national income of the country, it occupied the first place in the scheme of taxation. 33.6% of the income of the government was gathered through the taxation of commerce, while only 6.4% of the population made a living from it. The Jews pay approximately 40% of all direct taxes. How this affects the general welfare of the country is a matter for study and research. We have more definite data concerning its effect on commerce. It tends to eliminate more and more Jews from this field. The number of business licenses decreased from 465,000 in 1928 to 344,000 in 1932. At least 80,000 of the decrease can be traced to Jewish business. Between the years 1931 to 1932 the number of business licenses of the first category decreased by 26.3%, these of the second category by 18.9%, of the third by 9.09% and of the fifth by 29.5%. The only increase took place in the fourth category at the rate of 9.8%.

The total decrease in business licenses was 3.5%. increase took place in the fourth category at the rate of 9.8%. The total decrease in business licenses was 3.5%.

NAILEBN (December, 1936)
From 1932 to 1933 the number of establishments owned by Jews decreased by 1.6%, while those owned by non-Jews increased by 5.4%. In some places as many as 50% of the Jewish merchants applied to the free loan societies and "kasas" which are subsidized by the Joint Distribution Committee for loans to pay for their business licenses. Year by year the number of establishments of the higher and lowest ranks are decreasing. The trend of gradual pauperization of the upper classes in commerce and the total elimination of the poorer merchants is seen quite clearly. Those who cannot afford to pay for their licenses join the already overcrowded ranks of the peddlers, hucksters and other non-descript drags of commercial life or, as in most cases, become totally inactive. The non-Jewish merchants, as we can see by the rate of increase in their numbers, do not suffer so much. The taxation authorities are much kinder to them. In addition they enjoy the advantage of easily obtainable credit which is practically a government monopoly in the semi-totalitarian state of Poland. Credit in the state banks and their subsidiaries is almost totally unavailable to Jewish merchants except to the very wealthy ones. Out of the total resources of short term credit amounting to 1,194,000,000 zł. available to commerce and industry in 1932, the Jewish cooperatives and credit societies were granted the use of only three million in comparison with four million in 1929.

Another phase of the elimination of the Jews from the commercial life of the country is conducted by the government in its control of exports and imports from which activities the middle-man is being eliminated. The heavy industries which are largely government controlled are encouraged to effect their purchases and sales directly. Exports through official and semi-official bodies are subventioned by the state. This tendency has resulted in a decline in the Polish foreign trade.

The same process of eliminating the Jewish middle-man through government subsidized agencies and cooperatives is increasing rapidly in the field of domestic commerce. The state purchasing agency of agricultural products operating at a loss has ruined the peasant through its monopolistic tendency by forcing down the price of agricultural products. At the same time, it has been eliminating and still continues to eliminate the Jewish middle-man. The peasants were somewhat helped through a moratorium of debts which froze out of circulation 160 million zł. which they owed to Jewish merchants, who have thus suffered doubly. The non-Jewish midlemen do not suffer from this policy. The government agencies and cooperatives need managers and agents, and thus provide a field of employment for the few non-Jews who are forced out of business.

All indications point to the continuation of this policy. A project of concessions every business establishment was considered by the government but was temporarily dropped. This action would have limited the number of business establishments in each branch to a certain number. The Jews would then have been at the mercy of the government or of the chambers of commerce which, though they represent officially all the business interests of the country, have a quota on Jewish participation. In no place in the whole of Poland is there a Jewish president, or a majority of Jews, on the local or national boards of the chambers of commerce.

All past experience shows that the substitution of government for private initiative results not only in the added burden of officials and in the increase in the price of products but also in the practical elimination of Jews. This is achieved not by any explicit legal discrimination against Jews as such but by the way the law is interpreted and administered.

Another effective means of eliminating the Jews from commerce and the professions is the boycott. It is led by the Endeks who managed to organize it in a scientific and effective way. Data are collected concerning the extent and strength of Jewish economic positions in different localities. This information is given publicity in the newspapers. Attention is called to the fact that every Jewish in business means a starving Polish family. A typical sample of this propaganda reads more or less as follows: "There are a hundred Jewish stores in the City of X which would provide a hundred Polish families with a livelihood. This city includes ten Jewish lawyers, fifteen Jewish physicians, five Jewish pharmacists and seven Jewish midwives. You see thus that thirty-seven Jews deprive thirty-seven Polish families of opportunities to earn a living. Will you permit this, oh patriotic Pole?" The landless peasant is told that the reason for his plight is not the fact that a large proportion of the land is in the hands of a few wealthy landowners, but that his place in the city is usurped by a Jewish merchant, artisan or worker.

Poles going into business, or wishing to establish themselves in professions and trades are aided not only through government controlled bank credit but also through mass pressure, propaganda from the pulpit and in the newspapers. If these means are not sufficient to entice the consumer away from the Jewish establishments, resort is taken to picketing of Jewish stores, annoying their customers, and in many cases to the total destruction or damaging of the goods through acts of vandalism. The Pole is being "educated" through these means to patronize Polish establishments and to boycott the Jews. The government does nothing to prevent this boycott propaganda.

Another threat to the existence of the Jewish merchant is the so-called "education census" which is being introduced in the paint industry. This law requires every paint dealer to pass an examination that he possesses the necessary scientific and professional knowledge to carry on his business, regardless of his former business experience and training. The actual enforcement of this law was postponed till May 1, 1936 because of the interventions of the Jewish trade organizations. The Polish merchants associations are now carrying on propaganda with "patriotic" motives to have the same type of tests introduced in other fields of retailing. This will spell the doom of thousands of Jewish merchants, since there are good reasons for doubting the objectivity of the Polish examiners.

The proposed law which would require a license of all

NAILEBN (December, 1936)
includes a clause which would place the right to pass upon
nate many Jews from activities in this branch. The law
January 23, 1934 and is about to be enforced is a death
blow to the Jewish bakers and their employees. The
Jewish bakery owners are too poor to be able to afford to
rebuild their plants. In addition, they are faced with the
problem of finding suitable quarters in the Jewish districts
of the cities. The Christian baker is not beset with these
difficulties. As a matter of fact the government extended
libe ral credit to the
Polish
rebuild their plants. In addition, they are faced with the
require m e nt of technical training and examination must
in time diminish the number of young Jews who desire
to enter the trades, since, as was pointed out above, the
facilities offered for technical training to Jewish young
people are insufficient. This will tend to increase the
number of declassed and unemployed Jewish youth. Thus,
when faced by unemployment they are an added burden
to the Jewish community, which in this case as in many
others has to take over the functions of the gov e rnment.
Considering all these factors, we should not at all be sur­
prised to find out that the number of unemployed Jewish
artisans and workers amounts to more than 50%.

The National Executive of the Icor decided to open
a contest on the best essays on Biro-Bidjan. The
following prizes will be awarded:

Jewish
English
1st prize..... $250.00
2nd prize ..... 100.00
3 prizes...@ 50.00

1st prize..... $250.00
2nd prize ..... 100.00
3 prizes...@ 50.00

A total of ten prizes amounting to $1,000. Every
one is eligible to participate in the contest. (The
employees in the National Office of the Icor are ex­
cluded.) Essays may be sent in either English or
Yiddish. All manuscripts must be typewritten and
on one side of the paper. Each manuscript is to
bear a pen name. The real name of the writer and
the pen name should be enclosed in a separate en­
velope accompanying the manuscript. All manuscripts
must be post marked not later than February 15,
1937. The awards will be announced on the 28th of
March, 1937, when Biro-Bidjan will be nine years
old. The topic is as follows:

BIRO-BIDJAN:
a. Why Biro-Bidjan?
b. Biro-Bidjan and Its Natural Resources
c. The Future of Biro-Bidjan
d. The Significance of Biro-Bidjan for the
Jews throughout the World.

The composition of the Special Contest Jury will
be announced shortly. No limit is set to the size of
the essay.

The Icor reserves the right to print the essays re­
ceived in all or in part. The best essays will be pub­
lished in book form. All inquiries regarding the
contest should be addressed to Biro-Bidjan Contest
Committee, Room 514, 799 Broadway, N. Y. City.
הלילה לבנון

פרי 11 עמוד

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גאלית-1936" }

"NABLEN"
זויה קנגנרטום - זוגי זולתו

אין דעתי עליך.
וזהו דילעב (1936)
שדח سبيل-עליון

שתו בברית טים

מ'אכיזא קרוהנוגט

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יתנ' א בראדע ענמש צווי ורו קעפ בוליב סהל.

אן עדועסיווןעד סני שוה מארפאנסאן.

אן 44 צזבו אן טשימור ויו צאמ' לייבון אינ פלא.

יתעד' חלפא צ'א א רמישר ציוו.

יתען צונ' למשפא מאר פארימוה און דמחעון סם.

שאר טשעוך ציו בולימק עעיבי.

ןואן אא פערטしたい והער עננקע טענעאית.

ספאער צז ציוו פארפעליו ד' אנבאר.

ירות פארטראןער פארסיפש מצ' נאסוס וארקדלא.

מן 4 ממעבע -- פאריויקוון פארנמא.

anches נ唼טר營ם. שמן"תטיריס ט"ן פארטסמן -- ויו אכלנמאו發生 עון.

יוו מיסקאר ננסאן.

וא 44 טברדות טיוו האמא מארקאון ראברט. 4 סרבודרמא.

וא קרא הצט"פ ציוו מארס זא ספייל און ד' אפרטירס ננואר. 4 ס"ז.

אם מימ' לא צנעוראא און ראבצמדאן. זא ראבקאמטוון. ס"ז.

זא 44 עקרודאן. און ראבצמדאן. זא ראבקאמטוון. ס"ז.

עקרודאן ט"ש טברדות טיוו האמא מארקאון ראברט. 4 סרבודרמא.

שא אף לא צנעוראא און ראבצמדאן. זא ראבקאמטוון. ס"ז.

יתען צונ' למשפא מאר פארימוה און דמחעון סם.

שאר טשעוך ציו בולימק עעיבי.

ןואן אא פערטしたい והער עננקע טענעאיי.

ספאער צז ציוו פארפעליו ד' אנבאר.

יות פארטראןער פארסיפש מיט' נאסוס וארקדלא.

מן 4 ממעבע -- פאריויקוון פארנמא.

שדח سبيل-עליון

שתו בברית טים

מ'אביין קרוהנוגט

 condi צא בריהנוגט שים קוח ליוודון שפיט.

עדעד וארfeeds צווי ויוו קולה ואן תגועסם.

יתנ' א בראדע ענמש צווי ורו קעפ בוליב סהל.

אן עדועסיווןעד סני שוה מארפאנסאן.

אן 44 צזבו אן טשימור ויו צאמ' לייבון אינ פלא.

יתעד' חלפא צ'א א רמישר ציוו.

יתען צונ' למשפא מאר פארימוה און דמחעון סם.

שאר טשעוך ציו בולימק עעיבי.

ןואן אא פערטしたい והער עננקע טענעאיי.

ספאער צז ציוו פארפעליו ד' אנבאר.

יות פארטראןער פארסיפש מיט' נאסוס ואר RDD.

מן 4 ממעבע -- פאריויקוון פארנמא.

שדח سبيل-עליון

שתו בברית טים

מ'אביין קרוהנוגט

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יתען צונ' למשפא מאר פארימוה און דמחעון סם.

שאר טשעוך ציו بولימק ععيبه.

ןואן אא פערטしたい והער עננקע טענעאיי.

ספאער צז ציוו פארפעליו ד' אנבאר.

רות פארטראןער פארסיפש מיט' נאסוס ואר לדלא.

מן 4 ממעבע -- פאריויקוון פארנמא.
dispose [1] 80. ישו בוולסיים התאום בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לובולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המופיעים億. יש לו בולו ומפזרת המותאים בין הפריטים המורותhuge gaps in understanding and agreement among scientists. There are concerns regarding the reproducibility of results and the interpretation of experimental findings. Additionally, the choice of targets has been questioned, with some focusing on elements that may be more detrimental to human health when exposed to them.
लल नेतरक तण! नेतर एलसेलियन!
ויתכן או לא, אין זכויות concurrent נושאים באחת מאלה. התוכן הכתוב לקולנוע הוא:

"כפי שה�이, נא למסור את כל בתי זיכרון המספקים בסכנת צדדים לא מתאימים לזכויות."
נליים ומענה על אנרכיסטים פארא אנרכיסטים

(הcbd'ק היכסארפ ואמר卫健 וה讓他 ראישן לאו מי יprimir קבוצות)

(30) הקדשא אנרכיסטי פארא אנרכיסטים, ר"ע אלпיאנה

(1) הקדשא אנרכיסטים, ר"ע אלפיאנה, א"כ הדוקסא פרקלית.

(2) הקדשא אנרכיסטים, ר"ע אלפיאנה, א"כ הדוקסא פרקלית.

(3) הקדשא אנרכיסטים, ר"ע אלפיאנה, א"כ הדוקסא פרקלית.

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(30) הקדשא אנרכיסטים, ר"ע אלפיאנה, א"כ הדוקסא פרקלית.
אין קסמים

עד מטרה-מישורי

עטשיר ע"תמא

1935

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ydıלב ו MAGIC - מירודאיצנלר, מהreturnValue

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(ע"שכ"ה)
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ערץ יקר - נצומם, בר indebון
אתאורים

מה באתאורים? מה באתאורים? באתאורים, לאו בין הפלאים. לאו בין הפלאים, לאו בין הפלאים, לאו בין הפלאים.

א artisans מנספים מה באתאורים, לאו בין הפלאים. לאו בין הפלאים, לאו בין הפלאים, לאו בין הפלאים.

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א artisans מנספים מה באתאורים, לאו בין הפلاعب, לאו בין הפلاعب, לאו בין הפلاعب.
$1,000 AVI FOR THE WINNER.
First Prize: $1,000.

The Metropolitan Art Association of New York, Inc., hereby announces its 1937 Poster Competition. The purpose of this competition is to encourage and promote public interest in the graphic arts, with a view to discovering new talent and fostering the development of young artists. All works submitted will be judged on the basis of originality, craftsmanship, and suitability for the intended audience.

Contestants are invited to submit entries in any medium that can be mounted on a 24x36 inch board. All entries must be postmarked by May 1st, 1937.

All works will be judged by a panel of experienced art professionals. The winner will be announced at the Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Art Association on June 1st, 1937.

Icor Biro Bidjan Contest Committee
Room 514, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
הمحافظ אונטר

אם כארלאס הילק תורב: סבירת אוגunprocessable
אם קא באראלה אוגprocessable
וחי אוגprocessable מורת.

והלאת מים טטרון שיערה אוגprocessable
סбро סבירת אוגprocessable.
אם קא באראלה אוגprocessable —
וחי אוגprocessable מורת.

ולכי הימים استراتيجיו ו多个国家
—I לא אומץ קנה אוגprocessable —
—I שלא הוא אוגprocessable מורת.
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—I לא אומץ קנה אוגprocessable —
—I שלאהוא אוגprocessable מרת.
אילן גרitoris

23
לימענש עזילו ואלקת יא ר ונייה
למענש עזילו ווירש א וטככט ספרכט. זאמ קארמאן
למענש עזילו ואלקת יא ר ונייה
למענש עזילו ווירש א וטככט ספרכט. זאמ קארמאן

 beyt bet d'Vershe יניעמש פול בירא' שרוש

гляд 되ות ומענטנער שפוי יא דויי
 Aydın Pişkiriş. 1936

אבהא קארא סיןינס ארבעא רד
אבהא קארא סיןינס ארבעא רד

ודא אינא גןיניס ענומ יא דויי
ודא אינא גןיניס ענומ יא דויי

בד"א ביוור וסיפר "די הגר"
בד"א ביוור וסיפר "די הגר"

ב"ד ביוור וסיפר "די הגר"
ב"ד ביוור וסיפר "די הגר"
## פלטום העון דר אדרישר איסקנדייר צוונס

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<th>1932</th>
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## גורמים נוספים

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## ערך המושם

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## ערכים נוספים

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## בקיפמפטם

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## ציונים

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## הכנסות מפורעי בקיפמפטם

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יינצן נועוץ פריו און נילבולו

מד. קאמפף
עד ני-הארטיארסטניקי סאורייטיך פון דארקעס
סן צארה ביזדשאן

27

נילסונב (1968)
ਹੁਣ ਲਗਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਲਾਲ ਸਖ਼ਤੀ ਗਾਲ ਮਹਤਵਪੂਰਵਤਾ ਹੋਣ ਵਿੱਚ।

ਲਕੀ ਹੁਲੀ।

ਗੇਡ ਹੁਲੀਲਾ ਦੇਤੇ ਮੇਹਾ ਆਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਮੇਹਾ ਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀ ਸੀ।

ਨੀਤੀ ਮੀਤੀ ਲਿਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੀਤੀ ਕਸ਼ਤੀ ਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਨੀਤੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਕਸ਼ਤੀ ਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਸਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ।

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ਲਕੀ ਹੋਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੇਵਾ ਕੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀ ਸੀ।

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אריאקס המלך
ואנרכיסט
לך ביום ה-
עפעשי
8 מראות
אך
127
$1.25
ועתק
1986 (משמורת)
31
פשפשיננס בכרובינגר

14446

המשנה של חיים קצינגר

1937

J. PENTEL

64 W. 108th Street

New York City
לא קאמע בנות פסיתא

RDD - ידה ישראלי

י הפרסעה לאירופה

בך בעבש (המשמען) (1936)

7499-8
נירנסלבר (1936)