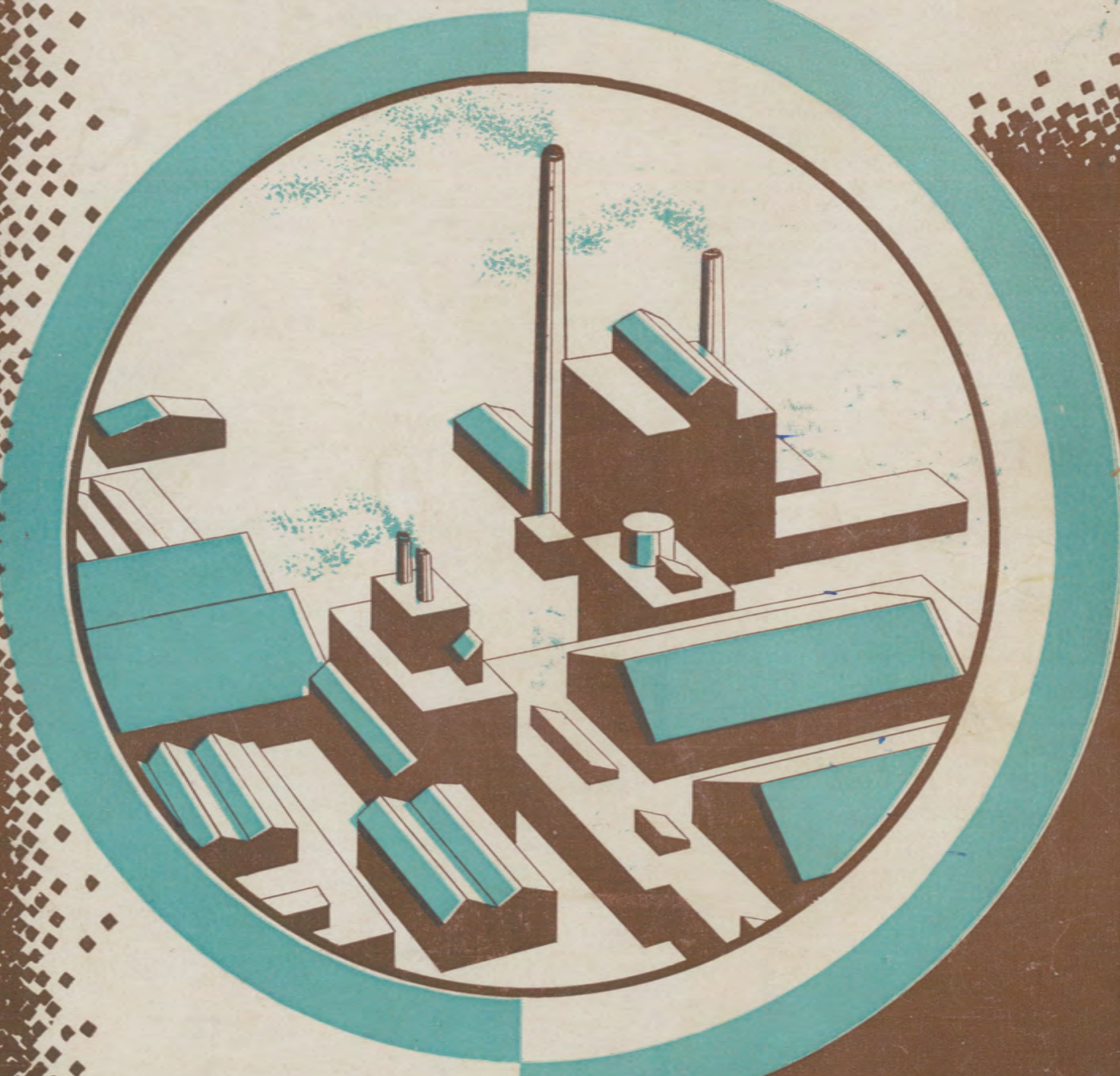


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# NAILEBN



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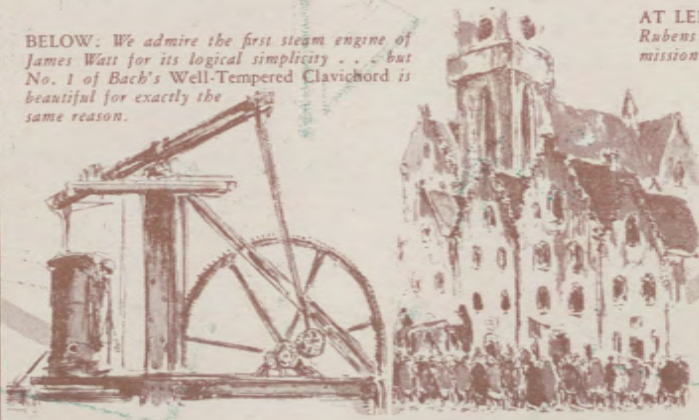
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BELOW: We admire the first steam engine of James Watt for its logical simplicity... but No. 1 of Bach's Well-Tempered Clavichord is beautiful for exactly the same reason.



AT LEFT: THE GENTLEMAN PAINTER. Rubens leaves his native town on a foreign mission.

BELOW: THE OLDEST PICTURE OF MAN. The creature, Van Loon points out, is engaged in his customary pastime of killing his fellowmen.



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# "NAILEBN" - NEW LIFE

MAY, 1938

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Entered as second-class matter May 14, 1930, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.



Presentation of the Peoples Book containing 50,000 signatures to Ambassador A. A. Troyanovsky at the 10th Anniversary of Biro-Bidjan in the Manhattan Opera House, Sunday, April 17, 1938. A. A. Troyanovsky in the center, to the left of him S. Almazov, the General Secretary of the ICor, and to the right is D. Rosoff, President of the Amtorg Trading Corp.

## Well Done -- What Next?

AT THE TIME of this writing, the reports were already received from nearly every city in the country where celebrations of the tenth anniversary of Biro-Bidjan took place. With almost no exceptions, the celebrations were instrumental in bringing together large sections of the Jewish people. They were

a splendid demonstration for Biro-Bidjan and for the Soviet Union. The celebrations were also instrumental in refuting the malicious charges of the contemptible scribes of the "Forward" that we forgot the tenth anniversary of Biro-Bidjan.

We may say without fear of contradiction that the activities in the preparations for the celebrations and the turnout at the celebrations were proof sufficient

NAILEBN (May, 1938)

that large sections of the Jewish people in America are imbued with a spirit of boundless devotion to Biro-Bidjan and are friends of the U.S.S.R., in spite of the slanderous work of a large section of the Jewish press. We must not, however, rest on the laurels of these achievements. The next step should be a concerted effort to utilize the manifestation of that spirit of friendship for Biro-Bidjan so as to turn it into the channels of organizational results. The "Icor" must be built to become even more a truly mass organization. Every ounce of energy must be utilized to double the circulation of "Nailebn." We must find a way to reach 50,000 Jewish homes and bring to them monthly our message about Biro-Bidjan, about the horrible fate of the Jews in the Fascist and semi-Fascist countries, about our duty to defend the Soviet Union and to fight Fascism.

"Nailebn" is already enjoying the largest circulation of any Jewish magazine in the world. That was made possible because "Nailebn" is the only magazine specializing in disseminating information on Biro-Bidjan. While others slander and vilify, we are concentrating on bringing authentic information about the first and only Jewish Autonomous Territory in the world. While others froth at the mouth whenever they mention the name of the Soviet Union, "Nailebn" endeavors to enlighten the Jewish people on the unprecedented growth of the well-being of the Soviet masses. While others utilized the recent trials against wreckers, saboteurs, spies, and traitors as a means to defile the Soviet Union, we tried to explain the real meaning of the trials and the traitorous acts of those who stooped down to partnership with the "Gestapo."

"Nailebn" has only one purpose in mind and so has the "Icor" of which it is the mouthpiece. Ours is the desire to unify the Jewish people for cooperation with Biro-Bidjan, for the defense of the Soviet Union and for a relentless struggle against Fascism and anti-Semitism. "Nailebn" is by now an indispensable source of information on the life of the Jews throughout the world. We have a right to expect every Jew to become a regular reader of "Nailebn." We call upon every member of the "Icor," upon every friend of Biro-Bidjan and of the Soviet Union to read "Nailebn" and to help enroll new subscribers for "Nailebn."

Onward to a circulation of 50,000 for "Nailebn" and to no less than 15,000 members in the "Icor."

### *The Plenary Session of the National Executive of the "Icor"*

ON THE 8TH OF MAY, the National Executive of the "Icor" will hold an enlarged Plenary Session in the City of New York. Many delegates from surrounding territory and even from as far as Buffalo,

Boston and Washington are expected at the Plenary Session. There will also be many fraternal delegates from friendly organizations. The Plenary Session of the "Icor" is to review the activities of the organization throughout the country and to map out plans for an intensified activity for the coming months.

The enlarged Plenary Session of the National Executive of the "Icor" is convening at a time when the activities of our organization are becoming more important than ever before. There is no need repeating that the danger of a military attack upon the Soviet Union is now greater than ever. Fascism is carrying on a feverish activity in its mad rush to ignite a new world conflagration. The crushing of Austria, the drowning of Spain in blood, the murderous activities of Japanese Fascism in China are a prelude to what Fascism considers its main task—an attack upon the Soviet Union with the purpose of seizing the Ukraine, the Far Eastern Maritime Provinces and the general dismemberment of the U.S.S.R.

At a time like this our task of mobilizing the Jewish people for the defense of the Soviet Union gains vital importance, and it will be the duty of the Plenary Session of the National Executive of the "Icor" to review our past activities in this field and to lay the groundwork for even more intensive and efficient work in this direction.

It is needless to restate at this moment all the facts about the horrible fate of the Jews in the Fascist and semi-Fascist countries. This chapter of brutality, surpassing the crimes of the Inquisition, stands out as a glaring example to the world of what Fascism is prepared to do in order to cover its inability to feed the masses and to carry out the demagogic promises given when Fascism was aspiring to achieve power.

The humiliation of the Jews in Germany, the avowed purpose of exterminating every Jew in the land of Hitler, the nefarious work of Streicher, the condition of affairs where a Jew is at the mercy of every hoodlum—this is but a fraction of the story of the suffering of the Jews in Germany, Austria, Poland, Roumania, the Baltic States, Hungary, etc. This chapter in Jewish life puts upon us a special duty to work for the unity of all the Jews in the fight against the cannibalistic attempts of Fascism to destroy the Jews. The enlarged Plenary Session of the National Executive of the "Icor" will have to find a way of how to contribute its might in the direction of this all important task.

The "Icor" set out to raise a fund of \$25,000 for a suitable gift on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Biro-Bidjan and for the furtherance of the "Icor" work. Every effort must be made to achieve this goal. The plenary session will have to deal with the membership and subscription campaigns and with the general task of winning large sections of the Jewish people for our work.

ALEXANDER A. TROYANOVSKY

## *The People of Spinoza, Karl Marx and Einstein Can Not Be Crushed*

*Address by the Ambassador of the Soviet Union at the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of Biro-Bidjan (Manhattan Opera House, New York City, Sunday, April 17, 1938—2:30 P.M.)*

THE FAMOUS German social democrat August Bebel used to say that anti-Semitism is the socialism of fools. In this sentence there is more wisdom than there seems to be at first glance. Dissatisfied people who do not see a solution of the present social and economic problems very easily fall prey to medieval mentality and medieval points of view. Instead of looking forward they begin to put their hopes in a past form of society and in past kinds of ideas. The contemporary international reaction takes different disguises. The extreme form of this reaction is fascism with its various nuances. The Middle Ages with their extreme nationalism, religious persecution and intolerance and prejudices are restored in the twentieth century by fascism.

Our day's reaction is not limited to fascism, and reaction exists not only in fascist countries. In many countries of the world the international reaction shows its claws. It wants to turn the eyes of the people not forward but backward. It attempts to destroy the people's organizations and to arrest any kind of progress. Fascism is the advance-guard of reaction, and in the rearguard you can find reactionary elements which sometimes conceal, sometimes do not conceal their sympathy for fascism. In any case the reappearance of anti-Semitism is a symptom of a certain disease in present-day humanity. Anti-Semitism can disappear only with the retreat of reaction, and for this reason the Jewish problem in general can be solved only by the general efforts of civilized nations to defeat contemporary reaction. I do not object to attempts at a partial solution of the Jewish problem, but the main source of anti-Semitism lies in the dark forces which try at the present time to turn back the wheels of history. The Jews are the scapegoats of those dark forces which unfortunately sometimes have the support of certain Jewish elements in different countries.

The struggle against reaction and its ramifications is taking place in Spain, in China and in many other places. It is absolutely inevitable that in its endeavors for international triumph contemporary reaction hates the Soviet Union as a country of progress and of democracy. The Soviet Union symbolizes the bright future of humanity and the hope of the large masses of the people. It is natural that the servants of reaction do not leave a stone unturned

in order to undermine the Soviet Union and its prestige.

The agents of international reaction tried to destroy the Soviet Union from within. They got an answer which they will never forget. All attempts to destroy the Soviet Union from without will be repulsed no less decisively and instructively. But this does not mean that the reactionary groups and their hirelings will not continue their desperate efforts to draw away the sympathy of progressive forces and of the masses from the Soviet Union. The political bankrupts, from their oblivion, will try to poison the atmosphere around the Soviet Union. The servants and assistants of fascism even try to represent the Soviet Union as a fascist country; but these political corpses cannot succeed in fooling the people for a long time. They will be—and already are being—exposed to the contempt and shame they deserve.

The present international reaction is a temporary phenomenon which can triumph for only a relatively short time. The men who jump on the bandwagon of reaction will be disappointed. They bet on the wrong horse. There are many signs of the recuperation of the world. First of all, the attempts to bury the Soviet Union failed, and will fail in the future. The Soviet Union is stronger than ever before, and international reaction will choose other objectives for its destructive activity and aggression before it undertakes military attacks against our country. Fascism is now crossing the peak of its success. The masses of the people are awakening from the nightmare of reaction everywhere, even where reaction was solidly entrenched. The success of China's resistance to Japanese aggression is very significant and encouraging.

I am a confirmed believer in democracy in the sense of the activity of the people, of large masses of the people. I am convinced that the large masses of organized people have the wisdom and the ability to solve the present international and domestic problems and the strength to get rid of the black crows of reaction. I appeal to the Jewish people not to bow their heads in the present days of suffering and humiliation. The people of Spinoza, Karl Marx, Mendelssohn, Einstein cannot be humiliated by the abnormal people who arrange Jewish pogroms in the midst of our present civilization. The time will come when the present obscurantists will be remembered with disgust, but the Jewish people will occupy an honorable place among the peoples of the world, enriching our civilization by their gifts and talents for the good of humanity. The guarantee for this is the indomitable activity of really progressive elements in all countries. And, if I may say so,

the very existence of the Soviet Union is also a guarantee of this opportunity.

We celebrate this afternoon the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Jewish autonomous province, the Biro-Bidjan province. In the Soviet Union we have no Jewish problem. The Jewish people as such enjoys the same rights as all other peoples of our country, and the new Soviet constitution proclaims the principle which has been in practice in the Soviet Union from its very beginning. Article 123 of the fundamental law of the constitution of the Soviet Union provides:

"The equality of the rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law.

"Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, the establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as the advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

DR. H. ZHITLOVSKY

## HITLER OR STALIN?

THE UNEXPECTED turn in England's international politics, which led to Eden's resignation, entails the danger of a conflict between Germany and the Soviet Union, if not, indeed, a world war. Several American newspapers in the West have already predicted that such a war is imminent, and that it is merely a question of several months before it occurs.

Naturally we do not believe in auguries, even when they are announced by the most respected newspapers in the East.

But the danger of a war between Germany and the Soviet Union hangs in the air nevertheless, thanks to the new drift in British politics.

Officially England is supposed to be still striving to renew the Locarno pact which Germany has renounced. According to the four great powers of Central and Western Europe—England, France, Germany, and Italy—they solemnly take it upon themselves to prevent the shedding of even a single drop of blood during the next decade. But it is an open question, as to whether human blood generally or the human blood which pulsates between Germany's eastern boundary and the Western European coast is meant.

Just this open door is an invitation to the above-mentioned dangerous eventuality. England wants to insure peace in Central and Western Europe, and in the Mediterranean. Britain seems to feel that this peace has to be ransomed, as though it were a hostage in the hands of Hitler and Mussolini. With Mussolini alone, one might perhaps reach a peaceful understanding, which shall not

Biro-Bidjan is not a solution of Jewish international problems, but it exists as a banner and a symbol of Jewish liberty and an appreciation of the importance of the Jewish people. The Jewish Autonomous Region of the U.S.S.R. is recognized by our constitution as an essential part of the Soviet Union. With it the right of the Jewish people for their welfare and their culture and further development is a fundamental law of our socialist state.

I know that the American people resent the persecution of Jews in some parts of Europe. I know that the Americans in their hearts are against reaction and for progress, for the brighter future of the human being against national oppression and against anti-Semitism. Today is Biro-Bidjan day, the day which reminds us about the need to raise our voices against contemporary barbarism. I hope the American people will join hands with the people of the Soviet Union in order to make this barbarism impossible, and I hope that our peoples will struggle against international reaction for the prosperity and equal rights for all peoples in the world.

contain in it the possibility of a war in the East. But what about Mussolini's partner, Hitler?

During the last few years Hitler made two proposals in his two most important political speeches—both clearly addressed to England and France. The present master of the world's peace gives them a choice. In the first speech he demanded that he be given the Ukraine, in return for which he will leave the world unmolested. But France and England (under Eden) replied with an emphatic "No." So he put forth his second proposal: If not the Ukraine—return our German colonies.

Actually Hitler wants quite a number of things: not only the colonies, but parts of the Soviet Union, Austria, the German provinces of Czechoslovakia, and a little more for desert. (Since this article was written, new developments have made Hitler virtual master of Austria.—Editor's note.) But in the meantime he will agree to accept one of two things: either colonies or expansion in the East. Which of these is England, under Chamberlain's conservative direction, ready to grant?

To return the colonies would weaken the British Empire. To permit Germany to engulf parts of the Soviet Union would weaken England's "hereditary enemy," Russia. It is therefore clear, which pan of the scale in Chamberlain's political calculations is to be tilted.

It is true that France's calculations are entirely different. Chautemps has already declared, in the name of France, that her pact with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will not be relinquished. But the internal situation in France is an undetermined one. In no other peo-

ple is the natural craving for peace as great as in the French. One should not, therefore, disparage them. But they should be considered very carefully.

Should Chamberlain's horse trade with Hitler (of the latter relinquishing all claims to the colonies, in return for a free hand in Eastern Europe) succeed, and should he (Chamberlain) say to France: Accept these terms or go your own way—there would surely be the danger that popular feeling among the people would discard the present government which is disposed to be friendly toward the Soviet Union, and replace it with a government which would accept the proposal, as long as it is veiled in meaningless phrases concerning the interests of general peace throughout the world.

At that time a war between Germany and the Soviet Union would most certainly be imminent.

What shall OUR attitude be in this situation? And by "our" I mean, first of all, our attitude as Jews. Will we once again become "pro-German," as once upon a time, during the world war?

Even the mere thought of such a thing is hopelessly removed from sanity. "Pro-German?" "Pro-Hitler?" But remember: in these insane times nothing is too insane to be impossible. Listen to the voices of our press, in regard to the Soviet Union. Has not, in fact, our press already declared war against the Soviet Union, because of its opposition to the Stalin regime? Has not Stalin, instead of Hitler, been declared "public enemy number one?" Not far removed from this is the angry outburst of "Serves him right!"

And should this anger be modified, our stand might be: "We are against all wars of aggression. But after all, this is a war of one dictator pitted against another. Why should we risk our skins for the triumph of one or the other despot? Isn't Stalin the same as Hitler?" And the capitalist element has long ago accepted the notion that a Hitler is preferable—oh, very preferable—to Stalin.

Such a position on the part of the Jews would be the greatest insanity, the greatest betrayal of our people's interests. But our press, through its fanatic blindness, IS BENDING EVERY EFFORT TO PREPARE THE GROUND FOR THIS ATTITUDE.

And right now is the time to warn that world politics is being driven more and more to face the alternative of either Hitler or Stalin. No other way out is evident. To remain neutral in this historic conflict is impossible. If we have the interests of our people at heart, we must at present be not only anti-Hitler, but pro-Stalin.

Do not forget: should a war against the Soviet Union occur, its enemies will undoubtedly include such fraternal states as Hitler's GERMANY, Rydz-Smigly's POLAND, King Carol's RUMANIA, and, as an additional portion, overly humane Japan. And against what nation will this esteemed combination be pitted? Against a country where anti-Semitism is officially proscribed; where our people have not only equal civil and political rights, but also equal national rights; where a large territory has been designated for the establishment of an autonomous Jewish re-

NAILEBN (May, 1938)

public; and where the government is using every means in its power, so that the Jewish republic may develop as quickly as possible.

We surely cannot blame the Soviet government because we Jews, twisted out of shape by an ideology of assimilation, do not avail ourselves, with all the energies at our disposal, of that provision for an autonomous Jewish state which the Soviet government has presented (regardless of who is at its head—a Lenin, a Trotsky or a Stalin). Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the development of minority rights, for us Jews as well as for other nationalities in the country, is due primarily and principally to Stalin himself.

How can we Jews take the stand that Hitler and Stalin are cut from the same cloth? If these two historic figures (and I hope I may be forgiven for placing them on one level) were stood up before the entire Jewish people; if every Jew turned to them with the question: Are you our friend or foe—what answer could a Jew expect from one or the other? We may have complaints and criticisms concerning Stalin, according to the dictates of our respective political allegiances and social status; according to our general humanitarian morals, in a period of one of the greatest revolutions in the world. But if a Jew has the interest of his people at heart first of all, he will answer the question of Are you our friend or foe—without hesitation. With respect to Stalin, he will say: You belong with the friends of our people, and we are therefore obligated to help you in your fight against OUR ENEMIES, who are YOUR ENEMIES as well.

And this question of Are you our friend or foe, the Jews should also put to the Jewish press, and to Jewish public opinion. It is now high time for an honest consideration of whether the Jewish press has the right to prepare the groundwork (even if it is only in the minds and hearts of Jews) for the triumph of Hitler or Stalin.



Modern agricultural implements at work in Biro-Bidjan

## The International Workers Order - The Fastest Growing Fraternal Organization in America

JUST a little over eight years ago, on March 30, 1930, several hundred delegates met in New York for the purpose of establishing a workers' fraternal organization. Of course other fraternal associations had been instituted and were functioning throughout the country; but these were for the most part partisan, mystic, or religious in nature. As Max Bedacht, General Secretary of the International Workers Order, put it, "The average run of mutual aid organizations in the United States have developed into a system of secret orders shrouded in mystery, dominated by mysticism, and aimed at the fostering of religious beliefs and nationalist patriotic tendencies. Their economic cause and purpose is buried beneath a maze of ritualism." None was a working class organization with a well-rounded program for raising the economic and cultural level of the masses, in addition to supplying mutual financial aid to its members.

The ordinary fraternal societies, the delegates to the founding convention felt, had nothing worthwhile to offer the workers of the nation, and in addition they were far too expensive for subsistence-wage pocket-books. What was needed, it was decided, was a mutual aid organization without deceptive and meaningless trimmings; an organization which would give substantial assistance to its working class members when they found themselves in an economic emergency.

And in addition to supplying financial aid, the mutual benefit society, if it was to be a genuine workers' organization, should be designed to help the working class in its fight for better working conditions and improved living standards, and should promote solidarity in the ranks of the workers. In short, an organization "primarily of workers and exclusively for workers" would have to be designed which would not only give occasional financial assistance, but which would also combat the source of economic uncertainty—miserable wages, unemployment, and so forth.

With these points in mind, the delegates outlined the structure and aims of the International Workers Order. And very shortly afterward, with a membership of about five thousand (all Jewish), the Order began to function.

The young International Workers Order was a weak seedling. True, its plans and ideals were splendid and sincere; but its treasury was empty. To establish an office and start its machinery, the Order had to borrow money from its members.

But enthusiasm, devotion, and energy came to the rescue, and in a few months the Order was functioning on a sound, if modest, basis. By December of the same year, a bare nine months after its founding, the International Workers Order proudly reported that it had the sum of

\$36,517 in its treasury, and had distributed \$10,720 in benefits to members.

Thereafter the International Workers Order grew with the most astonishing rapidity. At the end of December 1935 there was a total of \$853,482 in the treasury, and two years later this sum had increased to \$1,180,471. And in the meantime \$1,903,848 had been paid to its members.

The Order's membership increased in similar proportions, of course. Says S. Saltzman, National Secretary of the Jewish Section: "Eight years ago the International Workers Order was solely a Jewish organization. But today we possess fifteen language divisions, representing the most important language groups in the country. And perhaps still more significant is the fact that the Order's English speaking branches contain 15,000 members who are predominantly native Americans."

In regard to the increase in membership, let the following table speak for itself:

Year	Number of Members
1930 (March 30) .....	5,000
1931 (May) .....	11,000
1933 (June) .....	29,405
1935 (May) .....	74,075

Today the International Workers Order has 150,000 members on its rolls.

According to tables of comparative figures given to me at its offices, the International Workers Order imposes lower dues than any other fraternal organization of its kind. During the past eight years, which have been hard times for the workers in the United States, the Order established additional benefits, improved several of its services, and actually lowered its membership fees.

Yet at the same time the actuarial reports of the insurance department reveal that the reserve fund of the International Workers Order is nearly twice as large as safety requires. "And this large sum," it was emphasized to me, "was not accumulated through large initiation fees, or exorbitant dues; not by means of cuts or diminutions in benefits."

And while it has been providing financial assistance and other benefits to its members, the International Workers Order has been very active in other ways in behalf of the workers' interests. For example, the Order played a significant role in the fight for social security and in organizing the unemployed. And in many cities throughout the nation it occupied a key position in the building of the C.I.O. unions. In a pamphlet issued by the Order, R. Saltzman says: "We have founded in the United States not just another fraternal organization, one of many, but a new progressive order, which has yet to be matched in the fraternal movement of this country." The International

Workers Order has been on the alert and ready to lend a hand in all important workers' activities.

But what about the International Workers Order's Jewish division in particular? As I have already noted, the Order began as an organization of five thousand Jews. Today the Jewish section alone contains some 40,000 members, and as Mr. Saltzman reminded me, close to 10,000 Jewish members are enrolled with other language divisions, the American and Youth Sections particularly. Altogether, during the eight years of its existence, the Order has enrolled about 50,000 Jewish members.

During these eight years the Jewish Section, fondly called "the mother of the Order," has been widely active in many fields. The Jewish Section functioned importantly in the World Jewish Congress, which was held in September 1936, at Geneva, and in creating a Jewish People's Committee, as well as in the steps taken in New York as well as in many other cities to combat Fascism and anti-Semitism.

"If," says Mr. Saltzman, "the People's Committee has become a recognized factor in revivifying Jewish life, if this body has emphasized the idea of fending off Fascism and anti-Semitism in an organized manner, often spurring the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Workers Committee to take action in behalf of the Jewish people across the sea, and if the People's Committee has risen to the point where its call is answered by a quarter of a million or more Jews in the United States, a greater part of the credit for these accomplishments belongs to the Order's Jewish Section."

On the other hand, the International Workers Order as a whole, and its Jewish Section in particular have done much constructive work in things cultural. The Order has been publishing book after book, and pamphlet upon pamphlet in a surprising variety and quantity. Concerning the

publication activities of the Order, Mr. Saltzman, to quote him again, states: "Without any exaggeration one may say that during its eight years of existence the International Workers Order published more books and pamphlets than all organized publishing departments of fraternal organizations."

In 1937 a cooperative publishing house was started, and from the very outset nearly a book a month has come from its active presses. It is expected that much of the Jewish folk literature, which would otherwise have been lost, will be gathered and brought to the attention of Jewish readers.

Another important activity of the Jewish Section is its work of building clubs throughout its branches. The indications are that the importance of club life will be stressed at the coming convention. And finally the highly successful choirs, dramatic companies, orchestras, and instrumental groups should be mentioned which have produced colorful and finished entertainment on many a gala night.

All these things make a splendid record of achievement. But Mr. Saltzman and his co-workers are by no means willing to rest satisfied. Naturally they are proud of what they have been able to do in a comparatively short time. But they realize that the cultural life of the Jews has for a long time been fallow field, and in comparison to what has yet to be done the completed work is still very little. So at the coming convention a two-year program will be formulated which will rectify faults and expand cultural activities in the Jewish Section.

Still in regard to cultural activities the International Order's Jewish Section is an example for all other fraternal organizations. Along with the other Sections of the Order, the Jewish branches have a positive approach to all problems in all phases of life, and are working to build a people's front among the progressive population of the land.

## A Very Interesting Letter from Spain to "Nailebn"

February 16, 1938  
S. R 1 T 5  
Plaza Del Altagona  
Albacele, Spain

that since this is the first copy I've seen, this note might convince you to send more copies to the XV Brigade for distribution among the English-speaking Volunteers whom I'm sure would appreciate them as I did.

The copy I had has been sewn together by our Spanish nurse and is now being read by another, and you may rest assured it will make the rounds.

As a member of the Farmer Labor Party of Minn. I have been conscious of the people you represent and have often wished that the whole of your people had the understanding represented in your publication.

As long as you continue progressively, I wish you the best of luck.

Hoping to read more of your future copies and I ask you to excuse the scribbles and the pencil.

Salud  
GEO. R. LUND

Chauffeur for the XV Brigade

"Nailebn"  
799 Broadway  
New York City, N. Y.  
U.S.A.

Dear Friends:

Why do I write? Because I feel that I must express my appreciation of your publication—New Life.

Yesterday a visiting Comrade left the English section of the January issue on my bed here in the I.B. Hospital where I am at rest after being at the front for some time including Teruel. I found time and strength to read this morning and felt that you would be interested to know that one of a Swedish descent could also appreciate your work, also I felt

# The Biro-Bidjan Exhibition in Leningrad

(Translated by Charles Rubin)

IN THE Leningrad Ethnographic Museum are represented many peoples—their sad past and happy present in their Socialist homeland. It was only natural, therefore, for this organization to turn its attention also to the Jewish people. Preliminary work began last year with a visit to the Jewish Autonomous Region. After long study and preparation, the following plan was drawn up:

The exhibition will consist of two parts—introduction and main body. The main body will in turn be sub-divided into two sections, entitled Jews in the USSR, and Jews in the Autonomous Region, respectively.

The introduction will be devoted to the life of the Jews in Czarist Russia and other capitalist countries and will deal specifically with (1) the lack of political and economic rights, the poverty and suffering of the Jewish people (2) their economic condition at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries; (3) Jewish clericalism; (4) national culture and arts; (5) the revolutionary movement at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries; (6) the imperialist War and the provisional bourgeois Government; (7) political essence of Zionism; and (8) Jewish masses in capitalist countries outside Russia.

Each subject will have a central theme around which will be grouped the illustrative material. Thus in the center of the first subject, portraying Jewish underprivilegedism, will be a map showing where Jews were permitted to live. This will be surrounded by Czarist legislative documents concerning Jews.

In the center of the fourth subject, national culture and arts, will be shown a scene of a typical Purim play illustrating how this medium was employed by the lower classes to express their protest against Jewish clericalism and the wealthy class. This will be accompanied by other media through which Jews gave expression to their joys and suffering, their bitterness and optimism—such as dances, folk-songs, stories and proverbs. The rest of this group will be devoted to Jewish literature, painting and sculpture, music and the theatre.

In the "revolutionary movement" group will be shown how the Bolshevik party attracted the Jewish workers to the international revolutionary struggle. This theme will be illustrated with extracts from the works of Lenin and Stalin and material from the Lenin "Iskra."

The non-Russian division will deal with the life of Jews under Fascist rule in Germany, Poland and Rumania.

## 2. The Jewish People In The USSR— The Socialist Homeland

This division will consist of the following sub-sections: (1) The great Socialist October Revolution; (2) the renaissance of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union; (3) Jews in Socialist industry; (4) in Socialist agriculture; (5) the new Jewish village; (6) cultural growth; and (7) Jewish masses are ready to defend their Socialist homeland.

Some of the illustrations accompanying the foregoing subjects will show the jubilation with which Jewish masses welcomed the Red Army, their participation in the Civil War and their final emancipation from Czarist pogroms. In the Renaissance group will be shown an illustrated diagram reflecting the tremendous changes that took place in the social life of Jews. A similar diagram accompanied by portraits of Jewish executives and Stakhonoffites, will illustrate Jewish participation in Soviet industry. Jewish agricultural growth will be portrayed by illustrations of life in the Jewish regions of the Ukraine, Crimea and, especially, Kalinindorf.

## 3. The Jewish Autonomous Region

The central theme of the entire exhibition will be, of course, the growth of the Jewish Autonomous Region. This section will consist of the following sub-divisions: (1) history of the Jewish Region; (2) physiography and natural resources; (3) the first pioneers and their conquest of the Taiga; (4) collectivist and Soviet construction; (5) industry; (6) the city of Biro-Bidjan; (7) health and education; (8) party building; (9) a Far East outpost; (10) the third Five-Year Plan; and (11) elections to the Soviet Council.

By means of maps, diagrams, documents, tableaux, photographs, paintings and other articles the spectator will be able to get a comprehensive idea of the vast possibilities of the Jewish Region and the concern and determination of the government and the party to develop these to their fullest extent.

The exhibition is expected to open this year. But it is a difficult job. The digging up of the material for this kind of exhibit from all the corners of the Soviet Union is a long and painful task. But the work is proceeding quite satisfactorily.

# The Terror Against the Political Opposition in Germany

THE SUPPRESSION of every political opposition in Germany by means of the headsman's axe, the whip, penal servitude and concentration camp no longer serves the one purpose of maintaining the power usurped. On the contrary, the regime is attempting to protect itself by means of preventive measures against all possible oppositional movements in the event of war. Therefore not only those anti-Fascists are ruthlessly destroyed who, supposedly or in fact, sinned against the numerous paragraphs respecting high treason contained in National Socialist law, but the regime keeps those men in preventive arrest for an unlimited period of time, who, indeed, have given no grounds for punishment, but who, in times past, were known as anti-Fascists, and may be looked upon as potential leaders of the opposition in the future. This practice was admitted by the Chief of the German Police, Heinrich Himmler, in his lecture delivered to army officers.

The number of death sentences and executions since the beginning of the year 1937 had increased to an alarming extent.

In addition to the death sentences against political opponents there is the considerably larger number of death sentences passed upon prisoners for high treason. As all proceedings of such a kind are carried on behind locked doors, it cannot be ascertained how often in these cases also the formal accusation is nothing more than an excuse for political vengeance.

We commence our reports about the terror with two from Berlin, concerning the executions:

Report 1: Generally, in Berlin, executions carried out are made known by means of blood-red placards posted up on advertisement pillars "as a warning example." When, in the middle of July, those condemned in the so-called "Richardstrassen prozess" were executed, there were indeed placards to be seen in the villa quarter Grunewald, but in the proletarian dwelling quarters Siemensstadt and Neukoelln, none. Amongst the SA-men there, who partly first in the years 1932 and 1933 went over from the Communist party to the SA, and very often are derived from a milieu similar to that concerned in the Richardstrassen process—these executions gave rise to a certain unrest. In connection with this unrest a series of arrests was made in some SA-storm companies: for example in the dwelling quarter Seesrasse—Amrunerstrasse, and in the Eberwalderstrasse near the North Goods Station. Also in some workshops "Old Fighters" made remarks of disapproval after the executions, such as: "That was not necessary; it will only strengthen Communism," etc. The old fighters contend that Himmler persuaded Hitler to order the executions to be carried out.

Report 2: I have spoken with a headsman. He related to me that he and his colleagues are now definitely employed by the State. There are executions daily, therefore for some little time back the guillotine has been used in place of executing manually. In the third week

of June in Cologne alone four executions were carried out. Most of the death sentences, so he informed me, were for spying. They were passed after proceedings of a quite short and superficial nature. The public learns nothing about the great majority of executions. To be sure there is no appeal against sentences passed by the People's Court, but it is in Hitler's power to grant a reprieve. According to the headsman Hitler seldom makes use of his right, although, amongst the delinquents, there are frequently men who formerly occupied high military posts and have good advocates. The high number of aeroplane constructors and technicians condemned is especially remarkable. The executioner brusquely refused to make any comment upon the executions of so-called enemies of the State and traitors. He only said that political death sentences and their carrying out were nearly always made known.

## THE LOT OF PRISONERS

The German Government has attempted to dispose of the reports appearing in foreign countries concerning the murders and torturings in the concentration camps as being "horror stories." It has not succeeded. The truth, then, must be hushed up in some other way. There is an open threat to take vengeance on the prisoners themselves for exposures appearing in the foreign press. The newspapers of the emigration, the "Neue Vorwaerts" in the first line, together with those individual persons abroad who are known to the management of the concentration camp at Dachau, have received statements in the same tenor from Jewish prisoners in Dachau and their relatives and friends inside and outside the country. In these statements it is said:

"... have once more propagated awful lies about the concentration camps. These shameless lies are propagated by Jewish emigrants. The Jews in Dachau are again under the suspicion of having, for this purpose, smuggled lying reports out of the camp.

Until the perpetrators have been ascertained we Jews shall be kept under isolation arrest. We inform you here-with that as long as the isolation lasts we are strictly cut off from the world, robbed of all comfort, and can neither receive nor send letters.

It is up to you to influence the Jewish emigrants in Prague for the future not to propagate such nonsensical lies, as the Jews here in Dachau, being of the same race, are made responsible for them."

Here follows a report from Dachau originating from a dismissed prisoner who was under preventive arrest. This report shows that the Jewish emigrants already from the 16th to the 30th of March 1937 were kept in isolation arrest. Also at that time it was expressly declared to the unfortunate sufferers that it was a case of "revenge measures adopted for the articles appearing in foreign newspapers written against the concentration camps."

I was arrested on the 14th of August 1936 in Berlin; was up to the 25th of August 1936 in the Columbia House

(house for prisoners under detention); till the 3rd of February 1937 in the concentration camp Lichtenburg, and on the 4th of February 1937 was transported to Dachau. Here we were received by the regimental captain Bardanowski, who is camp captain. In changing our clothes we were beaten and trodden upon by the SS men. The block captain Schoettel offered me a length of string to hang myself with. The reception lasted from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 6 o'clock in the evening. We had had an 18 hour railway journey. During the night nobody had slept, and now we were obliged to stand the whole day and got nothing to eat. At the gate of the prisoners' camp each one of us received a kick from the gatekeepers. We were then received by the block-senior. Here we learned that Jews from all the concentration camps were being collected and that further transports were expected. On the 11th day of February, Jewish prisoners under preventive arrest arrived from Sachsenburg; on the 13th of February from Sachsenhausen. Amongst these there was the Social Democratic member of the Reichstag and of the Landtag, Ernst Heilmann, who was known to me. From Sachsenhausen a 16-year-old boy was brought. He had run away from his parents in Hamburg, was caught in Holland and sent back to Germany. He has now been more than 11 months as prisoner in the concentration camps.

The Jewish prisoners under preventive arrest had hard work to do; they had to push wheel-barrow, fully loaded, over loose gravel; to load up lorries, or drag empty lorries at a run. During their labor they were often beaten, if the distance between the lorries increased. The so-called "Moor Express," a motor-tender, which was drawn by twenty men, once had a tire defect. The regiment captain maintained that this was the result of sabotage. For this all Jewish prisoners had to do work on six Sundays as punishment. For special work, apart from the ordinary hours of work, mostly Jews were made use of. The Jewish prisoners constantly had words of abuse heaped upon them. The "Aryan" prisoners under preventive arrest received during the time of labor a piece of bread for breakfast; not so the Jewish prisoners. However, in order that the Jews might feel this ill-treatment the more, they were drawn up with the others at the distribution of bread. When, during great heat, water was fetched for the Labor Commando, it happened that the Jews were not allowed to drink.

Rations for the prisoners under preventive arrest in Dachau were so short, that those prisoners who received no money from their relatives were continually starving.

On the 16th of March 1937 the regiment captain informed us that henceforward all Jews would be under special arrest; that this was a revenge for the articles which had appeared in the foreign press written against the concentration camps. The isolation of the Jewish prisoners lasted up to the 30th of March. The windows of the "Jew Barrack" were nailed up and painted over on the outside, the doors were locked. The prisoners had to lie throughout the whole day on their plank-beds. For one hour in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon they were let out, and indulged in "sport" under the supervision of the "Blockfuehrer." During the whole time of their isolation the Jewish prisoners were not allowed

to write letters, nor receive correspondence or money. They also had no permission to buy at the canteen and might not smoke.

On the 23rd of March all prisoners were brought together on the mustering ground. We had to form up in a square. The SS-Captain Loritz said that offences against the camp regulations were becoming more and more frequent. He would show us once, by way of exemplary warning, what happens to refractory people. Three prisoners were punished with 25 strokes. They were bound to the wooden horse and a cover was placed over their heads that their shrieks might not be so loudly heard. The lashes were carried out by means of a strap made of cow-hide, which had been laid in water the day before for this purpose. Three blockfuehrers took it in turns to deliver the blows. Further, 12 prisoners were condemned to one or two hours of "pole-hanging." The prisoners, whose arms were bound together behind at the wrists, were so strung up that their toes just touched the ground.

We were allowed, once a week, to send to our relatives a letter and a card alternately. We were also obligated to send letters the text of which was word for word prescribed. The contents of these letters were about as follows: "I inform you herewith that the stories of atrocities in the foreign press do us much harm. Every time such announcements appear in the press we are placed under special arrest and are deprived of every benefit. The mischief-makers abroad should put an end at last to their reports of horrors."

We were utterly at the mercy of the SS. If the nose of one of the prisoners did not happen to please the guard, he let him do "sport" or denounced him for something or other. At the first report there is mostly penal work to be done, that is to say, Sunday work. He who is reported several times is placed under bunker arrest and gets 25 lashes.

Once a prisoner washed himself, as prescribed, stripped to the waist. He had just put on his shirt again. Now the blockfuehrer appeared and maintained that the man had not taken off his shirt and reported him. As punishment the prisoner had to work on five Sundays.

In the months of February, March and April 1937 there was a whole series of suicides and "shootings in the act of fleeing." The Jew, Edgar Loewenstein, was constantly bullied and beaten, as he was physically not equal to the work demanded of him. In February he was thrown into the pond. Upon that he went to the barrack and hanged himself in the closet. The Jew, Loewenberg, was horribly beaten whilst at work. In the night he committed suicide. In March two prisoners were shot "whilst attempting to flee." The Jew Loewy was shot because he drew near to one of the sentries. It is a regulation that in speaking to a sentry one must keep at a distance of 6 metres. Loewy was ordered to increase the distance. In his fear he came nearer to the sentry instead. Apparently the sentry looked upon this action as a threat and shot him down. Another prisoner was challenged by a sentry, posted outside the camp behind the barbed wire fence. He ordered the prisoner again and again to come nearer and nearer till he reached the neutral zone. Then he was shot down. The neutral zone is a strip of grass encircling the prisoners' camp. He who steps upon this

piece of grass is shot. In March a new prisoner was brought in. After being one day at the camp he had to push a wheel-barrow at a run. This was too much for the man's heart and he fell down dead in a moment. In June a Jew was brought to Dachau who was under suspicion of having committed race-impurification. He was so ill that he could not walk. On his arrival we had to bring him into the camp by means of a wheel-barrow. Daily he was thus pushed by us at noon and in the evening to the mustering ground. Nevertheless the doctor did not pronounce him to be ill. After eight days he died.

Camp inspections took place frequently enough. The Jewish prisoners and the "professional criminals" were brought before the visitors. The member of the Reichstag Ernst Heilmann, known as the "uncrowned King of Prussia" was specially introduced to the visitors. Generally we got better food on visiting days.

N. AUSLANDER *Translated from the Yiddish by Mildred Rubinstein*

## Concerning Children and Pupils

*(Impressions of Biro-Bidjan)*

IN ONE of the strongly-rooted colonies in the Jewish Autonomous Territory—Waldheim, I came upon a prodigious figure of a young farmer, who had just recently qualified himself for the position of a teacher. Knowing that the people of the settlement are occupied with agriculture and knowing also that they are in need of farm help, I was interested in finding out just what the members of the settlement had to say about the new teacher.

"It makes no difference," I was told; "if he enjoys it—it's all right with us. In our opinion a teacher is just as important as a farmer."

And one of the old settlers began to explain to me: "It is well indeed that the new teacher was formerly a farmer, because a farmer has a knowledge of things that grow and our children must grow continuously and well. They have a reason for developing. Do you or don't you understand?"

Indeed I did understand what the old colonist was saying: the children have a reason for growing here in our land of Socialism. They develop with a remarkable quickness. The healthy atmosphere emanating from a thriving field is comparable to the vigorous growth of these children.

It is truly a pity, that as yet the portrait of the child growing in the Jewish Autonomous Territory has not been created in our extremely artistic language. One feels it necessary somehow to say: "Belletrists, you must hasten the portrayal of the characteristic traits of our children who live near the shore of the Amur River."

The child in the Jewish Autonomous Territory lives a fervent and colorful life. There are a certain number of school children who remember the obstacles which had to be overcome before they arrived here. Such an experience is the compelling force that gives courage to the child's thoughts and feelings, and brings forth the different associations, comparisons, and consequences. Such a child can see for himself and say more, since he has passed through an entire country, from Uman Station to Tikunka Station in Biro-Bidjan. Such

During my stay, there were some 2,500 prisoners in the concentration camp Dachau.

The prisoners under preventive arrest and the convicts suffer not only under the treatment they receive,—a treatment unworthy of human beings, and the often utterly insufficient nourishment, which, in addition, is of inferior quality owing to the general shortage of foodstuffs in Germany—but they also suffer also from the over-crowding of the prisons and concentration camps owing to lack of space. The over-crowding of the concentration camps is a consequence of the new arrests en masse, which Himmler, in his speech already mentioned, openly admitted.

For the quartering of the new prisoners new structures and extensions are being erected, the prisoners themselves having to carry out the work. Near Gotha in Thuringen a new concentration camp for eight thousand persons is being built, which has received the name of Buchenwald. Three hundred prisoners from the concentration camp Lichtenburg are engaged in constructing this camp.

a child has imprinted upon his mind the richness of the great Soviet Union.

There is no lack of impression on the part of the children born here. The individuality of this land, the vast construction work in progress, the great political significance of this offspring of the Socialistic home-land—all of this enriches from day to day, from hour to hour the psychological outlook of the child upon life.

The children of Waldheim are intellectually curious—they are not satisfied with the mere knowledge that a river passes through their settlement. They want to know how it flows, its source and its other physiographical traits. The children of Biro-Bidjan are developing a great curiosity for the geography and history of their home. The pupil must be prepared to answer these questions of the teacher—that is why the responsibility of the teacher is so great and his day by day work so important.

One cannot as yet say that all the teachers of the Jewish Autonomous Territory are up to standard. At the present not all of the instructors are prepared to follow the vigorous development of the child step by step. However, leading, capable figures in the teaching profession, who have proved their worth by mingling with the creative atmosphere which envelops the children, have already made noticeable headway. We may well pride ourselves in having the latter type of instructor. Cultural developments and pedagogical schools played an important part in the development of these instructors. There is another important factor. The best teachers are those who have the most natural and surest contact with the broad masses. This same point, which is stressed in all parts of the Soviet Union, is emphasized here. Our Soviet schools are the only ones which truthfully deserve the title "People's School", since it is the people themselves who nurture the cultural growth of the children. Strong and creative are the words best descriptive of the child life, because they are representative of the entire folk.

It is joyful to note that the majority of the teachers in the

## In the Ballet-School of Biro-Bidjan

Translated from the Yiddish by Mildred Rubinstein

THE AIR is frosty and crystal. In the sunlight everything appears to be so full of hope and so simple, that it is barely believable that it could be mid-winter. The snow crunches under the feet. A Jewish woman and her twelve-year-old daughter are approaching me. The woman is deeply engrossed in a heated conversation. I can hear certain words of the unusual dialogue.

"But what sort of a plan is this—dancing? I could understand a trade, but oh no, only dancing. Is that the reason for our coming all this way to Biro-Bidjan?"

"Oh Mama dear, please stop it. There is such a school; come in, you'll find out."

"Right away, I'm running, that's all I have on my mind—dancing. . . ."

A small sign on the opposite house helps me to grasp the meaning of the entire situation. Inscribed on the sign is: "Government Ballet School."

The Ballet School of Biro-Bidjan is a separate division of beauty and art.

The well-known ballet-artist, David Azchki, left his life-long work in the Moscow Ballet Theatre last year, and came to Biro-Bidjan. He persistently trudged here and there continuously, seeking bodies of children with latent potentialities for the ballet. From these he chose the most capable. He then selected one hundred children, and by a process of elimination chose the best.

They had to begin with simple exercises accustoming the children to take care of their bodies and keep them clean. After that began the actual development for the ballet. They had to awaken in the children the feeling for rhythm.

Later the pupils began to realize exactly how much earnest effort, strictness, and discipline the ballet dance demanded.

The older groups work in a light, large room. The children are coupled off (boy and girl). They wear blue rompers, white jumpers, and light-colored ballet slippers.

Now the children are doing the traditional quick and old-fashioned graceful French dance, the Minuet. Then with swift movements they give themselves to the tempo of the music

Jewish Autonomous Territory not only envisioned the future cultural life, but also practised it in their daily work. The body of teachers here may well be proud of the fact that whenever there is mention of the historical days of the election in the upper council of the government, there is mention of the immense activity, the wealth of initiative, and the strength of social temperament, which the teachers at that time displayed.

Let us give "backbone" to the young comrades who are now entering the ranks of the Soviet teachers. The Jewish Autonomous Territory awaits them! Creative remunerative work awaits them.

played to the Mazurka. There appears to be something vaguely familiar in the temperamental figure of the girl who is flitting through the hall. She lifts her eyes again. I recognize her as the girl whom I had just met in the street with her mother. I remember then what I had been told about her. Her parents, who had just arrived, were wanderers, who until lately were in a state of flux, not knowing where they should settle. They settled finally in Biro-Bidjan and when the "Wanderlust" gripped them again, the little girl interfered this time.

"I will not leave Biro-Bidjan; I will not leave the Ballet School."

In the first group there is a young girl of 14—parted black hair, two braids tied with blue ribbons, and a long firm neck. Broad sport rompers hide the slinkiness of her tall childish figure. Each move is free and sure. One wonders at the talent of this girl.

And now the younger group is practicing. They start first with technical complicated rhythmic movements. They work earnestly. It seems as though the children already know that mastery can only come after hard work.

They spread themselves in pairs over the entire hall. They review parts of a new dance. Particularly lovable is that pair, he—a thirteen-year-old lad with a pug nose, full reddish lips, soft curly hair; she—a thirteen-year-old Russian girl with blond hair and blue eyes. Someone in the group loses the rhythm (the music is supplied by a piano); he feels himself guilty, remains standing confused, omits a few bars and then continues in the correct rhythm.

A woman in a black shawl is sitting near me, watching the entire hall. The boy with the soft-curly hair mischievously glances at her

"Hé's mine. Oh, if you only knew what I went through until it was discovered that he had a talent for dancing. . . . Sure, I'm glad," whispered the happy mother in my ear.

The dance ends and the children make a mad dash for their rooms to dress themselves. They take off the top clothes and don the usual trousers and jackets. They are freshly alive, tumultuous. They are still permeated with the feel of the dance.

Three girls suddenly run out of the girl's dressing room. They are excited. One of the girls is holding in her hand a sheaf of paper. The girls have a plan. The boys are annoyed because the girls have taken their plan.

"The plan is not yours. We boys discussed it yesterday." After a few minutes a truce is arrived at. They choose the oldest of the groups, one boy, one girl and the leader.

Who are these children? Some of them are surely future artists—dancers. The rest will become good physical culture instructors for the many schools in Biro-Bidjan.

This is the way it is at the present, but soon we will have to prepare for the coming Opera-Ballet Theater of the Jewish Autonomous Territory.

## NEWS FROM BIRO-BIDJAN

### ON TO BIRO-BIDJAN More Culture Groups for the Jewish Autonomic Territory

With great joy we received the proposal to work in the Jewish Autonomic territory after the completion of our course in the Jewish division of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute. For there the Jewish people now possess the opportunities for development, just as all other people in the Soviet Union. Up to the October Revolution a young Jew could not live in Moscow much less dream of studying there. And now we are just completing our studies in the Jewish Division of a higher school of education in Moscow.

The first and only Jewish Socialistic Republic in the world is being built in the Jewish Autonomic Territory of the Far East. Participation in the building of this Jewish Autonomic Territory involves a question of honor. It is for that reason that we have decided to work for this first Jewish Autonomic Territory. Biro-Bidjan is still in its infancy and its needs therefore are particularly great.

That is why we are taking all students who are completing the Pedagogical Institutes in Minsk and Odessa, and those of other institutes and branches, to work at Biro-Bidjan and to complete their studies there.

The Jewish Autonomic Territory has vast possibilities for work in scientific-inventions. We are therefore issuing a special call to all who aspire to do work in the scientific realm to work at Biro-Bidjan.

Biro-Bidjan is in need of ardent Soviet workers. Comrades, help build the only Jewish Socialistic self-governing body in the world!

Students of the 4th Class of the  
Jewish Division of the Moscow  
State Pedagogical School.

Signed

A. WOLPIN T. SCHREIBMAN  
Z. DACHTIER B. GURALNIK

### HAPPINESS AND REMUNERATION THROUGH WORK

People find here much more work for themselves than they could ever have conceived of. It is important that those students who are planning to teach here be informed of this factor. There is a tremendous amount of work here for teachers, especially for those who are ca-

pable of teaching languages and literature. This information must be carried to all students. Everyone who has completed a Jewish division of a literature branch must be prepared for teaching literature in both Jewish and Russian schools. Those comrades who came here before also had to be informed of this.

Work in the social, pedagogical and literary fields is plentiful here. Each one here starts his work knowing that there is much to be done. Each one discovers latent talents and possibilities. It is understood of course that this intensive work is remunerative monetarily, and also that each individual has the opportunity and the best material for development. Each individual grows coincidentally with the expansion of the Territory, and is joyous as anyone who takes part in the growth of the Jewish State formed by the Soviet Union in the far east of the country, would be.

With my whole heart I'd like to tell those comrades who are completing school this year:

Comrades, come to us, come to Biro-Bidjan. Joyous and remunerative work await you.

B. MILLER  
H. RABINKOFF

### ESSENTIALS FOR CREATIVE WORK

This is the second year that I've been working in our growing Jewish Autonomic Territory. During my first year I taught Jewish and Russian literature in a rather small high school in the lovely hilly settlement of Birakin.

This year I am one of the directors of the teaching division and also a teacher of literature and language in our colony of Landaka. Landaka's school consists of a large two-story building where more than four hundred and fifty pupils study. There is a great deal of work to be done here. I am well-settled here and earn 1200 rubles a month.

We have a large chalk factory where more than six hundred people work; there we have a cooperative, club, bath, and the like.

Whoever wants to become closely allied with the building of the Jewish Autonomic Territory, must not waste any time in coming; here he will have all the essentials for creative work.

N. KRAVITZ

### Biro-Bidjan Theater Adds New Plays

The State Jewish Theater in Biro-Bidjan, capital of the Jewish Autonomous Province in the Far East, has added a number of new plays to its repertoire this season. They include Markish's "The Ovadis Family," "Face to Face" by Shennin and the Tur Brothers, and Gutzkow's "Uriel Akosta." Sholom-Aleikhem's "Tevye the Milkman" is being arranged for the theater by Dobrushin and Oslender, while D. Bergelson is writing a play about the Civil War.

Of last year's repertoire, the theater, which is directed by Honored Artist of the Republic Goldblatt, is retaining Gorky's "Enemies" and three one-act plays by Sholom-Aleikhem: "Congratulations," "Agents" and "People." It is reviving Slavina's "Intervention."

### Greetings Wired by Reubin Moscow Birth-Rate Doubles; Deaths Decline

Births in Moscow last year amounted to 135,848, or double the 1936 figure, while a decrease in mortality occurred, declared I. I. Sidorov, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and deputy from Moscow's October Election District, at a recent meeting in the club of the Svoboda Factory. The capital's death rate was cut to 13.7 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1936 as against 24.7 per 1,000 inhabitants in tsarist Russia in 1913.

As evidence of the growing prosperity of Moscow's working population, the city now has 1,100,000 savings bank depositors, or half the adult population of the city. Average savings per depositors reached 713 rubles this January as compared with 304 rubles in 1935 and 96 rubles in 1932.

### GREETINGS FROM PORTLAND, OREGON

ICOR,  
799 Broadway

We greet your celebration of the 10th anniversary of Biro-Bidjan and rejoice with you in the achievements of the first Jewish autonomy in the world.

Portland Branch Icor.













# מאָסקױע

מאָסקױע! מאָסקױע! מרוים פון דורות. רוימער קרעמל. פלעצער ברויטע.  
מענטשן-ימען, הויכע טרוימען, פליגל אייזערנע און גרויטע,  
שיין פון מזרח, און פון מערב, און פון דרום, און פון צפון,  
היים פון פעלקער און פון פרידן אין פון פרידן אין פון האפן!

מאָסקױע, מאָסקױע! הארץ פון היימלאנד! ס'וועט דיין יוגנט ניט פארוואַגען  
און דיין גרויסקייט וועט ניט פאלן, דיר באהיטן היינט מיטאנען,  
ס'וועט דיין שמערן ניט פארוועלקן, און דיין רום וועט ניט פארגיין,  
ס'לויבט דיין שמערן אין די הערצער פון די מעכטיגסטע ארמיען!

וואַקסט די קנאה כאַ די מערדער, וואַקסט די שנאה כאַ די רויכער,  
און זיי קענען ניט פארטראַגן, וואַס ביסט שטארק און רייך און וויכער,  
נאַר זיי מעגן בלייבן רואיג! זייער גורל איז באַשלאָסן,  
נאַנצע פעלקער וועלן ווערן רויטארמיער און מאַטראַסן!...

אויף דיין צאָר און אויף דיין אומגליק וועט זיך קיינער ניט דערוואַרטן,  
זאל זיך אינזער פיינט דערמאָנען אין דער שאַנד פון באַנאפארטן,  
ווי ס'האַט מאָסקױע, די פאַליאַקן פון די פאַלאַצן געטריבן,  
ווי ס'האַט מאָסקױע אַלע שונאים אויף די שלאַכט-פעלדער צעריבן.

הויכע מאָסקױע! וויג פון פּרילינג, רויטע פרעסנאַיאַ און לויכאַנקע,  
ס'ווייט מיט יום טוב און מיט שטאַלצקייט פון די קרעמל-ווענט די שלאַנקע,  
דיינע פלעצער, שיינ און פּרישקייט, — פּושקין-פּלאַץ און פּלאַץ אַרבאַטער,  
ס'ווייט מיט יוגנט פונעם גרויסן אַקאַדעמישן מעאַטער!

אונטער דייןע קלאַרע הימלען הויבן זיך די דרויסטע מענער,  
אונטער דייןע גרויזע ערדן — זאַלן מעטראפאליטענער,  
פון דיין אַמעס וואַקסן רויזן אין דער מדבר, וויסמעס גרינען,  
און דורך דורות וועלן בליצן די פינפּשפיציגע ריבינען!

דיינע קינדער, ווי די מאַנען, דיינע גרויזע זקנים מאַנצן,  
און עס וואַקסן אויף צפון רויטע זאַפטיגע מאַראַנצן,  
דיינע וואונדערלעכע שיפן אויף די טייכן, אוי די ימען,  
ניט קיין אייז און ניט קיין שטורעם קאַן דעם וועג דיר ניט פאַרצאַמען!

מאָסקױע — היימלאַנד! פון דיין אַמעס וואַקסן שמעט איבער די סטעפּעס,  
דיך באַזינגען די אשונן אינעם לויכטנדיקן עפאַס!  
היימלאַנד — מאָסקױע! דיינע העלדן לויכטן הויך איבער דער מענטשהייט,  
יעדער בירגער זינגט מיט ווירדע: דיין אַלמעכטיגקייט איך בענטש היינט!

ס'מרייט דער נעגער זיין אין מאָסקױע — זיין אין מאָסקױע איז אַ ערע,  
דער כינעווער טרויטט פון מאָסקױע — אויך אַ שעפּ מאַן סטאַלינס לערע,  
און דער פּרייער זון פון שפּאַניע אויף די גאַסן די מאַדרידער  
זינגט אויף שפּאַניש הייך און מונטער הייסע לידער, מאָסקױער לידער...

ס'קוקט פון ווייט אדיס-אַבעכע, ווי עס לעכט אַ לאַנד אַן האַרן,  
ס'קוקט נאַנקין, ווי ס'שמיפן קינדער אויף די פּרילעכע בלוואַרן.

ס'קוקט באַמבוי, ווי ס'גלאַנצן, פינקלען די סאַוועטישע לינקאַרן,  
און עס לערנט זיך די מענטשהייט שמידן נייע פּרייע יאַרן!

מאָסקױע! מאָסקױע! ליכט פון וועלטן! האַסט געמאַכט די וועגן העלן,  
פאַר דיין רום און פאַר דיין גרויסקייט האַט די רונדע ערד קיין שוועלן,  
אַלע מאַג גייט אויף די זון-שיין און פאַרגייט אין צפון-שנייען,  
נאַר דיין זון איז אויפגעגאַנגען אויף שוין קיינמאַל ניט פאַרגיין!

מאָסקױע, מאָסקױע! וויפיל אויגן ווערן פול מיט יונגן פייער,  
וויפיל הערצער נעמען שלאַגן מיט אַ קרעפטיגקייט אַ נייער,  
וויפיל יום טוב, וויפיל יונגקייט וואו אַ ווייט און וואו אַ ווינקל,  
ווען דיין נאַמען טוט אַ רוף נאַר, טוט אַ קלונג נאַר, טוט אַ פינקל!



אַ טייל פון דעם ריזיגן עולם ביי דער פּיטערונג פון 10 יאַר ביראַ ביזשאַן אין מאָנהעטן אַפּערט הויז, ניו יאָרק, דעם 17טן אפריל.











# ווער פארראט די עסטרייכישע אידן אין אמעריקע ?

מיר שטעלן די פראגע: ווער פארראט די עסטרייכישע אידן? און מיר קאנען זיך ניט באפרייען פון דעם טראגישן זין, וואס עס ליגט אין דער פראגע.

אוי דאס דען מעגלעך? קאן מען זיך דען אזא זאך פאר- שטעלן, אז אין אמעריקע זאלן זיך געפינען אידן, וואס זאלן אויפ- הויבן זייער האנט געגן די קרבנות פון עסטרייך? איז דאס מעג- לעך, אז אין אמעריקע זאלן זיך געפינען אידן, וואס זאלן שטערן דאס אריבערברענגען די עסטרייכישע און דייטשישע פליכטלינגען קיין אמעריקע?

און דאך איז דאס א פאקט — א טראגישער און אומגלויב- לעכער פאקט. צווישן די אמעריקאנער אידן זיינען פאראן אזעל- כע, וועלכע האבן געוואנט אויפצוהויבן זייער האנט. אט די עלע- מענטן האבן אָנגעהויבן אויסאויבן א דרוק אויף דער אימיגראציע- קאמיטע פון קאנגרעס, אז דער פארהער, וואס איז באשטימט גע- וואָרן אויף דעם 21טן און 22טן אפריל פאר דער קאמיטע, זאל ניט פארקומען. אויב דאס זאל זיי געלינגען, וואָלט דאָס אַליין שוין געבראַכט א גרויסן שאַדן דער מעגלעכקייט אַרײַנצוברענגען קיין אמעריקע עסטרייכישע אידן.

אין קאנגרעס פון די פאראייניגטע שטאטן זיינען איצט אַרײַנגעבראַכט געוואָרן עטלעכע בילס און רעזאָלוציעס, וואָס זוכן צו שאַפן די מעגלעכקייט פאר דער אמעריקאנער רעגירונג אַרײַנצו- ברענגען קיין אמעריקע א געוויסע צאָל פון די קרבנות פון דעם היטלער-רעזשים. א פארהער איז באשטימט געוואָרן אויף די בילס פאר דער אימיגראציע-קאמיטע. צענדליגער אַרנאניזאציעס האָבן געקראָגן אָפּציעל צו וויסן פון קאנגרעסמאַן דיקשטיין, אז זייערע פארטרעטער וועלן אויפגענומען ווערן. מיטאַמאַל איז די לופט אַרום דער אימיגראציע-קאמיטע געוואָרן אָנגעפילט מיט סס און מיט באַראַכט און עס איז פאראן א געפאַהר, אז דער פארהער זאל ניט פאַרקומען.

עס ווערט געשאַפן אַן ערנסטע לאַגע. זאָלן די מענטשן, וועלכע ווילן ניט העלפן, זיצן ביי זיך אונטערן-אויבן מיט זייער שניפישאָקער פאַליטיק. אויב זיי ווילן ניט און קאנען ניט העלפן, זאָלן זיי אוועקנעמען זייערע הענט, ווייל זיי וועט אויסקומען זיך צו באַגעגענען מיט דעם צאָרן און מיט דער פאַראַכטונג פון די אַי-דישע מאַסן.

דאָס טראַגישסטע דערביי איז דאָס, וואָס אַט די מענטשן שטעלן זיך אַיין וועגן די פאַרגעססענע פירער פון דער אַמערי-  
 another man in authority, but the logical outgrowth of the very basis on which your new society is being built.

While the basis of despicable Fascism is barbaric race-hatred and zoological anti-Semitism, the basis of the Soviet life is friendship and unity of all its peoples. It is in this that we see the great contribution of the Soviet Union to the march of progress, to the advancement of humanity and to the peace of the world. It is because of this fact we feel that all forces of progress must become friends of the Soviet Union.

The Jewish people have a special reason to be appreciative of what the Soviet Union did, in having set an example in its solution of the national problem.

We realize at this moment, when we are celebrating the

tenth anniversary of Biro-Bidjan, that we are in duty bound to proclaim to the world our grateful recognition of the significance of the first and only Jewish Autonomous Territory in the world.

The Jewish people in America have expressed their appreciation for Biro-Bidjan by signing their names in a special book, which I have the great honor and privilege to present to Your Excellency. May this be a message to all the peoples of the U.S.S.R. about our fervent wish that they should not be hindered by any foe, from within or from without, from carrying on their glorious work in building a life of happiness and plenty, on the foundation of the brotherhood of all the Soviet nations.

We hail the Soviet Union!  
 We hail Biro-Bidjan!

זידענט רוזוועלט פאַר די טראַדיציע פון פיל דורות פון אַמערי- קאנער שטאַטסלייט צו האַלטן אַמעריקע פריי אַלס אַן אזיל פאר פארפאַלנטע. וואָלטן די אידן פון אַמעריקע געדאַרפט זיין צווישן די, וועלכע זאָלן געבן דעם פרעזידענט אין דער הינזיכט די פולסטע שטיצע. לאָזט זיך נאָר אויס, אז אידישע פירער זיינען צווישן די, וואָס שפּילן אַרײַן אין די הענט פון דער רעאַקציע.

אין קאנגרעס זיינען איצט אַרײַנגעבראַכט געוואָרן א צאָל בילס און רעזאָלוציעס, וואָס אַנטהאַלטן אין זיך פונקטן מעגלעך צו מאַכן פאר די נאַצי־קרבנות אַרײַנצוקומען אין אמעריקע. די וויכטיגסטע צווישן זיי זיינען צוויי בילס פון קאנגרעסמאַן אַיטול און קאנגרעסמאַן סעלער און א רעזאָלוציע פון קאנגרעסמאַן דיק שטיין.

די דיקשטיין רעזאָלוציע איז לויט אונזער מיינונג די בעסטע אין איצטיגן מאָמענט. לויט דער רעזאָלוציע קרינט די אַמערי- קאנער רעגירונג דאָס רעכט אויסצונעמן פאר די פליכטלינגע די קוואַטאַס פון דעם פאַרגאַנגענעם יאָר פון די לענדער, וואָס האָבן זיך ניט באַנוצט מיט דער צאָל ווײַסע, צו וועלכע זיי זיינען באַ- רעכטיגט לויטן געזעץ. עס געפינען זיך א צאָל לענדער, וואָס שעפן ניט אויס זייערע קוואַטאַס, צו וועלכע זיי זיינען באַרעכ- טיגט לויטן עמיגראציע געזעץ פון 1924. די צאָל ווײַסע וואָס ווערן יערלעך פאַרלאָרן אויף אזא אופן, דערגרייכט אַרום הונדערט צוואַנציג טויזנט. לויט דער דיקשטיין רעזאָלוציע, וואָלט דער סטייט דעפאַרטמענט, דער לייבאָר און קאמערס דעפאַרטמענט געקענט באשטימען וועמען די ווײַסע זאָלן צוגעטיילט ווערן. די מעלה פון דער רעזאָלוציע איז דאָס, וואָס זיי וואָלט געעפנט די

## ד. יוקלסאָן

# דער קרומער שפינל פון דעם צעקרוםטן אידישן לעבן

(איבערויכט איבער דער לאַגע פון די אידן אין דער וועלט)

די דער אַנטיסעמיטיזם, וואָס האָט אין די לעצטע עטלעכע יאָר הויך דער ווילדער פראַפאַגאַנדע פון דעם פאַשיזם באַקומען פרישן אימפעט, האָט אָנגעהויבן אויסשפּרייטן זיינע אַקטאַפּאָס-נעגל אי-בער אַלע טיילן פון דער וועלט, און דריקט און שטיקט די אידן איבעראַל. אין דער גאַנצער טראַגישער געשיכטע פון דעם אי-דישן פּאָלק וואָס איז אָנגעפילט מיט אויסצאָליגע קאַפיטלען דורכ- געוועכט מיט פיין און יסורים, איז ניטאָ קיין איין קאַפיטל, וואָס זאָל זיין אזוי בלוטיג און אזוי טראַגיש, ווי עס איז דאָס קאַפיטל, וואָס ווערט געשריבן אין היינטיגע טעג הויך דער מערדערישער האַנט פון דעם פאַשיזם און זיין גיפטיגן צווילינג דעם אַנטי-סעמיטיזם.

מיט דער אויסנאַם פון דעם איינציגן זעקסטל טייל פון דער וועלט, וואָס עס פלאַטערט די פאַן מיט דעם סערפ און האַמער, איז ניטאָ קיין איינציג ווינקלע אויף דער וועלט, וואו אידן לעבן, אז דער פאַשיזם און אַנטיסעמיטיזם זאָלן ניט בושעווען. ספע- ציעל האָ טדער פאַשיזם זיך פאַרמאַסטן אויסצוראָטן און פאַר- ניכטן דאָס אידישע פּאָלק און זיין קולטור; פאַרניכטן און אָפּ- ווישן פון דעם פנים פון דער ערד יעדן סימן פון די פראַגרעסיווע שאַפונגען פון דער אידישער קולטור; פאַרלענדן און פאַרטיליגן דאָס אידישע פּאָלק ביזן גרוינט.

דאָס וועט דער פאַשיזם ניט דערלעבן! אָבער פון דעסוועגן קאָן מען, פאַרשטייט זיך, דעם דאָזיגן ענין ניט אַפּפּאַרן מיט קיין ווינטשעניש. עס איז נויטיג אָנצו- נעמען אוועלכע מיטלען און אוועלכע אַקציעס, וואָס זאָלן, צו אַלעם ערשטן, פאַרשטעלן די וועגן פאַרן פאַשיזם, אז ער זאָל ניט קאָנען

ניין ווייטער און איבערגיין אויף דער אָפּגעסוויגע מיט אָנהויבן דערלאַנגען אים קלעפּ, וואָס זאָלן אָנהאַלטן אומאויפהערלעך, ביז ער וועט אינגאַנצן צעשטעטערט ווערן און פאַרניכטעט ווערן.

עס איז שוין מער ניט נויטיג צו פאַלעמזירן וועגן דעם, צי ס'איז אין אַמעריקע אויך פאראן א געפאַהר פון פאַשיזם און אַנטי-סעמיטיזם, ווי דאָס איז געווען דער פאַל מיט א שטיקל צייט צו דיק. מיר געדענקען גאַנץ גוט ווי ערשט מיט א יאָר צוריק, און אפילו אזוי נאָענט ווי מיט א זעקס חדשים צוריק האָבן זיך נאָך געפונען גוטע פריינט פון דעם אידישן פּאָלק, וועלכע דערן אין דעם נאָמען פון דעם אידישן פּאָלק און „זאָרגן“ כסדר פאר זיין וואוילזיין, האָבן נאָך גע'טענה'ט — דורך שריפט און וואָרט — אז די מעשה וועגן פאַשיזם און אַנטיסעמיטיזם אין אמעריקע איז שטאַרק איבערגעטריבן; אז דאָס איז א פראַדוקט פון דער „צע- היצטער פאַנטאַזיע פון די קאַמוניסטן“; אז סטאַלין האָט אַרויס- געגעבן א באַפעל צו די קאַמוניסטן, אז זיי זאָלן אַלאַרמירן די וועלט וועגן דער געפאַהר פון פאַשיזם. היינט דאַרפן מיר שוין מער ניט פאַלעמזירן מיט די דאָזיגע גוטע פריינט און אידישע „זאָרגער“ וועגן דער געפאַהר פון פאַשיזם. זיי אַליין גיבן שוין ענדלעך צו, אז דער פאַשיזם בושעוועט זייער שטאַרק אין אַמע- ריקע און אז ער האַלט אין איין פאַרשפּרייטן וויסטע פראַפאַגאַנ- דע און וויסטע העצער געגן די אידן אין אַמעריקע. האָט שוין אפילו דער „פאַרווערטס“ אַראָפּגענומען די האַנט פון האַרצן און דערציילט שוין אַין אַן אַרטיקל (שבת, דעם 2טן אפריל, 1938), אז 450 טויזנט נאַציס פירן איצט אַן א ניפטיגע פראַפאַגאַנדע אין אמעריקע; אז א סך היטלעריסטישע אַרנאניזאציעס האָבן















# ניילעבן

"NAILEBN"

הודש'שורגאל ארויסגעגעבן פון דער נאָז עקוועסיווע פון „איסקר“  
געזעלשאַפֿט צו העלפֿן דער אידישער סאָציאָליזאָע אין סאָוועט־פֿארבאָנד.

ש. אלמאזאָו }  
ר. יוקלאָס } רעדאַקציע קאלעניע  
משה כּץ

פֿאַראַנטוואָרטלעכער רעדאַקטאָר — ש. אלמאָזאָו

מאי, 1938



בײַ דעם יום טוב פון צען יאָר ביראָבֿידזשאַן אין מאַנהעטן אָפּעראַ טױז אין ניו יאָרק, וונאַס 17טן אַפּריל. רעכטס צו לינקס: דער סאַווע־  
מישער אַסאַסאַטאָר, א. א. מראָואַנאָוסקי, דער באַרימטער שריפֿטשטעלער, רואבן ברוינין, און דער גענ. סעקרעטאַר פון איקאַר, ש. אלמאָזאָו.

## פיר יאָר אידישע אויטאָנאָמיע אין ביראָבֿידזשאַן

אָם 7טן מאַי ווערט פיר יאָר זינט די סאָוועטן-מלוכה האָט אַרויסגעגעבן איר היסטאָרישע דערקלערונג, וואָס האָט פֿאַרוואַנדלט ביראָבֿידזשאַן אין אַ אידישער אויטאָנאָמע טעריטאָריע, האָט געגעבן די אידן אַן אייגענע מלוכה מיט אידיש אַלס די אָפּיציעלע שפּראַך און מיט אַן אויסזיכט, אַז די אידישע אויטאָנאָמע טערי-

טאָריע זאָל איינזיך ווערן פֿאַרוואַנדלט אין אַ אידישער סאָציאַ-  
ליסטישער סאָוועטישער רעפּובליק.  
מיר זייקן אונזער פּלאַטיגן גרוס צו די אידישע פּיאָנערן אין ביראָבֿידזשאַן צו דער געלעגנהייט פון דעם וויכטיגן עטאָפּ אין זייער פּיאָנערישער אַרבעט. זאָלן זיי אויך ווייטער באַווייזן צו גיין פון דערפֿאַלג צו דערפֿאַלג; זאָלן אויך ווייטער זייערע דער-  
גרייכונג זיין אַ ווירדיגער בייטראַג צו דעם סאָציאַליסטישן אויפֿ-  
בױ פון דעם סאָוועטן-פֿאַרבאַנד; זאָלן אויך ווייטער זיך פעסטיגן די ברידערלעכע אייניקייט פון די סאָוועטישע פעלקער, וואָס

# צעוויקלט ברייט די איקאר-קאמפאניע

ערשט 20 פראצענט געשאפן אויף דער איצטיגער קוואטא

די פולע צאל פון 15,000 מיטגלידער אין „איקאר“  
און 15,000 סובסקרייבער פאר „ניילעבן“ קאן  
און מוז געשאפן ווערן

דער איצטיגער קאמפאניע. די ארבעט מוז פארשטעלערט ווערן.  
אלע שטעט דארפן שטרעבן אויסקפילן זייערע קוואטאס.

דאָ ברוינגען-מיר אַ ליסט מיט דער צאל מיטגלידער און  
סובסקרייבער, וואָס די פֿאַרשיידענע שטעט האָבן ווערביילט אין

קוואַטא מיטגליד סובסקרייב פראָצענט פון				קוואַטא מיטגליד סובסקרייב פראָצענט פון					
שטאָט	דער	בער	דערגרייכונגען	שטאָט	דער	בער	דערגרייכונגען		
ניו יאָרק	18	29	41	200	ניו יאָרק	18	29	41	200
לונדאן	15	15	16	100	לונדאן	15	15	16	100
פּאַריס	14	6	8	50	פּאַריס	14	6	8	50
ברוקלין	12	6	6	50	ברוקלין	12	6	6	50
פּוילן	13	17	21	150	פּוילן	13	17	21	150
איראָ	18	25	30	150	איראָ	18	25	30	150
פּיטסבורג	12	184	176	1500	פּיטסבורג	12	184	176	1500
ריטשטאָנד	15	13	18	100	ריטשטאָנד	15	13	18	100
וואַשינגטאָן	17	15	11	75	וואַשינגטאָן	17	15	11	75
אוקלאַנד	11	39	36	350	אוקלאַנד	11	39	36	350
טאַמס ריווער	11	25	31	250	טאַמס ריווער	11	25	31	250
מיאַמי	10	16	17	150	מיאַמי	10	16	17	150
פּאָרטמאָוטה	10	8	13	100	פּאָרטמאָוטה	10	8	13	100
סעאַטל	14	20	30	175	סעאַטל	14	20	30	175
אַלבאַני	7	13	8	150	אַלבאַני	7	13	8	150
טאַלידאַ	6	9	16	200	טאַלידאַ	6	9	16	200
מילוואַקי	4	4	4	100	מילוואַקי	4	4	4	100
פּילאָדעלפּיע	3	8	6	250	פּילאָדעלפּיע	3	8	6	250
סאַן פֿראַנציסקאָ	23	51	65	250	סאַן פֿראַנציסקאָ	23	51	65	250
אַלענטאָן	20	30	30	150	אַלענטאָן	20	30	30	150
ווילמינגטאָן	19	26	32	150	ווילמינגטאָן	19	26	32	150
לאָס אנדזשעלעס	19	230	356	1500	לאָס אנדזשעלעס	19	230	356	1500
סעינט פּאַול	18	16	19	100	סעינט פּאַול	18	16	19	100
קלווילאַנד	18	46	62	300	קלווילאַנד	18	46	62	300
ליבערטי	18	16	20	100	ליבערטי	18	16	20	100
ראַס איילאַנד	20	10	19	75	ראַס איילאַנד	20	10	19	75
דולוטא	17	13	13	75	דולוטא	17	13	13	75
אַטלאַנטאַ	24	38	48	175	אַטלאַנטאַ	24	38	48	175
סאַן דיעגאָ	19	15	22	100	סאַן דיעגאָ	19	15	22	100
סיאַו סיטי	24	42	6	100	סיאַו סיטי	24	42	6	100
פעטערסאָן	19	18	20	100	פעטערסאָן	19	18	20	100
קענוועס סיטי	15	26	120	150	קענוועס סיטי	15	26	120	150
לינדען	18	18	24	100	לינדען	18	18	24	100
ניו יאָרק סיטי	18	551	565	3000	ניו יאָרק סיטי	18	551	565	3000
פּאַרטמאָוטה, נ. ה.	14	10	1	35	פּאַרטמאָוטה, נ. ה.	14	10	1	35

### אין דעם נומער:

אפרים שווארצמאן	היינו ברוינין
י. פריד	ב. צ. נאלדבערג
ש. סוועטלארניק	ש. ווארמאזאוו
ה. סאברין	משה כּץ
באטימאל	יעקב מיטל
ה. פיינבערג	א. ראזנבערג
איציק פעפער	ה. וויזנבאָם
סעס ליפצין	בער גרין

ביראָבֿידזשאַנער נייעס  
אין דער „איקאר“ באַוועגונג  
ענגלישע אַפּטיילונג