



THE MAJESTIC, WHITE
STAR LINE S.S. AS
SHE LEFT US AT
CHERBOURG, FRANCE
JUNE 27, 1929.
NEW YORK WHARF
TO CHERBOURG
(SOUTHERN TRACK)
3180 MILES.

A22

THE MAJESTIC IS
CLAIMED (JUNE 29) TO
BE "THE LARGEST STEAMER
IN THE WORLD"

LENGTH 954.5 FEET

BREADTH 100.15 FEET

DEPTH 64.2 FEET

56 621 TONS



THE AMERICAN
BIRO-BIDAN
COMMISSION

DR. FRANKLIN S HARRIS

KIEFFER B SAULS

BENJAMIN BROWN

J. BROWNLEE DAVIDSON

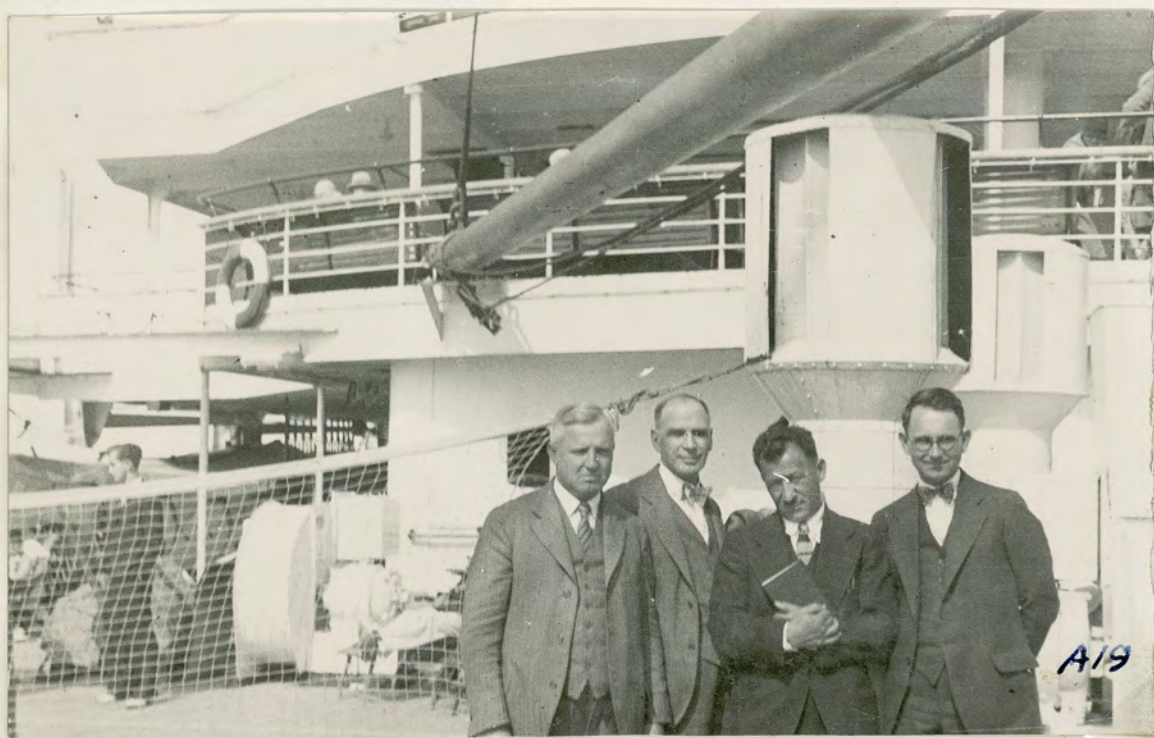
D-8

WE'VE JUST HAD
TEA SIR!

DAVIDSON
&
BROWN



A14



A19

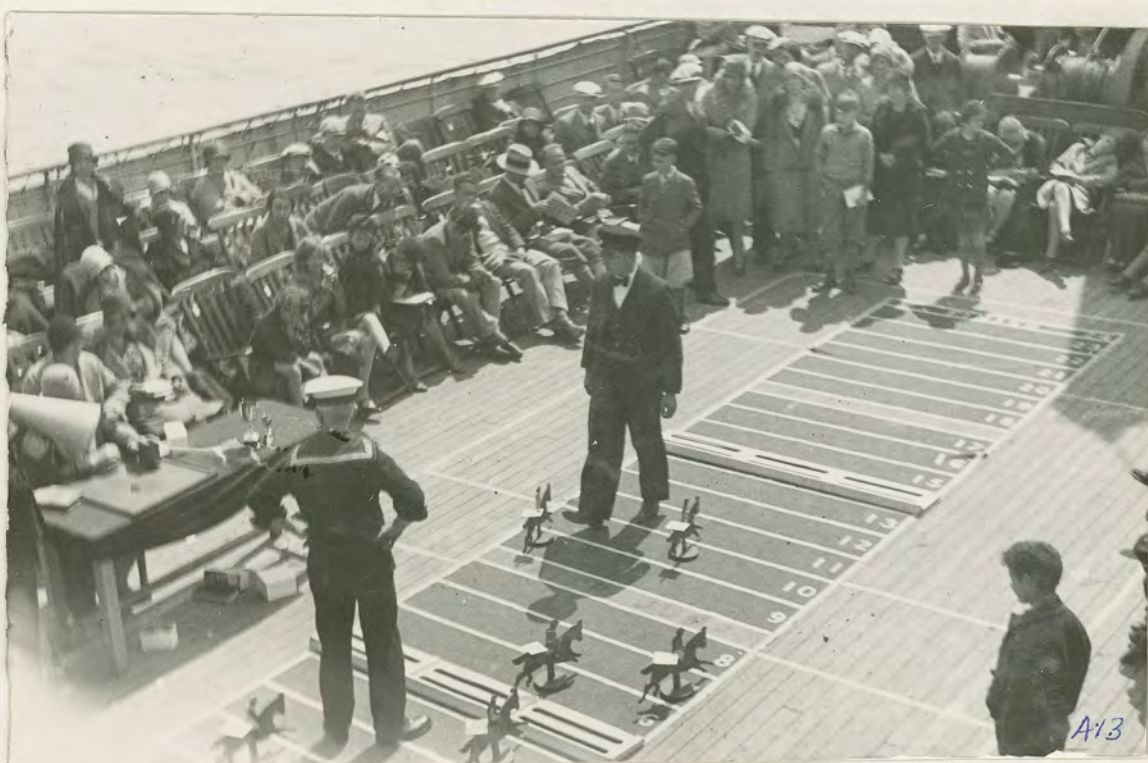
FOUR MEMBERS OF
THE COMMISSION HAVE
A PICTURE
HARRIS
DAVIDSON
BROWN
SAULS
ON THE WAY OVER

SAYING GOODBYE
TO S.S. MAJESTIC
AT CHERBOURG FRANCE



A23

"LOOKING DOWN" ON
THE TOURIST CLASS.
MOSTLY STUDENTS AND
TEACHERS. THIS CLASS
SEEMED TO HAVE THE
BEST TIME - WERE
MOSTLY AMERICANS



HORSE RACING ON
BOARD SHIP - THE
TOURISTS SHOWED
LITTLE ENTHUSIASM

MR. BROWN AND I
POSE FOR PICTURE





THE STRENOUS LIFE
ABOARD SHIP

ANOTHER VIEW OF
THE MAJESTIC



DA2



OUT-DOOR TEA ROOM
BERLIN ON OUR WAY

Hotel Russischer Hof, Berlin

Garten-Terrasse



A FRENCH HOUSE



OLD BUILDINGS IN FRANCE



A FRENCH ESTATE - BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY



A GOOD PERCHEON HORSE FRANCE



HOTEL GRAND - OUR HOME ON TWO VISITS TO MOSCOW



ENTRANCE TO THE
RED SQUARE

NOTE SHRINE BETWEEN
ARCHES, AND QUOTATION
FROM MARX'S ON BUILDING
TO LEFT. "RELIGION THE
OPiate OF THE PEOPLE

HOTEL GRAND MOSCOW

ALL THE TAXIS IN THE CITY ARE
CHARTERED TO TAKE CARE OF THE
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL DELEGATION



ALONG THE MOSCOW
RIVER

MOSCOW RIVER IN THE
HEART OF THE CITY



B18

A FACTORY.

MR HINDUS
WITH CANE - AUTHOR
OF "BROKEN EARTH" HUMANITY
UPROOTED & RED BREAD
MR SAULS RIGHT, J.B.D. LEFT



B19



AT THE TOMB OF
LENIN - NOTE THE
LONG LINE OF PEOPLE
WAITING TO SEE HIS
EMBALMED BODY

THE WOODEN TOMB
HAS BEEN REPLACED
WITH A LARGER MASONRY
TOMB. LINES OF PEOPLE
EXTEND OUT IN BOTH
DIRECTIONS.



B25



MOSCOW RIVER IN THE
HEART OF THE CITY

A FACTORY.
MR. HINDUS
WITH CANE - AUTHOR
OF "BROKEN EARTH" HUMANITY
UPROOTED & RED BREAD
MR. SAULS RIGHT, J. 80. LEFT



ИЗДАНИЕ
Ц И К
СССР

ПОЧТОВАЯ КАРТОЧКА
CARTE POSTALE • POSTKARTE • POST-CARD

Dear Professor Davidson:

As you see, I am
still in Moscow, and I
am not forgetting my
old friends in U.S.A.
With best wishes for the
New Year. Sincerely
J. B. Davidson

Prof. J. B. Davidson,
Iowa State College,
Ames, Iowa
U.S.A.

Мавзолей Ленина на Красной площади
в Москве.

№ 3.
Ц. 10 к.

Главлит № А-90391. Тир. 75.000 экз. Москва, 1931.
ГОЗНАК.

Moscow 12/20/31



AT THE TOMB OF
LENIN - NOTE THE
LONG LINE OF PEOPLE
WAITING TO SEE HIS
EMBALMED BODY
THE WOODEN TOMB
HAS BEEN REPLACED
WITH A LARGER MASONRY
TOMB. LINES OF PEOPLE
EXTEND OUT IN BOTH
DIRECTIONS.



THE KREMLIN

B6

ANOTHER VIEW
OF THE KREMLIN



B9



MOSCOW RIVER
IN MOSCOW

B14



A STREET IN MOSCOW

B24

ONE OF MANY
CHURCHES



B25



A STREET SCENE
IN MOSCOW

B31

SCENES TAKEN
IN THE PARK OF
RECREATION AND
CULTURE





SUN BATHS
IN THE PARK

C 16

CHILDREN'S
EXERCISES



C 22



REST

C 17

Scenes in the
Park of Recreation
and Culture
Moscow



CATHEDRAL DE
BASTILE BUILT
BY "IVAN THE TERRIBLE"





05

SUPERVISED PLAY
OF CHILDREN IN
PARK

10



08



MOSCOW RIVER

09

A picture taken at
Simferopol, Crimea
July 15 1929.

THE picture was
taken near the
RR station



E26



Scenes along the
railroad in Ukraine

AT THE RIGHT A
SCENE IN THE PARK
OF RECREATION AND
CULTURE



06

A HOT WATER TANK IN
UKRAINE



F30

ALONG THE RAILROAD
LOOKING OUT OVER THE
"PROMISED LAND"



E9



CLOSE INSPECTION
OF THE ROAD

E28

This picture may
have been taken at
Rostov on the Don



E31



ON THE ROAD TO THE
FAR EAST

ADMIRAL BRISTOL &
WIFE

F29

A VILLAGE CHURCH



F18



A RAILROAD STATION
NOTE БЫФЕТ CAFE

F34



DA52

A BEGGAR IN UKRAINE

WATER SUPPLY AT SIMFEROPOL
CRIMEA — TAKEN EARLY IN THE
MORNING



E22

UKRAIAN
VILLAGES



F2



F11



F13



DAG

SCENES IN VORINETZA. MAYORESS OF CITY
DIRECTLY BACK OF BOY



MAIL

WE ARE PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THE
WORKERS



FORMER HOME OF COUNTESS GORELICK



VILLAGE LIFE



VILLAGE SCENE
VORINETZA



A VILLAGE STREET



DR HARRIS SHOWS HIS
CAMERA

VILLAGE
WATER SUPPLY

17



A VILLAGE HOME

THE VILLAGE





FOOD STANDS

H31

YOU MAY BUY
FOOD



H15



THE RABBI

H17



Mr Brown (right) at his old home village



Mr Brown's niece



Home in a Jewish village in southern Ukraine



Scenes along the railroad between Moscow and Odessa in Ukraine



H25

Damage or the lack of it



0A30



Views of Odessa as we leave by ship over the Black sea to Crimea



*HOT WATER COMPLIMENTS
OF RAILROAD*



Russian Second class coach



DA27

JEWISH GIRLS AT WORK



JEWISH SCHOOL CRIMEA



RAILROAD
SCENE



REAPERS
MOST OF THE GRAIN IN
CRIMEA HARVESTED
WITH THESE

K6



AT THE JEWISH SCHOOL



DA29



58

DA58



DA40

SIMEROPOL CRIMEA



UNIVERSITY
SIMEROPOL

I27



I14



GOV'T OFFICIAL
AND COMMISSION
SIMEROPOL

I28



SCENES IN
SIMEROPOL



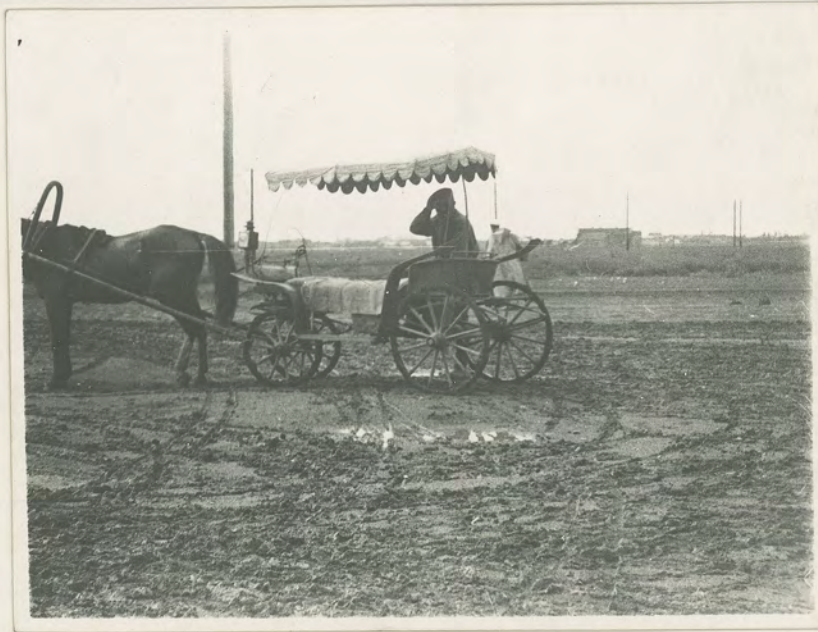
SIMEROPOL



DAVIDSON
AND
SAULS



JEWISH CHILDREN AT THE COLONY
"THE FIRST OF MAY"

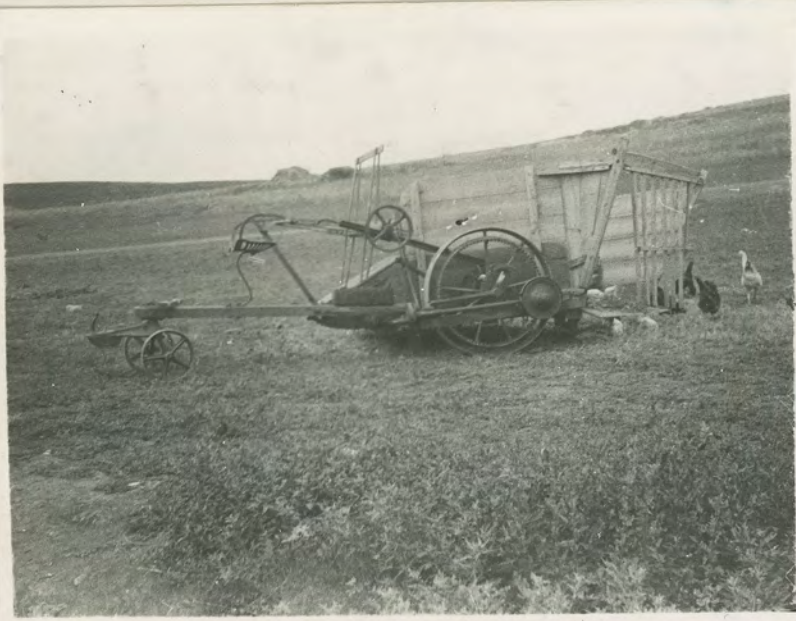


Taxi





AT THE COLONY THE FIRST OF MAY



Reapers at the Jewish Agricultural School in Crimea, on the road between
Safastopol and Simferopol



A Russian binder almost an exact duplicate of the McCormick. - On the
road from Simferopol



A Crimean city Simferopol



Rostov on the Don - an industrial
city



Along the Don at Rostov.
The river here is walled
with heavy masonry.



Rostov on the Don.
The residents seemed
to be more prosperous
than in any other
city visited



DR SOKOLOFF
DIRECTOR OF THE
EXPERIMENT STATION
AT ROSTOV ON THE DON



MILK FOR SALE
 YOU DRINK IT ON
 THE SPOT OR
 FURNISH A
 CONTAINER

L6





1427



HAZAROVSK

1421



N25



M5



SCENES IN
HABAROVSK

M6



M9



M12

RED ARMY
OFFICER
HAS A SHINE



M11



SCENE AT SPASSK

M13



M15

SCENES IN
Khabarovsk



M16



MR RASKAS
AND COMMISSION

N22





MAIN STREET IN
Khabarovsk



RESTING

Khabarovsk

Khabarovsk



BUSINESS ON THE
STREET



033



KOREAN VEGETABLE
PEDLERS

032

KOREAN WOMEN AND
CHILDREN

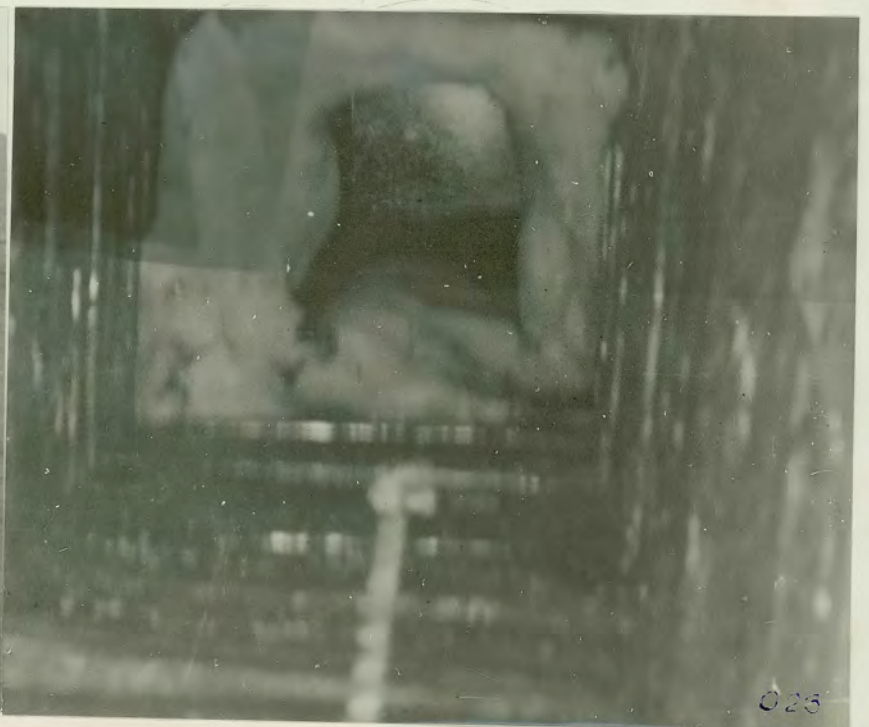


038

SAWMILL



IN A PARTMENT
HOUSE FOR
RAILROAD WORKERS





A VILLAGE
BACK YARD



OUTDOOR OR
"SUMMER" OVEN



SETTLERS

KOREAN FARM
CANE



SOY BEANS

KOREAN HOME





Q8



SCENES
IN
BIOBIDJAN

Q4



P1





Q9



Q11



Q20

IN THE WILDERNESS
DRESS FOR MOSQUITOES

A STREET SCENE
IN TEEKONKAYA, THE
HEADQUARTERS OF JEWISH
SETTLEMENT



R2



A P&H EXCAVATOR
SENT TO THE COLONIST
BY ICOR

Q32.

PREPARING FOR
A BOAT TRIP



Q36

WE LEAVE

TEEKONKAYA BY
BOAT FOR A TRIP
DOWN THE BIRO
RIVER



R4



THE BIRO RIVER
AT FLOOD

R9

FLOATING DOWN THE
RIVER BIRO



R11



THE BIRD RIVER
FROM THE BOATS.

R18

FLOATING ALONG
IN THE SUNSHINE



R23



SAME AS ABOVE

R28



THE RIVER BANK
BIRO RIVER

R22

THE GUIDE VISITS
WITH NATIVES AT A
RIVER VILLAGE



S4



IN A RIVER VILLAGE

S5



S10



S12

ON THE ROAD FROM
BIRAFELD TO
TEEKONKAYA



S28

LIA PONTRAIN
GUIDE



T31



S2 S3

COOPERATION



S6



VILLAGE BATH

S7

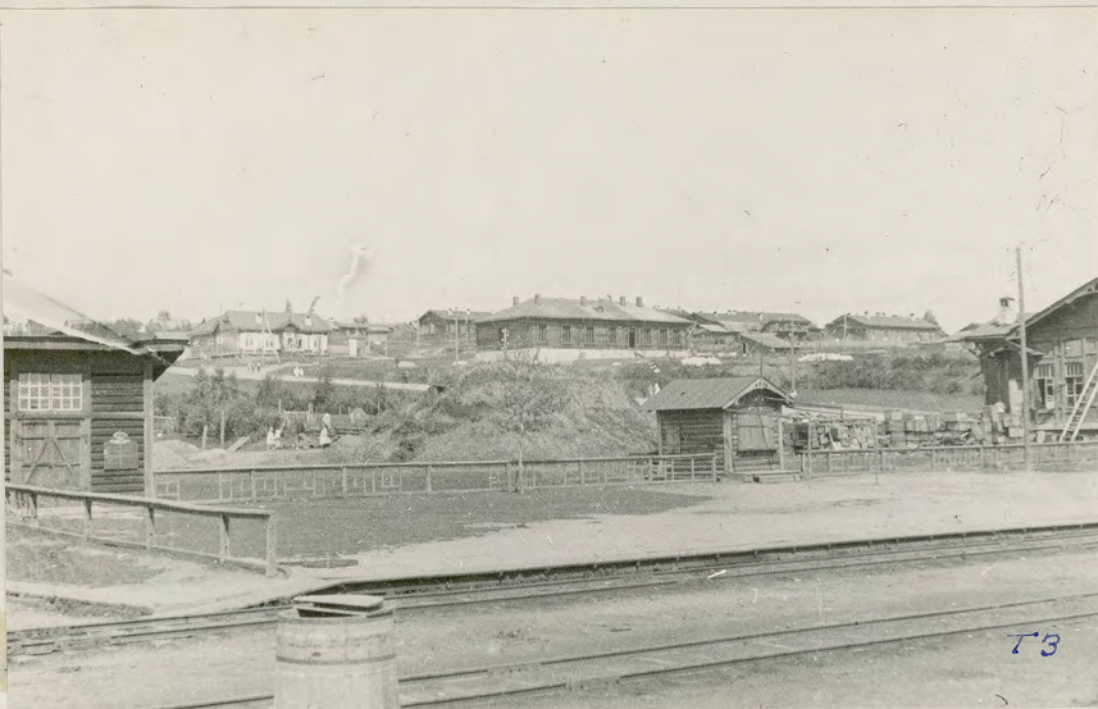


BEEES

S11

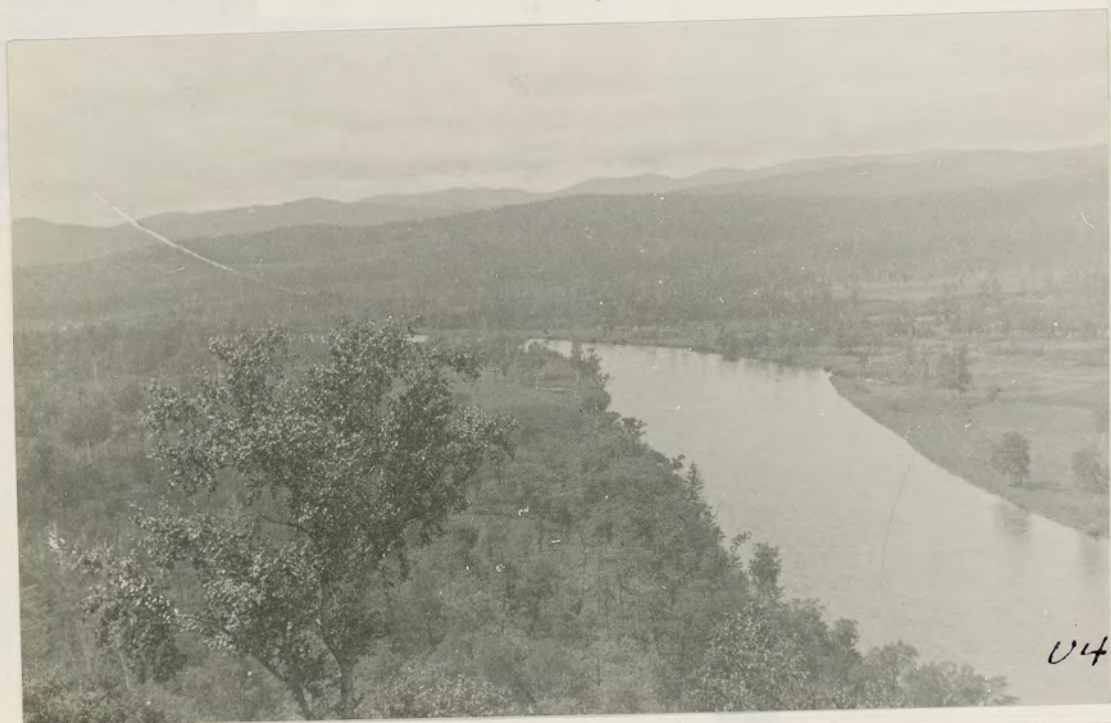


S15











U29



U28



U26



SETTLERS

U30



U17



U19



ON THE ROCKY ROAD
TO KULDUR - THE
HEALTH RESORT.
WHEN THE TRAVELER
ARRIVES A HEALTH
RESORT IS NEEDED

V10

THE HALF-WAY
HOUSE - WE
HAD TEA HERE



MARK?

V9



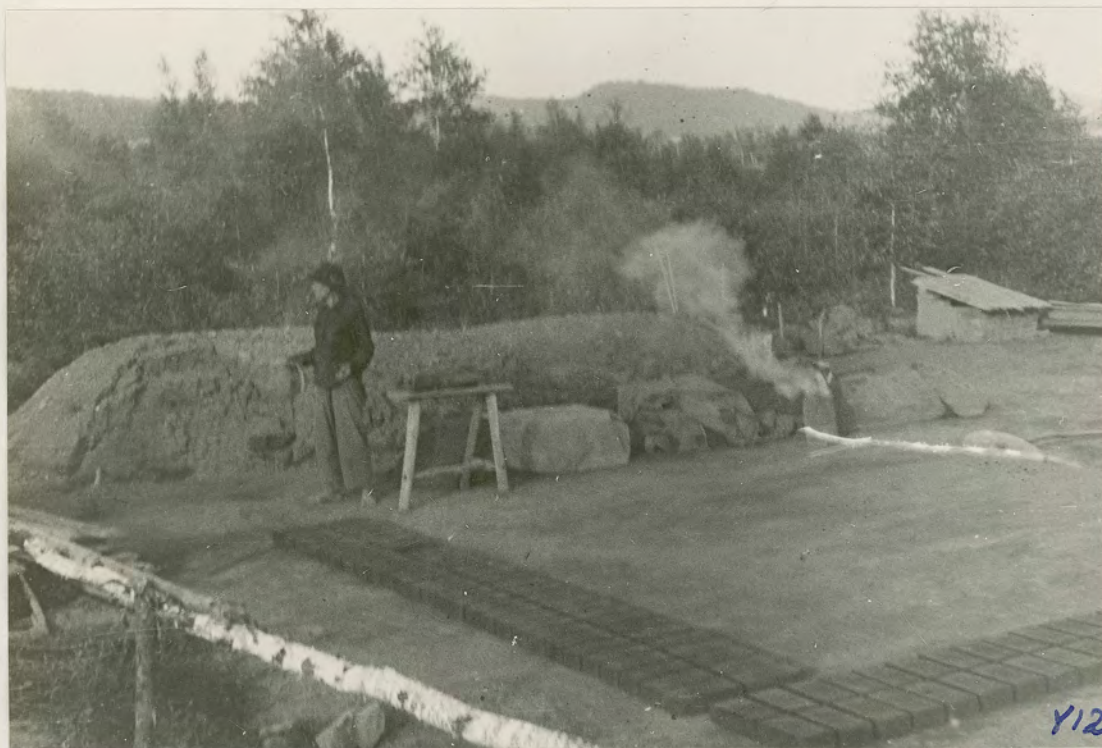
THE VEHICLE IS A
TEYAGA

V6











OUR CAR,
LOANED BY
PRESIDENT OF
RAILROAD

WE PREPARE FOR
THE TRIP OVER
THE LITTLE
KHIN/GAM
MOUNTAINS



THE START





V19



V12

OUR HOME
FOR TWO
WEEKS



V32



W10



W11



W12



Y14

IN THE WILDERNESS



Y18



Y15 Y16



Y21 Y21



Y22



Y24



Y30



Y33



Z24



AT ASHIKAN A MINING
CAMP IN THE LITTLE
KHINGAM MOUNTAINS

27

A SUMMER KITCHEN
AND THE COOKS



29



ON OUR WAY TO
THE RIVER AMUR

226

OUR GUIDE —
HE WAS HUNGRY



IN THE BURNT OVER
FOREST

WE HERE LOOKED
OVER THE VALLEY
OF THE POMPEIKA
RIVER





FROM HILL TO HILL
AS WE NEARED THE
RIVER

WE ARE LOST!
PROF SAVICH AND
OUR GUIDE DEBATE
THE WAY



AT THE MOUTH OF
THE POMPEIKA RIVER
WHERE LOGS ARE MADE
INTO RAFTS TO FLOAT
DOWN THE AMUR RIVER



AT THE END OF
THE JOURNEY

AA32

THE INN AT
POMPEIKA WHERE
WE WAITED FOR
A RIVER STEAMER
SLEEPING ON THE
FLOOR



AA31



SAME AS AA18 OPPOSITE

AA22

Scenes along the
Amur river. The
steamers stopped at
the villages to take
on or discharge passengers
or freight

At this point
a rather large shipment
of wheat was being made

Apparently a large
part of the population
came down to the
river to see the passenger



B28



B29

The villagers had
food to sell. Bread
meat, melons
hazelnuts. The latter
were sold at 5k per
glass.

The boat and
visitors in the distance



B319



ON THE WAY TO
AMURZET A JEWISH
COLONY

Preparing for the
return trip from the
colony Amurzet.





The Jewess was the
president of the Leesport
Colony.

Along the river
Amur.



Fording across the
Samura river. The
horses were swum
across and the
wagon dismantled
and taken across
in boats.



The house yard of a Korean farmer in the Amur river village Blagoslovennoye. Several field crops are seen drying on the lines. sunflowers corn but principally tobacco

CC33

Mr. Sauls, Mr. Brown and the writer standing in a broken down section of an earth wall around the Korean village Blagoslovennoye on the Amur river. The wall protected the village in early days against Manchurian bandits



CC37



003

An episode on the trip by wagon from Mukharlo-Sememovskaya to Berafeld. This was on the main road a mile out of the village. The baggage was taken across in boats and the horses swimming across. The village was the seat of military headquarters of the Red Army. An aeroplane was flying overhead when this picture was taken

Taking the washing
down to the river. The
clothes are rusted and
beaten on certain stones
selected for the purpose



CC36



If horses are not available
the peasant women can take
their place

DD4

Carrying water from
the river



DD5

When roads are
bad.



0022



and the road from
Berofeld to Tekanbya

0020

American farm
machinery at Berofeld.
Much of the machinery
was in bad state of
repair altho comparatively
new



0010



DD14

MAIN STREET IN
VLADIVOSTOK



DD24



DD27

ANOTHER STREET IN
VLADIVOSTOK



VLADIVOSTOK. THE
PACIFIC SEAPORT CITY

EE1

VLADIVOSTOK



EE4



ALONG THE WHARF
IN VLADIVOSTOK

0032

AN IMPROVED
STREET IN SPASSK
WHERE WE STAYED
ALL NIGHT BEFORE
GOING TO THE RICE
PLANTATION



EE5



BUILDING LEVEES

EE12

A STREET SCENE
IN SPASSK



EE15

THE RICE
EXPERIMENT STATION



EE29



ON A LEVEE AT
THE RICE EXPERIMENT
STATION

EE36

LABORERS PULLING
WEEDS IN THE RICE
FIELDS



EE32

29
 THE NATIONAL OPERA
 MOSCOW.
 TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD
 WE "SAW" FAUST HERE

MOSCOW-
 NATIONAL OPERA
 SQUARE



FFB



THE IBERIAN GATES
 TO THE RED SQUARE

FF15

20



DEX



A PICTURE OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
TAKEN AT 12³⁰ A.M. AT MURMANSK
BY PROF. WILSON IN JUN 1929

A TYPICAL VILLAGE CHURCH





The Commission
at Minsk, White
Russia

Vice President
Halzkecrick
of White Russia
Minsk, Halzkecrick
Oct 7, 1929
✓

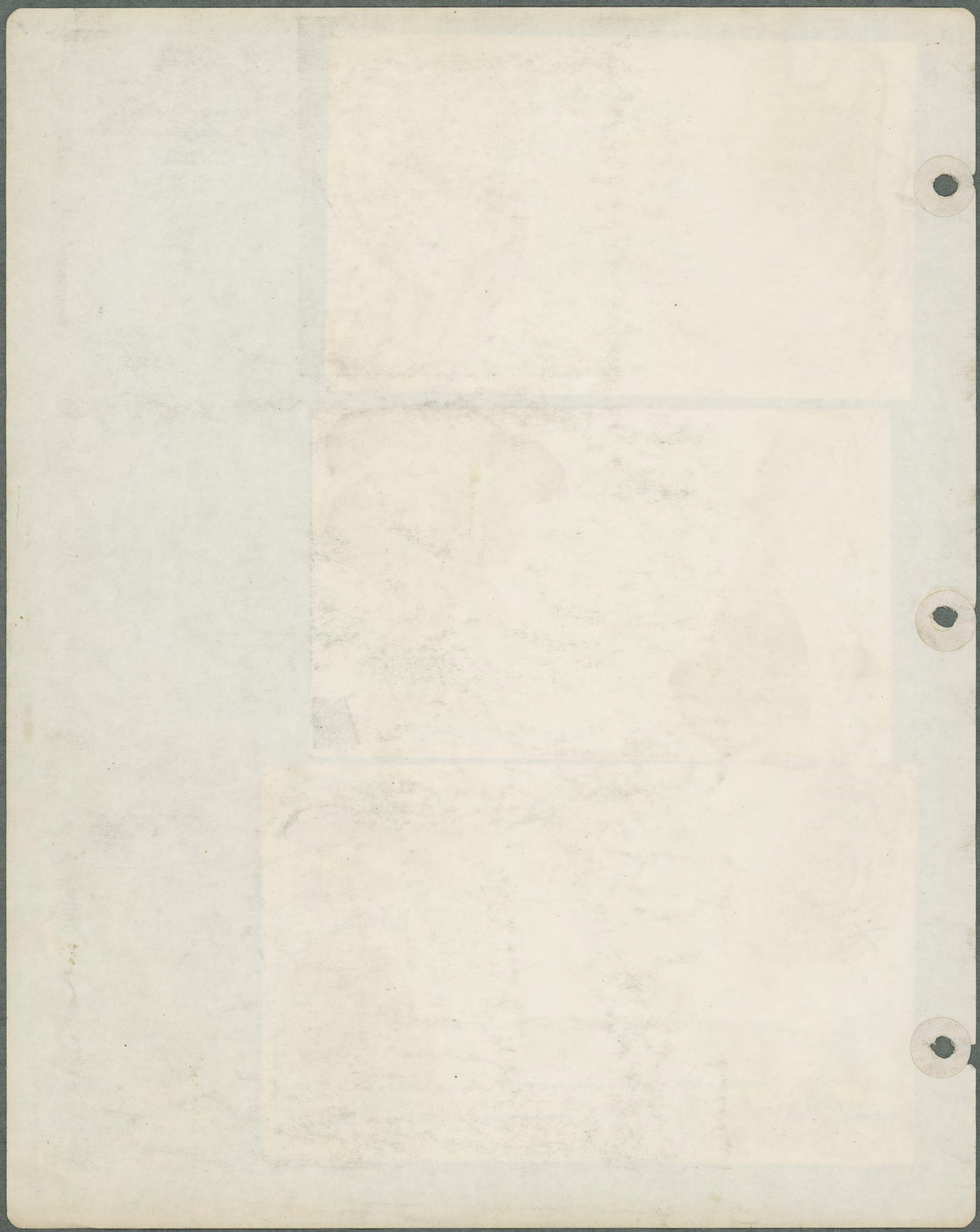


In the Vice-President's
office - Oct 7 1929



The American
Commission on the
way home aboard
the Majestic







*CATHEDRAL OF SAINT BASIL
BUILT BY IVAN THE TERRIBLE - WHO IT IS SAID HAD THE
ARCHITECT EYES PUT OUT SO ANOTHER SO BEAUTIFUL COULD NOT
BE BUILT.*



BATHING AND WASHING IN THE MOSCOW RIVER



*A VILLAGE CHURCH IN
NORTH CAUCASUS*





Peasants leaving the village to go out to work their small plots



Breaking sod in July when the soil moisture is all gone



2



Planting sunflowers.

Neg. #
0068792





Mixed motor power



The principal type of peasant drill implement use in Ukraine - called a "Booker" Drills the grain and little 6" flows cover it



Plenty of help



The more advance way of harvesting among the peasants



Oxen



Camel Team neg. # 0068795

A good driver



a



A village mill.
These were seen
all over the Ukraine



North Russian peasants having tea and lunch in the middle of afternoon. Note the foot gear - the bark slippers



A peasant on the way to his field



Shearing sheep - North Caucasus



North Caucasus



The village water system



a "Kulock"



A peasant's
threshing machine



A'long the way



Making mud plaster
by foot (feet) Used for
exterior and interior



Fresh meat.



Hauling wheat
5 Tons per wagon
• 1 Ton = 2200 lbs



Stirny demonstrates
a cable hitch on a
70ft drill spread



Oh! so that's a
combine



Threshing with a
combine - the ox team
pulls the straw to a
stack



We pull 2 and 3
windrowers per tractor



Constructing our
water tower



Looking over the
Americans & the ox
plow rigs



Landmarks
"lest we forget"

A page of pictures from E.J. Stirniman A.E. 18c 17
Agricultural engineer Sovhoz No 2 1929-30-31

Plating mud plaster
by foot (feet)
Used for plating
artisan interior
ETS

ETS
Along the way

ETS
Against hanging
spare

ETS
I don't make
much on a job
and I don't

ETS
Plating wheat
5 tons per wagon
ETS

ETS
Fresh wheat

ETS
The pull is 3-4
times as much
as for tractor
during rice

ETS
The pull is 3-4
times as much
as for tractor
during rice

ETS
Combining
2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

ETS
Looking over the
country and the
at four p.m.

ETS
Looking over the
country and the
at four p.m.

ETS
Looking over the
country and the
at four p.m.



Field camp soup kettle and water boiler



Cooks and kitchen at a field camp Nels #0068798



Field water boilers for human use



The "waterboy" at a field camp



Field camp - Seeding spring wheat





Reaping grain on a Sorkhoz
neg. # 0068797



A Sorkhoz binder gang



Sorkhoz: 43 shockers behind
7 7-10-foot D.H.C. tractor binders



Cleaners - Sorkhoz No 2 neg. #
Combines in the rear. 0068796



Bundle wagons to be used on the giant
Sorkhoz. Made to hold 2 1/2 acres and be pulled by an
D.H.C. 10-20. Designed by a Russian Engineer
was a failure



Hauling bundles to a chresher



A village home
in the Ukraine.
Note the briquettes
of manure drying
for fuel.

G10

A SON OF JACOB
"OR ABRAHAM" AND
HIS FLOCK



G9



A UKRAINIAN VILLAGE

G7

THE STABLE
PART OF THE
HOME IS BEING
REROOFED



A VILLAGE SCENE
/// THE UKRAINE



A JEWISH LASS





A scene in an
Ukrainian city

A village pump
in the Ukraine



The fire department
on parade

Kiev?



K12



An unusual type
of woman. Seen
on trip to Crimea

L5

Peasant women at
the railroad station
selling food.



L12



Headquarters of Sovhoz No 2



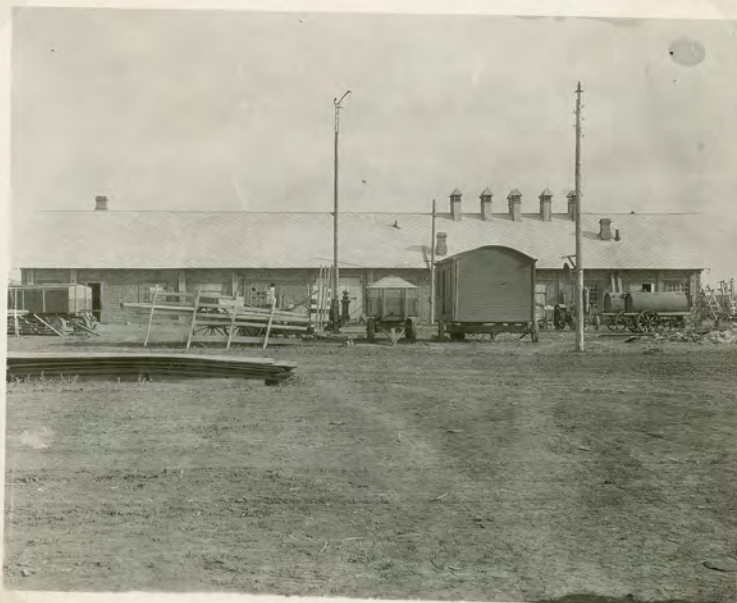
Caterpillar 60s on Sovhoz No 2



Headquarters of a Sovhoz



Reg. # 0068799
Cletrac 40 pulling 4 bottom shuttle
flow for fallow on Sovhoz No. 2. North Caucasus
near Kirov. Soil is heavy, plowed not
sown. Man on top of plow uses a spade with
which he does maintenance June 29 1929



The Main Shop on the
Sovhoz. Sigant



Foreman and mechanics in charge of a tractor brigade or column



Above:
Night
shift morning
camp, Sukhoi
No. 2. Aug 24
neg # 0068800



Ukrain. ^{TURN} Manager of the
Sukhoi Giant

Right: Looking at
Wilson's Ford.



Left: Large
concrete elevator
at headquarters
of Sukhoi Giant





Fire truck. Kept with the harvest outfit. Russian efficiency: two barrels of water and no more within 8 miles



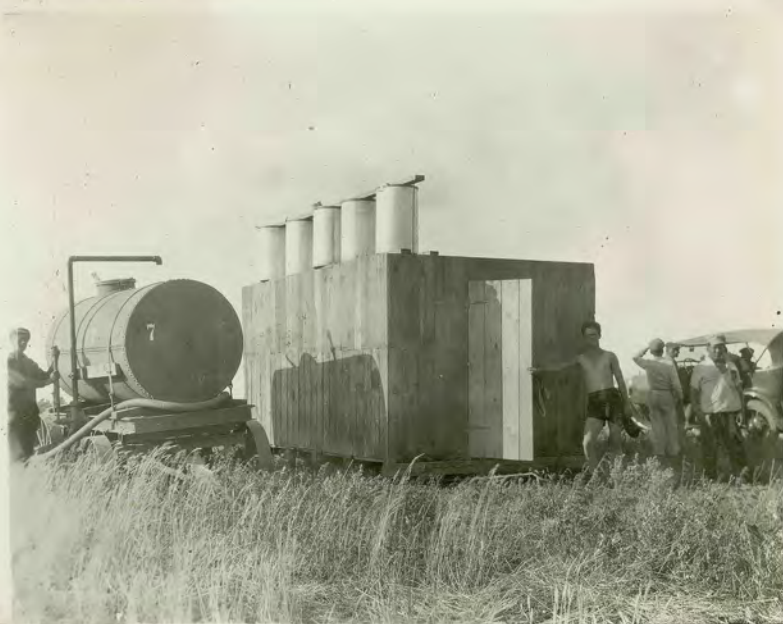
Field blacksmith shop



Headquarters of a tractor column on the Gigant Sovhoz



Combine bugade camp Sovhoz No. 2



Field shower bath outfit-portable
Each field camp supplied with one
neg. # 0068301



Field Office - Headquarters and field
telephone for a Unit Brigade



Field blacksmith and repair wagon
in use by the border brigade



Gasoline and
water tanks
1600 1500 gallons





neg. #
0068802

My Land lady (Wilson)



An outdoor oven



Russian broom and
wooden bowl - The woman
who boarded the Americans
at Sochov No. 2.



A typical
scene from
the railroad
in Siberia

Russian
black head
The woman
who boarded
the Americans
at Sochov No. 2



Carpenters - Note the felt boots in August.



School children



Superintendent of plots and field work Rostov April 21



Women harvesting the manure to cut into bundles and dry



First house on the left side of street where

Spinning
flax
or
hemp



A typical
peasant
woman



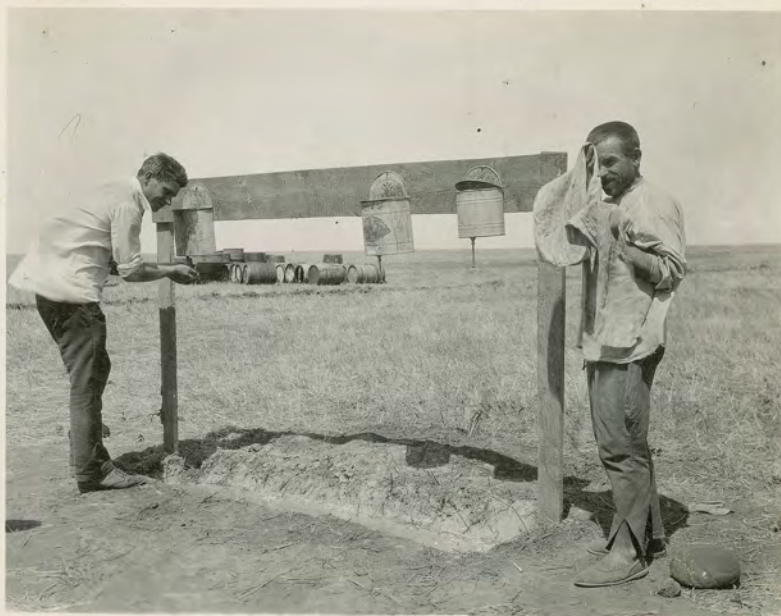
The Samara, the peasant woman
spinning by hand



A village street scene



Market day in the village



Combine operators cleaning up after the shift



Threshing floors in front of a row of houses in the village



A rich Cossack village



A typical farm scene in Japan
River paddies



One of the beauty spots of Japan



A
Japanese
village



The Market
Place in
Seoul the
capital of
Korea



Type of
monument
to be seen
in Korea
and China



A
Korean
house



Wilson's Rickshaw boy



Part of the temple of Heaven - Peking



*Wilson on the way to the south of the Surpines
Ming Tachia - Peking*



Going to see the great wall



*Part of the Temple of Heaven
one of the principal sights at Peking*



*Koreans
in native
dress*



The Great Wall about fifty miles
from Peking



The Great Wall at Nankow Pass



Near the Great Wall



On the road to the Tombs of the Emperors
near Peking



Grave mounds near Peking



Camels from the Gobi Desert and
Mongolia going enroute to Peking



Wilson's boat home - a Japanese
15 days Yokohama to Seattle



The North Pacific was very rough
Left Yokohama Oct 5. arrived Seattle
Oct. 20. 1929.



The only boat we saw for
fifteen days - Wilson



Wilson's Buddy, on the Pacific
A French Dominican Monk
returning from Japan



Women harvest hands, Sookhy No. 2



Thirty largest size Rumely separators
to be used on Sookhy Segrant. July 27
neg. # 0068804



Threshing
Sookhy No. 2.
Rumely outfit
36-64
neg. # 0068803

Threshing
Sookhy No. 2.
Pitching bundles
on one side only





Threshing barley on the S. Grant
Plotting from one side Russian style



Cletrac 40 pulling grain wagon
train hauling wheat 50 miles
S. Grant socking, Aug 29



Grain hauling wagons
S. Grant socking



Dumping from combine tanks
into a wagon train



Wagon train
Sockhog No 2
pulling grain
away from
Combines



A
"Practisant"
on the Exp
Sorking.
Agit college
student
working as
tractor operator
After the student
in So Russia
wears trunks
only in the
summer

Neg. #
0068807



Bundling
wreaths
made by
the women
with hand
rakes

Neg. #
0068805



Shoveling over grain which was
contaminated
Neg. #
0068806



A woman tractorist moving
May 29



A peasant
collective



The prettiest girl at the Experiment
Sewky greasing a 16-foot windrower
Aug 29



Girl tractorist at Experimental Sewky.
Pulling an I.H.C. 16-foot windrower Aug 29



Unloading wool



Making roads. Sewky No. 2



Mr. L. J. Fletcher, one of the leading agricultural engineers in the U. S. who was called in by the Zernotrest to help work out Russia's big grain farms, finds that there is always a camel hanging around.



Prof. Michael Fabrikant, the leading Russian agricultural engineer and a professor in two Leningrad technical institutes. Prof. Fabrikant made a complete mechanical study of the combines used on Russian grain farms in the summer of 1929. The picture was taken on a street of one of the cities.



MR. FLETCHER AT THE "HE GANT"



Where are you going?
 I'm going a milking sir! she said.
 (Note omit "my pretty maid")



Seven year old "Caterpillar Sixty" used by the Seattle Commune near Selynah, North Caucasus. This tractor has worked between 2,000 and 3,000 hours each year and together with two others has

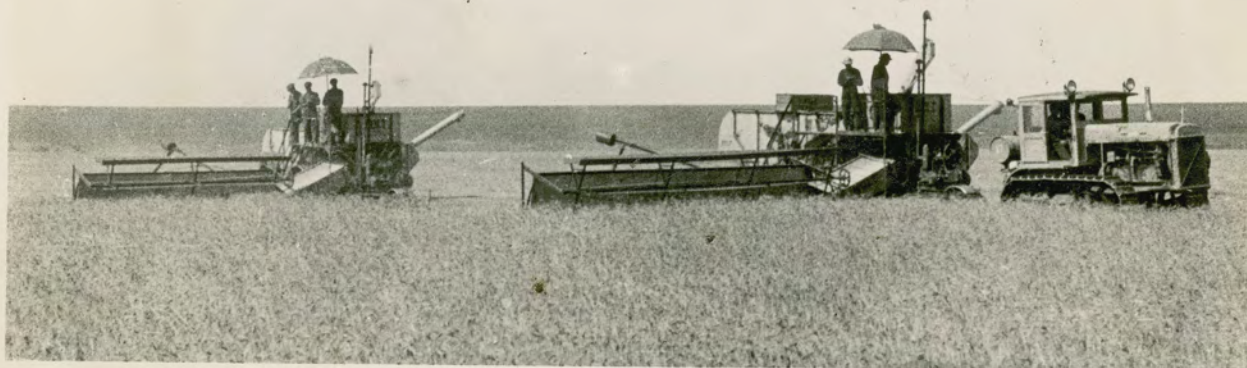
furnished practically all the power used on a farm of 10,000 acres. The tracks on these machines were just replaced this year. The remarkable record of these machines was a factor in the purchase of 1300 Sixtys.



The typical Russian field scene. In the foreground tractor operators eating breakfast which is brought to them from a central camp. Their breakfast consists of bread, tea and a mush made out of barley or wheat. On the right background are the tents of one of

the camp headquarters. Other features include combines and a wagon train.

Prof. M.L. Wilson, of Montana Agricultural College, one of the imported advisors on the 5-year grain plan taking a picture.



Details of the two combine hitch made from material available on the large Russian grain farm in the North Caucasus. This hitch allowed a "Caterpillar" Sixty to pull two large combines. This hitch was entirely automatic, requiring no hand steering on the

corners. This was the first time that two combines were pulled with one tractor in the U.S.S.R. A great deal of interest was displayed in this project by Russian engineers, agronomists and large farmers. *Rent L. G. G. G.*

neg. #
0068809



DRILLING GRAIN ON SOVHOZ No. 2.

9/7/11
Box 30/6



SHIRTS OUTSIDE - RUSSIANS
SHIRTS INSIDE - AMERICANS

Neg. # 0068810



LUNCH TIME



MR FLETCHER MAKES
FRIENDS WITH THE NATIVES
IN NORTH CAUCASUS



"HARVEST HANDS"



MAKING A TEST OF AN AMERICAN COMBINE neg. #0068811



A GRAIN TRAIN



HORSE POWER FOR DRIVING THE THRESHER
SHOWN BELOW



THRESHING MACHINE



A harvest scene in North Caucasus



Mixed power



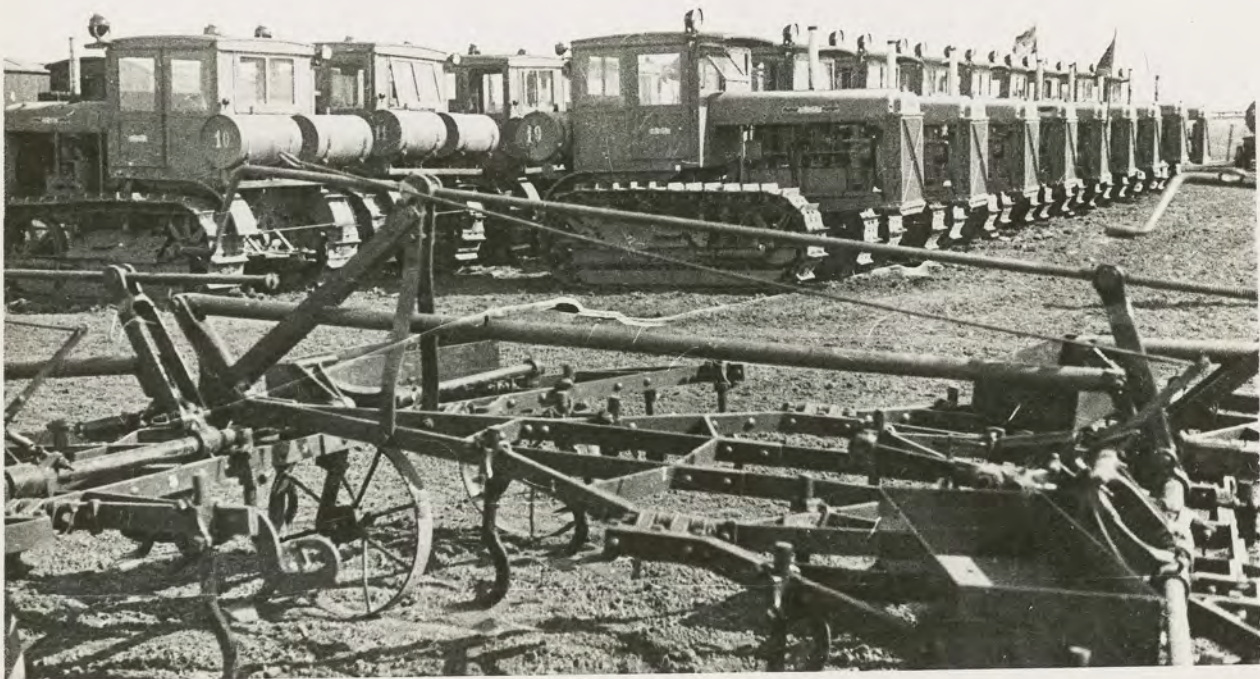
A TYPICAL FARM HOUSE IN NORTHERN CAUCASUS



AN OUTDOOR OVEN



SAWING LUMBER ON THE SOVHOZ



CATERPILLARS



THE CAMEL IS USED FOR FIELD WORK IN NORTH CAUCASUS



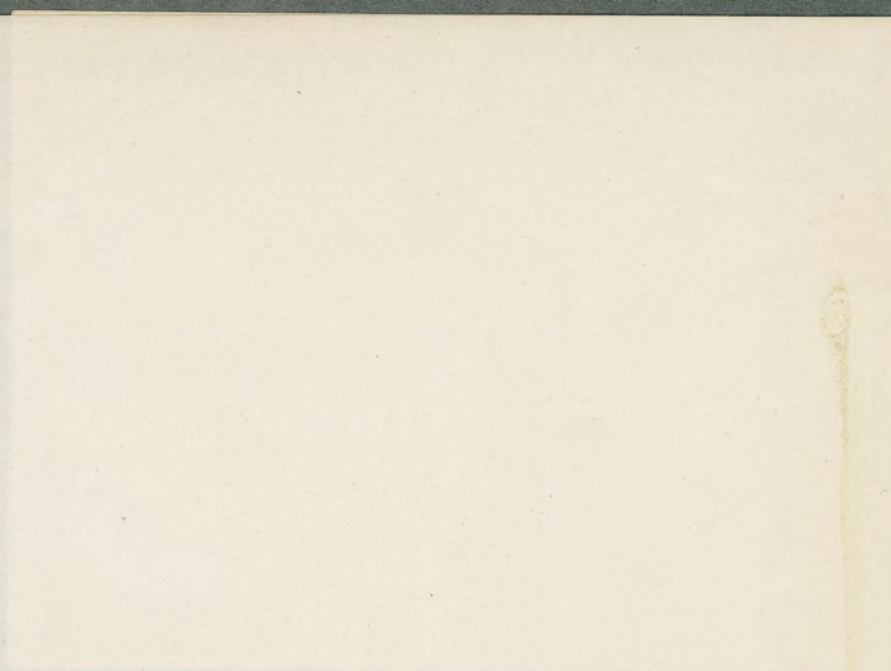
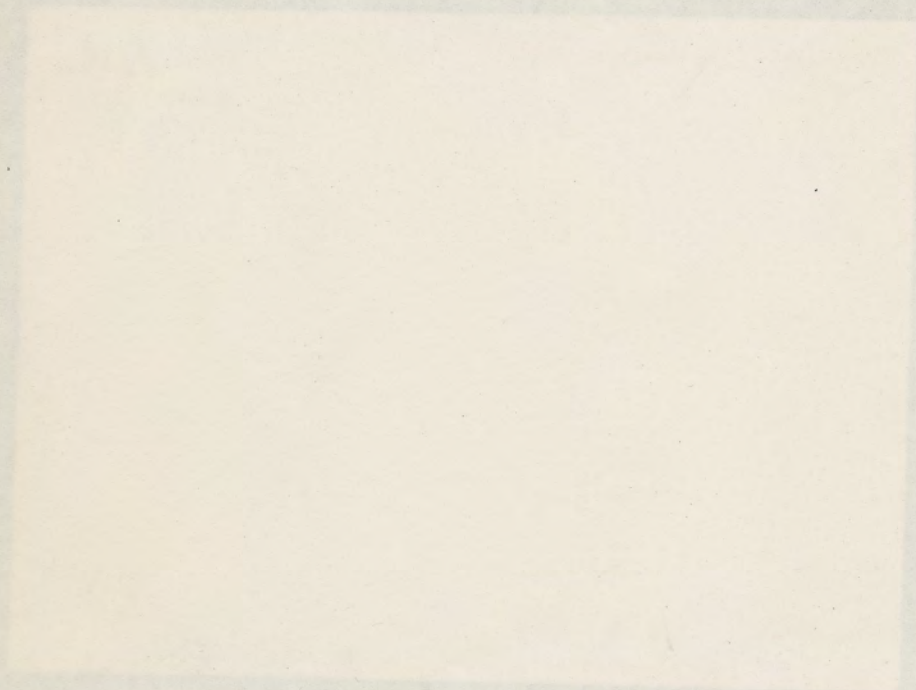
A LOAD OF MANURE MADE INTO BRIQUETTES FOR FUEL

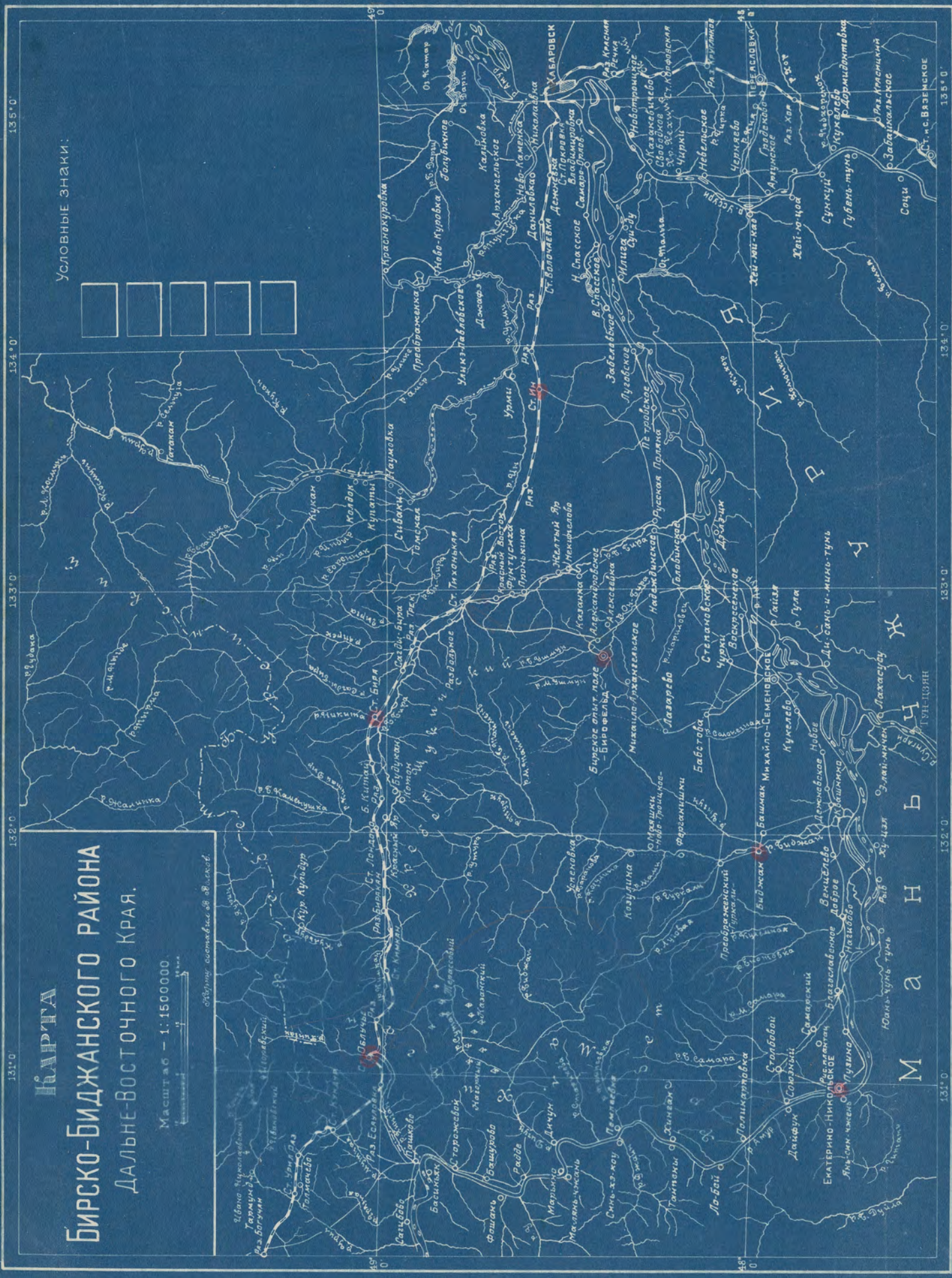


MR METELEFF, VICE PRES. GRAIN TROST
U.S.S.R. AND PARTY AT I.S.C
SUMMER 1930

METELEFFS PARTY
AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE







КАРТА

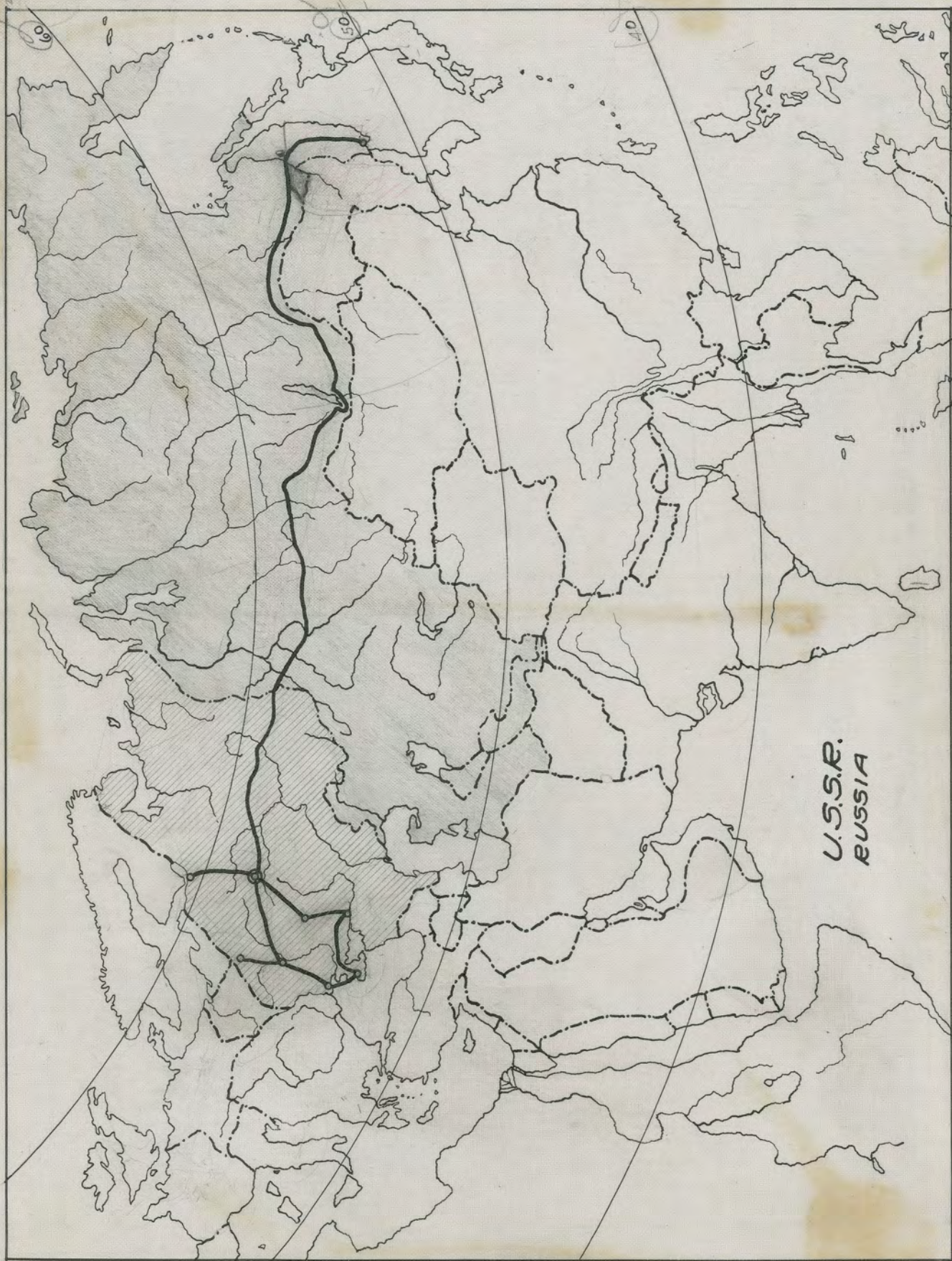
БИРСКО-БИДЖАНСКОГО РАЙОНА ДАЛЬНЕ-ВОСТОЧНОГО КРАЯ.

Масштаб — 1:150000.

Объём составлен в 8-м. сек.

Условные знаки:





Ч

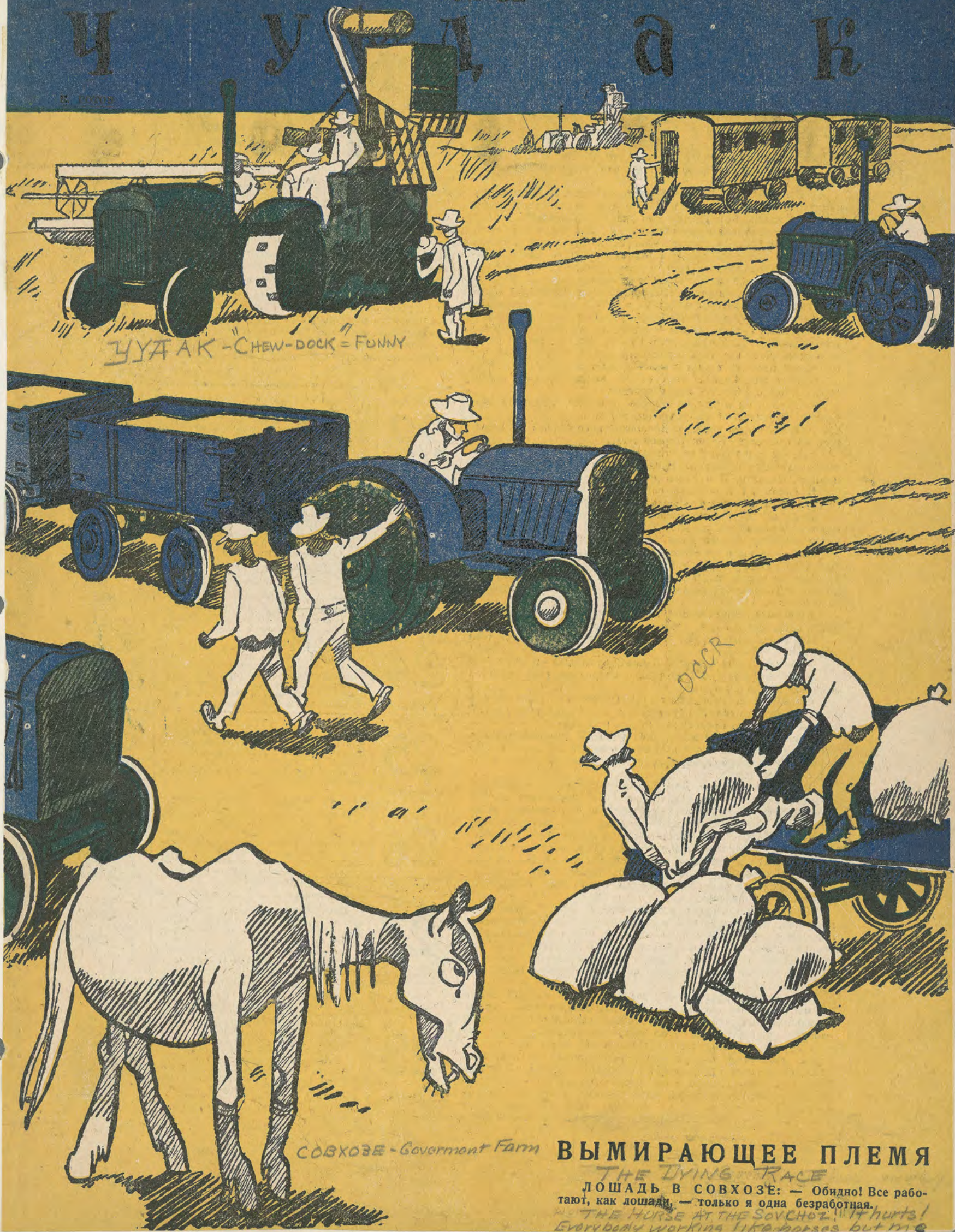
У

Д

А

К

В. КОП



ЧУДАК - "CHEW-DOCK" = FUNNY

СССР

СОВХОЗЕ - Government Farm

ВЫМИРАЮЩЕЕ ПЛЕМЯ

THE DYING RACE

ЛОШАДЬ В СОВХОЗЕ: — Обидно! Все работают, как лошади. — только я одна безработная.

THE HORSE AT THE SOVCHOZ: "It hurts! Everybody working like horses but me"

календарь чудака

О С Т Р Е Л Ь Б Е

Как неправ тот, кто уверяет, будто жизнь у нас серая, неинтересная. Не разбирает он, что творится под носом или на носу.

Выходите по Москве. Будьте любезны, подымите нос, почитайте вывески. Разве в них одна е клокочет всеми красками жизнь, не переливается радугой фантазия?

Вот — похоронное бюро «Вечность». Вас не тинет схватить свои трудовые гроши, понести к гробу шику, самой заманчивой вывеской съезе сулящему прожить ваше брениое существование на бесконечное время?... В двадцати шагах, на той же площади, помещается книжный магазин «Безбожник». И — ничего. Иногда даже кассирша из «Безбожника» посылает мальчишку в «Вечность» — разменять червонец. Где-то на Садовой белеет скромный плакат:

«Приехал Гузнам, больш й любитель продавать дешевые всех обувь». Этакый чудака этот Гузнам. Найдет же на чезовека стих! Дешевые всех продавать хочет обувь. Всем бы торговцам привить такую блажь, — как понизились бы цены.

Однако же, Гузнам торгует не лучше других. Люди, спрошенные о Гузнаме, отмахиваются:

— Жулик он и больше ничего! Наверно, подметки картонные! Напиваться любитель он, вот что.

Дальше, влево, вниз, у Зоологического сада, — полюбуитесь на вывеску: «Каток Первое мая».

Вам бы и в голову не пришло называть ледяной каток именем теплого весеннего пролетарского дня. А вот людям пришло. Назвали. И публика довольна.

В одном из переулков есть бани и ванны с душами, со скромным названием: «Северный полюс».

Вам смешно? Вы не пошли бы париться на Северный полюс? Однако же, ходят. У окошечка кассы покупают билет, мочалку, брусок мыла. А навстречу из двери «Северного полюса» выходят распаренные, круглые, красные рожи. Что твой каток первого мая!

Не все читай, как пишется. Не все глотай с пылу горячее. Остановись, разжуй, разберись, и тогда уже говори свое мнение.

На машиностроительном заводе им. Энгельса в Ленинграде есть, как водится, комната отдыха.

Но в комнате этой... идет, оглушительная ружейная стрельба.

Это еще что за новость? В комнате отдыха — и стрельба? Убийство? Кражеж? Или только очередное головотиаство в нашей клубной работе?

Оказывается, горячиться преждевременно. Стрельба в комнате отдыха на Ленинградском заводе факт не уголовного и вообще не предосудительного порядка.

В комнате отдыха занимается рабочий военный кружок. Других помещений пока нет, вот стреляют временно в комнате отдыха. Скоро губпрофсовег даст немного денег, и будет отстроен тир.

Рабочие на заводе Энгельса занимаются военными вопросами с увлечением. Составили себе библиотеку из 300 военных книг. Постоянных читателей в библиотеке — около семидесяти человек. Везь у каждого свой вкус. Одному нравятся «Моши» или «Владетельница Ливанского замка», — он идет в районную читальню. Другому, наоборот, ближе «Приключения в воздухе» или «Защита тыла» Боролачева, или «Как научиться метко стрелять пулей», или «Записки о гражданской войне» Антонова-Овсеенко. Эгот обращается к военной библиотечке.

Рабочие-энгельсовцы уже посетили школу подводного плавания, артиллерийский музей, собираются осмотреть миноносец, слушают лекции по авиации и химии, доклады по теории стрельбы. Работа Осоавиахима встречает среди них не меньший а, пожалуй, гораздо больший интерес, чем пропаганда других добровольных обществ. Может быть, она лучше по тавлена?

Мы взяли наулачу один завод в одном городе. Но то же мы видим на сотнях тысячах заводов по всей стране. С большим интересом, с аниетитом, с оживлением слушают рабочие лекции и доклады по вопросам обороны советского государства. Кружки плодятся, множатся, обрастают инвентарем, лекторами, слушателями, увлеченными активистами. Осо становится популярнейшей организацией. Повсюду огромную, оживленную роль играет, наряду с «официальными» руководителями, рядовые рабочие «старички», проводившие гражданскую войну на фронтах. Они увлекают молодежь воспоминаниями, заставляют относиться к работе воен-

ных кружков с повышенным вниманием.

Конечно, говоря вообще, стрельба в доме отдыха есть чистейший непорядок. Для стрельбы можно и нужно наодить другое место.

Но, если хотите, некий даже символ виден в этой стрельбе.

Рабочий класс навоева ся вдоволь, досыта, за шесть слияним лет империалистической и гражданской войн. Он еще отдыхает от войн, стоя у станков. Но он, этот удивительнейший в мире рабочий класс нашей страны, опять из глазах у нас наб рается сил и уже настолько, что в послеобеденные часы постреливает в комнате отдыха..

Мы хотим, чтобы нынешняя стрельба, во прные упражненна рабочих кружков были и остались только спортом, только своего рода организующим, подтягивающим культурным началом, и больше ничем. Но если бы — против нашего желания — пришлось еще раз защищать Советский Союз, — послеобеденная стрельба пойдет нам впрок.

Михаил Кольцов

Август

22

Четверг

В 1918 году раскрыт белогвардейский заговор в Москве. Белогвардейские заговоры характерны тем, что раскрываются они различными способами — закрываются же всегда одним. Это не мешает помнить зашевелившимся на китайской границе белогвардейцам.



Август

23

Пятница

Декрет Совнаркома о коллективных договорах. Коллективные договоры по установившемуся обычаю заключаются сроком на год. Подготовка же к заключению занимает нередко вдвое больше времени. Этому способствуют, с одной стороны, профсоюзы, которые «тянут», с другой — хозяйственники, которые «оттягивают».



Август

24

Суббота

В 1863 году в этот день умер Михаил Семенович Шенкин. Гениальный актер и современник крепостного театра. Крепостной театр, как известно, находился всецело под сапогом «барина», «который» глумился над дарованиями. Бар у нас нет, но вышеупомянутые барские замашки и функции перешли к некоторым кино-режиссерам.



Август

25

Воскресен

1917 год. Государственное Совещание в Москве с участием Керенского. Совещания оказались недостаточно. Понадобились Советы. Что касается Керенского, то он не понадобился.



Август

26

Понедельн

В 1887 году умер физик Фарадей, знаменитый своими изысканиями в области электричества. Если бы гениальный ученый знал, что некоторые из наших современников электрифицируют даже стулья, он бы сильно задумался над опубликованием своих открытий.



Август

27

Вторник

1921 год. Махно бежал в Румынию. Махно любил называть себя «батько», требуя того же от «благодарного» населения.

Впрочем, на этом и кончалось его родство с украинским народом. В общем — бандит.



Август

28

Среда

Рождение философа Гегеля в 1770 году. Пользуемся случаем напомнить стихок, связанный с гегельским пониманием истории:

Гегель как-то ненароком, Иль вернее, невпопад Назвал историю пророком, Предсказывающим назад.

Философ безусловно ошибся. История не только «предсказывает» назад, но и предвидит вперед. И предвидит она социализм, что наглядно доказали бы Гегелю историки-мар-





— Успокойтесь, дорогой товарищ! Чем вы так растроганы?
— Как же, в кои веки, довелось с массой столкнуться!

— TELL ME, WHY ARE YOU SO EXCITED

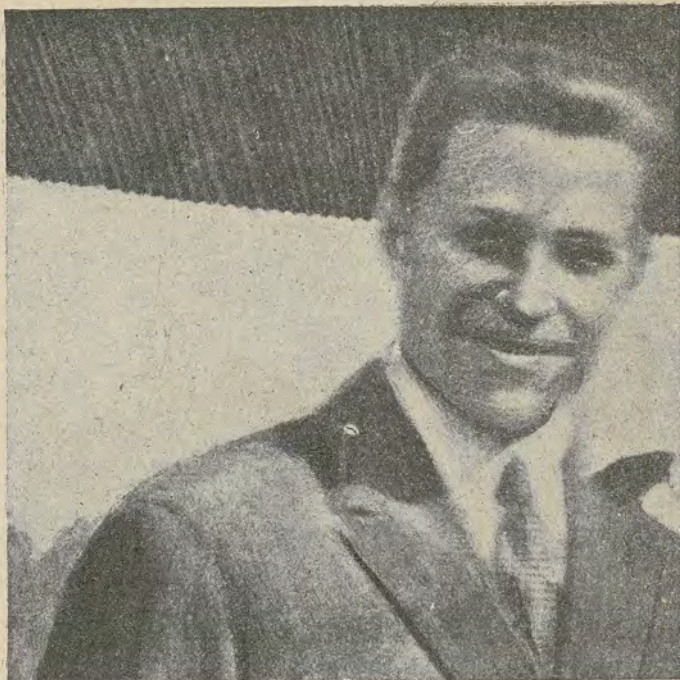
— WHY SHOULD I WHEN I COME IN CONTACT
WITH THE MASSES

СЕМЕЙНЫЙ АЛЬБОМ

ТИТАНЫ АВИАЦИИ



1. Летчик Бабушкин. Вылетел с ледокола «Малыгин» и, пробулдова несколько дней, вернулся обратно на ледокол.



2. Летчик Громов. Вылетел из Москвы и, облетев пять стран Европы, опустился в Москве.



3. Летчик Шибанов. Летает вот уже 6-й год между Москвой и Берлином.



4. Бюрократ Икс. Вылетел по чистке из финансового учреждения в Москве и благополучно опустился в финансовом учреждении в Ленинграде.

ВНИМАНИЮ ПОДПИСЧИКОВ

В ЦЕЛЯХ ЭКОНОМИИ БУМАГИ ЖУРНАЛ ЧУДАК ПЕЧАТАЕТСЯ БЕЗ ЗАПАСНЫХ ЭКЗЕМПЛЯРОВ, ПОЭТОМУ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ПРОСИТ ЧИТАТЕЛЕЙ ПОДПИСЫВАТЬСЯ, НАЧИНАЯ С 10-го ЧИСЛА, С ТАКИМ РАСЧЕТОМ, ЧТОБЫ ПОДПИСКА ПОСТУПИЛА В ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО, ВО ВСЯКОМ СЛУЧАЕ, НЕ ПОЗДНЕЕ 25-го ЧИСЛА ПРЕДЫДУЩЕГО МЕСЯЦА, ПО ПОДПИСКЕ НА СЕНТЯБРЬ, ПОСТУПИВШЕЙ НЕСВОЕВРЕМЕННО, ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ВЫСЫЛКУ ПЕРВОГО НОМЕРА ЖУРНАЛА ЗА СЕНТЯБРЬ НЕ ГАРАНТИРУЕТ. ОПОЗДАВШИЕ ПОДПИСЧИКИ УДОВЛЕТВОРЯЮТСЯ С ТЕКУЩЕГО НОМЕРА.

Редактор МИХ. КОЛЬЦОВ. Издатель — АКЦИОНЕРНОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО «ОГОНЕК». Непринятые редакцией рукописи не возвращаются. РЕДАКЦИЯ — Москва, 6, Страстной бульв., 11. Тел. 3-12-56. ГЛАВНАЯ КОНТОРА — Москва, 6, Страстной бульв., 11, тел. 5-51-69. МОСКОВСКАЯ КОНТОРА — Тверская, 37 (уг. М. Гнездиковского), тел. 1-28-19 и 1-28-20. ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ — Проспект 25 Октября, д. 1 тел. 5-26-09.



Rich People

КУЛАКИ НА КЛАДБИЩЕ

in the cemetery

Funeral you prepare grave

— Кого хоронить будете?

— Хлебушек новый похоронить собираемся.

Foodstuffs. I have to make my grave

СОРЕВНОВАНИЕ ГОРОДОВ

МНОГИЕ ЛЕТА — СПИРТНЫМ НАПИТКАМ. — АРЬ ВЗ ВО ЛЬДАХ. — ДЕТЕЙ НАДО ЩИПАТЬ. — МЫ ВСЕЙ ДУШОЙ, ТОЛЬКО ЖЕНЫ НЕ СОГЛАСНЫ.

От Полюсья до Берингова пролива и от Мурмана до суб-тропической батумской зоны раскинулись славы советские города.

Смотр им продолжается. На одно из первых мест выходит город Архангельск.

ТОРЖЕСТВО ШКАЛИКА.

Архангельский губисполком, памятуя о том, что водка—яд, а пьянство зло, решил деятельно бороться с упомянутыми ядом и злом.

Говорилось в исполкомском постановлении от 11 июня 1929 года, что *«плекрашается»* выдача разрешений на открытие новых мест *продажи водки»*.

Члены антиалкогольного общества пришли в восторг. Они кричали «ура» и бросали в воздух шляпы.

Однако, взрыв антиалкогольного восторга раздался слишком рано. На этом же заседании президиум исполкома постановил:

«Предложить уездным исполкомам *открыть торговлю водкой* в винных лавках, которые были закрыты на время месячника лесозаготовок и сплавных работ».

— Позвольте, а как же насчет того, что водка яд, а пьянство вред?

На это уж через неделю последовал совершенно оглушительный ответ. В постановлении говорилось, что «городские советы могут закрывать всякое место продажи водки. Постановления Советов проводятся в жизнь немедленно, независимо от их обжалования».

Исполком быстро раскаялся. Уже 18 июня он, «принимая во внимание наличие завезенного вина в г. Онегу и невозможность его вывоза», распорядился временно *отменить* постановление Онежского горсовета о закрытии винной торговли в г. Онеге.

Цейте, онежане! Временно считается, что пьянство вещь весьма не вредная!

Кроме того, президиум разрешил торговать водкой на речных пассажирских пароходах.

Сделано это, как видно, в целях улучшения жизни рабочих (особенно тех из них, которые едут с заработков на родину) и в целях уменьшения хулиганства на пароходах (шьяные хулиганят ведь меньше, чем трезвые).

С помощью архангельских делег шкалик восторжествовал. Ура, шкалику! Виват! Банзай! Многие лета!

АПЕЛЬСИНЫ НА СЕВЕРЕ ДИКОМ

Там, где Архангельск не может отлечь сам, ему помогают другие.

Северо-Двинские избы-читальни просили Главполитпросвет прислать руководство о том, как лучше разводить картофель. Торговый коллектор Главполитпросвета не поленился. С необыкновенной скоростью прибыл ценный подарок для избы-читальни:

— 1500 книг о возделывании арбузов.

Вся округа сейчас в смущении:

— Не перенги ли в самом деле на возделывании арбузов!

Нехватает только климата потеплее. Но, если в добавление к брошюрам Главполитпросвет пришлет еще и палящее солнце в конверте, то возделыванию арбузов на севере диком предстоит блестящее будущее.

КАК ВОСПИТЫВАТЬ ДЕТЕЙ

С детьми не надо нежничать. Не такое наше время. Наше время суровое. С детьми надо обращаться вот как:

1. Щипать.

2. Сажать в уборную.

3. Запирать в темную уборную на ночь без постельных принадлежностей.

4. Выгонять почаше на улицу.

Методы эти, к чести всех советских педагогов, принадлежат только одному человеку. Это — заведующий архангельским детдомом № 4 гражданин Феofilов. Отличился он еще тем, что выгнал предстел оленкой шефа т. Валькову, когда она попыталась заступиться за детей.

Педагог, который позволил себе такие возмутительные действия, получил от Губоно только строгий выговор с предупреждением, Губоно мягкосердечно отметило лишь «антипедагогичность применяемых мер воздействия в детдоме».

Феofilов воспользовался этой деликатной оценкой его деятельности и сам уволился — «согласно желанию и личной просьбе».

А между тем, его надо было уволить, чтобы не дать возможности развить свои «антипедагогические» навыки в других детдомах.

ГНИЛЫЕ ДУШИ

На открытом партсобрании в д. Гегорская Архангельского уезда разгорелся о чистке.

Беднота позволила себе критиковать действия членов ячейки. Беднота прямо сказала, что поведение некоторых коммунистов не внушает никакого доверия.

Долго крепились партийцы, обвиненные в разложении, и, наконец, не выдержали.

Встал партиец М. Антупьев и могучим голосом объявил:

— Принимаем ваши критические замечания и заранее заверяем — работы от нас не ждите. Люди мы старые, по новому жить не умеем и нечего с нас спрашивать. Пусть поскорее вычищают.

Они ждали, как видно, что беднота расплачется, будет просить не покидать ее, руки будет целовать.

Но беднота добродушно согласилась.

— Если не умеете не пьянствовать и растрчивать казенные деньги, то так уж и быть — расстанемся с вами без сдогогания, без боли душевной.

На другом открытом партийном собрании обсуждался вопрос о сельхоз-коммуне села Лешуконского Мезенского уезда.

В коммуне есть только один коммунист, и ячейка предложила пяти членам партии пополнить состав коммуны.

Четверо из них сразу согласились.

— Мы всей душой. Мы хоть сейчас готовы. Вот только жены не согласны. Вот уже перевоспитаем...

Пятый, старый партиец, Ружников, тоже сразу согласился.

— Решению ячейки подчиняюсь, но с тем условием, что меня снимут со службы!

Напрасно увещевала его ячейка, что служба не мешает, что находится на службе можно давать коммуне часть своего заработка.

И Ружников, который до этого агитировал за коммуну, ответил:

— Ни одна заработанная мною копейка (даже если я стану коммунарком), в общий котел не поступит.

Таким образом все коммунисты согласились. Странно только, что беспартийные крестьяне после собрания в один голос заявили:

— Зовут нас в коммуну, а сами коммуны боются, как чорт лапана.

Этой характеристической чертой заключаем пока описание архангельских красот.

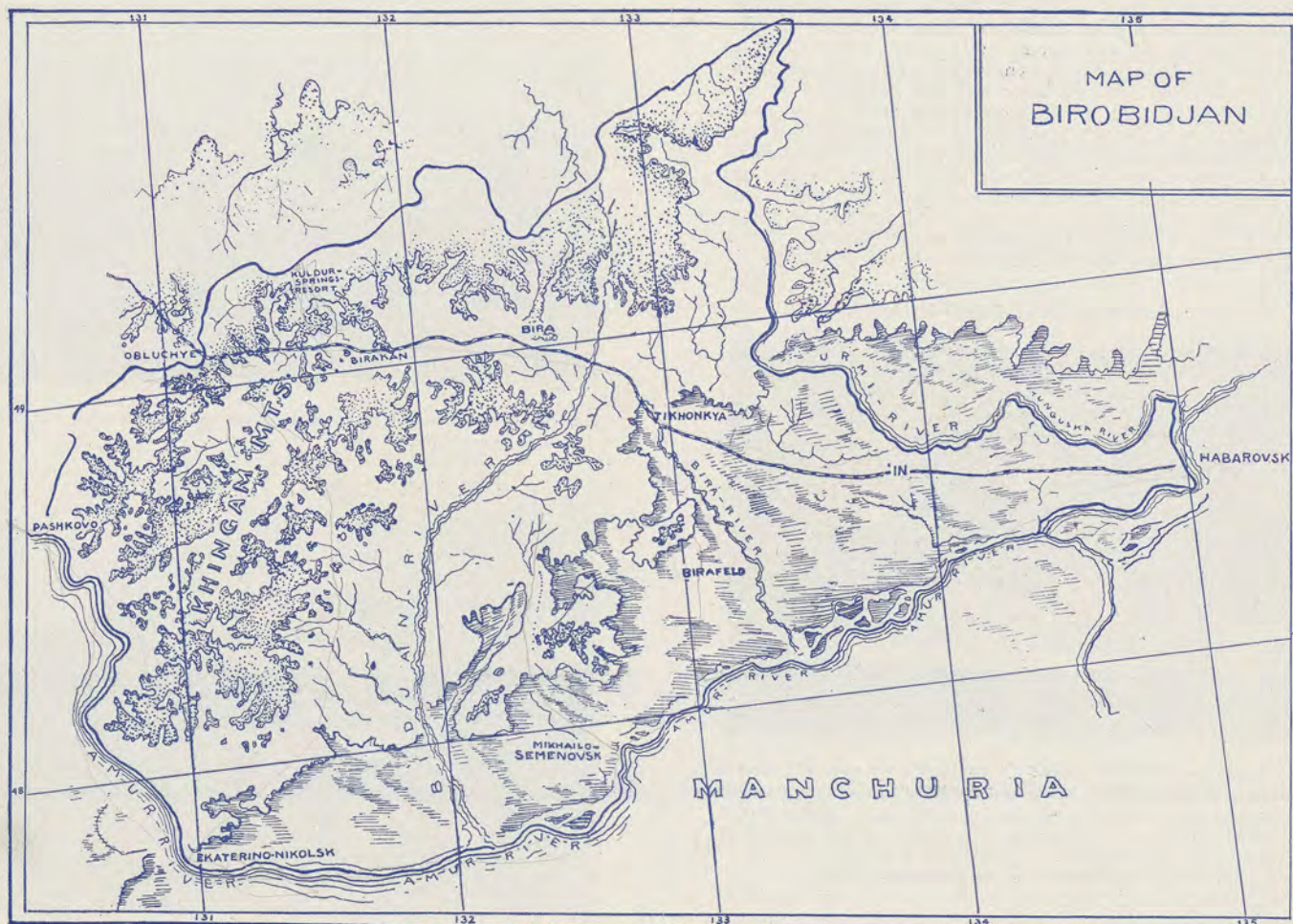
В. КОЗЛИНСКИЙ



ВОЙНА И ЖИЗНЬ

(Военный рассказ).

Тихой сапой, маскируясь, обманывая врага, где надо перебега, достиг он, наконец, командных высот, где и окопался.



BIRO-BIDJAN

AREA—over 15,000 square miles.

POPULATION—about 32,000.

CULTURES—grains, rice, oil plants, chinese beans, sugar beets, flax, hops, forage, etc.

FORESTS—abounding in all kinds of forest products, timber, lumber, turpentine, rosin and game.

MINERAL RESOURCES—coal, iron, copper, graphite, asbestos, surma, marble, gold.

RIVERS—The Amour River on the southern border, the Urmi River on the north-western border, the Biro River and the Bidjan River crossing the entire territory, basins abound in fish,

RAILROADS—The Amour Railroad—trunk line of the Great Trans-Siberian Railroad.

CLIMATE—Average temperature ranging from -6.5° in January to $+70^{\circ}$ in July, Fahrenheit, only slightly more severe than that of the State of Wisconsin.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION—headed by Prof. Brook and under the supervision of the known scientist, Dr. Williams, in May to August, 1927, declared land adapted for colonization, and the difficulties of this virgin land, including the very troublesome insects, known as "Gnus," as not greater than those usually confronted in the first pioneering stages of colonization.

IT IS UP TO YOU TO SPEED REALIZATION

Immense means are necessary to colonize this land and make it a harbor of labor and happiness for the "declassed" masses of Russian Jewry. They are sparing no effort to accomplish this great task. They have fullest cooperation of the Soviet Government, but they need more tools and machinery than the Government or themselves can supply. They expect your help. Think of your contribution in terms of tractors, excavators, machines and tools for building roads and houses. Think of your contributions in terms of rehabilitated Jewish families. The "ICOR," acting in agreement with the proper organizations in Soviet Russia, has for its purpose to supply the indispensable machinery and equipment for this colonization work in Biro-Bidjan. Join the "ICOR," and help to convert Biro-Bidjan into an autonomous land of the Jews.

IN THE SEARCH OF LAND

The colonization of Jews in Russia made such rapid progress that available funds of free land in the immediate vicinity of the great centers of Jewish population have practically been exhausted. Some more thousands of Jewish families may still be colonized in the Crimea, Ukraine and White Russia, but there is no more free land in these comparatively densely populated sections of the country for the many tens of thousands of Russian Jews who must start life anew as producers and who are anxious to become cultivators of the soil. Nor is there any possibility of concentrated Jewish colonization either in Ukraine, Crimea or White Russia. Biro-Bidjan supplies the solution for both these problems.

INVESTIGATING BIRO-BIDJAN



The delegation of the "COMZET," Soviet Government Committee for settlement of Jews on land, and "OZET," an organization of Russian Jews engaged in the colonization work, at the Village Soviet of Tikhonka, Biro-Bidjan, considering the reports of the progress of the preparatory work for mass colonization in Biro-Bidjan and making plans for Jewish settlements in the immediate future.

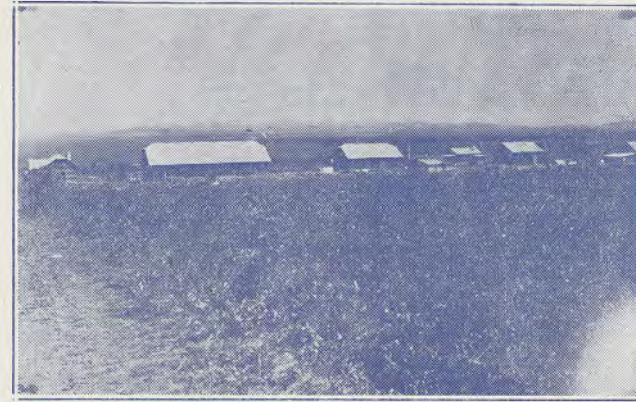
THE LAND

Biro-Bidjan has an area of over 15,000 square miles or about 4,000,000 hectares, which is almost a million hectares more than the area of Belgium. At present, Biro-Bidjan has a population of only 32,000. Allowing a density of population of 100 per square mile, there is place in Biro-Bidjan for the settlement of a million and a half Jews.

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Biro-Bidjan presents opportunities not merely for agriculture, but also for industrial development. The mountainous regions abound in rich mineral deposits, while primeval forests supply inexhaustible resources for timber, lumber, turpentine, rosin, furs, and game. Two navigable rivers, Biro and Bidjan, and their tributaries flow through the entire territory and empty into the Amour, the great highway of the Far East to the Pacific. The Amour trunk line of the Siberian Railway crosses Biro-Bidjan, connecting the country with all sections of the U. S. S. R. In addition to the agricultural colonization, many thousands of Jewish families could find profitable and productive employment in Biro-Bidjan as artisans, as lumber workers, as industrial workers and, with the development of mineral resources, as miners.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT BIRO-BIDJAN



Experimental Station at Birafeld, the first center of Jewish colonization in Biro-Bidjan

BUILDING CANALS IN BIRO-BIDJAN



PIONEERS IN ASSEMBLY



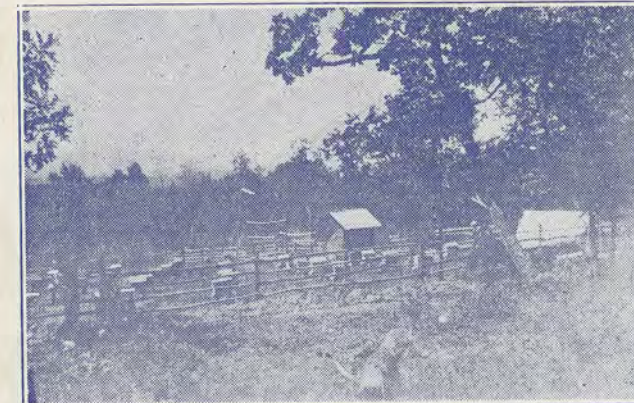
Biro-Bidjan pioneers at the festival opening of the first Jewish village Soviet "Birafeld." These pioneers are also organized in a cooperative organization.

A WOMAN PIONEER



Driving a tractor supplied by the "ICOR"

EXPERIMENTAL BEEHIVES



Another field of endeavor of pioneers in Biro-Bidjan is the production of honey.

AT WORK IN BIRO-BIDJAN



Jewish settlers building an embankment on the River Biro, near Tikhonka.

ENORMOUS TASK

Biro-Bidjan is not an Eldorado. The enormous wealth of this country can be available only by tireless toil and application of the most modern methods of industrialized agriculture and mechanized industry.

As every virgin country, it presents enormous difficulties to the pioneer. The climate, though healthy, is quite severe, and there are troublesome insects to be dealt with. But investigations have shown that, wherever the land is cultivated, the insects disappear, and the severity of the climate is not of a nature that impairs the health of the settler. There are no sicknesses among the first several hundred settlers who have been working there the last year under those most difficult conditions which only the first pioneers in a new virgin land have to face.

INDUSTRIALIZED COLONIZATION

Because of the difficulties presented by virgin soil, the agricultural colonization there must be conducted from the very beginning on industrialized lines.

UNDER REIGN OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The really enormous task is possible of accomplishment. For the first time in history, the Jews are enjoying full and unqualified equality. For the first time in history, all the producers without distinction of race have come into their own.

In Soviet Russia, during the last five years, 125,000 Jews have been settled on land. This achievement has been made possible because the Jews under the Soviets enjoy the same equality of economic opportunity as all other toilers: free land, 75% reduction in railway fares for settlers, release from taxation during the first few years, liberal credits, and every possible encouragement. Above all the spirit of economic freedom which has released the suppressed energies of the Jewish toiling masses.

The 125,000 Jews, newly settled on land, are unchallengeable evidence that, with all difficulties, Biro-Bidjan can become an autonomous self-governing land of the Jews under the Soviets. Concentrated colonization compensates for some of the greatest difficulties that Biro-Bidjan presents as compared with the present centers of Jewish colonization, where little free land is available.

Industrialized colonization which Biro-Bidjan necessitates presents advantages over any other form of colonization.

The Russian Jews have undertaken this task. They have the cooperation and general help of all Soviet toilers. To accelerate the process of settlement, they need your cooperation. Send in your contribution to the "ICOR" and help this great cause.

JOINING THE PIONEERS

Biro-Bidjan is large enough and is sufficiently rich with natural resources to make possible the settlement of many hundreds of thousands of Jews on land as producers in agriculture and industry. As every virgin land, it presents enormous difficulties to the pioneer. But scientific investigation and the actual experience of the first group of pioneers show that this land can be conquered by the application of modern methods of industrialized agriculture. A great deal can be accomplished in this respect even with comparatively small means.

The "ICOR" is a non-partisan organization of American Jews, having as its purpose to help the colonization of the Jews in Soviet Russia. It is the only organization which is cooperating with the "COMZET" and "OZET" in the settlement in Biro-Bidjan.

In his report on the colonization of Biro-Bidjan, the representative of the "OZET," emphasized that the pioneers already received the first transport of tractors, trucks and automobiles from the "ICOR." He further stated "that the 'ICOR' is the only foreign organization helping in this work."

Professor Brook, the expert who headed the investigation committee in Biro-Bidjan, stated that modern machinery and technique are the methods by which Biro-Bidjan can be successfully settled.

The "ICOR" keeps closely in touch with the latest developments of American industrialized agriculture. The "ICOR" investigates the best methods of industrialized colonization. The "ICOR" supplies to the settlers in Biro-Bidjan the necessary machinery, tractors, excavators, road and canal building machinery, trucks, automobiles, etc. The assistance that the "ICOR" is able to extend depends entirely upon you. We need your cooperation and participation in the work. We need your contributions.

Join the "ICOR." Become a member and have a voice and a part in this great pioneering work. Contribute as much as you are able and more. Help us raise the funds necessary to supply the settlers in Biro-Bidjan with the indispensable agricultural machinery and expert American technicians.

Do your share to convert the "Luftmenschen" into producers; to convert Biro-Bidjan into a Jewish land under the Soviets.

Fill out the attached blank and mail it to:



"ICOR," 799 Broadway, New York

I pledge myself to contribute \$..... to the "ICOR"
Campaign for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union.

I am enclosing \$.....

Name

Address

City State

Date,, 1929.

ICOR—Association for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union, Inc.

Toward Economic Rehabilitation of the Jews in Soviet Russia —Through Concentrated Mass-Colonization

THE colonization of Jews in Soviet Russia has made unprecedented strides. The Russian Jews never had such an unique opportunity to reconstruct their entire life on sound foundations opening boundless vistas of unlimited development and progress. The Soviet regime removed all legal disabilities of the Jews and released their pent up social energies. This made possible the miracle of settling 125,000 Jews on land within a few years. As a result, the way is open now for the creation of an autonomous Jewish territory.

BACK TO THE LAND



Virgin soil of Biro-Bidjan raised by American tractors supplied by the "ICOR"

TURN THE PAGE

Turn the page and see the map of the land which is the hope of hundreds of thousands of "declassed" Russian Jews. The former petty traders and "Luftmenschen" find their old unproductive occupations wiped out by the new economic order. But they also find an unparralleled chance of real and lasting economic salvation by means of agricultural and industrial colonization.

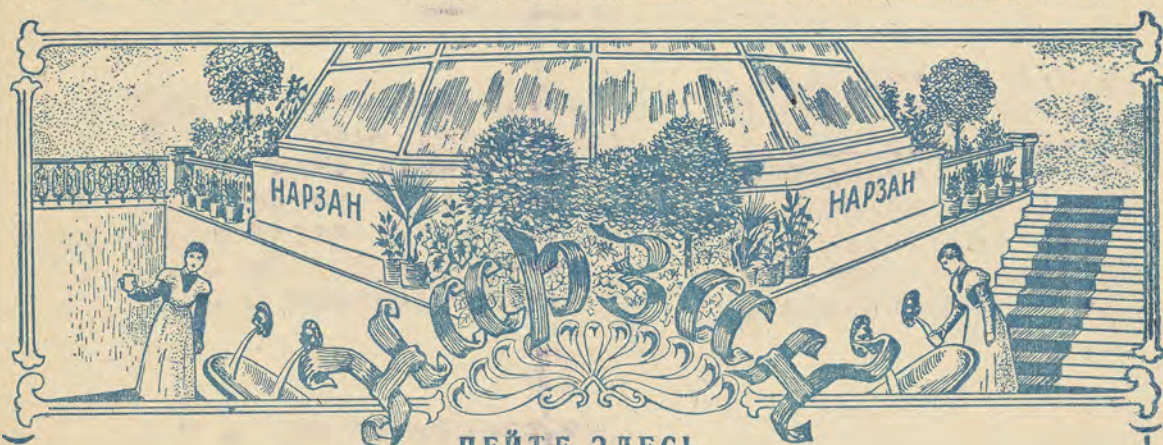
In the name of these great masses of Jewry, in the name of their fondest aspirations for a new and healthy life, the "ICOR" calls upon you for wholehearted cooperation and generous assistance. Let us help them turn a new page in the history of the Jewish people.

„КООПЕРАТИВНОЕ ПИТАНИЕ“

ПРАВЛЕНИЕ:

Ленинград. Троицкая, 24. Тел. 262-73

Столовая № 1. Пр. К. Либкнехта, 29-а. Тел. 550-91
Столовая № 2. Пр. 25-го Октября, 91. Тел. 132-73
Столовая № 3. Пр. 25-го Октября, 68. Тел. 107-90
Столовая № 4. Пр. Володарского, 64. Тел. 106-69
Столовая № 5. Проспект Нахимсона, 1. Тел. 422-54



ПЕЙТЕ ЗДЕСЬ

НАРЗАН и ЕССЕНТУКИ № 20

ПРЕКРАСНОЕ средство для поддержания правильной
деятельности ПИЩЕВАРИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНОВ



на 28 СЕНТЯБРЯ 1929 г.

СТОЛОВАЯ № 10

О Б Е Д - С 1 часа.

Жи свежие.....	30	коп.
Суп перловый.....	30	"
Бульон мясн. с фрик. верм. клец.	30	"
Бульон кур. с фрик. верм. кл.	35	"

ВТОРЫЕ БЛЮДА:

Рагу из грудинки	40	Кура отварная.....	75
Тефтеля по польс.	40	Молодка жареная....	75
Беф бризе с макар	50	Румштекс с луком	75
Осетрина итальян	50	Индейка сал. помид.	75
Цветная по польс.	50	Филе паризьен.....	75
Телятина жар. с гар	75	Виточки перовские	75
Шашлык с рисом	75		

СЛАДКИЕ БЛЮДА:

Компот св. фрукт.	25	коп.
Меченоя яблоко	20	"
Кисель.....	15	"
" с молоком	20	"
Взб. слив. с мер.	25	"
Лактобацилин.....	15	"

ПОРЦИОННЫЕ БЛЮДА:

Котлета де-волей	1.50
Свинная отбивная	1.50
Телячья отбивная	1.25
Ш н и т ц е л ь	1.10
Филе миньон	1.25
Почки миньер	1.10
Телятина жареная	1.10
Кура отварная	1.10
Кура жареная	1.10
Беф-строганов	1.10
Шнель-клопс	1.10
Цвигель-клопс	1.10
Антрикот с луком	1.10
Личинца с ветчиной	1.10
Вифтекс п/деревен.	1.10
" " по гамбург.	1.20
Селянка мясная	1.10
" " рыбная	1.10
" " по московски	1.20

ВЕГЕТЕРИАНСКИЙ ОБЕД:

Холодец свекольный	30
Суп молочный.....	30
Котлеты картоф.	40
Ассорти из овош.	40
С и р н и к и	45
Грибы в сметане	75
Омлет с помидор.	60
Личинца натурель	50

ЗАКУСКИ:

Винегрет из овощей	25
Салат помид. св. огур.	25
Салат мясной.....	35
Салат рыбный.....	35
Селедка с гарнир.	30
Огурец.....	15

БУФЕТ:

Кофе с молоком.....	20	Ижевская вода.....	25
Кофе по варшавски.....	30	Нарзан.....	25
Какао.....	40	Ессентуки.....	25
Шоколад.....	30	Лимонад.....	15
" а и.....	10	Содовая.....	15
" с лимонном.....	15	Сельтерская.....	15
Молоко.....	15	Кефир.....	25
		Варенец.....	25

Развитие общественного питания — путь к раскрепощению домохозяек

Здоровый сытный обед — только в столовой "Кооперативное питание"

The Des Moines Sunday Register—December 8, 1929.

ONE OF PREMIER MACDONALD'S "EUROPEAN MESSES"

FROM MOSCOW CORRESPONDENCE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, GUARDIAN.

The official Russian Tass agency reported on Friday last that by the end of present year 75 per cent of the work in soviet Russia will be working under five-day system.

A new working calendar has been quite really introduced in the soviet institutions and factories. They have gone over the five-day working week, which implies the substitution of one day's rest in for one day's rest in seven, coupled with the abolition of Sunday as a special day of rest and the elimination of all public holidays, with the exception of May 1, 2, Nov. 7 and 8, and Jan. 22, which is reserved as the anniversary of Lenin's birth. The new calendar, which is some-

thing in the nature of an emergency measure and may be subject to further modification in the future, divides each month into six five-day weeks.

The extra days which inconveniently occur in seven of the months are counted as working days, to be set off against the revolutionary holidays, with perhaps further compensation in the shape of two or three days, which may be added to the annual vacation. It is not quite clear how the two days which are missing in February will be adjusted; but in general the new working calendar may be said to aim at the double objective of recognizing the five-day week without disturbing the traditional method of reckoning months.

There is a good deal of agitation for more radical changes in the calendar. It

has been proposed, for instance, to reckon time from the year of the bolshevik revolution, 1917, to begin the New Year on Oct. 1, when the economic year commences, to give all the days of the week revolutionary names, etc. But as yet these more drastic alterations have not been adopted, partly because they would be calculated to confuse the international dealings of the soviet union, partly because the peasant majority of the Russian population is still living, for the most part, under the seven-day calendar.

The "unbroken working week," as the new arrangement is called here, has perhaps threefold significance. In the first place, it is an aid to the achievement of the high goals of industrial production which have been set under the five-year plan of national economic development. By mak-

ing factories and mines operate seven days a week instead of six it is estimated that a considerable volume of supplementary production can be achieved, even though shortage of raw material may prove an obstacle in certain industries.

Secondly, the abolition of Sunday and church holidays is an unmistakable blow at religious observance and a sign that the communist party feels strong enough to disregard the traditional religious feelings which would have commanded respect ten years or even five years ago. Finally, the hasty tempo of Russian life is visibly quickened by the introduction of a system under which there is no general day of rest, under which factories operate, offices remain open, theaters play, and newspapers appear every day.

FROM THE STAFF CORRESPONDENT, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, GUARDIAN.

Eight years is a small period in the life of a nation, but to the visitor today who has not been to Russia since 1921 it seems almost eight decades have passed. When I first came to Russia in August, 1921, with the group of British and American journalists to be admitted to the Volga area to study the famine conditions, I saw much that could never again be forgotten. In August, 1929, I saw a transformed Russia. Russia is still faced by a number of problems, but what European country has had all its difficulties?

Though the streets in Moscow and in Leningrad still seem dilapidated as compared with English standards, they are certainly on a level with the capitals of some of the eastern European countries. It must be overlooked, however, that both in Leningrad and Moscow one sees now everywhere men and women busily engaged in repairs, with picks, shovels, and tar. In all parts of Moscow we see new buildings whose western appearance, chaste, alert, severe lines, and mass of glass are in striking contrast with the semi-orientalism of the old town.

Externally Russia does not differ from the eastern European countries, say Poland or Yugoslavia, spiritually she is unlike any other country in the world. In no other country are the people permitted with such consciousness of the absolute equality of men. The poorest clothed people have their heads up, for they know they are in

no way inferior to those who are better off. On the contrary, they enjoy privileges and honors from which their comparatively rich neighbor is debarred. People take pride in their work. To belong to the working class is to be a member of the true aristocracy, to be one who really matters.

And how is the new aristocracy treated? There is no doubt that the condition of the workers in Russia is not only better than before the war, but also than in many of the countries I am familiar with. The worker in Russia is prohibited by law from working more than eight hours a day, and a gradual change is being effected to a seven-hour day in all industries. A large number of factories work already in seven-hour shifts, while for coal miners working underground, stokers, and a number of other workers engaged in unhealthy or dangerous occupations the six-hour working day has been introduced. Every worker gets at least a fortnight's holiday a year with full pay. He is provided with free hospital and nursing home treatment in case of sickness. He pays a reduced rent, and pays for all municipal amenities at a reduced rate. He can visit theaters, cinemas, and other places of amusement at a reduced price. His children are taught in the schools free of charge, and if they show any capacity and ambition they are given facilities to attend a university course, not only free of charge but with full maintenance during their study.

The wife of the worker, if herself in employment, is allowed from one to two months' holiday before the birth of a child and a similar period after, with full pay. The length of the period is determined by the nature of her work, whether mental or physical. She is provided with the best medical attention available, free of charge, and a fixed sum for a layette. When her period of rest is over she leaves the baby each morning at a nursery, and calls for it each evening when her work is finished. She is also allowed time during the day at regular intervals to feed the baby.

Is the Russian worker happy as a result of all the privileges he enjoys? If happiness comes from a desire for education, knowledge and culture, and an activity directed to satisfying this desire, then the Russian worker is certainly happy. There is, of course, still a great deal to be achieved. There is still overcrowding in the cities, particularly in Moscow. Also the question of food distribution has not yet been solved satisfactorily, as a result of which the worker wastes a great deal of precious time. There are a number of other urgent problems which await solution, such as drunkenness and mendicancy; the surprising thing, however, is not the existence of such difficulties, but that so much has been achieved in the attempt to reconstruct society on an entirely new basis. For there is no doubt that the old order of things has been shattered and lies in the dust, and on

its ruins a new system is gradually taking shape.

Anyone with a knowledge of prewar Russia cannot fail to observe the complete change that has taken place in the mentality of the Russian worker and peasant. In all branches of life people are strenuously working, writing, composing, making discoveries, busy in numberless ways. Except in the renaissance period, no such activity, and nothing approaching it in intensity and variety, has been known. Then, however, the movement was limited to the few, while now a conglomeration of nations is inspired with a single ideal, working for the same end and fusing its heterogeneous elements into one great whole. For people without a thorough knowledge of prewar Russia it is, of course, impossible to realize the significance of the change that has taken place since 1917. The change introduced by the November revolution was an organic transformation which affected every branch of the nation's life.

Every American I met in Russia spoke warmly of that country. The Americans like the spirit of enterprise and idealism permeating Russia at the present time, though the majority of them have no sympathy for the ideal itself. As citizens of a great country and in love with things on a large scale, Americans are deeply impressed by the magnitude of the task which the Russians have set themselves and are gradually accomplishing.

FROM THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

Aspirations for political independence of the various nationalities in Russia today threaten to bring the downfall of the soviet government in bloodshed, civil war and anarchy, in the opinion of Arnold D. Matgolin, a former supreme court justice of the Ukraine, who has just returned to Boston after three months in Europe.

"The problem of many nationalities composing the population is more complicated than ever in the Russia of today, in the so-called Union of Soviet Republics," he said. "National aspirations compelled the soviet government to show sympathy toward the local national languages and cultures in the Ukraine, Caucasus, Crimea and in White Russia.

"The problem of nationalities, more-

over, will become more and more acute. The czars and their governments did not understand how to Russify all these non-Russian nationalities who were under their domination. Instead of creating schools on bases of universal instruction through which the Russian language would play the same assimilating role among the non-Russian masses as the English language does among the newcomers to the United States, they deliberately left almost 80 per cent of the population ignorant, speaking but their mother languages. So, when the revolution of 1917 came, the peasantry remained almost in the same state as it was centuries before.

"The civil war which followed the revolution brought disintegration of economic life, famine, suffering. The soviet regime

did not improve the economic situation. Whereas the peasant gets almost double the price for grain as compared with 1913, he has to pay three, four and five times more for manufactured goods. So the peasants are very disappointed. In the Ukraine, Crimea, Caucasus and even in Siberia, they blame for the whole of their misfortunes the central Moscow government. It is to be realized that both Denikin and Lenin are for the Ukrainian peasantry, symbols of those great armies which invaded the Ukraine and took away grain and cattle which were so needed during the civil war in Russia proper.

"The peasants adhered to the socialist parties during the czar's regime because they were promised the property of the land and owners. Now, however, when the

richer peasant is asked to share his land with the poorer, he shows the psychology of the owner. As Karl Marx, the father of socialism, said, the experiment of socialism has to be done in industrial countries. He advised not to make it in Russia. Lenin, however, has forgotten the advice of his teacher when he tries to introduce communism in peasant Russia.

"No one can foresee what forms these national aspirations of the Ukrainian, Caucasian and some other national groups will take in the future and what will be the consequences of this trend to political independence of these nationalities. It is, however, evident that they will play the most important role in the further development of events in the territories of the former Russian empire.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA

FROM SOVIET RUSSIA BY WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN, LITTLE BROWN & CO.

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The attitude toward women among the Russian masses has always savored of orientalism; it finds expression in the popular proverb: "A chicken is not a bird, and a woman is not a human being." Wife beating was common. The peasant girl passed from the almost unlimited authority of her father to that of her husband, or rather, what was perhaps still more oppressive, of her husband's family. Law supported tradition and custom in giving woman an unequal status. Manhood suffrage prevailed in the limited legislative bodies which existed before the revolution. The peasant woman was not entitled to a share of land in her own right. The husband was legally regarded as the head of the family, and his wife was obliged to follow him wherever he might go.

Among the Mohammedan people of eastern Russia, central Asia, and the Caucasus the subjection of women was even more strongly emphasized. The Tsarist government did not interfere with the operation of the shariat, a book of Mohammedan law and custom in which it is written: "Woman has no right to study, orate, and agitate; she has no right to be a judge or a priest. The testimony of a woman before the court is equivalent to half the voice of a man." Among the eastern peoples, as a rule, women went veiled and were kept in the strictest seclusion.

The bolshevik revolution was nothing if not thorough in its handling of the problem of sex equality. Lenin's statement that "we do not leave one trace of the old Tsarist laws which placed woman in a subordinate and humiliating position" is borne out by the facts of soviet legislation. One may comb it from end to end without finding any evidence of discrimination between the sexes, unless a certain amount of protective legislation for women employed in industry is to be construed in that light. There is no office in the land for which women are not eligible, from membership in a backwoods village soviet to the presidency of the council of people's commissars. The peasant woman is now entitled to her own equal share of land, which she brings to her husband when she is married and takes away when she is divorced. Neither party to a soviet marriage contract has any legal right to dominate the actions of the other. Finally, there is a persistent effort to organize and educate the tens of millions of women all over the soviet union (a good half of whom are illiterate, while almost all are lacking in any experience in public life), to persuade and push them into ac-

tually assuming their newly granted rights of citizenship.

This effort is under the direction of the women's department of the communist party central committee. Lenin once declared that "every cook must know how to manage the state;" and, whether or not this ideal may be realized in practice, the zhenotdel, or women's department, spares no effort to reach the cooks and the working and peasant women of the country with its summons to political activity.

With headquarters in the office of the central committee in Moscow and branches all over the country, the zhenotdel, which is under the direction of a former working woman, Mrs. Artyukhina, fulfills a multitude of functions. It issues eighteen women's magazines, with a circulation of 670,000. (These publications are not at all similar to the brightly illustrated German women's journals which appear side by side with them on the Moscow news stands; political articles and literary stories heavily predominate over fashion notes and household suggestions). Its organizers gradually communicate to peasant women the idea that their husbands should not beat them. These organizers ride about in peripatetic tents, preaching to the Kirghiz nomadic women the new gospel of washing their children's faces, and try to convince the Calmucks, who dwell in the Astrakhan steppes, that the custom of having the head of the family sleep in a bed while the women lie about his feet is not a proper domestic habit.

The zhenotdel recruits and marshals Russia's army of delegatkas, or women delegates, now between 600,000 and 700,000 strong. These delegatkas are elected at general women's meetings on a basis of one to every five for working women and servants and one to every twenty-five for office employes, housewives and peasant women. They are then attached to some institution, to a hospital, a school, or a public office of some kind; they are supposed to offer criticisms and suggestions about the work of their institution and to make periodical reports to the women who elected them.

In general it was the women of the Mohammedan east who were most unqualified in their expressions of enthusiasm for the changes which the revolution had brought in their lives; and this is quite understandable in view of the state of ignorance, isolation and semislavery from which they are now beginning to emerge.

Nowhere is the zhenotdel doing more interesting or picturesque work than in central Asia and the Caucasus, the old strongholds of Mohammedan patriarchal tribal life. In many respects the process of emancipation in these regions is quite similar to what is taking place in Kemalist Turkey and, to a much smaller extent, in Persia and Afghanistan.

The two customary methods of obtaining a wife in the Russian east are by purchase and by violence, real or feigned. The institution of kalim, or purchase money for a bride, is deeply rooted in the Caucasus and central Asia, where a comely and desirable wife may command a price as high as fifty camels. When an avaricious parent sets his terms for kalim too high, or when the girl secretly favors a poor suitor, an abduction often takes place. Sometimes the abduction passes off smoothly and with general satisfaction, but may lead to one of the blood feuds which are common among the Caucasian mountaineers. Both the purchase and stealing of brides are now forbidden under severe legal penalties.

An enormous amount of ignorant and malicious nonsense has been written on the subject of the soviet marriage laws and regulations.

The principle of sex equality holds good in soviet matrimonial legislation. An unemployed husband or wife is entitled to support by his or her spouse on the same basis over a limited period of time. Alimony in Russia may be claimed only for the support of the children. The provision that a man be called on to pay up to one-third of his income for the support of his children acts as something of a deterrent on reckless remarriage, or at least on reckless procreation.

Divorce is probably more prevalent in Russia than in any other country, yet in view of the extreme laxity of the law it is perhaps surprising that the proportion of separation to marriages is not even higher. According to the figures of the commissariat for the interior there were 526,692 marriages and 126,280 divorces in European Russia during the first half of 1927. This was a ratio of a little less than one divorce to every four marriages, whereas in America, despite the strict laws of individual states, the relation of divorces to marriages in comparatively recent years has been estimated at about one to six.

It is plain that the revolution has produced a far reaching shakeup in family

relationships; it is probably too soon to gauge the effects of this shakeup on individual happiness and social welfare. One familiar literary figure, the woman whose subsequent life is darkened by social obloquy incurred in connection with an unfortunate love affair, is almost inconceivable in the soviet union today, at least in the cities. Soviet law recognizes no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children, and the woman who lives with a man without registering the fact at the proper bureau is not likely to lose either her position or her friends as a result of this fact. A Muscovite of the younger generation once remarked to the writer:

"The tragedy of Tolstoy's Anna Karenina scarcely seems real today. A soviet Anna Karenina would simply make a trip to the zaks (the abbreviated term for the marriage and divorce bureau) and the whole matter would be settled."

One of the most visibly beneficial social reforms which Russia has experienced under the soviet regime is the large scale provision of free nurseries for the children of working women and the enactment of a number of laws for the benefit of the working woman who becomes a mother. Every large factory where women are employed in any considerable number now has its clean, well kept nursery, where the mothers may leave their children during working hours, instead of being obliged, as in former times, to tie the children to a table leg or leave them to the doubtful care of some neighbor's child. Several thousand summer nurseries have been established also in the country districts, so that peasant women will not be compelled to take their babies to the fields with them in the heat of harvest work. These nurseries, like most forms of social work, as yet cover the needs of the peasants very inadequately.

The laws guarantee eight weeks' vacation before and an equal amount of time after childbirth for factory workers, and six weeks for office workers. Moreover, the working mother is permitted to feed her child for half an hour every three or four hours, and receives a payment from the state social insurance funds for feeding and clothing the child in the first months of its existence. All this has helped to reduce infant mortality in Moscow from 26.3 per cent in 1913 to 13.4 per cent in 1926. Soviet Russia may justly be proud of the fact that the child death rate in Moscow, which was 70 per cent higher than in Warsaw in 1912, is now 13 per cent lower.