IN THE COMMUNAL ARMCHAIR.

PEACE, WAR—

AND BOLSHEVISISM.

By MENTOR.

WHAT is written here is painful to appearance in this column last week. As I intimated, I propose to revert, to the subject then referred to.

BOLSHEVISISM is at once the most serious menace to the existing social state, the most distressing, and the most threatening revolution in modern history. Feelings personal, political, and religious, fuse, in the majority of nations, against the approximations of Bolshevism, which is now spreading to the confines of all the free states of the world. The country which can be held together is the one that has the most Bolshevism. The Russian Revolution is but the prelude to thousands of similar revolutions, that will sweep down the world. Russia has been long the home of Bolshevism, which is now being extended to all the free nations of the world.

That is because the motive spring which set the French Revolution into being was an ideal for the betterment of mankind, a protest against the social, political and economic infirmities which seek to rob mankind, to link it, to enslave it. That is the motive spring which set the Russian Revolution into being, a protest against the Russian social, political and economic infirmities, which seek to rob the Russian nation, to link it, to enslave it.

REVOLT. Then, that is the motive spring which set the Russian Revolution into being, a protest against the Russian social, political and economic infirmities, which seek to rob the Russian nation, to link it, to enslave it.

It is not difficult to see why a people which has managed to subdue the world, through Tzarism, because of its social and political ideals and ideas which it avowed to, and is realizing now with all its strength, has been attacked by the ideals of Bolshevism, and why, released from Tzarism, it has, pendulum-like, swung into the arms of Lenin, looking to the ideals of his country and his race, and to Bolshevism, which is the same reason for all the people who have been attacked by Bolshevism, a people, whose social, political and economic ideals have been attacked by Bolshevism, the people who have been attacked by Bolshevism, and who have been attacked by Bolshevism.

Those people, who have been attacked by Bolshevism, even though as Jews it is necessary that they be exposed to persecution, have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism.

That Jews have been chosen to the extent they have been because a movement in Russia and in Hungary, is mainly because they are believed to be the people with the most lawlessness, the most malice, and the most zeal, as compared with the rest of the population. But the movement is not to be confined to the Jews, as many of the people who have been attacked by Bolshevism, have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism, and have been attacked by Bolshevism.

That is the case everywhere.

THERE is much in the fact of Bolshevism itself, the fact that it has been attacked by so many Jews, and that it has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews, is the fact that Bolshevism has been attacked by so many Jews.
Imperial and Foreign News.

Russia.

The New Passports to Live Abroad.

Will They be Used?

[From a Correspondent.]

A decree making it possible for a Soviet citizen to leave the country—at any rate theoretically possible—has recently been issued, and a good many citizens of the U.S.S.R. are now faced with a serious dilemma. Should they, according to the decree, pay the necessary amount and apply for a permit to go abroad, or is it too dangerous, too risky?

At a still greater loss how to proceed are their relatives who are resident abroad. There are two possible methods now of leaving Russia. Either the Soviet citizen himself pays the necessary sum (which amounts to 500 gold roubles or its equivalent in foreign currency for a workman; and 1,000 gold roubles for a non-workman) and personally applies for a permit, or a friend or relative abroad pays this amount to the respective Soviet foreign representative, stating the name and address of the person who wishes to emigrate from Russia. Should these methods be made use of? Although it is but a few weeks since this arrangement was decreed, there is already a great difference of opinion concerning this matter in Jewish circles both in Russia and abroad.

In Russia itself very few people dare as yet to pay the comparatively large sum and apply for a passport. In order to understand the cause of such fear and hesitation it is necessary to bear in mind the position of the so-called "undesirable elements" in Soviet Russia. To pay in gold or currency the 1,000 roubles—together with the expenses it amounts to this sum—would mean to betray oneself as having concealed such a lot of money. Moreover these "undesirable elements" are, as a rule, always in arrears with their taxes, from which they can never extricate themselves. People are afraid of trouble in case the application for a passport is declined, for the granting of such a passport rests entirely with the authorities. Only exceedingly courageous people, or despairing ones, who have nothing to lose, can risk such a thing.

HONOURS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Order of the British Empire. G.B.E. (Civil Division).

M. S. B. S. (Civil Division).

SIR ARTHUR HARRIS SLOPER, Baronet, Department of Police and Prisons, Palestine.

Sir Joseph Duveen was born in 1858, and is President of the firm of Duveen Brothers, of London, Paris, and New York. He married in 1896 a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Salomons, a Toledo banker, and it is understood that Sir Joseph proposes to take the title of Lord Mover.

Major Israel Samson is a Chairman and Managing Director of Newcastle J. Lyons and Co. He is a Treasurer of the United Synagogue; a Vice-President of the British Jewry; President of the North London Board for Jewish Schools; and a member of the Committee of the Norwood Jewish Orphanage.

The New Year Honours List contains the names of Sir Joseph Duveen, G.B.E., who receives a Baronetcy and a Major in the Salvation Army, G.B.E., M.P., who receives a Knight Bachelor.

Abroad, at the other hand, people relatively few think that by their paying the sum the plight of their relative would become still worse, for a passport might not be granted to him, and at the same time a source would be discovered from which money could be squeezed. The person concerned may be imprisoned and compelled to ask his relations abroad to ransom him.

Some people also consider this question from a purely moral point of view. They ask whether it is right to support indirectly a government which is based on the thefts of cattle, which only less out if paid for them.

But in some quarters the opinion prevails, and with good reason, that all these fears are exaggerated. It is not certain that the passport whose holder the sum will be paid abroad will be arrested by the G.P.U. in order to extort money? Some believe that it is highly improbable. The addresses of the persons who are now and then supporting their relatives in Russia with a couple of dollars are already known to the authorities, and there will be very few new ones now, for those who wished and were able to help have already done so during the last fifteen years. If there is any intention of imposing such address there was no need to wait for the promulgation of this decree. Further, this business will, in fact, assume exceedingly modest proportions. For who is now in a position to pay five hundred dollars for his relative? And with five hundred dollars the matter is not exhausted; the family must also be provided with travelling expenses. Hence this new decree will, in all probability, be of but little moment. It has, as a matter of fact, come some years too late. If help were possible now it could in all conscience be rendered. The fears and risks of imprisonment by the G.P.U. would no doubt prove to be exaggerated. But such help is not forthcoming, and any more or less considerable migration from Russia is not to be expected.

The Abnormal Position of the Jews.

Thousands of Jewish officials and employees have been affected in Soviet Russia by the last "rationalisation measures," I.e., by the reduction of the staffs in the Jewish authorities and undertakings. The Government has begun to count out the overcrowded bureaucratic apparatus. Unfortunately it soon appeared that proportionately more Jews than others have been removed from their posts in the towns and transferred to villages situated in remote corners of the country.

(Continued on next page.)
How has it happened? For years it seemed incredible that the Soviet Government would succeed in effecting a change in the unproductive Jewish masses. In the first few years after the Revolution the percentage of the Jewish population engaged in trade, commerce, commission agents and ‘declassed’ amounted to about forty per cent of the total Jewish population in Russia. In spite of the prevailing anarchy, the Soviet Government has managed to liquidate the unproductive and declassed Jews and procure for them employment in Soviet industry and agriculture. The artisans class remained unproductive. The number of unproductive Jews is now about ten thousand. The decline has been due to the great increase in the Jewish population in this region. The change in the economic structure has in general been crowned with success. In any case, they have been, as it were, brought to a more or less normal general position, and as is the case, so they — with one exception: the change in the economic structure except away the Jewish petty trade, but jeopardised, in the course of several years, a shift took place also within the compass of the new social structure. An infected, overcrowded and ‘declassed’ Jewish class of employees and officials has grown up. It is true they are no more ‘Lutschenachen’, and yet the urban, the outstandingly unproductive, class of the Jewish population has amassed not only in, but also to, the accomplished social change. Over one third of the Jews have become officials.

As a result, when every measure of the Soviet Government used to affect the economically abnormally situated Jewish population, so now the step of reducing the Government apparatus has particularly told on the Jewish cadre of officials and employees. Moreover, the last years of the Government have been characterized by the fact that they were proportionally too strongly represented in this class.

The task is that in the social sense the position of the Jews even after the change of their economic structure — continues to be abnormal.

Foreign Jews in Biro-Bidzhan.

There are now 8,000 Jewish inhabitants in Biro-Bidzhan. Of these Jewish immigration has, to a certain extent, been resting from abroad; from Argentina, Lithuania, Latvia, France, America, Hungary. Some elements have been brought in, as a matter of fact, these elements used, in spite of the disasters, to live in Europe or America in better circumstances. In what light do they look at the conditions in the new Jewish home, where they have been placed by the Government? Some even returned to their old homes, and from others not very encouraging letters have been received. These letters have not been noticed in the Soviet Telegraph Agency. It has therefore considered it its duty officially to deny such reports in the Moscow press. The official Soviet Telegraph Agency states that the stories about the conditions of the thousands of Jewish immigrants from abroad are unfounded. The Agency also tells in detail how these immigrants live without having been placed at their disposal, as that they do not get well even in the sunny days under the open sky, how they are provided with food and work. A full account is also given of the places where the different foreign groups are employed: in the factories, in the streets, in factories, shipyards, building organizations, etc.

One thing that must have surprised everyone who read this statement is that not a single word has been mentioned about the thousands of Jewish foreign immigrants employed in agriculture. Hundreds of Jewish families are brought over into the country — which is to be colonized by Jews and become a Jewish home — and are thrown amid workmen into general factories. But they could also become industrial workers in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Dnepropetrovsk, and there was no need to go for this purpose to Biro-Bidzhan.

Colonization Plans.

More Immigrants for the Crimea.

Prolonged pessimism regarding the possibilities of the Jewish regions in the Ukraine, prompted the Zionist Congress of 1931 to adopt a resolution for 1932 expressing its confidence in the Conference of Commissar and Oset leaders which has been held in the editorial offices of the Press.

The Conference with the scheme prepared, which has not yet received the sanction of the authorities, twenty-five thousand immigrants are to be settled in Biro-Bidzhan, apart from the labourers who are to be employed in the construction of railways. The number of these labourers is expected to reach three thousand, bringing the total number of immigrants to sixty thousand in all. Ten thousand of these families are to be settled in 1932 in the Jewish regions in the Ukraine and fifteen hundred families in the Crimea. The total number of immigrants for 1932 is twenty thousand.

Mr. Ben-Torgo, Vice-Chairman of the Commissar, declared at the Conference that according to information in possession of the Conference, the Jewish regions in the Ukraine are abundant in natural resources.