

Workers  
of the World  
Unite!

# THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Join the  
United Farmers  
League

Published Weekly  
VOL. XIV. No. 40

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE IN THE NORTHWEST  
PLENTYWOOD, MONTANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1932

Entered as second class matter, October 18, 1912, at the Post-office at Plentywood, Montana, under the Act of March 3, 1879  
Price 10 Cents

## Will Complete Soviet Five-Year Plan In Four Years

### Hans Concludes the Story of the Hunger March to Washington

With this chapter we conclude the day-by-day account of Hans Rasmussen, who began his trip to Washington as a delegate to the National Hunger March, on Nov. 22nd, and returned to Plentywood on December 24th. It is not the entire story of the Hunger March, or rather of column three in which Hans was a delegate. In our next issue we shall have an article by Hans summarizing his impressions of the entire trip.—Editor.

Minot, N. D., Monday, Dec. 21.—After driving all night we arrived in Grand Forks, where a stack of hot cakes and plenty of warm coffee at Mothers Cafe was enjoyed by all.

Bidding farewell to Bill DeLux, we set out for Minot. We are getting homesick. Mother Bloor was waiting for us with a roast turkey donated to the Hunger Marchers by Stanley Christensen of Powers Lake. It tasted like the coming of Christmas.

Quite a lot of people welcomed us back to Minot. At two in the morning, a load of students from the Plentywood Young Communist League school knocked at the door and beds were made on the floor for them.

Belden, N. Dak., Tuesday, Dec. 22.—Spent all day in Minot. The boys fixed up the car, then they took it out and smashed it up some more. We finally got started, leaving James Allen behind.

Surprised the people of Belden by showing up at their dance. Solo and I had to tell them about the Hunger March. Many students had just arrived from the Plentywood Y.C.L. school, some from South Dakota. How they praised the school and how thankful they were to the people of Sheridan county for helping put this over.

Stayed over night at Geo. Russ's place.

Powers Lake, N. D., Wednesday, Dec. 23.—I am now traveling alone. In Powers Lake I run across Pete Menhold, who invites me to stay over night.

Sender Garlin is showing his Russian pictures at the hall to a packed house. He talks well and the pictures are making a hit with the crowd.

I was introduced and gave a short talk.

Plentywood, Mont., Thursday, Dec. 24.—After traveling 4,744 miles I am home again and it feels good. I have more friends than I had before and they are glad to see me back. The most interesting trip I have ever made (and I have made many) has been completed.

Right here at home I have been reported killed, arrested and accused of writing a million dollars worth of bum checks, and here I am weighing a few more pounds than when I left.

I also find it is Christmas Eve and my cupboard is not quite bare thanks to the good farmers of Sheridan county, and I extend my Christmas and New Year greetings to all my friends.

### Prostitution Grows Among Daughters of Workers Thru Crisis

The worsening of the economic crisis means more and more prostitution of workers and farmers daughters throughout the country. So serious has the situation become that even the agents of the capitalist class that drives the women of the toiling masses to sell their bodies so that they can eat have come out demanding that something be done. Patrick Cardinal Hayes, Catholic archbishop; Dr. William T. Manning, Episcopal bishop; Rabbi Nathan Krass and the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick joined in a "plea for support" of the "committee of 14" whose objective is "elimination of New York's underworld."

In reciting the "perilous position of women and girls who cannot find work," they said "the underworld is showing increasing activity in taking advantage of this situation."

The underworld which is exploiting these daughters of the toiling masses is part of the capitalist system which has driven them to this extremity. The preachers who now complain about this are part of the same gang of exploiters.

### MOTHER BLOOR ARRESTED IN MINOT MEETING

POLICE CHIEF BREAKS UP MEETING FOR RETURNING HUNGER MARCHERS.

Minot, N. D., Dec. 26.—The Hunger Marchers, the Unemployed delegation from the northwest, have kept Minot stirred up in a lively fashion for several days.

First, the Montana and North Dakota delegates headed by Hans Rasmussen returned and were kept busy in the restaurants, on the streets and at the headquarters of the U. F. L., interviewing their friends. On Thursday, the big Washington and Oregon truck arrived with ten delegates from the Pacific coast.

This delegation was a remarkable one, in its composition a real cross-section of the working class: A fine colored delegate; an Indian farmer from Washington State; a lively youth from Seattle; Comrade Powers, one of the old fighters in mine strikes; Comrade Kantola from Astoria Oregon; an ex-serviceman from Seattle; and longshoremen and shingleweavers from Aberdeen and Oregon.

We arranged an open air meeting in front of an empty theater. We had sowed the town with hand-bills, so there was a crowd waiting for us. Among others, Chief of Police O'Leary. He ordered the meeting stopped, saying that we could not speak anywhere in Minot. He also frothed at the mouth about the North Dakota banner seven feet long, held up by Comrade Scotland Heith. This banner had gone through the entire march to Washington and contained the message to Congress: "Unemployed Insurance: \$150 Cash Immediate Relief," etc. etc.

This banner was read by hundreds of workers as the marchers never faltered, keeping it up continually in spite of the shouts of the Chief. "Take it away!" "Roll it up," etc., etc.

Comrade Bloor, who had been elected chairman of the meeting by the Hunger Marchers, kept up a continual appeal to the crowd. "These unemployed delegates went to Washington to demand Unemployment Insurance, not only for the unemployed workers of Seattle and Oregon, but also for the discharged railroad workers of Minot."

These firemen and other railroad workers unemployed are offered two days' work on the roads with pick and shovel by the city and are given scrip—only good for a little macaroni and beans, etc. Not a cent of money to buy anything "on their own." This talk about Minot's unemployed, infuriated the Chief and he roughly dragged Comrade Bloor to the big car the city bought for him. One of the Hunger Marchers tried to get into the car with Comrade Bloor, but the Chief pushed him off the car, telling him to mind his own business. He said, "This is my business," but he was tumbled out of the car. The Chief led Mother Bloor into the jail cell, where she patiently waited for the "official performances," booking, etc. She pleaded "not guilty," and then waited for the lawyer. She knew well it was a "kangaroo" court, and if \$25 was put up for bond, it would be a "contribution" to O'Leary & Co. Mr. Brekke, the lawyer, demanded her release in his care until the hearing without bond. This was finally granted. (Continued on Page Four)

### MINNESOTA UFL GETS BEHIND PRODUCERS NEWS CAMPAIGN

Resolution adopted at the St. Louis County Conference of the United Farmers League which was held in Virginia, Minn., December 20, 1931:

WHEREAS, the Producers News, a weekly paper, has now become the official organ of the United Farmers League, and WHEREAS we fully appreciate the fact that a fighting publication if properly used can become an effective organizer and leader of the farmers' struggles, so

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we take advantage of the Producers News in our organization by getting hundreds of new subscribers and readers in St. Louis county and by organizing active correspondence for the paper in every locality in order that we may help make the paper a real voice of the farmers.

SECRETARY.

### Giant Lenin Statue Will Be Erected In Port of Leningrad

A giant statue of Lenin, the largest in the world and bigger than the statue of Liberty in the New York harbor will be erected by the Soviet government in the Leningrad port.

The idea was originally initiated by Leningrad factory workers, who started to raise funds for it and pledge voluntary labor to help complete it.

The statue will be 370 feet high as compared to the statue of Liberty which is 305 feet from base to the torch, and a light house beacon for ships will be erected on top.

### NORTH DAKOTA HOLDS FARMERS CONFERENCES

CONFERENCES WILL LAY BASIS FOR GREATER FARMERS STRUGGLES.

Conferences will be held in North Dakota, in the following places:

Williams County, Epping, Sons of Norway Hall, Jan. 3rd, 2 P. M. (Dickey County, Forbes, on January 6th, 2:00 P. M.)

These conferences like those already held in Minot, Stanley and Burke county, are held for the purpose of laying plans for a more intensified struggle against the terrible conditions now existing among the masses of farmers and workers.

We must build more Township Committees of action, and organize the unemployed workers in our towns and cities, for struggle against the starvation program of the capitalists.

We must organize and fight against foreclosure sales and evictions from our homes.

We must organize and fight against all taxation of the now bankrupt farmers, and demand that the rich pay the taxes.

We must organize and demand cancellation of all debts of mortgaged and tenant farmers, we must demand adequate food and clothes for ourselves and families, seed for our next crop, and feed for our stock.

We must organize and fight against a system that keeps a third of its population on the breadline, in a country where there is plenty of everything.

The United Farmers League is the only farm organization that has such a program.

All farmers and workers are invited to these conferences.

ELLA REEVE BLOOR  
State Organizer,  
United Farmers League.

### Anti-Fascist Worker Granted Bail Thru Pressure of Workers

Philadelphia, Pa.—So great has become mass pressure for the release of Orlando Spartaco, 25 year old worker sentenced for shouting at Foreign Minister Dino Grandi of Fascist Italy, that the judge who sentenced him and twice refused bail, finally signed \$1,000.00 bond for his release.

Judge Harry S. McDevitt of Quarter Sessions Court, in signing the bond, declared that he did not want Orlando to become "a communist martyr." No decision has yet been given on the appeal of the International Labor Defense to the State Superior Court. Judge William H. Keller of this court, however, feels so strongly in sympathy with Mussolini, dictator and labor oppressor of Italy, that he is quoted in the daily press as calling Spartaco's maximum sentence of two years on a charge of inciting to riot "inadequate."

### COUNTY AGENT, VICIOUS ENEMY OF FARMERS, MUST BE OUSTED

Hundreds of Farmers Have Loans Refused By Agent Because They are Militant Fighters.

Confidential Documents Show County Agent Demanded Reasons for Loan Refusal Be Kept From Farmers.

Plentywood, Montana, Dec. 29.—The United Farmers League has been able to secure confidential papers which prove conclusively that in the applications for feed loans the members of the Feed Loan Committee and the County Agent of Sheridan county have played the role of vicious enemies of the toiling farmers, stabbing them in the back while they approved their applications to their face. The Feed Loan Committee and its boss, the County Agent, have discriminated most viciously against the leaders of the United Farmers League who have forced them to grant the applications of dozens of farmers in the county after they had first refused them.

The information which we have about two cases in particular reveals their treacherous double dealing.

The case of Rodney Salisbury, state organizer for the United Farmers League, shows up this brazen treachery of the entire Black Hand crew in all its nakedness. Salisbury filed his application with the county feed loan committee on October 30th for \$90 for six head of dairy cattle and \$90 for six horses for a total of \$180.00.

The back of the application covers the information—the stool-pigeon lies—supplied by the County Feed Loan Committee. To the question of whether Salisbury had the stock for which he applied for a loan they answered, "Don't know," although every farmer could have told them that the stock was there, and also they could have gone to the Salisbury farm in five minutes and ascertained this for themselves. THEY DID NOT

developed; not enough attention had been given to strengthening the local units of the organization; inadequate attention to the development of local initiative and local cadres for the leadership of the struggles. All these were pointed out to be serious shortcomings that must be overcome in the shortest possible period of time.

### VIRGINIA, MINN. CONFERENCE LAYS BASIS FOR STRUGGLE

Next Step In Organization of Tax Strike of Small and Middle Farmers By United Farmers League.

200 Farmers Join UFL In St. Louis County In Three Months Period Since Hunger March.

By RUDOLPH HAEJU  
The St. Louis county, Minnesota, poverty-ridden farmers have again taken the lead in their United Farmers League activity. Sept. 20th last the poor and middle farmers of St. Louis county under the leadership of the United Farmers League organized one of the most successful mass demonstrations of farmers ever attempted in this country. About 1,200 farmers from almost every corner of the county participated in the Hunger March to Duluth where they were met by over 4,000 city workers in one of the most militant demonstrations ever staged in Duluth.

The farmers through their elected delegation submitted demands to the county board of commissioners which included: exemption of taxation for small farmers, cancellation of mortgage debts and the stoppage of evictions, etc. etc. The St. Louis county poverty-ridden farmers showed the way for other sections of the country how to organize masses of small farmers for successful struggle.

On December 20th there was held at Virginia, Minnesota, the St. Louis County United Farmers League County Conference. This conference was an example of how organization work must be carried on. The conference from the very beginning resolved to go to work instead of doing much talking which usually is the case. The conference heard reports about the work thus far done and the tasks that must be accomplished if the organization work is to progress. The reports to the conference showed that the comrades have not been asleep since the huge farmers' Hunger March on Sept. 20th. Over 200 members have been enrolled into the organization since that date. The conference, however, did not want to rest on the laurels of past achievements. It pointed out that, while there has been marked progress in enrolling members into the organization, the comrades have not taken full advantage of the opportunities after the successful Hunger March of Sept. 20th. Insufficient local struggles had been

### "United States Never So Depressed and Gloomy," Says Duckman

The gloom and the desperation of the United States was stressed also by Sir Arthur Duckman, president of the Federation of British Industries who returned to London on the day the Soviet Congress opened in Moscow. "I have never seen the United States so depressed and gloomy as I observed it this time," said Sir Arthur.

### CHINA TROOPS REMOVED FROM CHINCHOW

MARSHAL CHANG, AGENT OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS AIDS INVADERS.

In order to permit the invasion of the Japanese imperialists to proceed without any delay Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang has ordered the withdrawal of his troops from Chinchow. Chang Hsueh Liang is the agent of the Japanese imperialists and the order for the withdrawal is the most recent indication of his treachery to the Chinese masses. The withdrawal of Chang leaves the Japanese in complete control of Manchuria except for the active resistance of the Chinese masses themselves who have formed partisan detachments to repel the imperialist looters. These are called "bandits" by the capitalist press.

The real reason for the withdrawal of Chang is contained in the capitalist press dispatches, the hidden. The capitalist press reports that the Japanese now "have a free hand to wipe out so-called bandit forces alleged to be a menace to Japanese interests in the three northeastern provinces."

The hypocritical reason given by Chang, the mass murderer, is that, now the Japanese will have no "pretext" for the invasion of northern China. The withdrawal of these troops is the open admission on the part of these butchers who have been attempting to mislead the Chinese masses, that they are tools of the imperialists and that the invaders and the other imperialists can now have a free hand in the looting of China.

The Japanese invaders plan to take the next step in the looting of China as admitted in the capitalist press.

"The possibility of fresh dangers in the Tientsin and Peiping areas as a result of the expected influx of evacuated troops was not discounted. In this connection, Japan has had warships in readiness along the coast, particularly in the Shan-kaiwan area, to cut off the retreat of Chinese soldiers if such action proves advisable and to aid in protecting Japanese interests in China proper if necessary."

Japan has its warships and troops prepared for the invasion of China proper in its attempt to crush the rising revolutionary surge of the Chinese masses who are determined to throw out all of the imperialist looters and robbers.

Japanese Main Aim In Manchuria Is War on Soviet Union  
That the main aim of the Japanese imperialists in their banditry in Manchuria is war against

### UFL CONFERENCE GREETES MILITANT ACTION OF ONTONAGON, MICH. FARMERS

Pledges to Carry on Struggle Against Evictions By Sheriff of Small and Middle Farmers.

The St. Louis County Conference of the United Farmers League, which was held in Virginia, Minn., on December 20, hailed the militant action of the farmers of Ontonagon, Michigan, who, under the leadership of the UFL recently prevented the eviction of a farmer by the sheriff by militant mass action.

The conference adopted the following greeting which was sent to the UFL of Ontonagon:

December 20, 1931.  
Ontonagon County  
United Farmers Committee,  
Bruce Crossing, Mich.  
Dear Comrades:

The St. Louis County conference of the United Farmers League wants to extend its congratulations to you for your victory.

(Continued on last page)

### 400 DELEGATES TO SOVIET CONGRESS HEAR OF PROGRESS

DELEGATES REPRESENT WORKERS, FARMERS, RED ARMY AND NAVY OF SEVEN REPUBLICS

Moscow, Dec. 23.—In the midst of the sharpening crisis in the capitalist world and the decline of its industries, with the successful closing of the third and decisive year of the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction, all forces of the Soviet masses and government are being

### SOVIET UNION CHEERFUL OVER GREAT GAINS

WILL OPEN ONE NEW BLAST FURNACE FOR EACH ONE CLOSED IN U. S.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Cheerfulness," "good humor and high spirits," are the expressions used by capitalist newspaper correspondents in Moscow describing the opening of the Central Committee of the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which convened evoked by the opening of the Congress of the American capitalists.

"Cheerfulness was the keynote at the opening of the All-Union Parliament this evening," cabinet Walter Duranty, New York Times correspondent in the U.S.S.R., "as the assembly listened to the speech of Premier Molotov."

The Associated Press added: "Russian officials prepared, with high spirits and good humor, today to attack the problem of completing the Five-Year Plan in 1932, backed by the enthusiasm of a rally last night in the former throne room of the Czars at the Kremlin."

Molotov in his report to the Soviet Congress told of the advances of the Five-Year Plan. "We are trying to erect next year more blast furnaces than the United States closed down," he said. He told of the expectation of complete collectivization of agriculture next year when the Five-Year Plan called for only 40 per cent collectivization.

On the other hand in the capitalist countries, and particularly in the United States Congress, there was the gloomy picture of growing decay and crisis. "The crisis in the United States is now worse than it was last June," said F. H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the largest in the world, before a Senate Committee. "This country is like a patient approaching the crisis when the patient either gets well or dies."

While this testimony was being given to the Senate Committee, the Soviet representatives were gathering in Moscow from the mines, mills, factories, collective farms where Socialism is being built and where the conditions of the workers are improving at a rapid pace, and where unemployment has been eliminated.

### UFL CONFERENCE GREETES MILITANT ACTION OF ONTONAGON, MICH. FARMERS

Pledges to Carry on Struggle Against Evictions By Sheriff of Small and Middle Farmers.

The St. Louis County Conference of the United Farmers League, which was held in Virginia, Minn., on December 20, hailed the militant action of the farmers of Ontonagon, Michigan, who, under the leadership of the UFL recently prevented the eviction of a farmer by the sheriff by militant mass action.

The conference adopted the following greeting which was sent to the UFL of Ontonagon:

December 20, 1931.  
Ontonagon County  
United Farmers Committee,  
Bruce Crossing, Mich.  
Dear Comrades:

The St. Louis County conference of the United Farmers League wants to extend its congratulations to you for your victory.

(Continued on last page)

### 400 DELEGATES TO SOVIET CONGRESS HEAR OF PROGRESS

DELEGATES REPRESENT WORKERS, FARMERS, RED ARMY AND NAVY OF SEVEN REPUBLICS

Moscow, Dec. 23.—In the midst of the sharpening crisis in the capitalist world and the decline of its industries, with the successful closing of the third and decisive year of the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction, all forces of the Soviet masses and government are being

mustered for the triumphant completion of the plan in four years by the end of 1932 and for the continuance of the Soviet firm policy of peace, declared Molotov, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, in his report to the second session of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union held in the Kremlin on the evening of December 22nd.

Molotov's speech was enthusiastically received by more than 400 workers, peasants, Red Army and navy delegates sent by the seven republics constituting the Soviet Union, while foreign diplomatic corps and press correspondents from many countries turned out in full for this session.

On the rostrum were such leading political figures as Kalmik, Litvinov, Stalin, who received a rising ovation from the assembly while the presence of the president of the Uzbek, Turkmenistan, Tajik, Ukrainian and other republics emphasized the international character of the Soviet Union.

In his opening speech, Chairman Petrovsky, President of the Ukrainian Republic pointed out that Soviet industry in strategic branches such as electric, chemical and oil had already reached the level of American, and German technique while the organization of agriculture surpasses them. While the state budget for 1931 reached the big total of twenty and one-half billion rubles, for the next year it has been increased to twenty-seven billion, at the same time attention is being concentrated on improving the quality and decreasing the cost of production and the training of cadres of skilled workers and technicians.

Capitalist Production Drops  
Molotov, who was warmly greeted, quoted figures from bourgeois statisticians demonstrating that while Soviet industry was developing at an unequalled tempo, industry in thirty-nine capitalist countries dropped by 25 per cent since 1928, world trade had fallen to the level of pre-war. Today only one country, the Soviet Union, is able to increase its imports and industry. The growth of Soviet industry, as shown by facts, was three billion rubles in 1928 four billion six hundred million in 1930.

While wages and the standard of living of the workers under capitalism has fallen drastically, the wages of Soviet workers this year alone increased 18 per cent. The Five-Year Plan has already been over-fulfilled in the basic industries, such as machine building, tractor and oil. Each year the achievements have been greater than the plan called for. The first year plan was 106 per cent achieved; the second year 107 per cent and this year 113 per cent, so that the rate of over-fulfilling is increasing.

The Plan called for a capital investment of forty-seven billion rubles, and up to the present thirty-three billion has been invested and next year there will be invested twenty-one billion, so that the final total will be fifty-four billion, or seven billion above the original plan, which will be completed in four years.

Soviet Workers Forge Ahead.  
Developments have proved beyond doubt that Soviet workers are able not only to build industrial plants, but are also able to run them, master technique and problems of management. During the next year four million additional workers will be drawn into industry, making a total of twenty-one million or twenty-two per cent above the original plan.

In dealing with the shortcomings, such as insufficient increase in labor productivity, lack of personal responsibility for machinery, Molotov pointed out that energetic

No harmful after-effects follow its use. It does not depress the heart.

*is always*  
**SAFE**  
*beware of  
imitations*

Unless you see the name Bayer and the word genuine on the package as pictured above you can never be sure that you are taking the genuine Bayer Aspirin that thousands of physicians prescribe in their daily practice.

The name Bayer means *genuine* Aspirin. It's your guarantee of purity—your protection against the

imitations. Millions of users have proved that it is safe.

Genuine Bayer Aspirin promptly relieves:

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| Headaches   | Neuritis  |
| Colds       | Neuralgia |
| Sore Throat | Lumbago   |
| Rheumatism  | Toothache |

*No harmful after-effects follow use. It does not depress the heart.*



# Pioneer Corner

## Youth Section

### PUZZLE IN CURRENT EVENTS

Although the capitalist press tries to suppress all news about the working class, I am certain you comrades know enough about working-class activities to be able to match the answers below with the names above. We will print the names of all the Comrades who get them all correct. Send your answer to Pioneer Corner, Box 28, Station D, N. Y. C.

- Names**
1. Hunger March
  2. "New Russia's Primer"
  3. 5 Year Plan
  4. A. F. of L.
  5. W. I. R.
  6. Tom Mooney
  7. Liebknecht
  8. Dictatorship of the proletariat
  9. Young Pioneers
  10. Pittsburgh

- Answers**
1. An organization of workers all over the world which gives relief to striking workers.
  2. A fake labor union which

3. Government of, by, and for the workers.
4. A leader of the workers in Germany who was cruelly murdered by the capitalists because he opposed the war of 1914.
5. A plan by which the workers in the Soviet Union are building up the country.
6. A book about Russia's wonderful 5 year plan which everyone should read.
7. An organization of workers and farmers children which fights to better their own and their parents' conditions.
8. A worker who has been in jail for 15 years framed up by the bosses of California.
9. A march to Washington, D. C., in which over 1600 workers participated to demand unemployment insurance from Congress.
10. Place where thousands of miners went out on strike against a starvation wage.

### RESOLUTIONS FOR 1932

It is customary among the pampered, well-fed and contented children of the rich to greet the new year with long and flattering list of resolutions. For these children, since their conditions are already comfortable and luxurious, nothing is necessary to improve their welfare, so they amuse themselves with such silly nonsense as "resolved not to chew gum any more," "resolved to say 'no ma'am' and 'yes ma'am to elders,'" "resolved to give one penny a week to save heathen souls in Timbuctoo." But for us—workers and farmers—kids—the new year means only a continuation of the poverty and misery of the old year, UNLESS we make our own resolutions and carry them out in the struggle against the causes of this inequality. THEREFORE, WE RESOLVE

1. To fight in the schools as workers' children in the campaign for free hot lunches, free clothes, and for free speech.
2. To help our parents in their fight against the bosses and bankers and their starvation wages.
3. To bring other workers' kids into the struggle by getting them to join the YOUNG PIONEERS.
4. To read the PIONEER magazine, to sell it to other children, and to write articles for the magazine and the PIONEER CORNERS.
5. TO JOIN THE YOUNG PIONEERS.

## YOUNG FARMERS SHOW WAY TO FIGHT FOR FREE GYMNASIUM

By WALTER ANNELIN

Ashby is a typical New England village and as such contains only a few hundred inhabitants, and like all other New England villages the young farmers who are naturally eager for sports activity, find that the facilities and opportunities for entering sports are denied them.

Of course, sports are carried on in Ashby but in the following way: they have in Ashby what is known as the "Town Team," a basketball club sponsored by a Mr. Allan (one of the leading "citizens"). However, to be eligible for this outfit you must be considered a "star" so we see that this has all the earmarks of boss sports. The young farmers of Ashby are there-

fore not good enough, as our "sports loving" Mr. Allan has been getting his players from Cushing Academy.

There happened to be in Ashby a group of these young farmers, about 10 or 12 of them, who understood the role of the L.S.U. and feeling rather hurt at not being able to play basketball communicated with the industrial secretary of the L.S.U. Immediately a fight was initiated for the use of the Town Hall, which up to this time had been monopolized by the "town team," Monopoles, Lodges and what have you. The group of boys elected a delegation to visit the town manager. As a result of several visits the town selectmen were forced to consider the ques-

## MOONEY HEADS ANTI-OLYMPIC SPORTS MEET

New York, N. Y.—A boycott of the 1932 Olympic meet in Los Angeles was begun today when Tom Mooney wired from his cell in San Quentin, Calif., his acceptance of the honorary chairmanship of an international workers' counter-Olympic meet in Chicago.

The Mooney telegram, sent to the Labor Sports Union, at 16 West 21st St., declares: "I accept honorary chairmanship of the united front anti-Olympic committee. I hope the organization of an international workers' athletic meet is successful. I heartily endorse the program of boycotting Olympics in the state which keeps me a prisoner on perjured testimony after sixteen years. Demonstrations should demand publication of the Wickesham report buried in Washington exposing the Mooney frame-up. Both boycott and pardon should be international issues. Fraternal greeting."

**TOM MOONEY.**

This telegram, the first public statement coming from Tom Mooney since he was interviewed by Mayor James J. Walker of New York City, is seen by the International Labor Defense as a repudiation of the mayor's proposal that Mooney abstain from labor activities if he is released.

The counter-Olympiad will be held in Chicago by the Laor Sports Union with the co-operation of the International Labor Defense at the same time that the California meet will be run off. Working class athletes in every nation are being urged by the Sports Union and the Labor Defense to shun the California meet and send their amateur athletes to the Chicago contests. Soviet Russia, which will send no delegation to Los Angeles, will have a large corp of contestants at Chicago. A number of former Olympic champions, notably, a group of crack Finnish runners, will be among those joining the California boycott.

This was possible only after raising our demands sharply, with threats to petition, which in turn would be utilized for the mobilization of protest meetings of all farmers in Ashby, young and old. And the Ashby young farmers won their demands! They were promised the use of the hall for one night a week.

From this Ashby incident we see the general structure of the Labor Sports Union. The L.S.U. fights against boss-controlled sports which always discriminates against young workers and farmers. The Labor Sports Union is leading the young workers and farmers in the fight for workers sports.

To the Ashby comrades and young workers we have this to say. Keep up the fight for your own sports movement. Only through organized efforts can you win. Continue your struggle for more basic demands by becoming a member club of the Labor Sports Union.

## JANUARY ISSUE OF NEW PIONEER IS COMING OUT

The January issue of the Pioneer Magazine will be out next week. There are stories on Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg—three of the greatest leaders of the workingclass. The serial, "The Awakening of Big Hill," will be concluded. There are many other features, so be sure to get your copy early. Better still—Send in your sub, 50 cents a year, 30 cents a half year. The New Pioneer, 35 East 12 Street, New York City, New York.

## LYNCH NEGRO IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Dec. 22.—John Stokes, Negro worker, was lynched here a few days ago by a lynch gang led by the brother of a policeman who was killed when Stokes seized the gun of one of several policemen who were torturing him.

Successful in eluding a posse with bloodhounds, Stokes took refuge in the home of a woman friend. His hiding place was revealed by a friend who was tortured and beaten up by the lynch gang.

The lynch gang crept up on Stokes' hiding place and immediately opened fire on him, riddling his face and body with bullets. The police who were in on the plans of the lynch gang made no attempt to interfere with this brutal murder.

## VIRGINIA

This is the 107th lynching so far this year. In this number are included 75 lynchings reported in the Kester secret report to have occurred in Alabama since August.

strengthen and build our organization. We must now organize the prevailing militant sentiment among the small farmers into well functioning and well organized forms that will be able to lead those struggles that the farmers will inevitably have to go through. In every section of the country we must learn from the St. Louis county farmers how to carry on our work to organize masses of farmers for struggle under the leadership of our organization.

But the St. Louis county farmers must also bend every ounce of their energy to carry out in detail every task outlined by the conference. The conference must be followed up with energetic and persistent work in every locality. Only through hard and persistent work will our organization be able to successfully rally thousands of poverty-ridden farmers for the impending tax strike.

In order to be able to carry out these tasks, it is necessary, as the Conference Resolution correctly points out, that the Producers News must become the leader and organizer of large masses of farmers by getting the widest possible circulation for the paper. Hundreds of new subscribers must be gotten for the Producers News during the next few weeks. That is the immediate task.

## CHINA

(Continued from Front Page)

The Soviet Union is openly admitted by the New York Times correspondent, Hallett Abend, who in a dispatch to his paper from Harbin, Manchuria, declares:

"After leaving Mukden for the North, and departing entirely from the Japanese-controlled territory of the South Manchurian Railway, it becomes evident that Japan's present military adventure into Manchuria is primarily aimed against Russia. . . . Although it may be that Japan will not engage in hostilities with Russia at this time, it is almost certain that the principal inspiration of her present policy is not the hope of adjusting treaty and other disputes with China, but rather the urgency of so establishing herself in Manchuria that she can be in a position to meet Russia with a chance of success whenever the conflict occurs."

**Soviet Peace Policy Hinders War Plot**

To date, only the firm peace policy of the Soviet Union has foiled the plots of the imperialists for armed intervention against the Soviet Union and its successful building up of Socialism. The plot to assassinate the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow in order to afford a pretext for attacking the Soviet Union shows to what desperate lengths the imperialists will go in their frantic attempts to find a way out of the economic crisis of capitalism at the expense of the slaughter of millions of workers and, if possible, the destruction of the workers' and peasants' republic.

Hallett Abend's dispatch to the New York Times, states further: "Japan will force war on Russia."

"Many foreign observers, and not a few of the Japanese leaders themselves, believe that Japan will force a war upon Russia in the very near future, believing that if such a war is inevitable, Japan should push her advantage now rather than wait until Russia can complete her Five-Year Plan, and becomes more efficient industrially and mechanically."

The Times correspondent almost regretfully admits that "Russia has so far scrupulously avoided that degree of direct participation in the Manchurian struggle which would give Japan an excuse for attack." The "foreign observers" have a firm basis for their belief that "Japan will force a war upon Russia in the very near future." They know that there is a general agreement among the imperialists for such a war, and that it is upon the basis of this agreement that the United States and France are supporting Japan's seizure of Manchuria. The Wall Street government is the leader in this agreement, the leader in the anti-Soviet front.

The workers and poor farmers of the United States are faced with the duty of defending their lives and their class interests against the murderous war plots of the Hoover-Hunger government; and of defending the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution. Demand hands off the Soviet Union! Demand the withdrawal of United States gunboats and troops from China! Demand all war

## SPY USED FOR "RED SQUAD" RAIDS BY CALIF. POLICE

Los Angeles, Calif.—A spy, posing as the son of General Varshiliev, leader of the Soviet Russian army, was used by the notorious "red squad" of Captain Hynes to prepare raids on the International Labor Defense and the Young Communist League here. Ten Young Communists were arrested when the "red squad" burst into the league headquarters with drawn guns, following the spy's visit. All were released after lengthy grilling.

funds for the starving millions of unemployed workers and bankrupt poor farmers! Demand Unemployment Insurance!

## Japan Calls For Speed In Partitioning China

That the war in Manchuria is the gateway to armed intervention against the Soviet Union and for the partition of China with a war of extermination against the Central Chinese Soviet Government and the tremendous mass anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang upsurge throughout China is shown in the further statement from Hallett Abend's dispatch:

"Japanese civilian and military leaders in declaring their belief that the time is rapidly approaching when the great powers will have to take action in China itself similar to the action which Japan is now taking in the Manchurian Provinces."

## FARMERS DEMAND OUSTING OF MINN. COUNTY AGENT

FARM BUREAU HEAD TRIES TO SAVE BANKERS' AGENT IN RANKS OF FARMERS.

In order to stem the growing revolt of the farmers in Minnesota against the outrageous taxes which are levied against them by the capitalist state, J. S. Jones, secretary of treasurer of the Minnesota Farm Bureau has come out in the capitalist press of the state with vicious statements, trying to play down the importance of the revolt and to prevent it from cleaning out one of the chief enemies of the farmers—the county agent.

He states that the revolt is due to "enemies of farm progress and those who fear that an income tax will be adopted if farmers continue to work together through their organizations, for tax reform."

The main purpose of Jones is to save the county agent racket against which thousands of farmers are struggling. Jones said in his statement that, "On learning the true cost of county agent work, farmers are rallying to the support of their profession by petitioning county boards to make the necessary appropriations."

This is a damnable lie and told just because the farmers are strengthening the attack on the county agent racket. The farmers are rapidly learning the "true cost of county agent work." Not

## BURKE COUNTY, N. D. FARMERS PLEDGE TO FIGHT EVICTIONS

Farmers' Committee of Action Formed At Taxpayers' Meeting to Lead Struggles of Farmers

Flaxton, North Dakota, Dec. 22.—Friday night, Dec. 18th, the Farmers Union local of this township held its monthly meeting and annual election of officers. After this was over a so-called "taxpayers' meeting" was held. A large crowd was present but very few of the farmers had paid any taxes this year. Many did not pay any last year. After considerable discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Whereas, we already have enough roads to serve us and cannot possibly pay taxes for building more roads; be it resolved that we demand that the County Commissioners cut their road program to such an extent that we just maintain what roads we have.

2. Whereas, the County Agent is absolutely useless to the taxpayers; be it resolved that we demand the immediate resignation of the County Agent, also be it resolved that we demand that the County Commissioners do not hire another County Agent.

3. Whereas, the county officials get far larger wages than the average taxpayer; be it resolved that we demand that the county officers' wages be cut.

4. Whereas, the sheriff gets an unreasonable amount for mileage; be it resolved that we demand that the sheriff's mileage be cut.

5. Whereas, there is a great deal of red tape in regard to the transferring of public funds; be it

resolved that we demand that the County Commissioners use more horse sense and less red tape when a transfer of funds is advisable.

6. Whereas, the County Commissioners have made the statement that they will cut taxes if the townships do; be it resolved that we demand that the County Commissioners cut taxes as we demand, and we in the township, where all problems are decided in a democratic manner, will control our tax levies to suit our local conditions. Furthermore be it resolved that we demand that the County Commissioners realize that they are, or should be, public servants and not dictators.

7. Resolved that we demand of the state legislature that the license fees, on cars and trucks, be lowered for commercial purposes, be lowered at least 75%.

8. Whereas, it is impossible for the people to pay their personal taxes; be it resolved that we demand that the legislature pass a law cancelling personal property taxes for all time.

9. Whereas, there are other organizations, especially the United Farmers League, who are fighting for the same things we are; be it resolved that we show a united front with the United Farmers League and other organizations.

10. In case the County Commissioners and the legislature do not meet our demands, be it resolved that we will use whatever means necessary to keep our property regardless of the law.

## BLOOR

(Continued from Front Page)

and as soon as she was released, hand-bills were struck off, a hall hired, and in spite of the fact that it was Christmas Eve, the workers came out strong. The Marchers spoke well, describing the wonderful incidents along the march, and their demonstration at Washington. They all sang their marching songs, "Solidarity," "Hold the Fort," "The Huger March Went Over the Top," and closed the meeting with the "International."

only have the county agents been receiving salaries far in excess of the net income of the small and middle farmers, for which they have given little or no return, but they have been direct stool-pigeons in the ranks of the farmers for all of the parts of the capitalist apparatus which have been exploiting the farmer.

This they have done thru working with the leaders of the various old line farm organizations. This is pointed out by Jones himself. He admits that the loss of the county agent would "in many instances cripple farm organizations and kill 4-H club work." The county agent is used by the bankers in these clubs in order to prevent the misery of the farmers from being transformed into militant action for the protection of their homes and of their living standards.

The last resolution was discussed the most and received the most enthusiastic approval. The large crowd present strongly realized that preparation for immediate action is necessary. Therefore a Farmers Committee of Action, of 10 men, was elected. The following men were elected: John Paulson, Ashbel Ingerson, Henry Bason, C. A. Ljunggren, Gust Blom, Martin Munson, Julius Fossum, Ole Hostbjo, Emil Nelson, and Ernest McIntyre.

This committee of action is ready, day and night the year around, to raise the whole countryside to prevent the confiscation of farmers' or workers' personal property by loan companies or banks; to prevent foreclosure or sheriff sales or the eviction of any farmer or worker from his home. This matter of evictions, foreclosures and sales and personal property tax sales was discussed at length, and the crowd unanimously agreed that such things must be stopped immediately. No such sales or evictions will take place in this township now. The Committee, and the whole crowd, pledged themselves to help the people in the surrounding townships whenever necessary, and are asking these other townships to form their own committees of action as soon as possible. We predict that it will be a matter of only a month or two before the farmers of the whole of Burke county will be organized in this manner. The farmers feel the need of organization for mutual protection, and are co-operating as never before.

# Red Villages

# The FIVE YEAR PLAN in SOVIET AGRICULTURE

by Y. A. Yakovlev  
People's Commissar of Agriculture  
Translated by Anna Louise Strong

(Continued from last week)

The second five-year plan was prepared under the supervision of the agricultural section of the State Planning Commission and was published in 1927. According to its authors, Oganovsky and Vishnevsky, it was based on the extrapolation of the tendencies inherent in the development of agriculture in the past. Its philosophy was thus formulated: "rather fore-guess than foresee." To show how accurate these fore-guesses were, a single figure will suffice. This plan "fore-guessed" that in 1930-31 we should have a sown area of 297.5 million acres, but the U.S.S.R., not heeding their "fore-guesses" had already in 1929-30 a sown area of 322.5 million acres.

The third document: a draft of a general plan for the development of agricultural production, worked out by a committee of the State Planning Commission in 1928. This draft, though it was not considered by the Presidium of the State Planning Commission and did not get any official approval, deserves our attention because it shows the type of agricultural development which the bourgeois specialists are not adverse to imposing on our country. It was here proposed that, in 1940 we should have 3.75 million acres sown to cotton, whereas in 1930 we have already sown 667,500 acres above that. They proposed three million acres for sugar beets by 1940, and in 1930 we already have 2.75 million. According to this draft of the committee we were to have 1.25 million horsepower of tractors by 1940; in 1930 the number is already almost a million. It was proposed to in-

crease the area of state farms to 3.75 million acres and we already have 8.5 million acres.

In conclusion we must recall that this draft of a general plan proposed an increase in the number of individual farms to 31 million (for if everything else grows why should they not as well?) And do not forget that all these figures were projected for 1940!

If we are experiencing difficulties in supplying urban communities with agricultural products at the present tempo of development of agriculture it would be difficult to guess what would have been the condition if agricultural development had been held strictly to the above "fore-guesses" of the Five-Year Plan and the "draft of a general plan."

As characteristic of the bourgeois conception of the development of our agriculture, I must offer one more example. No longer ago than the summer of 1928 in a discussion between the representatives of the Supreme Economic Council and the Commissariat of Agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R., on the question of supplies of agricultural machinery, the figure for these supplies for the last year of the new, new (!) Five-Year Plan, which stood at 150 million dollars, was contested by the representative of the Commissariat of Agriculture as excessive and he proposed to cut it to 115 million.

He reasoned thus: "The outlay of 7% of the total marketable volume of farm products mentioned here is spent by the peasant economy for implements only in the period of restoration of agriculture, which we may now consider completed; in the future this percentage cannot be maintained. We must take the percentage which existed in pre-war times, with a

slight increase, i.e., a maximum of five or six per cent. If we also take into consideration the overhead charges added to the factory prices, then the utmost expenditure for farm machinery at the end of the Five-Year Plan will be 115 to 120 million dollars, rather than the 150 millions proposed by the speaker."

Finally, a last comparison—with the Five-Year Plan officially adopted. This as contrasted with the drafts quoted, is a program for the complete reconstruction of economy yet the tasks set by it in the field of reconstruction have already been fulfilled or are on the verge of fulfillment. The program it set for the organization of collective farms has more than been carried out in two years; its program for the development of state farms will be more than accomplished in the third year of the Five-Year Plan.

From this we see clearly why the Central Committee of the party, in the theses on my report, proposes "a radical revision of the Five-Year Plan for the development of agriculture, on the basis of the tempo of collectivization provided for in the decision of the Central Committee of January 5, which has been completely justified in practice."

What are the basic tasks, which we must set for ourselves and fulfill in the remaining years of the Five-Year Plan period? They were formulated in the report of Comrade Stalin.

1. The problem of consolidating the position of industrial crops.
2. The problem of reviving stock breeding and solving the meat problem.
3. The problem of finally settling the question of grain production.
2. The Tasks of Developing Ani-

mal Breeding on the Basis of State and Collective Farms.

I shall begin with animal breeding, because we have in it the least favorable initial position and the most difficult problem to solve.

Between March of 1929 and 1930, there was a considerable decrease in the number of livestock estimated by the statistical section of the State Planning Commission as follows: beef cattle decreased by one-fifth, dairy cows by one-eighth, sheep by one-third and hogs by two-fifths.

The fundamental method of solving the problem of animal breeding is determined by the fact that its unsatisfactory condition is as Comrade Stalin says in his report, caused by the "instability and economic unreliability of petty animal breeding," with a low production for the market. This was also the cause of the backwardness in grain farming in the past. The principal method for solving the problem of stockbreeding, as stated in the theses of the Central Committee on my report, is first of all "in the organization of special state stock breeding farms analogous to the state grain farms, and also in the widespread creation of collective stock breeding farms with a high marketable surplus." However, it is clear that in order to get down to practical work we owe it to the state and collective farms and to the entire country to answer the following questions:

1. Upon what kinds of livestock must we concentrate in order to get the maximum immediate results, even during this year, and at the same time settle the meat problem finally by the end of the period covered by the Five-Year Plan?

2. By what means shall we organize the necessary fodder base? (Fodder is used here usually in the sense of forage, cultivated and pasture food, roughages and concentrates, etc.—Ed.)

The available data indicate that hogs will help us to settle the meat problem most quickly. Hogs have two fundamental and extremely valuable advantages, which must be understood by the entire Party and the country as a whole. They produce meat faster than any other kind of livestock and they give more meat per unit of fodder than do cattle. These two advantages put hogs in the first place.

According to the data of the Institute of Livestock Breeding of the Commissariat of Agriculture of the U. S. S. R., the hogs of English breed and those cross bred with ours (I call special attention to the fact that what follows refers also to the cross breeds) give meat equal to that of four oxen—2,000 pounds in a period of 14 months as compared to the 500 pounds produced by cattle. At the same time it requires 11 pounds of fodder, in grain units, to produce one of beef. Hence our conclusion is: hogs are our chief meat producing machines during the coming years. On them our chief attention and that of the state and collective farms must be centered. Hence the aim set before the Hog Breeding Trust by the Central Committee in the theses on my report: a marketable production reaching 400,000 head in 1930-31, not less than three million head in 1931-32, and not less than seven million in 1932-33.

Hence, we have also the measures with regard to increasing the breeding of sows on the collective farms, both in collectively owned droves and in the individual house-

holds of the collective farm members.

The meaning of these measures becomes clearer if we keep in mind that the Hog Breeding Trust alone is to make available in 1932-33, according to its program as indicated in the theses, one and a half times as much meat as the total which the Commissariat of Trade procured in 1928-29. (1,540,000 pounds of meat will be the marketable surplus of this Trust, while the entire amount of meat handled by the Commissariat was 1,012 million.)

The task is not an easy one. We can solve it if we avoid two possible "deviations." The first lies in a policy of constructing unnecessary buildings for hogs—a sheer waste, when it is quite clear that we must get along with the absolute minimum of building materials, and that these must preferably be of local origin. We have had this same danger in industry. You all know how, in its time, we built Shatura (a large power station 80 miles from Moscow.—Ed.) Its walls will last for many decades longer than the station itself will exist. We therefore, certainly face the danger that pigsties will be erected which the pigs can do without. In this, the Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection will no doubt help us, fighting all tendencies to spend even an extra kopek on buildings, when it is possible to do without them.

The second "deviation" consists in the idea that pigs feed on dung and sleep in dung and don't need anything more, when actually in order to produce seven million marketable head for the Hog Breeding Trust in the last year of the Five-Year Plan, we must give 7,200 million pounds of grain as fodder. And this does not include

the care of such hogs as are raised on the collective farms.

This indicates the size of the "factory" which the Central Committee has decided to build. This shows that it is a matter of setting up a new task of great importance to the state, a task no smaller than that of creating our grain farms.

The second factory, chiefly for milk production, is the cow. While in the care of hogs the chief task is the maximum increase of the droves and of marketable meat per unit of fodder, the problem is somewhat different with regard to cattle.

What is the situation here? In order for a cow to give the present average of milk (about 2200 pounds a year) she needs 1700 fodder units (in terms of grain). For this same cow to give twice the present quantity it appears that the fodder must be increased by only 30 per cent (and not doubled, as might at first appear). And for this cow to treble her milk supply her fodder need be increased by only 60 to 65 per cent.

All of this is clear from elementary text books. Perhaps it is hardly worthy, at a congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to speak of such things. My task in general is not to popularize farm and live stock primers, but to make elementary facts a weapon for the practical work of the party; and on this basis at least to double the consumption of milk in the Soviet Union by the time the Five-Year Plan is finished.

There is nothing fantastic in this. Many considered as sheer fantasy the proposals of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection for increasing the grain yield 30 to 35 per cent an acre by the end of the Plan period. But when the

(Continued next week.)