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Join the
United Farmers
League

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Murder Defenseless China Masses

ONLY FARMERS ON SEED LOAN COMMITTEE IS DEMAND OF UFL

Montana Farmers Determined to Prevent County Agent
From Using Loans In Political Attacks.

In order to enable the small and middle farmers to get the seed they need out of the federal seed loan in the coming spring the United Farmers League of Sheridan County, Montana, is demanding that only farmers shall be appointed to the committees which pass on the applications. In the feed loan of last fall the county agent, the county committee, and the federal seed loan agent discriminated against farmers who had been active in the organization of the farmers of the county. Other farmers were discriminated against for personal reasons by these agents of the Hoover government.

The farmers are determined that this shall not occur this spring. As a result of this vicious blackguard discrimination of last fall tens of head of stock are dead of starvation while many more are near death. The farmers of Sheridan County are determined that the same stool pigeon crew which is responsible for the death of this stock shall not have the power of deciding on farmers' applications for seed loans.

The United Farmers League has made the demand for farmer seed loan committees in the following letter which was sent to the Federal seed loan office at Grand Forks.

February 1, 1932.
Walter E. Eliff,
Administrative Officer in Charge
Farmers' Seed Loan Office,
Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Dear Sir:
It now appears likely that a federal seed loan will be given the farmers of the drought stricken areas for the coming spring. In view of this fact we should like to take up the question of seed loan committees for this loan.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Gonius Laursen, a farmer of Reserve, Montana, as a result of the discrimination practiced by the County Agent and by the County Committee at the farmers' recommendation, wrote to the County Agent to inquire if a farmer could be appointed to the County Committee.

Mr. Ferguson, the County Agent, replied to Mr. Laursen on December 30th, as follows:

"In reply to your recent letter in which you ask if the farmers of the county could have the privilege of appointing one member of the County Seed Loan Committee, I wish to advise you that as far as I am concerned you can have the privilege of appointing all three members of the community committees."

"I also wish to advise you that it is not necessary to send the names of your appointments to me. Send them direct to the Seed Loan Office, Grand Forks, North Dakota, as all appointments are made in that office."

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) E. G. FERGUSON,
County Agent."

The letter of the County Agent breathes the same insolence that his dealings with the farmers of Sheridan County have generally shown. It is a blank refusal on his part to give any assistance to the farmers in getting anyone on the committees that they wish.

From our previous experience with Mr. Ferguson, we feel quite certain that at the time that this letter was written to Mr. Laursen the County Agent wrote a letter to the Grand Forks office insisting that no one but with his recommendation be placed on any of the seed loan committees. Your representative, Mr. Kramer, who was present at the meeting where the representatives of the farmers of Sheridan County demanded of the County Commissioners that this stool pigeon be fired immediately, had the stool pigeon tactics of the County Agent explained to him. So conclusive was the proof given him that he apologized, without being asked, for having come to support the County Agent.

We place absolutely no faith in Mr. Ferguson or in his letters. We do, however, insist that the seed loans which will become available this spring be taken entirely out of the hands of Ferguson and of the committees which have been appointed thru his nomination. The handling of the feed loan during the past months has been determined primarily by po-

UFL ESTABLISHED IN OMA, WISC. FOR RELIEF STRUGGLE

FARMERS DEMAND COUNTY
AGENT'S OFFICE BE
ABOLISHED.

Van Buskirk, Wis., Jan. 18.—The Get-together of the farmers in the town of Oma, held Jan. 17, in every way proved to be a successful meet. Farmers openly and militantly discussed their struggles. It was plain to them that the U. F. L. program is the only program the farmers should follow, and we now have laid a basis for the real organization of farmers in the town of Oma.

Convincing stories of farmers' struggles thruout Iron and Gogebic counties, with their county boards were discussed. The discussion in which practically all fellow farmers took part was extremely interesting.

The main discussion was on the resolution which already had been adopted thruout the county by U. F. L. functionaries, and presented by the delegates appointed at said meetings to the County Board at Hurley, Wis. After discussing the resolution point by point, motions were made to the effect that every way the demands for immediate relief for the farmers thruout Iron county were correct.

The abolition of the offices of county agent and nurse impressed the farmers immensely. Many farmers proved that the county agent was only a parasite to us farmers and a tremendous unnecessary appendage to the taxpayers. But as it was understood that the county agent was hired by the County Board on contract and could not be abolished until his contract expires, it was resolved that when that time is up the county agent's office should be abolished.

The farmers thought that the County Nurse was of no use to them. If the farmer had finances he would in no way disregard the health of his children and needed no nurse to inform him that they needed dentist service, or that their tonsils were infected, also that fruit should be their main diet when the farmer is financially situated so that he cannot in any possible way secure this daily diet. In place of the county nurse they were one hundred per cent agreed on free medical aid provided by the county for those families in distress.

The motion that the county officials salaries should be reduced 25% received a large support. It was decided to demand that the whole 25% be taken into consideration instead of the ten per cent cut which was already taken place.

After a lengthy discussion of the unemployment question in Iron County a motion was made to have a Committee of Action appointed for the town of Oma. The motion was carried, and a committee of five was appointed. It was decided by the farmers that this committee get into immediate contact with the committees in nearby townships to prepare relief demands.

Fellow farmers, we must organize and struggle for the relief of the misery caused by the present crisis. Only organized class ranks will free us farmers from the yoke of exploitation. Mobilize large masses of farmers to the meetings called by the U. F. L. Committee of Action.

FARMERS OF CHISAGO CITY, MINN., PAY MORE TAXES THAN PRODUCTS BRING

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

Chisago City, Minn., Jan. 27.—In looking over a Fergus Falls Daily Journal I found "News From Soviet Russia." It was such a juicy lie I thought I would send it to you.

Fergus Falls is located close to New York Mills, where the U. F. L. used to have its headquarters. The League must have done good work up there as the Journal feels incumbent on itself to publish such lying propaganda. As they are preparing the farmers' mind for the war on Soviet Russia next spring decreed by the Wall Street government.

I read the article by Farmer's Daughter in the January 15th issue of the Producers News. I heartily agree with the writer. The farmers seem to have an un-

Farmers' Telephones Are Being Removed

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

Gasport, New York, Jan. 21.—On account of the deepening of the crisis all farmers in this section are having their telephones taken out. About 25% of the farmers can pay their taxes. They are forced to sell 100 pounds of milk to the dairy trust for 50c. Eggs are from 15 to 20 cents a dozen. Laying cash costs \$2.20 and potatoes are 25c a bushel. The farmers' militancy is rising.

MASS MISERY IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

DESTITUTION FOLLOWS ON
CLOSING OF SUGAR MILLS

Widespread misery among the masses in the Virgin Islands was revealed in the testimony given by Paul M. Pearson, United States governor of the islands to the House Committee on Appropriations recently. The United States acquired the islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, from Denmark as a naval base for operations against the masses of Latin America and in order to protect the Panama Canal from the other capitalist powers during an imperialist struggle.

The population of the islands is declining steadily. Practically all of the sugar mills and plantations are closed down and thousands of workers and peasants are without means of subsistence.

Most of the land in the three islands is owned by about fifty persons. On St. Thomas 60 per cent of the land is owned by 15 persons; in St. John, 80 per cent is owned by 12 persons, and on St. Croix, 70 per cent is owned by 14 persons.

The population of the islands decreased from 26,051 in 1917 to 22,012 in 1930, according to the testimony of Dr. Evans, in charge of the insular experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture. The inhabitants of the island of St. Croix in 1917 numbered 14,901 but in 1930 their number had dropped to 11,418. During the same period the population of St. Thomas declined from 10,191 to 9,934.

This decline in the population is a direct result of the misery that has been pressed down on the population by the Wall Street bankers, who are interested in it chiefly as a naval base. It shows, in the smallest of the possessions of the United States, the results of imperialist domination.

MINERS' WIVES

Here is a song made up by Aunt Molly Jackson, wife of a Kentucky miner. Aunt Molly is touring the country with her songs to raise money for Miners' Relief.

All the women in this coal camp
Are sitting with bowed down heads
Are sitting with bowed down heads
Ragged and barefooted and their
Children a cryin' for bread.
No food, no clothes for our children
I'm sure this ain't no lie
If we can't get no more for our labor
We will fight before we die.

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\$125,000,000 FOR BANKERS THRU NEW LAND BANK LAW

TOILING FARM MASSES TO
GET NOTHING BUT MORE
MISERY FROM LAW

In the statement issued by Hoover on the occasion of the signing of the Federal Land Bank bill he is forced to admit that the main purpose of the bill is not to aid the farmers but to help the Wall Street bankers.

The Hoover statement issued by him on January 23 when the bill became a law reads in part as follows:

"I am glad to sign the third of our reconstruction measures—that providing additional capital to the Federal land banks. It should (a) reinforce the credit of the Federal land bank system and reassure investors in land bank bonds; (b) thus enable the banks to obtain capital for farmers at reasonable rates; and (c) above all bring relief and hope to many borrowers from the banks who have done their honest best but, because of circumstances beyond their control, have been unable temporarily to make the grade."

The first reason given by Hoover is that the bill should "reinforce the credit of the Federal land bank system AND REASSURE INVESTORS IN LAND BANK BONDS"—that the federal government will stand to make good all of their losses while it bleeds to the very bone the farmers who have taken land bank loans.

The second is that the bill will "enable the banks to obtain capital for farmers at reasonable rates" which means that the bankers will obtain the money at reasonable rates—not the farmers.

\$25,000,000 IN "RELIEF"

The third and last reason is that the bill will "above all bring relief and hope to many borrowers" (Continued on Page two)



A group of foreign workers employed in the Nishnij-Novgorod auto plant in a celebration on opening of the factory.

UFL IN WARD COUNTY, N. D. IS ORGANIZING AGAINST MISERY

Dakota Farmers Receive Letters Telling of Progress in
the Soviet Union.

By J. C. ZAHAREE
Secretary, Ward County U. F. L.

Max, N. D., Jan. 25th.—The work in the organization of the U. F. L. is now well started in southern Ward county as well as in the vicinity of Max. We have quite a few new members and many more are interested in this movement for the cause of the poor and toiling farmers.

The farmers begin to realize that the future under the present conditions holds nothing for them except foreclosures and tax sales as they can not make ends meet at this rate. During 1931 the first actual crop failure occurred here and there is enough feed for stock here compared to the northwestern part of the state and eastern Montana. But the financial condition of the farmers here is practically the same as of those that had crop failures for two or three years. Can they be otherwise if the price of wheat as well as cattle and hogs is only a fraction of the actual cost of production?

For thirty years we have toiled away here and haven't a thing to show for it except mortgages, tenancy and a generally run down condition of the farm improvements. In many cases there is actual want of necessities such as food and clothing just because there was one crop failure. If the common people were not robbed continuously they should be able

German Workers Must Pay for Reparations Out of Low Wages

NEW YORK—Real wages in Germany dropped more than 25 per cent between 1927 and the end of 1931, according to figures compiled by Dr. R. Kuczynski's Finanzpolitische Korrespondenz. In 1931 wage earners were losing 40 per cent of their money income through unemployment and 5.7% more through short time. The average weekly income per wage-earner, after adjustments for taxes, social insurance, premiums, unemployment insurance benefits, is given as \$6.75. It is on the wage-earners that the chief burden of reparations payments falls.

TAXPAYERS LEAGUE IS BOSSES AGENCY

FEAR MILITANT STRUGGLE
BY SMALL TAXPAYERS.

CAMDEN, N. J.—A taxpayers march called for January 21 in this city by the Citizens Protest League against the 1932 budget was called off. The business men and bosses became frightened at their own plan, fearing that the thousands of unemployed workers who were being brought into what the bosses tried to make appear as a "common" fight might get out of their control and carry the demonstration forward with demands for immediate unemployment relief, instead of fighting for the bosses who are only interested in reducing their own taxes and are not concerned about the workers of Camden.

The chairman of the Citizens Protest League showed the real class character of the League by stating that he was afraid of "riots and disorders."

Workers in other cities where there are such "Citizens' Leagues" or "Citizens' Committees" can learn from this that any organization in which there are bosses is against the workers.



A group of foreign workers employed in the Nishnij-Novgorod auto plant in a celebration on opening of the factory.

WALL ST. AGENTS DIRECT FINANCE CORP. OF HOOVER

TWO BILLION CORPORATION
WAS ORGANIZED TO SAVE
BANKERS DIVIDENDS

The membership of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation gives just one more indication of what the workers and farmers of the United States can expect from this body organized by the Hoover government for the purpose of aiding the railroads, the bankers, and the rest of the exploiters to save their profits.

The president of the corporation is Charles G. Dawes, of the Dawes banking gang of LaSalle Street, Chicago, and more recently representative of Wall Street to the British capital as ambassador to the Court of St. James. Next comes Andy Mellon, billionaire secretary of the Hoover Treasury who has had plenty of experience handling his capitalist friends and himself "refunds" on taxes. Eugene Mayer, Governor of Wall Street's Federal Reserve Board and Paul Bestor, Federal Farm Loan Commissioner who has been foremost in refusing the destitute farmers who are unable to pay their loans to the Federal Land Banks any relief, are also included.

On January 25 Hunger Hoover named two more members. The records of these two individuals as given in the capitalist press, which have made them fit agents for Wall Street in the Finance Corp., are such that it is fitting to reprint them in full:

"Harvey C. Couch is president of the Arkansas Power and Light Company; organizer and president of the Mississippi Power & Light Company, the Louisiana Power and Light Company, and president of the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway. Mr. Couch also is chairman of the Board of the Louisiana Gas and Fuel Corporation, a director of the Chase National Bank of New York, the Electric Power and Light Company of the Arkansas National Bank of Hot Springs, Ark., and the Seaboard Airline Railway."

"During the World War Mr. Couch was Federal Fuel Administrator for Arkansas. He was Director of the Arkansas State Fire Commission and chairman of the American Red Cross in 1927. He is a trustee of the Arkansas State Normal School for Teachers, Councilor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and is a former president of the Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce."

"James E. Jones, financier and builder, is publisher and owner of the Houston Chronicle. He was director general of military relief of the American Red Cross at Washington in 1917 and was appointed by President Wilson to be member of the Red Cross War Council in 1918. He was born in Robertson County, Tenn., on April 5, 1874."

"Mr. Jones is president of the Bankers Mortgage Co., of Houston. He also is president of the National Bank of Commerce, Southern Loan and Investment Company, and Houston Properties Corporation. Various other financial and building concerns have been organized by him. As a delegate with Henry F. Davison, Mr. Jones attended Red Cross meetings at Paris, Cannes and Geneva. He assisted in organizing the League of Red Cross Societies of the World."

In addition to his other functions, Couch is, therefore, a director of the Chase National Bank, the world's largest bank. Both he and Jones are and have been among the leading lights in the functioning of the Red Cross whose benefits the workers and farmers of the United States have so bitterly tasted.

The workers and toiling farmers can expect from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation just what its board of directors would indicate—the same misery and oppression that these directors have inflicted on the toiling masses in (Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS, WOMEN, CHILDREN VICTIMS OF BRUTAL ATTACK

Farmers and Workers! Protest the Wall Street War Preparations By the Hoover Hunger Government.

Attack on the Chinese Masses Is Attack on Workers and Farmers of the Entire World.

The open war on the Chinese masses has been prosecuted during the past week by the most brutal butchery of defenseless men, women and children in the Chapei district of Shanghai. Without warning the Japanese imperialist soldiery last Friday opened the attack on the workers and their families. From bombing planes they have during the week wrecked such havoc as was known only in the most terrible days of the last imperialist war. Thousands of workers and their families have been slaughtered—murdered by bombs, machine gun fire or artillery, or burned to death in their houses which were ignited by the wanton, murderous attack of the Japanese.

The Japanese have summarily executed Chinese workers and soldiers who attempted to defend themselves against this murderous butchery. Hundreds of them have been accused of sniping and have been executed. The capitalist press reports "truckloads" of bodies of Chinese workers being hauled away for disposal.

Defenseless workers, women and children have been bayoneted and shot in the street for not moving as fast as the Japanese soldiery commanded. The policy of the Japanese imperialists is to crush the mass rebellion of the Chinese workers and peasants by the use of all the bloody terror at hand, by the murder of thousands like cattle.

The capitalist press reports that the Chapei district has been practically wiped out by fire. The Japanese imperialist butchers were not satisfied with murder thru bombing and machine gun fire but dropped incendiary bombs in the quarters of the workers.

The attack of the Japanese is part of the attempt to crush the millions of Chinese workers and peasants under the heel of the imperialist exploiters. The imperialist murderers are determined to crush the revolt of the Chinese masses which is thruout central China winning millions of workers and peasants for the struggle against the imperialists under the banner of the workers and peasants Soviets.

While the Japanese are carrying thru the wanton slaughter of tens of thousands of Chinese workers in Shanghai they are pushing their forces for the attack on the Soviet Union. They have attempted all manner of provocation in Manchuria and on the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to draw the Soviet Union into the struggle. The Soviet Union has stood adamant against all of these provocations.

The Soviet Union has warned the imperialist robbers, however, that if the Soviet Union is attacked the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union will repel them with all of the proletarian resoluteness in defense of their fatherland, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the fatherland of the toiling masses thruout the world. The bombing of Shanghai is part of the attack on the Chinese masses, the Chinese Soviets and the Soviet Union.

While this wholesale butchery has been going on the other imperialists, the United States, England, France, Italy have not made one motion of protest. They are participants in this slaughter. The United States is moving troops and battleships from the Philippines, France from Indo-China. The other imperialists are drawing all the forces they possess in the Far East toward Shanghai. These butchers are not moving these forces to Shanghai to protect the Chinese masses from being slaughtered but in order to protect their own interests from the Japanese imperialists and to participate in the attack on the Chinese workers and peasants. While the attack and the invasion of Shanghai by the Japanese imperialists has sharpened the struggle between the capitalist robbers of all the powers they are agreed to unite their forces against the Chinese workers and peasants, if possible, for the dismemberment of China and its partition among themselves. The sharpening of the antagonism (Continued on Page Two)

PHELPS, WISCONSIN, IS ORGANIZING A TOWNSHIP LOCAL OF THE U. F. L.

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

Phelps, Wisconsin, Jan. 25.—The farmers of this community are awakening to the fact that organization is necessary. A committee has been elected to call a meeting of the farmers in this territory to organize a United Farmers League. We will discuss the following subjects: reducing the salaries of the town and county officials, abolition of the office of county agent, and ways and means of reducing the taxes of the toiling farm masses.

If we succeed in our community we will canvass the whole county. For ours is the next largest county and the hardest one to organize. We will take our first step in the work on February 7. These comrades can succeed. There is nothing to stop them. And we look for their next report and then the reports as to what they are doing to organize whole county and what success they are having in organizing local organizations of the United Farmers League and how they are spreading the Producers News. Let's go comrades, we and all of the readers of the Producers News are waiting for your reports.—Editor.

BUILD THE PRODUCERS NEWS.

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)

In certain half-learned circles in our country there was for a time a widespread theory that the collective farm was not advantageous for the middle peasant. Various "learned circles" attempted to prove that the middle peasant joined the collective only because he was forced to do so in order to escape the grain-collectors. They upheld this theory by asserting that during the first few years of the collective's existence the middle peasant had to give up a certain portion of his income in favor of the poor peasant and gained nothing from the collective. Experience has completely refuted this theory. It is disproved by the fact that the increase in the production of a collective farm resulting from the increased area under cultivation and the higher productivity of labor is in an enormous number of

cases so great that it is sufficient not only to raise the income of the poor peasant to that formerly obtained by the middle peasant but also to increase the income of the middle peasant who has joined it.

In view of the importance of this question, I call it to the attention not only of the Party Congress but also of all members of collective farms and all those peasants "not yet collectivized."

A special commission of the Communist Academy, sent this year to the Kuban district, brought out the following facts:

This year the collective farm, "October," will attain a production valued at an average of 345 dollars per affiliated household, assuming that this year's harvest will be equal to last year's. This means that the gross production of the poor peasant in the collective is more than double that of his previous average income of 165 dollars (assuming that he derives no supplementary income), while

that of the middle peasant increases from 270 dollars, farming to 401 dollars, i. e., by 50 per cent (assuming that he derives supplementary income from individual farming). These figures are based on an average harvest. With the harvest expected this year, the increase of gross production falling to the share of the poor and middle peasants will be still greater. This is explained by the fact that last year the average poor peasant farm totaled 10 acres and middle peasant farm 16.75 acres, while this year the average area sown per family on the collective farms was 20.5 acres, with an additional 0.75 acres sown individually.

Such is the situation as regards gross production; as regards income it is practically the same. If we take the total income and subtract all the payments required by the statutes of the collective (various reserve funds—Ed.) we find that the income of the middle peasant family in the collective exceeds that of last year, while that of the poor peasant exceeds the former income of the middle peasant.

To avoid any misunderstanding it is well to state that in these calculations it is also assumed that the former poor peasant has only his share of the income from socialized production, while the former middle peasant has an additional income, determined by investigation, from his individual farm.

On the "October" collective the marketable surplus this year, in spite of the increase in home consumption, will attain a value of 250,000 dollars, with an average

let us in compensation attribute a certain part of this year's good crop to the collective farms and their members.

Similar data have resulted from a number of other investigations. That carried on by the instructors of the Collective Farm Centers shows that on the collective farm, "Wave of Revolution," in the Borsigsk district near Vovonezh, the gross production from the socialized field work amounted to 272.5 dollars per collectivized household. For the poor peasants Mitin, F. Sergeyev, and P. Sergeyev, this was three and a half times their last year's gross production, which amounted to only 75 dollars. For the poor peasants, Suslov and Bobkov, who in 1929 had a gross production valued at 170-200 dollars, this was an increase of 50 per cent. For the middle peasants an increase of 60-65 dollars is shown.

Another investigation, carried on by an instructor of the Collective Farm Center on the collective farm, "Stalin," in the North Caucasus, shows that the poor peasants Brezhnev and Shcherban will increase their incomes by 100 per cent, Shinko and Basov by 150 per cent, and Yalin by 300 per cent, while the middle peasants average a 50 per cent increase (again calculating the income after deducting the sums levied according to the statutes).

The Bashkir collective, "Red Lighthouse," in the Urals, is expected to attain an average output of 3420 pounds of marketable grain per household this year, while last year its members, who had been agricultural laborers, harvest, and of 500,000 dollars

with a good harvest, as against last year's 100,000 dollars from the same households. Since it was not long ago that the peasant was ready to attribute every bad harvest to the collective farms, had no sown area at all. Its poor peasants owed 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 acres, and its middle peasants 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 acres, the latter producing about 2160 pounds of marketable grain per household.

What does this show? It shows that the advantages of large-scale farming already makes it possible in the first spring for the income of poor peasants in the collective farms to attain the level of the former middle peasants, while the income of the latter is raised at the same time.

That is why the middle peasants are joining the collective farms. That is why we expect ALL the middle peasants to join! That is why, in the chief grain-producing regions, during the present stage of development, we can already divide the village into "members of collective farms" and "peasants not yet collectivized." Herein, I again repeat, lies the difference between the path of development of large-scale farming in the U. S. S. R. and in the United States.

2. Inequality Among Artel Members

The next group of questions relate to the problem of the inequality of the members of an artel.

The principle involved here is quite clear. In the average collective farm there are no kulaks with the exception of those who under one pretext or another have crept in and have not yet been

cleaned out; hence there is no exploitation. But in the collective there still exists inequality between the poor and middle peasants, even though the basic means of production have been socialized, inasmuch as the middle peasant has a larger individual holding than the poor peasant. As a result of this, some (the poor peasants) will more quickly outlive the prejudices of small owners, others (the middle peasants) more slowly; some (the middle peasants) will be more influenced by kulak agitation than others (the poor peasants); some (the middle peasants) will be drawn more and others (the poor peasants) less toward an increase in the individual holdings.

At the same time, of course, we should keep in mind the fact that the inequality of property among the members of a collective farm does not signify antagonistic relations since there is no appropriation by part of the members of the unpaid labor of another part. Hence, that property inequality existing in a collective farm has nothing in common with the inequality between the poor peasant and the kulak. Nor is it the same sort of inequality that exists in the factories of our country.

As regards this there are two deviations, which were clearly revealed in the discussions prior to the Party Congress. Some say that in the collective farm we have the same inequality as we have in our factories; in other words, that the middle peasant is "equal" to the poor peasant. Others, on the contrary, say that the middle and poor peasants are opposed to each other within the collective just as

outside it. Both these standpoints are, of course, absolutely incorrect.

The inequality still prevailing among mill and factory workers in the U. S. S. R. is caused mainly by diversity in the quantity and quality of their labor, by the difference in skill among the workers. In the collectives, where the production of socialized economy is divided chiefly in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor, we have this same type of inequality, but in addition to it we have another inequality, arising from difference as to property holdings, i. e., from the difference in size of the supplementary individual holdings of the middle and poor peasant.

Not to see this is equivalent to covering up difficulties and representing the situation of the artel as better than it really is. This additional inequality and the resulting difference in the situation of the poor and middle peasant in the artel will continue to exist for some time to come, inasmuch as we do not think that it would be correct to liquidate by any hasty administrative measures the remaining individual holdings of the artel members.

In this regard the theses state:

To demand that the peasant, on joining an artel, should immediately abandon all individualist habits and interests; and should surrender the possibility of carrying on individual farming (of cows, sheep, poultry, and vegetables) in addition to the socialized farming; should forego any opportunity of earning money on the side, is to forget the ABC of Marxism and Leninism.

If within the working class itself, as predicted by Marx in his Critique of the Gotha Program, a certain inequality is "unavoidable even in the first stage of a Communist society," then certainly

this proposition of Marx applies even more to members of artels. So the matter stands as regards the first deviation, which is characterized by an under-estimation of a certain inequality between the middle and poor peasant, which still exists and will inevitably exist in the first stage of development of an artel.

Nor is it better with the second deviation, which interprets this inequality still existing between the poor and middle peasant as a class antagonism and, on the strength of this, tries to apply to the collective farms the laws of the class struggle between the poor peasant and the kulak.

Such a representation of the interrelations of the poor and middle peasant constitutes, of course, pure Trotskyism. Only Trotsky could say: "If the collective farms offer considerable advantages as compared with the scattered farms, in the collective farms differentiation will proceed even more rapidly than before."

On the other hand, we propose—with the help of the poor peasants and agricultural laborers who are members of the collective farms—to develop the work of increasing in every way the socialized part of their income, which will inevitably lessen the proportion of individual income to total income, and more and more reduce the inequality among artel members to a point where it amounts mainly to an inequality arising from diversity in the quantity and quality of their labor. We shall accomplish this without haste, without nervousness, carrying out this work in conformity with the growth of the socialist sector of our national economy. (To be continued next week)



The second session of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union confirmed the control figures for production in the Soviet Republics for the year 1932—the last year of the Five Year Plan. There, where the working class has the power, the year 1932 will be a year of further upward surge of the productive forces, a year of the accelerated completion of the first socialist Five Year Plan. The picture shows the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, (from left to right): Comrades Petrowski, Kalinin, Musabekow and Tschewjakow.

CONTROL FIGURES FOR 1932

The Soviet "control figures" for 1932, giving the full and detailed economic program for the year, were presented to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government at the session which opened in Moscow on December 20, and became effective after approval by that body. The "control figures" represent general program for the year which is roughly equivalent for that originally projected for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1933, which was the last year of the original plan.

The program for the year calls for advances all along the line equivalent to those of the past few years and in a number of cases greater than those either planned or accomplished hitherto. The details of the program indicate that particular emphasis will be placed upon solving the transport problem and in speeding up production in the coal and metal industries, both of which lagged behind schedule during the past year.

The most important items in the program for 1932 adopted by the Central Executive Committee follow: (preliminary figures received by cable from Moscow)

Electric power output, 17,000,000 kilowatt hours against approximately 10,000,000,000 last year.

Coal output, 90,000,000 tons against approximately 58,000,000 last year.

Pig iron, 9,000,000 tons; steel, 9,500,000 tons.

Machine construction is scheduled to amount to 6,850,000,000 rubles, including 940,000,000 rubles for agricultural implements. The number of tractors produced will be 82,000, about double the number produced during the past year. Automobiles, 73,000, about triple the output of last year. The 1932 program calls for the construction of 1,900 locomotives and 60,000 freight cars.

New blast furnaces, 64; 63 open hearth furnaces; 12 electrical furnaces; 7 bloomings.

The program for the year calls for marked increases in consumer goods. The mark for cotton piece goods is set at 3,061 million meters (as compared with the high mark of 2,836 million meters set in 1928-29), and the footwear industry is scheduled to turn out 91,500,000 pairs of shoes. Under the program the total of consumer goods will increase 45 per cent as compared with 1931. The program calls for the construction of a new textile combine in Central Asia, and thirteen new sugar factories, eleven of them in Kazakhstan. The Commissariat for Trade and the Consumers' Cooperatives are scheduled to open 10,000 new retail stores during the year.

The total capital investment in industry for 1932 is to be 10,700,000,000 rubles it was 8,200,000,000 in 1931.

The spring sowing program calls for 102,000,000 hectares; the win-

ter wheat sowing, 42,000,000. The cotton area is to be increased by 14 per cent; the sugar beet area by 13 per cent.

Machine and tractor stations are to be increased from 1,400 to 3,100. The increase in cattle on the State cattle ranches is set at 40 per cent; the increase in pigs, 290 per cent. There will be 7,300,000 head of sheep on the State sheep farms, against 4,780,000 in 1931. The program for the collectives is 2,700,000 milch cows, 4,500,000 pigs, 9,000,000 sheep.

The total capital investment for agriculture for 1932 is to be 4,360,000,000 rubles, against 3,600,000,000 last year.

The capital investment in railroads, water, land, and air transport is set at 3,300,000,000 rubles. The personnel of the railroads will be increased to 1,180,000, and the wage fund to 1,494,000,000, an increase of 13 per cent over last year.

There will be 6,218,000 industrial workers against 5,447,000 in 1931. Wages are to be increased 11 per cent, bringing the wage fund to 8,651,000,000 rubles.

The number of workers and employees in all branches of Soviet economy will be 21,000,000, or 3,000,000 more than last year.

The sums scheduled to be expended for housing and for new public works in cities are about double those expended in 1931. The schedule for socialized housing calls for an outlay of 1,942,000,000 rubles, and for municipal public works, 950,000,000 rubles. These sums will be expended mostly in the coal and metal centers, in Moscow and Leningrad, and in the new industrial towns grouped about the new giant enterprises.

Federal and republic expenditures for cultural undertakings, including education, science, social insurance and health, are 9,200,000,000 rubles, as compared with 6,600,000,000 rubles in 1931. These figures do not include local expenditures for public education. During the year it is expected that 56,000 students will be graduated from universities; 175,000 from technical schools; 121,000 from workers' faculties, and 364,000 from factory and plant schools.

The total capital investment in the socialized sector of national economy planned for the year amounts to 21,100,000,000 rubles, as against 16,100,000,000 rubles in 1931. The national income under the program is estimated at 49,200,000,000 rubles, as against 37,800,000,000 rubles in 1931, an increase of 30 per cent. Of this national income for 1932, the socialized sector represents 91 per cent.

The preliminary budget figures for 1932 call for an income of 27,429,000,000 rubles, with expenditures of 26,929,000,000 rubles, and a reserve fund of 500,000,000 rubles.

Pioneer Corner --- Labor Sports

THE WEASEL SQUAD OF NORTH DAKOTA CHALLENGES YOU

The Belden, N. D., Pioneer group was organized last April. Fifteen members joined. Now we have divided the group into squads. Our squad name is the "Weasels" and we have seven in our squad. The other squad name is the "Coyotes" and they have six in their squad. These two squads make a troop. Our troop's name is the "Red Pep" troop of the Labor Sports Union.

We had a squad meeting last Wednesday and we had soap carving. We made all kinds of things, sickles, hammers, guns, picks, axes and all kinds of things that could be made. While we were making these each one explained what they stand for and all they could about them.

We also made a small "Plan of Action" for three months. Each Pioneer said that they would try and fill the Plan. Some of the points on the plan are: Get two new members into the Pioneer squad. Each member get one sub for the New Pioneer magazine, etc. At our next meeting I am sure we will get two new pioneers into our squad.

In our squad all the pioneers are getting busy to get the New Pioneer subs, the only children's magazine that fights for the interests of us workers' and farmers' children. Every worker's and every farmer's child should read and subscribe for the New Pioneer.

We will write more some other time but we challenge some other pioneer squad to write into the Pioneer corner too.

By INA HILL,
For the Weasel Squad.

Establish New Unit of Young Communist League in Montana

Raymond, Montana, January 20.—A meeting was held at the Wankel School, northeast of Raymond, last Saturday night, under the auspices of the Young Communist League. The purpose of the meeting was to establish a unit of the Young Communist League here. Many young folks joined and there will be a good unit functioning before long.

A lively anti-war discussion took place. Art Wankel concluded the discussion with a speech in which he pointed out the inevitability of war under capitalism and the present danger of an imperialist war and the preparation for the attack on the Soviet Union.

Solidarity Not Charity

By W. ISACSON

Thousands of poor farmers are receiving a scanty Red Cross aid in the drought stricken area which is called charity. We must fight against this charity system because we have fed these fat belly bosses all our lives and everything they are now giving to us is ours by right. Why don't they give us all they have stolen away from us?

This mealy charity is not even given to everyone that needs help very badly. The youth are especially discriminated in these hand-outs. There are many youth who

United Farmers League Youth Section

We know the United Farmers League is the fighting, militant organization of the farmers, which struggles for the needs, demands and interests of the exploited farmers. The same conditions that affect the adult farmers also affect the farming youth. The adults will not be successful in their struggles without the youth, neither will the youth be successful in their struggles without the support of the adults. Therefore, the United Farmers League also takes in the youth.

What are the United Farmers League Youth Sections? They are composed of all the youth members of the United Farmers League, that is, up to 25 years of age.

The youth members pay their dues, get their cards and attend the regular UFL local meetings. The youth members also participate in all the campaigns and general activities of the United Farmers League. However, in order to bring out the special needs and demands of the youth it is necessary for all the youth members of the UFL locals to get together to discuss their own conditions, problems and interests and on the basis of this to formulate a plan of work that will involve the whole United Farmers League to struggle also for the needs of the youth. The youth can be won only thru the struggle for their interests and thru youth forms of activity. The youth members of the UFL must take the initiative in the struggle for youth interests. In this we will not only win the youth for their own struggles but we will also at the same time build and strengthen the whole United Farmers League.

What are some of the specific youth needs? On the basis of some of them the following are some crystallized demands that can be raised:

Free medical and dental care (doctors and dentists to be supplied by counties).

Free recreational centers (use of public buildings, schools, halls, fair grounds, etc.)

Against discrimination of youth in regards to getting relief!

Better school equipment, transportation, free hot lunches, against persecution in schools, etc. etc.

How does the youth section function? The youth section

has no parents here (Mountrail County) and now the Red Cross refuses to help them.

The farmers must not be satisfied if they get some relief for themselves, but they should also see that the youth get relief. We must all fight together. We must join hands with the millions of unemployed workers and show our solidarity with the workers in their struggles. It is the same bosses system that oppresses the entire working class. Only the Solidarity of the whole working class can abolish this Starvation-Charity Capitalist system! Fools starve—a man fights!

meets, say once a month, before the regular UFL local meeting. It has the following officers: Organizer, who is the leading member of the youth section and a member of the UFL local Executive committee as head of youth work; Secretary, who takes care of all communications and finances raised by the youth sections; Cultural Director, who takes care of the educational, sports and social activities of the youth section. These youth section local heads are to receive their instructions from the county and state UFL Youth Committees who are elected by the county and state UFL youth conferences, as well as from the local UFL.

The youth sections can put on plays, sports activity, affairs, etc., for the benefit of the UFL locals and to build local youth centers. They also have youth educational meetings, forums and the like. The Youth Sections must send in news of their activities, conditions of youth in their territory, of their struggles, etc., into the Producers News Youth Corner.

It is up to every UFL local to organize their Youth sections immediately!

FORWARD TO A MASS RECRUITMENT OF THE FARM YOUTH INTO THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE THRU THE UFL YOUTH SECTIONS!

START A SCRAP BOOK

Comrade Evelyn Kemler sends in a suggestion on HOW TO MAKE A SCRAP BOOK. She writes, "I made a Scrap Book out of an old telephone book, by pasting a sheet of plain paper over the covers of the telephone book to cover the printing. I then printed on the cover YOUNG PIONEER SCRAP BOOK. I think it is a good idea to save all clippings from the Pioneer Corners and other papers to show to our friends. It would interest our school friends and we can get them to join the Young Pioneers and to subscribe to the Pioneer Magazine."

The Kentucky Strike

The Kentucky miners are striking. Despite the terrorism of the bosses and the government the strike has been growing and spreading. The workers and the workers' children of the entire country have been showing their solidarity with these brave strikers. They have been sending aid and relief thru the W. I. R. But what exactly does all of this mean? Why should the bosses and the government use "terrorism"? What is "Solidarity"? What is the "W. I. R."? What in fact is a strike? It is not enough to believe in these things. Every young comrade should thoroughly understand the meaning of these words.

In every industry, in every capitalist country, the workers are used by the bosses for their own profit. The bosses always try to pay the workers as little as possible and to sell the products

which the workers make for as much money as they can get. In this way the workers get little pay to live on and they have to buy high prices for the things they buy. But however bad the conditions of the workers are the bosses try to make them still worse and their own profits higher. And because a worker must work or starve, because there are many unemployed workers who are ready to take his place if he doesn't please the boss, a worker alone can do nothing to fight his enemy. UNLESS—all the workers or most of the workers in a factory or mine get together, ORGANIZE under the leadership of a militant worker's union, and ALL TOGETHER fight for their demands. Together, well organized, the working class is the strongest power in the world. The workers of Kentucky have learned the truth of this.

Working women from the factories and farms—members of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union—at the annual session during the speech of Comrade Molotov. To the extreme right sits the textile worker, Comrade Jukowa, Chairman of the city Soviet in Twer.

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Seventeenth all-Union conference of the Communist Party was opened in Moscow on January 30. The conference will consider last year's economic results and the program for 1932, as well as the preliminary program for the next Five-Year Plan, which will begin January 1, 1933. Indications are that the new Platelia will stress production of the consumers' goods necessary for the comfort and well-being of the people, and increased housing facilities. While heavy industrial production will continue to increase in industries serving the direct needs of the population will be greater than in those manufacturing the means of production. This is only possible because of the basis that has been laid in the three years of the plan already completed.

A leading article in the Moscow Pravda of December 6, indicates the main lines the Party discussions will take. During the present year special attention will be directed to problems of transport in order to preclude any possibility of a repetition of the experiences of the past year when the entire economic program was endangered by the condition of the railroads.

The inability of some of the industrial leaders to adapt themselves to the new conditions will be considered, and a careful check made of the extent to which the six recommendations made by Stalin last June have been carried out.

Among the achievements of the past year special note is made of the improvement of technique in the new industrial giants, largely as a result of lessons learned from the Stalingrad tractor works. During the past year much complicated machinery and equipment never before made in the Soviet has been produced—equipment for blooming and cracking, oil pipelines, turbines and turbo-generators, electrical equipment and new types of agricultural machinery.

While production for the year just completed was below the requirements set by the plan, the movement is steadily upward. Production increased by 19.4 per cent in the first ten months of 1931, and the production for October,

1931, was 24.4 per cent higher than that of the preceding October.

A complete transformation of the agricultural system will mark the beginning of the second Five-Year Plan. With over 60 per cent of the peasants organized in collectives, and immense areas under cultivation by the State grain farms and machine and tractor stations, the coming year will probably see the completion of collectivization in the chief grain-growing regions at least. Attention will thus be turned from the actual organization of collectives to the further mechanization of agricultural processes through increased production of tractors, combines, motor trucks and complete agricultural machinery of all kinds. The Stalingrad and Pervomaysk works, between them, already turning out 5,000 tractors a month. Machine and tractor stations will be greatly extended, and the agricultural collectives will be strengthened by improved organization of labor. Vigorous efforts will be made to increase crop yields through better agricultural technique, irrigation and other measures against drought. Rational husbandry will receive greater attention, as well as the technical crops necessary to provide raw materials for light industry.

The extensive program for the reconstruction of municipal economy and huge new housing projects adopted by the June plenary session of the party will be still further amplified in the second Five-Year Plan as the most vital part of the program to improve material and social conditions.

The electrification of the country will take a great stride forward in the second plan, on the basis of the progress already achieved in the metallurgical industries. A gigantic program is being mapped out for the creation of a second Ural-Kuznetsk coal and metallurgical base, for the establishment of numerous new industrial districts and centers and greater extension into the nationalization of the industry. The program will call for still greater efforts in "master techniques" and increased opportunities for training of skilled workers and specialists.