

Reno, Nev., Feb. 17.—The Mason Valley bank and the Lyon county bank, both located in the county, have been closed at the instigation of the sheriff. The banks were placed in charge of E. J. Seaborn, state bank examiner, this morning. The board of directors of the institution voted last night to take the step.

(Concluded next week)

THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Published weekly at Plentywood, Montana by
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UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE

Official paper of the City of Plentywood, Mont.

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1932

JOINT ACTIONS

At a meeting of the United Farmers League at
Markham, Minn., on February 7th, one of the de-
cisions arrived at was that,

"A letter be sent to the other United
Farmers League locals in St. Louis coun-
ty to put up the same kind of a fight as
the farmers of Markham, and also advis-
ing the farmers in other parts of the
county that if Mr. Noble is transferred by
Mr. Murray to some other of the parts of
the County, that the farmers demand that
he be fired from his position as county
road foreman and in his place put some
farmer."

Noble is a rich contractor who has been milking
the county for five years. Murray is one of
the county commissioners of St. Louis County.

The farmers of Markham, under the leadership
of the United Farmers League, realize that
the struggle against the handing out of the county
funds to this road contractor is not a problem of
their township alone. While they have forced
Noble off of the roads in their township, they
know that he will be put to work on some other
roads in the county. Therefore they call for joint
action of all of the farmers of the county on this
issue. Thru the St. Louis County Hunger March
of September 21, the farmers of the county learned
of the necessity of united action—of county-
wide struggle.

Only in exceptional cases are our immediate
demands confined to our own township or pre-
cinct. Our brother farmers in the neighboring
townships or precincts are faced with the same
oppression, the same burdensome taxes, forec-
losures, and sales for taxes as we ourselves. If
we join them in action we can strengthen our forces.
Our front will be a broader one and our chances
of successful struggle will be increased many
fold.

It is the duty of all United Farmers League
locals in addition to spreading the UFL in their
own townships or precincts, to see to it that lo-
cals of the United Farmers League are built in
neighboring townships where they do not already
exist.

Where there are two or more United Farmers
League locals in adjoining townships or in the
same vicinity it is their joint duty to see to it that
they discuss their common problems and prepare
for joint activity. A good way to start off would
be to have a joint meeting of the executive com-
mittees of the two or more locals where the coun-
ty problems will be discussed. The organizational
goal of these joint conferences should be the or-
ganization of a functioning county committee of
the United Farmers League to guide the work of
the entire county. This has been done in many
counties but is still a task for the majority of
them.

Organizationally we have a more important
task ahead—a task which must be accomplished in
the next several months. This is the organiza-
tion of a FUNCTIONING state apparatus for the
United Farmers League.

In several states we have state organizers. As
far as a state apparatus is concerned in these
states these organizers are it. This weakness in
our organization must be overcome. Our goal must
be to organize a State Executive Committee as
soon as possible. This should be done thru a state
conference of the United Farmers League to be
called as soon as possible.

All county organizations of the United Farmers
must take up this question in the immediate fu-
ture. The decision reached should be communi-
cated to the National Office of the United Farm-
ers League, Box 94, Superior, Wisconsin, so that
the National Office may give guidance and aid in
the organization of the state apparatus.

The intensified misery that is being forced on
the toiling farm masses make it imperative that
we build the struggle against the capitalist class
at a very rapid pace. Most important is the ex-
tension of our apparatus.

Comrades. Here are our tasks. A TOWNSHIP

CHINA

(Continued from Front Page)

in the attack on the Chinese masses,
that they are participants in
the looting of China and in the
subjugation of the Chinese masses
to imperialist exploitation.

It is not only in Shanghai that
the imperialists are united in
plunder. The bankers of all the
imperialist countries are support-
ing the Japanese in the further
invasion of Manchuria. The Japanese
are using Harbin, which they
recently captured, as a basis
for the advance toward the Soviet
Union. The aims of the imperial-
ists are to smash the Red Army
of Soviet China, the army of the
toiling Chinese masses, and to at-
tack the Soviet Union, the fat-
land of the workers and farmers
of the entire world. The imperi-
alists want to solve the growing
antagonisms among themselves in
a united drive against the militant
masses of China and against the
Soviet Union.

Toiling farmers! The attack

against the Chinese masses is being
supported by the Wall Street
bankers, by the Hoover hunger
government—those same bankers
who are evicting us from our land,
that same government which de-
nies the destitute workers and farm-
ers of the United States relief.
The capitalist class which is con-
ducting a starvation struggle against
the masses in the United States
is preparing to participate
openly in the armed attack on the
Chinese masses and in the attack
on the Soviet Union.

The Wall Street imperialists
plan to spill the blood of thou-
sands of American workers and
farmers, of Chinese workers and
farmers for the right to plunder
China.

Protest against the war moves

of Wall Street. Demand the im-
mediate withdrawal of all Ameri-
can armed forces in China. De-
monstrate against the bloody war
makers of Japan. Demand the
immediate withdrawal of all Jap-
anese forces from China. Demon-
strate in solidarity with the Chi-
nese toiling masses against the
imperialist butchers. Hands off Chi-
na! Defend the Soviet Union!

CALIF. VETS

(Continued from last week)

bankers and the capitalist class,
not for the war veterans, workers
and farmers, whose living stand-
ards are being driven lower and
lower by the demands for interest
for the bondholders.

He is proud of the fact that
seventy-two percent of the veter-
ans have been able to pay their
interest and installments on prin-
cipal. But his pride like his
"alarm" is not concerned with the
veterans. He is proud that the
capitalist class is still sure that
it can squeeze its demands out of
the seventy-two per cent. He is
not "alarmed" by the fact that
these seventy-two per cent have
only been able to pay their inter-
est by driving themselves and
their families more strenuously,
by slashing their own standards
of living down to existence stand-
ards.

This is what these veterans now
have—fourteen years after they
helped to make the world safe for
th democracy and exploitation of
Wall Street.

1,000 New Subscribers by March 16th

Doings of the Advance Guard

We are breaking into new territories right along
but there are a lot of places left yet where they do not
know about the Producers News. We want live com-
rades in every community to push the paper. The farm-
ers need a paper, need to be organized, they are ready for
it, but somebody must go ahead and do it. Start them
out with the paper and you have a good start.

Besides our subscription books we have now print-
ed a lot of 25c Subscription Cards. We sell them ten for
\$2.00 paid in advance. The card is good for a six week's
sub. At mass meetings these cards come in handy. All
you have to do to sell them. The other fellow fills it
in and mails it. Every time you sell a card you can stick
a nickel in your own pocket if you want to.

For your meetings you should order as many as
you think you'll need and send in the 25 cents when you
have sold the card

LAST WEEK'S DOINGS

Charles Wilson, Butte, Mont.,
pays for bundles.
Heinola Farmers Co-op. New
York Mills, Minn., sends us three
dollars and orders six copies sent
each week.

W. W. Labbo, Henry, Neb., is
here with a one year subscription.

Arthur E. Luoto, Elo, Mich.,
starts out with four subs.

Wm. Lapinaja, of Enumclaw,
Wash., comes in again with one
more sub.

Ned J. Smith of Hudson, Mich.,
sends stamps for sample copies.
He is going to start out getting
some subs.

Arne Jaskela, Newell, S. D.,
wants another 50 copies of the
Producers News.

INTERESTED IN FLORIDA
John Hovan, Jacksonville, Fla.,
wants to get connected up with a
real militant organization. He
writes for copies of our paper.

H. F. Hanson, Williston, N. D.,
subscribes for another year.

Emil Falk, Glenora, Minn., is
here again. This time he digs
up \$3 and asks us to send sample
copies to 100 names. Emil is one
of the lives ones we hear from at
almost every week. This week he
is here twice.

RED SUNDAYS COUNT
Eino Hovi, Brantwood, Wis.,
writes: "Enclosed find \$5.50 which
is for subscription to the Producers
News. We had a 'Red Sunday'
for the paper yesterday and this
is the result." The result was 11
subs. We sure like to have more
Red Sundays.

Roy Miller, Frederick, S. D.,
sends us one sub.

P. J. Barrett, Sanish, N. D. is
here again, orders a subscription
book and pays for copies of paper
to be used at N. P. L. convention
at Watford City.

Olgat Starr, White Earth, N. D.,
sends us a list of names for sam-
ple copies.

Clarence Tucker, Flaxton, N. D.,
one sub.

Oscar Luttio, Frederick, S. D.,
sends in name of friend who is
ready to go to work for paper.

Fred Weitz, Portland, Oregon is
another one who intends to get us
some subs. He wants sample cop-
ies.

Nick Long, Kalama, Wash.,
wants some bundles.

FROM THE FAR EAST
John Giba, Ithaca, New York,
asks for sample copy.

Ray Jenks, Plymouth, Mich., al-
so found out about our paper and
subscribers.

John Jacobson, Meadow Brook,
Minn., comes in with three subs
for a start.

Robert Kirmo, Ludden, N. D.,
"Would like to get some copies of
the Producers News so I can show
it to the farmers around here and
get some subscribers."

W. L. Wright, Great Falls,
Mont., pays for 50 copies to be
sent to Lewistown.

Paul Purola, Baile De Wasai,
Mich., writes for subscription
books and pays for 50 copies to
start with.

Antti Hakkarainen, Daggett,
Mich., subscribes.

ENOJOYS READING IT
Owen J. M. Olsen, Portal, N. D.,
sends us two dollars for the pa-
per and writes: "Hope you will
keep the good work going. I enjoy
reading your paper very much."

Geo. Ryburn, Cove Park, Ohio,
writes for subscription books and
says: "I will do my best to orga-
nize and get subscribers for the
Producers News."

A. J. Broadwater, Havre, Mont.,
sends in four 25c subs.

W. A. Walker, Centerville, Iowa
writes for copies. He says: "I be-
lieve the farmers around here are
about ready for action if they can
be educated along the right lines."

Seven Witenius, Angora, Minn.,
writes for subscription book to be
sent immediately.

B. A. Faulkner, Grand Rapids,
Mich., sends money for bundle to
be sent to Sparta, for meeting. He
also asks for subscription book.

Lars Bolland, Langford, S. Dak.,
subscribes for one year.

Stanford Altpeter, way back in
Ashland, Massachusetts, sends in
one sub.

Arvid Pennala, Phelps, Wis., re-
news his subscription.

Otis Paffinberger, Casey, Illin-
ois, sends money for bundle and
tells us to send it soon as possible.

WOMAN TAKES PART
Isabel Martin, Chico, Calif.,
writes: "If you send me a sub-
scription book and some sample
copies I think I could get some
subscriptions for you."

A. O. Kainu, Roberts, Mont.,
comes in with four subs.

Joseph Peterson, Sutton, N. D.,
wants sample copy.

I. Weitman, Kauneonga Lake,
New York, subscribes and orders
bundles.

T. A. Leppi, Iron Belt, Wis.,

sends money for bundles to be
sent next four weeks.

Norman Jacobson, Bonetrail, N.
D., sends in four subs.

John Pohl, Cromwell, Minn.,
sends us two subs.

A LIFT THAT COUNTS
Frederick Co-operative Mercan-
tile Co., Frederick, S. D., orders
the Producers News sent to all
their co-operative members for six
months and sends us check for
\$134.00. That's the kind of co-
operative spirit that counts. Other
co-operatives should do likewise.
Who will be next?

Arrest Revolutionary
Bulgarian Peasant Leader
Sophia, Jan. 19.—Lazar Stanev,
one of the most prominent leaders
of the revolutionary peasants in
Bulgaria and a member of the
parliamentary fraction of the
Bulgarian Workers Party, was ar-
rested today. Stanev is one of
the best-hated men in Bulgaria
and at the same time one of the
best-loved, by the bourgeoisie and
the peasants respectively. His
life is in danger.

USE LOCAL STORIES TO SPREAD
THE PRODUCERS NEWS

Bagley, Minn., Feb. 8.—Will you send us a bundle of
fifty Producers News of the issue that will have the news
that was sent from Clearwater County.

This letter which we received in the past few days
shows just what effective use can be made of local stories
in spreading the Producers News. The United Farmers
League in Bagley, Minnesota, sent in a good story of
their local struggles and now they are going to use fifty
copies of the Producers News containing this story in or-
der to get subs. The farmers will be convinced that it
is their paper when you can show them a story of their own
county—a story that shows them, on the basis of their
own conditions, that the United Farmers League is lead-
ing them in their struggles and that the Producers News
is the paper of their class, that the Producers News is the
paper of the toiling masses.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 6.—Please find enclosed an article
regarding our Feb. 4 demonstration. When you publish
this please send us an order of 200 papers. The last local
story in the paper brought much favorable comment on
the Producers News among the miners in Butte. The
literature agent reports that the bundle order of fifty
sold out in half an hour.

The Producers News fights not only in the interest of
the toiling farm masses but for the united struggle of
these farm masses with the workers in the cities against
the common enemy—the Wall Street bankers, the capi-
talist class. The miners of Butte are recognizing this.
The unemployed workers of Butte are realizing this.
That is the reason why the Unemployed Council of Butte
is spreading the Producers News among these miners.

They sent in a good story of the demonstration on
February 4 and ordered 200 copies of the Feb. 12 issue.
The Producers News will help them organize the unem-
ployed workers of Butte to wrench relief from the An-
conda-owned government of Butte and of the entire
state.

These are not isolated instances of good local stories.
Every issue of the paper carries perhaps a dozen good
stories. It is the duty of every United Farmers League
local which sends in a story to see to it, thru the ordering
of a good sized bundle, that this story of their local con-
ditions gets good distribution among the farmers. If the
Unemployed Council can sell 200 copies of one issue of
the Producers News to unemployed MINERS and other
workers, we ought to be able to do much better, relative-
ly, selling the papers among FARMERS.

This is a job which can be done and should be done,
not only by the UFL locals but by every single farmer
who sends in a story. That doesn't mean that you should
take 200 papers. Get 10 or 20 or whatever you think
you can distribute if you put in some activity. We'll
stand the burden of carrying the extra papers until you
get paid for them.

With the copy of the paper containing the story of
your locality you can go to the farmers and tell them,
"Here Bill, the Producers News has a story about our
county (or township or precinct). What do you think
of it?" Then you can point out to him that the local
papers won't print these stories and that the reason the
Producers News does, is that it is the paper of the toiling
farmers—HIS PAPER.

Let's see who is going to be the first to send in the
next order for a bundle containing one of your local
stories—or if you already get a bundle, who is going to
increase the order.

Michigan Farmers' Illusions Are Being Smashed by Crisis

Northville, Mich., Feb. 20.—The
farmers are growing radical out
here but still think they can pull
themselves out of the rut. This
coming season and fall will con-
vince them that there is no hope
under the present capitalist sys-
tem.

Comrades, you have printed an
error in your paper of Feb. 12 as
about milk prices out here. It read
\$1.60 per 100 pounds of milk. The
prices are: base milk \$1.20, sur-
plus 75 cents. Things will change
around here soon. Am working
on subscription prospects.

THE URAL WORKER WRITES TO US

WILL TELL U. S. FARMERS OF SOVIET COLLECTIVES

Several weeks ago we wrote to
the Ural Worker (Uralski Rabo-
tchik in Sverdlovsk in the Soviet
Union) and asked the comrades
there if they would gather some
information for us about the col-
lective farms in their neighbor-
hood. We did this to get for the
farmers of the United States some
more information about the pro-
gress that their brothers are mak-
ing in the Soviet Union.

The answer of the comrades in
Sverdlovsk follows:

Jan. 28, 1932
The Producers News,
Plentywood, Montana.
Dear Comrades:

We are in receipt of your let-
ter of the 7th inst. In a couple of
days we will forward you an ar-
ticle showing a general picture of
farming conditions in the Ural
territory, growth of collective
farms, etc. with some photo-
graphs. Needless to say that we
are anxious to get a copy of the
Producers News and in our turn
will send you several samples of
farming papers and journals pub-
lished in Sverdlovsk.

With comradesly greetings,
THE URAL WORKER
Sverdlovsk, USSR.

FREDERICK, S. D., CO-OPERATIVE GETS BEHIND PRODUCERS NEWS IN DRIVE

FREDERICK, S. D., Feb. 18.—The co-operators of the Frederick
community have felt for a long time the necessity for combating the
mass of misleading and glandous propaganda which has been spread
in this locality and elsewhere by the Finnish "co-operative" weekly
published in Superior, Wisconsin. The intention has been to mislead
the supporters of our co-operative and thereby hinder our work and
progress. This need has been so great, and the demand of the work-
ership so insistent that some means must be found to counteract and
discredit the true fact of the local co-operative institutions and the co-
operative movement in general, that the Board of Directors of Fred-
erick Co-operative Mercantile Company at their meeting decided to
appropriate \$150.00 out of the educational fund and send the Producers
News to our stockholders and patrons.

Through this means, we hope, the readers of the Producers News
will learn the basic reasons for the co-operative controversy and
what the workers and farmers should do under the present ever deep-
ening economic crisis. "This is the one reason why some of you in
Frederick who have not taken the Producers News before are now re-
ceiving the paper for six months."

We realize fully and more so now than ever that the co-operative
movement is in danger of becoming nothing but the tool in the hands
of the profiteering and exploiting class; in direct contradiction of the
purpose and intent of the co-operative movement when it was first
founded. The co-operative movement should and must be made a
weapon in the hands of the working class, the producers and consum-
ers. The co-operative movement is of no use to the workers and farm-
ers unless it is made a means to unite toilers in the struggle for a
better standard of living and to abolish poverty from the earth. To
be a conscientious co-operator education is necessary, learning of the
economic system under which we are living. It is a disgrace to see on
the one hand the great successful "co-operative" institutions with large
dividends and other immediate material benefits and at the same time
see people living in the utmost misery and starvation, without bare
necessities of life. Witness for example the National Grain Corpora-
tion run and operated by high salaried officials, working under the
control of the capitalist class, but under the false name of "co-op-
eration." Ask yourselves why are the exploiters favorable to such so-
called co-operation and why do they preach neutrality to the co-opera-
tive movement.

In the name of the Producers News, the United Farmers League
and the militant farmers of the entire country who are rallying
for the struggle against the mis-
ery of capitalism we greet the
class conscious action of our
comrades in Frederick, South Da-
kota.

The comrades in Frederick point
out to us the role of the working
class co-operative and of capital-
ist "co-operation." The working
class co-operative of workers and
farmers is a direct organ in the
class struggle. Any other "co-op-
eration," whether it be the Fed-
eral Farm Board "co-operatives," or
the small co-operatives which
strive to show dividends as high
as capitalist institutions at the
close of the year, are only part
of the capitalist system of exploita-
tion and misery.

The Workers and Farmers Co-
operative Unity Alliance has

pointed out the role of working
class co-operatives. "We must
make of the co-operatives instru-
ments in the class struggle serv-
ing only the class interests of the
workers and poor farmers. The
only unity possible of accomplish-
ment in the co-operative move-
ment of the workers and farm-
ers is unity based on the PROLETAR-
IAN CLASS STRUGGLE. That is
what the Workers and Farm-
ers Co-operative Unity Alliance
stands for."

The Frederick Co-operative,
which is a member of the Work-
ers and Farmers Co-operative Unity
Alliance, has shown by its ac-
tion that it is determined to march
along in the class struggle mili-
tantly and determinedly. This
action must be an inspiration to all
of us to intensify our work to
build the United Farmers League
into a mightier organization of
the toiling farm masses and the
Producers News into the mighty
mass organ of these masses.

WOMEN AND WAR

War in China. Japanese im-
perialists burning Chinese houses,
shelling Chinese workers. Chinese
children, women and men blown
to pieces by shells, burned alive
in their homes.

American gunboats landing
troops in China. Pictures of A-
merican marines, warships, admir-
als and generals featuring the
news in the capitalist press. News-
papers, movies and radio talking
of war "for the defense of Ameri-
can lives and property."

What has this war in the East
to do with women workers in fac-
tories, fields and homes in the
United States? What did the
World War mean to women of
the working class and what will
the next imperialist war mean?

What preparations is the United
States making for war? And why
does the capitalist class want war
against the Soviet Union, the
workers' republic?

These are some of the ques-
tions answered in the new pam-
phlet, WOMEN AND WAR, by
Grace Hutchins, published by the
Communist Party of the U. S.,
and now ready for distribution in
connection with International Women's
Day, March 8th.

With illustrations and a picture-
cover drawn by Wm. Gropper, the
pamphlet presents a most attrac-
tive appearance and it should be
distributed by the thousands not
only among women workers but
among men workers as well. To
secure the widest possible distribu-
tion for the March 8th demon-
strations, send your bundle order
TODAY to Workers Library pub-
lishes, Box 148, Station D, New
York City. 5c per copy, \$3.38 per
hundred, plus express charges.

Less than 50, no discount.
50 to 1,000, 33 1-3% discount.
1,000 and over, 40% discount.

The offices for the making of
crop production loans recently au-
thorized by Congress will be in
Washington, Minneapolis, St.
Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Salt Lake
City, Spokane, and Grand Forks,
North Dakota. The offices in
Washington, St. Louis, Memphis
and Grand Forks are already func-
tioning, and made loans in 1931.
The offices in Minneapolis, Dal-
las, Salt Lake City and Spokane
will be established within the next
few days.

Loans will not be made to per-
sons who did not engage in farm-
ing in 1931, nor to minors. Loans
for summer fallowing are not au-
thorized. The money loaned from
this appropriation may not be
used for the purchase of livestock,
the feeding of livestock other than
workstock, the purchase of mach-
inery, or for payment of taxes,
debt, or interest on debts.

Any farmer who desires to ob-
tain a loan will make application
on a form provided by the Sec-
retary of Agriculture and at the
same time will execute a note in
the amount of his loan and will
give as security a first mortgage
on his crop to be produced in
1932. Application blanks and
other necessary forms will be
sent, as soon as they can be printed,
to county seed loan advisory
committees to be set up in each
county.

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JOE DOLIN IN A MUSSOLINI ROLE

Joe Dolin, a week after his "anti-communist" campaign war-whoop, is now in the role of a "taxpayer" who is to get the taxpayers' money to build a highway. He is now in the role of a "taxpayer" who is to get the taxpayers' money to build a highway. He is now in the role of a "taxpayer" who is to get the taxpayers' money to build a highway.

on the other side of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

It is good that Joe admitted it. His "anti-communist" program is a program of fascism. Joe wants to imitate Hitler, Mussolini, Hoover, Dawes, etc. on a small scale. He wants farmers to follow him in this anti-communist campaign which means most brutal oppression of the tolling farm masses so that the sheriff can drive them from the land because they cannot pay their taxes or the interest on the mortgages that are owned by Joe's bosses—Wall Street and the capitalist class.

FLATTERY - FRENCH - FOOLS

By Hans Rasmussen
With big headlines the papers come out and tell us that Frank French has written a letter to the State Highway Commission and "County Labor on Road Planned." That sounds good to the poor farmers and unemployed people in Sheridan county. It sounds as if Frank French is doing his best trying to create jobs for the unemployed.

FLAG WAVERS WHO BITE THE HAND

Some weeks ago the Plentywood Herald published an insipid bit of tripe under the title of "The Good Samaritan." We commented on it at the time. It now returns with a more vicious lot of demagoguery under the title of "Don't bite the hand that's feeding you." In this Syverud drapes the Stars and Stripes about the shoulders of the Red Cross and the Farmers Union in the style made famous by Geo. M. Cohan.

Syverud Castigated By Dagmar Farmer

(By a Dagmar Farmer)
Like a thunderbolt out of clear skies came the announcement in the Plentywood Herald two weeks ago, that Edgar Syverud had accepted the position as editor of the Herald, the most reactionary newspaper ever printed in Sheridan county. No one out here, who knew Syverud, had ever thought that he would sell out to anybody at any price, but it appears that Paul from Williston, with his superior mind and convincing ways (with men as well as women) was able to talk Syverud into accepting, in the belief that he (Syverud) would become the long-lost Moses for the people of the wilderness of debt back into the promised land of prosperity.

UFL CALLS ON FARMERS UNION LOCAL FOR MILITANT ACTION

The following resolution has been sent to the Producers News for publication by the Farmers Union local of Dagmar:

RESOLUTIONS
Whereas, the depressing farm conditions in the drought area of the Northwest has been fully and profoundly established as a fact, and

That the Red Cross, the Farmers Union, and other agencies, including the Federal feed loan and Federal seed loan which is about to function, are taking care of only the pressing maintenance necessities, Whereas, the near future also must be seriously considered and a rehabilitation program enacted to provide proper means for a livelihood, payment of indebtedness, protection of our homes from loss through taxation and foreclosures, and to rebuild our thoroughly demoralized farm credit.

Therefore be it Resolved, that Congress thru our representatives, be strongly impressed particularly at this time with the imperative necessity of passing some relief measures to these ends. Since seed loan has been granted by Congress, that immediate arrangements be made to the end that farmers may have seed before it is time to go into the fields, also to get locally adapted seed now available, thereby saving in transportation and also taking advantage of the present low price, effecting an economy where by the appropriations can be made available to a greater number and possibly in larger amounts.

Be it Further Resolved, that legislative measures be enacted to protect farm homes from confiscation by taxes or foreclosures, by imposing a moratorium for a reasonable time by enacting some measure similar to the Frazier farm re-financing bill No. S1197. That changes in our banking laws be made for an adequate protection of all depositors similar to the Wheeler Bill No. S2487. In order to secure united expression on these subjects at the present session of Congress it would be well for all Farmers Union locals and other farm organizations to promptly make similar expressions, and that copies be sent to our representatives in Congress.

Adopted by Sunny Hill Local No. 365, Farmers Union, Dagmar, Mont., Feb. 13, 1932.
Peter Glein
Louis Gladue
Henry W. Henke
Resolutions Committee.

GOLD MINE GIVES RETURNS

Henry Hill, merchant of Raymond, has increased his business lately by exchanging groceries and washing machines for Gold Mine stock.
Harry Larson, local promoter of a "Gold Mine" across the Canadian border, is said to be laying in a supply of the necessities of life by the loads from Henry's store.
Gold has been very much in demand lately and only a few of the shrewdest and luckiest ones, like Henry, have been able to get next to it.

TRAINS ON BRANCH MIGHT CHANGE

It has been rumored that in the near future the present branch service from Bainville will be discontinued, and a mixed train will be run from Williston to Opheim. This will give the branch daily freight and express service, but will not speed up the passenger service. It will also give a couple freight crews at Bainville a chance to go and look for another job.

School Dedication Changed

The school dedication, which was to take place last Saturday, has been postponed on account of so many people in town being on the sick list.

Term of Court In Fall

According to Judge S. E. Paul, there will be no term of district court set here until some time in November. Owing to the fact that there are only a few civil and other cases pending, the judge regards it as a waste of time and money holding a spring term.

James M. Morgan Dies At Iowa Home

James M. Morgan, a son of the late J. J. and Mrs. Morgan of Archer, Mont., died at his home in Royal, Iowa, on February 16, 1932 at the age of 43 years.

ANTELOPE

In spite of the cold a good crowd attended the Lutheran Aid entertainment at the home of Mrs. Ed Dahl at the church, February 14th.

RESERVE

Mrs. J. P. Holm arrived from Cheyenne last Saturday. She had been visiting a daughter, Mrs. Holm is now spending a few days in town with her daughter, Mrs. H. P. Madsen.

CARD OF THANKS

Words fail us in attempting to express our sincere thanks to those who have so nobly and lovingly assisted us during the bereavement of our beloved husband and brother. Also for the beautiful offerings of flowers and condolences received.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Gale A. Anderson, Pastor
Sunday
Church school for all ages, 10:00 a. m. Morning worship service, 11:00 a. m. Four square meeting, 7:00 p. m.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

O. M. Simundson, Pastor
Sunday, Feb. 26th
Services in Outlook at 11 A. M. and at Raymond at 2:30 P. M. Plentywood League meets at 7:00 P. M. Our League meetings are open to everyone.

OUTLOOK

The A. O. U. W. lodge held a business meeting in their hall last Wednesday evening. Henry Walders and George Omar were business callers in Plentywood Wednesday.

RACINE VALLEY

Niels Sundsted, Chris Johansen and Anton Sundsted drove to Plentywood Wednesday where they attended to business matters. George Johnson, Jr. has been doing singing chores in the home while Peto has been in the hospital.

WESTBY

Margaret Overgaard has been staying at the home of Grace Olson the past week.

McELROY

The funeral services for Ole Helms, who died February 14th, were held at Westby Thursday, Feb. 18th. Rev. Amle officiated. There was first a service at the hotel, the present home of the Helms family.

Is Your TELEPHONE IN YOUR NEIGHBOR'S HOME?

With a telephone in your own home your friends can reach you quickly and you can call them any time you wish. It will run countless errands for you and is always ready for important calls in case of sickness or emergency.

BAKING POWDER

Guaranteed pure and efficient. USE less than of high priced brands. 25 ounces for 25¢. MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

THE BEST BARGAIN IN PLENTYWOOD

I have yet a lot of new 4-bottle bargain sets of Fosters triple strength extracts. When you come in town be sure to come and see me at The Plentywood Hotel.

MY NEW ASSORTMENT CONTAINS

1 8-oz. Bottle of Vanilla
1 8-oz. Bottle of Lemon
1 4-oz. Bottle of Banana
1 4-oz. Bottle of Orange

Albert Foley

If you haven't the Dollar, bring me 5 dozen Eggs in exchange or 3 fat Chickens or some Butter. Get your set the next time you're in town from

Want Ads

Advertisements in this column are charged for at the rate of two cents for each line per week. No ad taken for less than 25 cents. Remittance must accompany copy for the ad.

MR. FARMER

Do you ship your cream direct to some Creamery? If not, why not ship to the FAIRMONT CREAMERY COMPANY, Minot, N. D. All railroad agents have Fairmont tags on hand at all times—try Fairmont with your next can of cream.

FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.

Minot, N. D.
641 PETER VIT, Mgr.

FOR SALE—Large Registered

Hereford Bulls, coming 1 year old. Terms cash, or part cash with good security. HANS HANSEN, SRN, Archer. 47-11

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Pioneer Corner

PREPARING THE BOY SCOUTS FOR THE ATTACK ON THE TOILING MASSES

We take the following from the Douglas County Republican at Lawrence, Kansas.

"An emergency mobilization of the Boy Scouts of Lawrence was held Thursday evening, followed by an all-city rally at the armory. The purpose of the emergency call was to provide practice for the system of getting the scouts together on short notice.

Starting at 5:30 p. m., the call was telephoned from headquarters to the scoutmasters of the city. They in turn notified their patrol leaders who called the members of their patrols. Each troop met at its own headquarters, each boy in uniform and with the regular first aid, signaling and other troop equipment.

"This mobilization takes between 20 and 30 minutes, according to Glenn Mitchell, scout field executive.

Troops had been warned that there was to be an emergency mobilization this week but the time and date were not set. Since this was the first of its kind for Lawrence, some explanation and planning were necessary. In the future similar mobilizations are planned to be held without warning."

These Boy Scouts are not being mobilized just in order to find out how long it takes to get them together. This mobilization is being carried on for the same purpose as the secret instructions that were handed out to the Illinois state militia—to crush the demonstrations of the workers and farmers during the coming months of misery and oppression. The Boy Scouts will be mobilized to act as the messenger service of the military forces of the capitalist class. This is the reason why the capitalist class supports the Boy Scout organization so liberally—because it plans to use these sons of workers, farmers, small businessmen and professionals as part of the armed attack on the working class. The Boy Scout organization is part of the mailed hand of the capitalist class.

PIONEERS!

P stands for Poverty, which workers all know.
I for Imperialism from which great wars grow.
O means the Opium we get in the schools.
N means the nightmare of bosses' rule.
E means employers, against whom we war.
E too means emblem, our five-pointed star.
R Revolution, we'll fight firm and steady.
S that's our Slogan, Pioneers, "ALWAYS READY!"

Hungry Children and Horses Dying In South Dakota, U. S. A.

Cattle and horses dying for want of feed. Those that have been half dead in the spring. Horses so weak, if they do not die, that they cannot do the necessary spring work. People without money. Children without clothing and with insufficient food and heat to keep them warm. Farmers unable to pay actual living expenses, to say nothing of taxes, interest and other necessary bills. Prospects that the grasshopper scourge may last another year and be of vastly greater scope. Such is the situation in the southern part of South Dakota. There are forty-five out of the sixty-three counties in South Dakota where people need help to carry them through the balance of the winter. This condition has been apparent since last July.—Dakota Free Press, Aberdeen.

"The bosses' courts are the lynchings tools! Down with capitalist law! Smash Jim Crow laws and practices!"

Labor Sports

Harry Simms

A LIFE OF STRUGGLE AGAINST HUNGER, TERROR AND BOSSES' WARS



Harry Simms has been murdered by the thugs of the Kentucky coal operators. On Wednesday, February 10th, Simms was walking along a railroad track from Brush Creek to meet a delegation of miners coming from another town, 20 miles away. Noticing a hand propelled railroad car behind them, they (Simms and Lawson, a miner) stepped off the track. The car stopped, and Miller and Davis, two deputized thugs, got off. Miller, on recognizing Simms, drew his gun and deliberately shot him in the stomach. Simms was left bleeding for an hour, before he was taken for treatment at the Barbourville Hospital.

Simms died on Thursday, the 11th, after a horrible night and day of torture. As he lay dying, the District Attorney of Knox County resorted to the most brutal form of cross-questioning.

Harry Simms, 20 year old member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League, was District Organizer for that organization in Birmingham, Alabama, and at the time of his brutal murder was a strike leader and organizer among the striking Kentucky miners.

Though young, and but a short time in the movement, the activity of this young leader shows the militant determination and sacrifice of the working class youth in their fight against hunger. He was born on December 26, 1911, in Springfield, Massachusetts. He joined the Young Communist League in that town, before he was seventeen, in November, 1928. He soon became District Organizer for the League. During that period, he worked as an office worker, and as a mill hand in the textile mills of East Hampton.

In the summer of 1929, he was sent to the Y. C. L. Training School. On finishing this school he went to New Haven, Connecticut

to act as District Organizer of the Young Communist League in that state. That winter, he took part in many struggles of the workers, and was one of the leaders of the textile strikers in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Always in the front ranks, on March 6th, when the unemployed workers demonstrated through the country, Simms led a demonstration of 10,000 in Waterbury, Connecticut. For this, he was beaten up and jailed, and later sentenced to six months in jail. He served his term in the New Haven County jail. On completing his sentence he returned to his post as District Organizer.

At a meeting in August, 1930, in New York, Harry said: "Comrades, I know I am young, but I have already had some schooling, have had some organizational experience, have served some time in prison—and though all this is far from enough, I ask you comrades to send me to the South to organize for the Young Communist League."

That winter, he was sent to Birmingham, Alabama, as District Organizer of the Y. C. L. There he worked under the name of "Harry Gilbert." At the sixth National Convention of the Young Communist League, in July, 1931, Harry was elected to the National Executive Committee. Just before the District Conference of the Kentucky National Miners Union, held on December 19, 1931, Simms went to Kentucky to help in the preparation for the strike by mobilizing the young miners. In the face of all the terror, he built up some Y. C. L. groups in the strike area. His last act, before his death, was the organization and holding of the first youth Conference ever held in the heart of the South.

It is because of his fearlessness and persistence in his work amongst the miners of Kentucky, that the coal barons had marked him for the planned murder. His death has aroused thousands of workers—young and old, Negro and white—throughout the country. Thousands of workers marched in the New York funeral procession when his body was brought from Kentucky. Thousands came to pay their last tribute to their fallen young leader. On Wednesday, February 18, thousands of workers in New York filled the Bronx Coliseum protesting the murder and pledging to remember Harry Simms by carrying on his fight.

In Stamford, Connecticut, the funeral train bearing Comrade Simms was greeted by hundreds of workers who later held a memorial and protest meeting at which many joined the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

In the town where he was born, Springfield, over 800 workers came to demonstrate and honor the young boy fighter who gave his life in the war against hunger and misery. Everywhere the voice of the working class pledges "Our young comrade, Harry Simms, has not died in vain! We will carry on his fight to a victorious end."

Youth Section

MONTANA YCL UNIT RALLIES FARM YOUTH AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

MANCHURIA

Manchuria is many, many hundreds of miles away. It is in Asia and is one of the provinces of China.

The Chinese workers there are just like slaves. They work 12 and 14 hours a day, for next to nothing. They and their families eat only once a day, some very, very cheap food. There are very few schools for the children.

Japan has attacked Manchuria. Every day hundreds of Chinese are killed by the Japanese soldiers. You see, there are in Manchuria iron, steel and coal mines. Japan needs these for two very important reasons. One is, to enrich herself; and the most important reason is, that now that she has conquered Manchuria, she will find it easier to attack the Soviet Union. And all the other bosses' countries support Japan (they themselves would like to get something out of Manchuria) because they too understand that it will help them all in the attack on the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union does not want war. She wants peace so that she can complete the five year plan and make the Soviet Union better and better for the workers. But should the bosses attack the land of the Soviet workers they will fight hard against the bosses. And workers all over the world will fight to defend the Soviet Union.

Memories of Lenin In A New Edition

A new edition of MEMORIES OF LENIN by N. K. Krupskaya, has just been published by International Publishers, to sell at 75 cents, half the price of the more expensive edition. This biography by Lenin's wife and for thirty years his closest companion is thus made available

Raymond, Montana, Feb. 18. The northeast Raymond unit of the Young Communist League is rallying the farm youth of the territory for the struggle against imperialist war. The unit met up the following resolution: "We demand that the Japanese stop the attack on the Soviet Union be stopped immediately."

Whereas, troops and marines of all imperialist nations are being transported to China,

Whereas, all imperialist nations are supporting Japan in her outrageous onslaught of the Chinese masses,

Whereas all imperialist nations are preparing a war base in China for the attack on the Soviet Union,

We, the members of the northeast Raymond unit of the Young Communist League do hereby demand that all foreign troops, armaments and war machinery be withdrawn from China.

We further demand that the money spent by all imperialist nations in support of Japan to the outrageous onslaught on the Chinese needs of the oppressed working masses in their own nations.

We further demand that all preparations for a war base in China being prepared by the imperialist nations for the attack upon the Soviet Union, be immediately discontinued.

Resolutions Committee, ERVIN NELSON, HARRY JUUL, HENRY UMBACK.

for wider distribution. The book begins with Lenin's arrival in Petersburg (now Leningrad) where he carried on organizational work among the workers, traces his unceasing revolutionary activities to the time of his exile in 1907.

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)

6. Associations for the Joint Cultivation of the Soil, Artels, and Communes

A few words more on the various forms of collective farms. The basic form of collective farm as set forth in the decision of the Central Committee of January 5, and fully confirmed by experience is the agricultural artel. The artel is the fundamental form in our present stage of collective farm development because in it the basic means of production are socialized; and this socialized economy is supplemented by a certain additional individual economy in forms acceptable to the middle peasant, while the further expansion of the socialized part of the income is guaranteed. The income of the artel is divided, in the main, according to the labor performed by the members of the artel and their families.

The model statutes of the artel are known to all. In the course of the spring of 1930 a number of supplementary changes were made in them, in the form of the so-called interpretations of the Commissariat of Agriculture and the Collective Farm Center. It is obvious that in the future, as our growing experience will dictate, many more changes will have to be made.

In this connection we must see to it that the model statutes shall really be "model," i. e., a form on the basis of which the members of collectives work out their own statutes which shall be binding for them.

The Association for the Joint Cultivation of the Soil is a transitional form to the artel. What are the basic characteristics of this association? The means of production are socialized or, more correctly, are used in common, only during the time of field work. The proceeds are divided according to the amount of property placed at the disposal of their socialized labor by each member of the Association. The Association is permissible as a transitional stage to the artel and may for a time become widespread in a number of districts in the grain-consuming belt and in the national republics.

What should the commune be? Prior to the collectivization movement the commune was character-

ized by common housing and complete equality. What is important today is not common housing and equality of distribution, for even in the first stage of a Communist society the products of labor must inevitably be distributed according to the quantity and quality of work done (otherwise a man just emerged from the old society will not work). The most important feature—and this is the basic distinction between the commune and the artel—is the complete socialization of all the means of production.

Dozens of examples might be given of communes which have increased their income several times over and have organized their work most successfully, thanks to the fact that they concentrated their efforts not on the immediate building of a common dwelling-house, not on the absolute equality of all the members of the commune, not on the separation of children from parents, but on the development of dairying, hog-raising and market-gardening, to an extent not only sufficient to satisfy the needs of their members but urban needs as well, while maintaining the principle of dividing the proceeds according to the quantity and quality of labor performed.

We must openly admit that when commune members ask our advice as to how to spend their money on the building of a common dwelling-house or on the building of socialized pigsties, we answer: First organize your socialized animal husbandry, your socialized barns. On this basis your resources will begin to grow literally week by week, and after two or three years you will be able to build any kind of dwelling-house you like. If on the other hand, you begin with a common dwelling-house and equality of distribution, your undertaking may turn out badly.

All this makes it clear, as pointed out in the theses, that we shall have to draw up in the immediate future model statutes for the artels, for the Association for the Joint Cultivation of the Land, and for the communes.

7. Problem of Cadres

Finally, the last problem—that of cadres.

Here the most important thing is to make use of the cadres which are developing from below, to strengthen and to train them.

Of all the organizational problems involved in the building of collective farms, the problem of cadres is probably the decisive one.

What do we need in the way of cadres during the next three years?

If by the end of the Five-Year Plan period (1933) we have 400,000 tractors this means that we must have a minimum of one million tractor drivers, drawn chiefly from the ranks of the agricultural laborers and the Communist youth. Former agricultural laborers provide cadres of tractor drivers of exceptional value. These are workers for whom service in the new economy is combined with personal liberation from bondage to the kulak.

Next come the "brigade-foreman" (leader in field-work, in animal husbandry, etc.). Their position is the same as that of foremen in a factory. Persons with the necessary qualifications are as yet entirely lacking, and we shall have to train the needed personnel. We need about a million and a half such foremen.

Then there is the directing staff of medium rank, such as mechanics for the tractor stations, and agronomist-technicians capable not only of drawing up a production plan for the collective farm but also of carrying it out. These are not agronomists in the old sense of the word, who were only advisers of the peasants; they must also be the organizers of agricultural undertakings. They must be agronomist-technicians. The peculiarity of our task here lies in the fact that there has been an amazing gulf between specialists of the highest qualifications and the peasants. We must bridge this gulf in the shortest possible time. Furthermore, since at present we have, for each agronomist of the highest qualifications, only 1-3 agronomists of medium qualifications, we must change this proportion to 1:6. We need as many as 500,000 agronomist-technicians.

Last come the agronomists of the highest qualifications. Here again we do not need them in the old sense of the term: we need agronomist-engineers, agronomists who can carry on specialized agriculture, agronomist-managers, agronomist-mechanizers. For this we must retain the old staff of agronomists and train new ones along the new lines. We need about 90,000 such specialists.

"Any country, any social order, might consider this task impossible of accomplishment. I have mentioned the figures in order to emphasize the full magnitude of the task confronting us, for the realization of which we must concentrate our utmost efforts. This applies primarily to the Collective Farm Center, because most of the work of creating new cadres will be done through it. The significance of the problem of cadres is well evaluated by our opponents,

THE WORKERS' CITY AT NISHNI NOVGOROD

The "First Model Socialist City," under construction at Nizhni Novgorod under the supervision of the Austin Company of Detroit, will accommodate 60,000 persons, mainly workers in the new automobile plant and their families. The buildings will be grouped around a central square, where the municipal government offices, "palace of culture," stores, hotel, museum, etc., will be located. Wide boulevards run through the city and through a park which takes up a third of the total area of the city. At one end of the city near the automobile plant are located the kitchen factory, packing and refrigerator plants, bakery, laundry, and other service units. At other ends are a hospital, crematorium, athletic fields and stadium, and sites for a university and other buildings.

The houses, which face east and west to afford maximum sunshine and air, are separated by wide, grassy spaces. They will consist of 60 units of 8 buildings each, 5 of them dormitories, the other 3 a club, a nursery and a kindergarten. The dormitory buildings are 4 stories high and are connected by inclosed passage-ways. Each unit has 10 acres of ground, only a fifth being occupied by the buildings and the rest used for park and play space. The houses are of brick and concrete and are fire proof, the walls and floors sound proof, and the roofs equipped for sun-bathing. On the first 3 floors there are small rooms, the top floor consisting of larger rooms for groups of young people. In the clubhouse are large enclosed and open-air dining rooms

who are already chuckling in advance in expectation of our failure. Here is what the Mensheviks write:

The Russian village, as it is now, is perhaps capable of submitting to authority and joining the collective farms in crews; but it is not yet capable of bringing forth the greater number of captains of economy needed for the Socialist ships.

It is not an easy task to create

which serve the food sent out by the central kitchen factory, a gymnasium and auditorium for movies and theater performances, lockers and shows, library, study and reading room, laboratory and science rooms, etc. The nursery and kindergartens, the former for children up to 3 years of age and the latter up to 7 years, take care of the children, with full eating, sleeping and playing facilities, under the supervision of trained workers and nurses. The nursery and kindergarten buildings are located around central squares not intersected by streets.

Those who do not want to live in the dormitories may live in apartment houses, similar in construction, but divided into 3-room apartments with kitchenettes and baths. The majority of the houses built will be apartment houses. Toward the end of last year over half the sixty units to be built were completed.

Preliminary work has begun on the building of a "green city" (recreation resort) to occupy an area of 30 square kilometers in the vicinity of Nizhni Novgorod. This resort will be accessible, by boat and trolley, to the population of the city, as well as of other nearby industrial centers. Large hotels, sanatoria, clubs, theaters, libraries, kitchen factories, restaurants and rest homes are to be built, fields provided for sports, and bathing beaches and boating facilities developed. The total cost of this project is set at 55 million rubles (\$28,000,000), for which budget appropriations are being made by the regional executive committee.

semi-literate peasants, to turn yesterday's owners of individual farms, whose economic initiative did not extend beyond the limits of a 12.5 acre farm, into managers of tracts of land covering hundreds and thousands of acres. But we have now had considerable experience in solving the problem of cadres we have always been guided by the principle that "... there is much organizational talent in the peasantry and working class, and this talent is only just beginning to be conscious of itself, to awaken, to stretch out toward great virile and creative work, to take up independently the building of a Socialist society." Lenin: "How to Organize Competitions."

We are convinced that with every step which we take in the development of large-scale collective farming there will "... emerge organizational talents which will develop capability for participation in the administration of the state. There are many such talents among the people. They have only been suppressed. We must help them to develop. They, AND ONLY THEY, with the support of the masses, will be able to save Russia and the cause of Socialism."

These, comrades, are the fundamental problems. Tremendous difficulties lie ahead of us. We shall have to accomplish the new tasks under conditions in which difficulties as regards food supplies arising from our small-scale farming will be very great, especially in the matter of livestock.

Years and years will be needed really to make the peasant over, to overcome the prejudices of the petty property-owner, to convert the artel into a truly free association of free workers.

Years of determined struggle will be needed before the kulak is definitely liquidated as a class. Many battles, violent and inexorable, will have to be waged against him and his agents, for it is a matter of course that the kulak will not give up his position without struggle. Not a single class doomed to extinction has ever done so.

More than once, as a reflection of the resistance of the classes we are liquidating with both "Left" and Right deviations—again raise their heads in our Party, particularly the latter, which at present constitutes the main danger, ex-

NEWS FROM SOVIET KARELIA

Soviet Karelia, U.S.S.R. Europe, Petrozavodsk, Leninf U1 Barak No. 16.

Dear Comrades: When we left the United States the Social-Fascists, the renegades and the rest of the enemies of the working class tried to say all kinds of lies against Russia. How the people shouldn't go there as yet that they should wait till they see what is going to happen and wait till everything is completed so that there will not be any neediness left, to see whether this government of the workers will stand its hard knocks.

pressing the ideology of the kulak. There will be attempts to exploit this or that inevitable difficulty in order to sidetrack the Party from its general line.

But whatever the difficulties ahead may be, we can say with pride: "For years we have fostered the growth of our industry and made the greatest sacrifices in the name of strengthening industry as the determining and basic support for the development of Socialism, but in regard to collectivization we were only propagandists. We said to the peasants: 'Here are examples; study them.'"

It was only at the XV Party Congress that we for the first time set ourselves the task of organizing collective farms as a direct task of the Party.

Between the XV and the XVI Party Congress we created—in the form of state farms and in the persons of millions of collective farm members who withstood the spring waverings and remained on the collectives—a new point of departure for future advances in the field of the organization of Socialist agriculture, from north to south, from east to west, from grain-raising to animal husbandry and the cultivation of industrial crops.

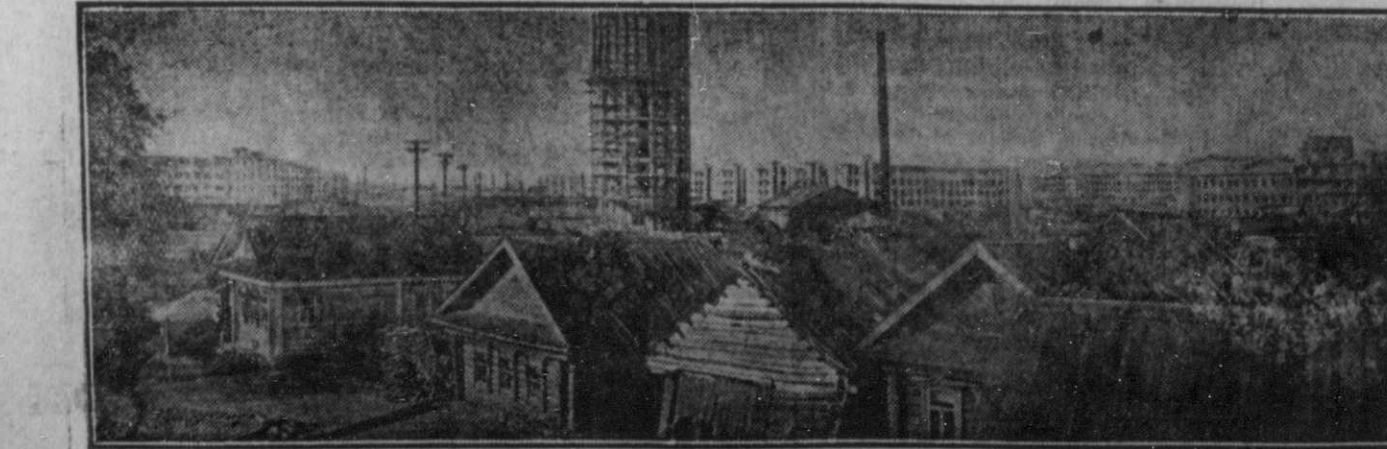
With this experience behind us, we can boldly state that on the basis of the general line of the Party, boldly correcting all errors, wherever and by whomsoever committed, we shall let no one hinder us in carrying out collectivization to its end. That end is the creation of a Socialist society! (To be continued next week)

But so far as I have been here I can say that the people are ready to stand all the hard knocks that come their way. It is true that everything is not so complete as in the capitalist countries, for examples, first of all the people themselves are living crowded in their homes because there are many new people coming here and secondly we haven't enough of all kinds of machinery and working utensils but these are being remedied by the reconstruction factories, mills and old buildings that were destroyed during the war and the building up of thousands of new homes for its people, that are working on the Five Year Plan to make it successful and to have something left for themselves in the future. While in the capitalist countries there is not any kind of work to do, here in the Soviet Union there is plenty of work in the cities, in the country and in the woods. There are hundreds and hundreds of people always coming here from every country with the understanding that there is plenty of work to fulfill the Five Year Plan.

At the present time in Karelia the working hours of any person over the age of 18 is limited to only 8 hours per day and from the ages of 16 to 18 everyone only works six hours per day while those below the age of sixteen are required to go to school where they get a stipend for attending school. The upkeep is free in the public school and if you study further you are paid enough to live on and have a little spending money. In the capitalist countries you have to pay enormously if you want to go to school and besides the children of the working class haven't any chances of going because they haven't the money which is needed in going to school.

That is all I can write at the present time because I have been here such a short time but I will send some more articles in the future when I have been here long enough to learn more about the country.

A Communist greets you all from the U.S.S.R. TYNE KUUTU.



AT LEFT—

In the foreground are the old crumbling huts of the village Monastyrka, which must make way for the new socialist city of Nijni Novgorod.

AT RIGHT—

General view of the construction of the new workers' city of the automobile plant in Nijni Novgorod.

