

Workers
of the World
Unite!

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Demonstrate In Masses Feb. 4 for Immediate Relief

RAID HALL IN PINEVILLE, KY. STRIKE AREA

RALLY RELIEF FOR MINERS'
MILITANT STRUGGLE ON
MISERY AND TERROR.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—Enraged at the rapid spread of the strike of the Kentucky and Tennessee miners against starvation, several carloads of deputized coal company gun thugs made a surprise raid on the headquarters of the National Miners Union at 10 o'clock this morning and arrested everybody present.

Vern Smith, Daily Worker strike correspondent in the Kentucky coal fields, was among those jailed. Others arrested are John Harvey, Vincent Kamenovich and Clara Michaelson of the N. M. U., Dorothy Ross, International Labor Defense representative; Ann Barton, newspaper correspondent; Norman Martins, and Margaret Fontaine, Workers International representative, and Julia Parker, secretary. All are placed under \$5,000 bond.

County Judge George Van Beber and County Attorney Walter Smith are charging those arrested with criminal syndicalism. These are the same county officials who accused the Dreiser investigation committee of "criminal syndicalism" because they exposed the mass starvation and hunger of the Kentucky miners. The criminal syndicalist law in Kentucky is now being used in an attempt to break the strike. Criminal syndicalism carries a penalty up to 25 years.

When the striking miners in the vicinity heard of this wholesale arrest and attempt to cripple the strike, 1,500 of them massed around the court house at 12:00 o'clock demanding the immediate release of the arrested workers.

Expect 5,000 at Court House.

A hearing has been set for one o'clock tomorrow. The miners are rallying all their forces in the vicinity for a huge demonstration against the coal operators and their gun thugs and to demand the immediate release of the National Miners Union leaders. Five thousand miners are expected to demonstrate at the court house tomorrow.

Warrants are issued for Joe Weber and Frank Borich, leaders of the National Miners Union.

Every workers' organization throughout the country should immediately wire its protest against this savage raid on the National Miners Union in Kentucky and demand the immediate release of these workers. Wires of protest should be sent to the Governor of Kentucky, to the Sheriff of Bell County, Kentucky, to the Sheriff of Harlan County, Kentucky; to W. A. Brock, Commonwealth attorney, Harlan, Ky. Mobilize behind the Kentucky miners and their struggle against starvation and terrorism! Protest the arrest of their leaders! Smash the Kentucky terror! Back the miners in their strike!

Strike Growing!

The strike has been spreading rapidly. Over 10,000 are now out, and it is this fact that drove the desperate coal operators to order their deputy gun thugs to raid the N. M. U. headquarters.

Details of the mines out are not available because the office is now in the hands of the gun thugs. Every mine previously out is still on strike. In those mines where only part of the miners out, the strike now is 100 p. c. New mines are constantly coming out. The vicious raid will not stop the strike. The response of the miners whose leaders had been jailed showed that the strike will continue and spread.

All relief funds are tied up at the Western Union office. Because of the arrest of the Workers International Relief representative, the Western Union office is not handling over the relief funds. This shows more than ever that more funds should be rushed immediately for strike relief to the Workers International Relief, 16 W. 21st Street, New York, N. Y. Food and clothing should be sent immediately to the Workers International Relief warehouse 145 Pine Street, Pineville, Ky.

SOUND FILMS IN SOVIET UNION
All of the 35,000 moving picture houses in the Soviet Union are being equipped with sound apparatus. Several new factories for talking film equipment are reported to be under construction.



OWEN D. YOUNG
On the Hoover-Gifford Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee.

Chairman of the General Electric Co., author of the Young Plan which is now squeezing billions of dollars tribute out of 60 million German workers.

**WANT RELIEF FOR
MINNESOTA RURAL
CREDITS BUREAU**

**ADMIT SHAKY OUTFIT HAS
ROBBED FARMERS THRU
HIGH INTEREST RATES**

In order to try to prevent the collapse of the Minnesota Rural Credits Bureau the officials of the Bureau have sent telegrams to Senator Shipstead and to Representatives Kvale and Goodwin urging them to fight for the taking over of the loans of the Rural Credits Bureau by the federal government. This is the program that the Farmer-Labor-faker Governor Olson has been preaching for some time in order to fool the farmers about the way in which they have been robbed by the Credit Bureau and in order to hide the very shaky position in which the bureau now finds itself.

They state that the Rural Credits Bureau now has 10,000 loans to farmers outstanding. Such a large percentage of these are not paying their installments and interest that the Bureau is becoming weaker and weaker.

In telegrams which they sent to the congressional fakers they state that salvaging of the Rural Credits Bureau ought to come under the Hoover Reconstruction Finance Corporation which is preparing to loan millions of dollars to the bankers and railroad magnates in order that they can avoid bankruptcy and so that they can continue to pay their stockholders dividends.

**ADMIT ROBBER INTEREST
RATES**
"This would enable the bureau to reduce interest rates and provide vital relief not only to its own 10,000 borrowers, but indirectly to all farmers in the state." This is an open admission by the Rural Credits Bureau that the farmers have been robbed continuously by the high interest rates of the Bureau.

The Minnesota Union Advocate in commenting on the telegrams of the Olson agents admits this robbery. It said that if the federal government would finance the bankrupt Credits Bureau it would mean a "drastic cut in interest rates" for the "overburdened farmers of the state."

The telegram which was sent to Goodwin said that if this proposal were adopted it would be "of benefit to agriculture." The "benefit of agriculture" that the Olson gang hopes to achieve is to have the federal government take

U.F.L. RALLIES TOILING FARM MASSES FOR HUGE PROTESTS

On December 7th the Hunger Marchers appeared in Washington to present their demands to Congress. On February 4 the masses of workers and farmers who sent these delegates to Washington will demonstrate in their cities and towns and demand millions strong that the capitalist class disgorge part of its bloody profits for the relief of the unemployed workers and destitute farmers.

When Hans Rasmussen went thru to Washington the workers in the big cities told him that they were solidly with the small and middle farmers in the struggle for relief. Hans and the other farmer delegates brought to them the message of solidarity of the toiling masses with the workers in the cities in the struggle against hunger.

The demonstrations on February 4 must be greater demonstrations of this solidarity of the small and middle farmers, the exploited farm masses, with the toiling masses in the cities. The demonstrations of February 4 will be demonstrations not only for immediate relief for the unemployed workers, but will be demonstrations against evictions of toiling farmers from their land, against the attempts on the part of the Wall Street government to press robber interest and taxes from the farmers.

The local sections of the United Farmers

League have the responsibility of leading the farmers in these demonstrations. Large masses of farmers must be rallied to participate in the demonstrations in the cities near to their farms. Where this is impossible the locals of the United Farmers League must see to it that these farmers are represented by a number of delegates who will demonstrate with the unemployed workers in the demand for relief.

The preparations for participation in the February 4th demonstrations must be utilized to the fullest extent possible for the building of the United Farmers League into a mass organization of the small and middle farmers. We must in these preparations bring to these farmers the message of organization. The demonstrations against the Hunger Program of Hoover can win relief if the toiling masses are solidly organized. Relief for the toiling farmers can be achieved only if they are organized in the United Farmers League.

ON TO FEBRUARY 4th. Rally the millions of farmers to participate with the city workers in the demands for relief. Build the United Farmers League, which will lead the farmers in these demonstrations.

COMMISSIONERS REFUSE TO FIRE STOOL PIGEON COUNTY AGENT

United Farmers League Will Rally All Farmers In Sheridan County to Clean Out Vicious Enemy.

Plentywood, Jan. 6.—Tuesday was another big day in Plentywood. Farmers flocked over the county appeared before the county commissioners with petitions demanding the county agent be fired at once.

The commissioners' room was too small so the meeting was held in the court room. Only a few days before this meeting petitions had been sent out and circulated. In this short time 539 names had been secured. Thousands more would have signed had there been time to do so. The farmers want to get rid of the county agent. Not only do they want to get rid of him in order to save the county the four or five thousand dollars per year.

That money will be eaten up by the rest of the county officials anyway. The county is broke and the bunch are going to eat up everything in sight.

The main reason the farmers want to get rid of County Agent Ferguson at once is because they have found out he is nothing but a stool pigeon for the mainstreeters and instead of helping the farmers he is actually and wilfully doing them harm. He has been writing letters to the Grand Forks office telling them to be sure and not let any farmer know why his federal feed loan has been turned down. Never before did the farmers know what an important role the county agent played. Now they want to get rid of him and there doesn't seem to be any fooling about it as far as the farmers are concerned.

Somebody had wired for help

Whether the Hoover government over this bankruptcy outfit.

gives the Rural Credits Bureau any relief or not it will not be for the benefit of the toiling farmers but to prevent the financial weakening of the bankers of the state of Minnesota.

and at the meeting appeared a lawyer from Grand Forks—very likely paid for by the county. He was there to defend the county agent. For a lawyer of his ability handling a bunch of farmers would be child's play. That is probably what he thought when he came but you should have seen him by the time the farmers got thru with him. There was not much left, and he is going back to Grand Forks with his tail feathers dragging. He found out a few things he did not know before and afterwards he told the committee he was sorry he came.

The sheriff with all his deputies was there. L. S. Olsen was taking notes for a paper that nobody tried one of his "be fair" talks in favor of the county agent and so did Carl Holje, the hardware merchant from Reserve, but the crowd did not want to listen. They practically told them to shut up. The same thing they did to Frank French chairman of the board of county commissioners, when he started on a long lingo, as he usually does, talking around and around just to kill time.

Commissioner Hansen made the motion that the county agent be fired at once and used as his argument that practically every farmer he had come in contact with had insisted on getting him fired. The other two commissioners squirmed and squirmed. They knew well enough the farmers wanted to get rid of the agent. They were begging for time. If they could only get the farmers to go home, tomorrow they would decide. Anker, one of them, had to find out from his mamma; French, the other one, from someone else. They were a sorry sight.

The commissioners retired to their room to talk it over among themselves. While waiting the crowd was told about the Hunger March by Hans Rasmussen.

The farmers left the courthouse without any result. They went to the county agent's office and demanded his resignation—they filled (Continued on Page Two)

ALL BANKS BUT ONE HAVE FAILED IN CITY OF GARY, INDIANA

Gary, Ind., Jan. 6.—The city of Gary found itself tonight with only one bank still doing business.

The next to last bank in the city closed today because of a run. It was the First National, a \$4,500,000 institution. President F. R. Schaaf predicted it would be reopened within a week.

Bank runs started in the Calumet district of Indiana last week. On Saturday, the last bank in nearby Hammond, a city of 64,000 persons, was closed, making Hammond probably the only city in America of that size without a single banking institution. Monday the National Bank of America closed here. That left only the First National and Gary State. When the First National closed at 1:30 p. m. today, only the Gary State was left.

SMALL BANKS ARE LOOTED

BANK FAILURES CONTINUE
DESPITE CREDIT POOL

Failure of banks in the small rural and industrial district continue to be reported from all sections of the country.

The First National Bank of Mount Olive and the Citizen's Bank of Mount Olive, North Carolina were closed December 28 as did the Wayne National Bank of Goldsboro and the Bank of Pikeville. The Planters' Bank of Wilson and the Bank of Goldston were to be closed December 29.

All banks are located in Wayne county.

The Matawan Bank of Matawan, N. J., near Trenton, with deposits of over a million dollars was closed by the state department of banking at the request of its vice president because of the state of its affairs.

The Bank of North Hempstead, Port Washington, L. I., near New York was closed by Broderick, the state superintendent of banking of New York. Deposits at the time of the closing of the bank stood at two million dollars.



WALTER S. GIFFORD
President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. with its 22 subsidiaries, which recently cut the wages of its workers in the Bell Telephone Laboratory 13 percent; presented gold telephones to the Pope and the King of Siam; director of the First National Bank of New York; director of the U. S. Steel Corp., which cut wages of its workers ten percent on October 1, and recently made a member of the finance committee. Gifford was named by Girard as one of the 59 rulers of America.

FARMERS RUINED BY FARM BOARD

DEBTS DRIVE FLORIDA FRUIT
GROWERS OFF THE LAND

Steffner, Fla.—We note in our capitalist press all kinds of stories about slave labor in Soviet Russia. But nothing is said about the slave labor of the farmers and growers in the U. S. A.

As a grower and farmer in Florida I will give a few high lights on how we are swindled by the dealers, who are backed by the Washington government. It cost the growers at least one dollar a box of 16 oz. to produce oranges. The fruit is sent to so-called "co-operative" packing houses to be packed and shipped to the northern markets, and is sold at auction to commission men up north at any price this gang of cut-throats are willing to pay; and in most cases it doesn't bring freight and charges, and a bill is sent to the growers for expenses. This system has been going on for over 20 years.

The U. S. farm board is furnishing this "co-operative" association with money to lend to the farmers then takes a mortgage on the farm, altogether with an ironclad contract to market the grower's fruit. Now as the grower can get nothing for his fruit to pay his note this contract is in force indefinitely and the growers eventually lose their farms.

This same fruit for which the growers get nothing is generally sold for 60 to 80 cents a dozen or about ten to twelve dollars a box retail. The dealers take it all. The growers and farmers in the U. S. are absolutely slaves to the dealers. Of course that is in the U. S. A. and not in Soviet Russia.

More Soviet Dumping

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 31.—To bind together light wind-blown surface soil, crested wheat grass imported from the Russian plains is being introduced after experiments conducted over a period of 15 years have shown its value. At least 400 farmers will sow the seed in 1932.

NAVY MANEUVERS IN PACIFIC PREPARE FOR ATTACK ON USSR

Capitalist Press Talks of "Defense" Preparations to Hide
Wall Street Plans for War

The west coast of the United States will be "attacked" early next spring by a portion of the Wall Street navy, which will oppose in maneuvers another part of the fleet in an attempt to gain a foothold on the west coast, the navy department announced Dec. 27.

These naval maneuvers are part of the preparations for the next imperialist slaughter, for the struggle with the other imperialist rivals of the United States in the Pacific and in China, and for the attack on the Soviet Union for which the Japanese are preparing the base of attack in Manchuria. These are maneuvers not only of the navy but of the army as well.

To the Toilers and Governments of the World

MANIFESTO OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF CHINA

For the first time the Provisional Government of the Soviet Republic of China is formally set up in Kiangsi province on Nov. 7, 1931, anniversary of the October revolution of the Soviet Union. It is a governing machinery entirely in the hands of the workers, peasants, soldiers and all toilers of China, replacing as it does the imperialist - Kuomintang-landlord-bourgeois regime in the territory where it comes to power.

The provisional government of the Soviet Republic of China will continue its efforts in calling and organizing the toilers of the entire country to smash said regime in its entirety. It formally declares its heartiest friendship to, and

alliance with, the Soviet Union, the sole country in the world where the workers and peasants have formed a government of their own. It aims at crushing the rule of world imperialism by fighting hand in hand with the oppressed masses of the whole world and it will fight bitterly against the exploitation of the colonial and semi-colonial countries by imperialism, but strongly in favor of thorough-going national self determination.

ABROGATION OF UNEQUAL TREATIES

To toilers and governments throughout the world the provisional government of the Soviet Republic of China deems it necessary to declare its stand in following matters.

PUSH ATTACK ON CHINESE MASS REVOLT

STIMSON DECLARES ATTACK
ON U. S. CONSUL IS NOT
YET CLOSED.

In order to prepare a united front against the Soviet Union and to halt the Japanese imperialist forces who have moved south and have captured Chinchow, Secretary Stimson has been meeting with the French and British Ambassadors. The capitalist press reports that the meeting was held for the purpose of "preventing war in the far east and to protect their interests." As long as the Japanese invaders were proceeding toward the Soviet frontier in Manchuria the other imperialist rivals did not worry about "preventing war in the far east." They were backing up Japan in the preparations for the attack on the Soviet Union. The most recent moves of the Japanese invaders bring them into the territory which is controlled by Wall Street.

Several days ago an American consular official in China, Chamberlain, was beaten by Japanese troops in Manchuria looking out for the interests of Wall Street. The Japanese imperialists "apologized" with the remark that Chamberlain could not treat the Japanese troops as he was used to treating the Wall Street agents in the Chinese government. The United States Department has declared that the incident "is not closed."

The capitalist press reports that "The western world has become aroused, not only over the reported march of Japanese troops toward China proper, after taking Chinchow, but also over what appears to be serious unrest throughout the far east."

"In addition to the Harbin riot, the state department late today was informed by the American legation at Peking that a Chinese mob at Foochow attacked the Japanese naval vessel last Saturday night. The Japanese were investigating anti-Japanese demonstrations in the local park. So great was the fear for their safety that the bureau of public safety, explaining it was unsafe for them to return to the Japanese consulate."

Mass Resistance Grows
The imperialist powers are worried about the mass resistance (Continued on last Page)

The immediate abrogation of all unequal treaties concluded between the imperialist countries and the landlord-bourgeoisie government of China, the repudiation of all foreign debts contracted by the ruling class of China for the suppression of the mass movement and the massacre of the masses, the unconditional rendition of all foreign settlements, concessions and leased territories now under control of the imperialists, the immediate withdrawal of all imperialist land, air and naval forces from Chinese soil, last but not most important of all, the confiscation of all imperialist banks, factories, mines and communication-transportation enterprises located in China as the most effective measure to destroy the imperialist domination, root and branch.

Furthermore, the Provisional government of the Soviet Republic of China declares that it will under no condition remain content with the overthrow of imperialism in China, but, on the contrary, will aid as its ultimate objective in waging a war against world imperialism until the latter is all blown up.

But for the time being the Provisional government of the Soviet Republic of China raises no objection to the conclusion of treaties with imperialist countries on the basis of complete equality. The nationals of such countries domiciled in the Soviet territory may enjoy liberty and freedom in carrying on trade, commerce and industry, provided they do not run counter to the Soviet laws. The Provisional government of the Soviet Republic of China however makes it very clear that actions on the part of foreign nationals in violation of the Soviet laws, whatever be the forms they assume, will positively lead to forfeiture of all liberty accorded to them and of all property in their possession.

In view of the fact that the object of secret diplomacy as practiced by the imperialist countries in their relation to the colonial and semi-colonial landlord bourgeois states has been and is merely to deceive the proletariat in the capitalist countries and to exploit the masses of the colonies and semi-colonies, the Provisional government of the Soviet Republic of China takes strong exception to the conduct of negotiations behind closed doors and will insist on the principle of open diplomacy. It will carry on its foreign relations under the surveillance and with the support of the toilers of China as well as in other parts of the world. It will expose all the secret agreements signed by the landlord-bourgeois governments of the world with the imperialist countries.

The Provisional government of the Soviet Republic of China now calls upon the toilers of the whole world to defend the only revolutionary worker-peasant-soldier government of China, to smash the exploiting world-capitalism on a united front with their brothers and sisters, to set out on the socialist path opened to us by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

The Provisional government of the Soviet Republic of China emphatically declares that it vigorously opposes a new world war and militarist wars in China. This Provisional government recognizes that if the rule of imperialism and Kuomintang is not overthrown the real peace never will succeed, and therefore, calls upon the toilers of the whole world to rise: Utilize the revolutionary civil war to extinguish the reactionary ones and fight for the world peace!

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC
OF CHINA.

CONFERENCES IN NORTH DAKOTA RALLY BEHIND PRODUCERS NEWS

Farmers Will Demonstrate With Unemployed In Minot In Huge Meeting on Feb. 4 for Immediate Relief.

By E. R. Bloor.

Minot, N. D., Dec. 31.—We have held two of our series of United Farmers League county conferences this week.

At the court house in Stanley, Axel Starr, county organizer of Mountrail county, acted as chairman. Arvo Husa is county secretary. All members of the county committee were present with the exception of one or two who sent word that "scarcity of gasoline" prevented their attendance. The state organizer reported three new, strong, county organizations—in Divide county, E. L. Ferguson, county organizer; Dickey county, B. J. Holland of Forbes;

county organizer; Ward county, Henry Kabanuk, county organizer; Many new township committees were also reported formed.

The main order of business was a special campaign for the Producers News. Many members pledged themselves to secure one or more subscriptions in the next two weeks. One ardent worker for the Producers News, Louis Wallin, pledged to get ten subscriptions. This inspired a neighboring farmer, Carl Husa of Van Hook who pledged that if he could get hold of a subscription book he would try to beat the goal of (Continued on Page Two)

Metal Mining District Convention Call of National Miners Union

The fourth District Convention of the National Miners Union of the Metal Mining District will be held on January 30th and 31st. The Convention comes at a time when the bosses are doing everything to solve the crisis at the expense of the miners. The Convention will have as its tasks to strengthen the National Miners Union, establish a broad leadership and prepare the union to lead thousands of the employed and unemployed miners.

We call upon every local union and every branch of the Auxiliary; we call upon all working-class mass organizations to elect delegates to the fourth District Convention of the N. M. U. Metal Mining District!

Defeat the terror of the Steel and Copper Trust and their spies! Demand the release of all arrested miners in Penn., Ohio, West Va., and Kentucky!

A local union of the N. M. U. into every mine! Elect delegates to the Convention!

THE DIST. BOARD OF N. M. U. METAL MINING DIST.
Concerning all information write to Box 212, Ironwood, Mich.

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ERIK BERT, Editor
HANS RASMUSSEN, Business Manager

Friday, January 8, 1932

THE HUNGER MARCH

In today's paper we publish the summary of Comrade Hans Rasmussen's trip to Washington in the National Hunger March. From this summary as well as from the day to day stories which Comrade Hans wrote as special correspondent for the Producers News, we have been able to see the outstanding features of this Hunger March.

In this Hunger March the toiling masses of the entire country were represented thru the 1670 delegates who had been elected at meetings of the unemployed workers, at meetings of the locals of the American Federation of Labor, by the workers in the Trade Union Unity League, at meetings of farmers. These delegates represented the exploited masses of the United States in the struggle against the Hunger Program of the Hoover Hunger government.

In this Hunger March side by side marched Negro and White workers, men and women workers, employed and unemployed, adult and young workers. In this Hunger March marched side by side representatives of all of the toiling masses of the United States. One fourth of the delegates were Negro workers. By this symbol the exploited masses of the entire country showed that they are determined to fight against the extra exploitation and misery and terror that the Hoover Hunger government, the agent of Wall Street, has forced on the Negro masses. The solidarity of the Negro and White masses was demonstrated not only in the delegation itself and in the protests against the oppression of the Negro masses that were carried to hundreds of thousands of workers on the entire line of march, but in the fact that the committee that was elected to see Hunger Hoover was headed by a Negro worker.

The Hunger March was a living example of the ability of the working masses to organize for struggle. These 1670 delegates came from all over the country—came from the farthest corners of the entire country. For an entire month, from the time when the first delegates set out until the last ones returned to the workers and farmers who sent them, these delegates were with few exceptions housed and fed by the toiling masses whom they represented. The few exceptions were when they were fed and housed by the cities along the line of march. When the delegates paraded the "gifts" of the cities they got sops and lousy quarters.

Where the workers along the line of march saw to it that they were fed and housed, they received the best that the toiling masses had to give, often better than many of the workers themselves had. The maintenance of these delegates by the toiling masses meant great sacrifices on the part of the workers, but they were sacrificed made cheerfully, made with the understanding that these delegates represented the exploited class, that these delegates were going to the Hunger Congress to demand immediate relief for all of the toiling masses. These delegates came from the exploited masses, they represented the exploited, and these saw to it that the delegates got to Washington and got home again. The delegates were workers and farmers.

Proletarian precision marked every step of the Hunger March. Despite the tremendous task of transporting 1670 delegates to Washington from the far reaches of the country, despite the attempts of the police to break up the March, despite technical difficulties, the four columns in the March reached every city on schedule time, and reached Washington, as they had set out to do, on the opening day of the Hunger Congress.

In the face of the attempts to crush the Hunger March by violence and provocation the marchers went on. Theirs was the duty, theirs was the task, delegated to them by the tens of millions of the exploited, to lay before the Hunger Congress the mass demand for immediate relief for all of the toilers of the country. Where as individuals they would have been provoked, as a mass delegation they went on. Where as individuals they would have fallen victims to the attempts on the part of the agents of Wall Street to deter them by futile struggle, as representatives of the toiling masses with a task delegated to them by these masses they went on—to Washington.

On the line of march the Cossack Hordes of the Wall Street government, the Black Hundreds of the capitalist class were prepared to attack, slug, or kill these our delegates. In Washington the Hunger Congress and Hunger Hoover covered behind an army of police, troops, behind a barrier of

machine guns, tear gas bombs, rifles, and revolvers.

The marchers went by this slaughter machinery of Wall Street, went into Washington and sang the International, the hymn of the toilers of the world, in the face of Hoover's Black Hundreds, for the FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE HUNGER MARCHERS WENT ON DESPITE ALL OF THE ATTEMPTS ON THE PART OF THE HUNGER GOVERNMENT TO STEM THEM.

THIS HUNGER MARCH WAS A VICTORY FOR THE TOILING MASSES OF THE COUNTRY. Hoover refused to see the delegation. The Hunger Congress refused to hear the demands of the toiling masses of the United States for immediate relief from these delegates. But this Hunger Government knows that the masses are determined to get relief—this was the reason for the huge armaments they piled up to protect themselves from 1670 unarmed workers.

The Hunger March has rallied hundreds of thousands of workers in the struggle for relief. In dozens of cities on the road to Washington where the workers have been refused the right to demonstrate in the streets the Hunger Marchers broke thru—they showed the workers that if they are united they can demonstrate and demand immediate relief from their local governments. And they can get relief.

Hundreds of thousands of workers who have been kept under servile oppression by the capitalist class and its press now realize, as a result of the Hunger March, that in their united strength there is a power that can force relief from this most terrible misery.

MISLEADING THE TAX STRUGGLE

The Constitution and By-laws of the North Dakota Taxpayers Association have been published. They consist of fifteen points, 14 of which relate to the most part to technical matters. Point 2 however contains the reasons for the existence of the association. These are as follows:

2. The objects of this organization shall be to make a continuous investigation and study of the expenditures of public monies, the levy and assessing of taxes and assessments, and the reasonableness and necessity for all public expenditures and taxes, to secure and disseminate accurate information among its members and the public relating to such matters; to make recommendations relative thereto, to public officers and other institutions, organizations, boards and bodies, and generally take whatever action may be deemed advisable in the administration of public affairs within the state of North Dakota. This organization shall be non-political and as an association shall not become affiliated or connected in any manner with any political party or faction.

The purpose of the organization is to "investigate" and "study" public expenditures, to spread "accurate information," etc., etc. What is the purpose of all of this "research"?

One thing has not been mentioned in this program, or two things. The first is the interests of the small and middle farmers. The second is the necessity for struggle of the toiling masses for tax reduction.

They want to prevent the small and middle farmers from realizing that they are not just taxpayers, that they are that section of the farm masses who are robbed so that the other section of the tax list can be relieved of taxation.

They want to prevent the small and middle farmers from STRUGGLING for tax reduction and for their other immediate demands as SMALL and MIDDLE FARMERS. They want to prevent the organization of the small and middle farmers for their own interests and against the big capitalists, bankers and railroad owners. They want to prevent CLASS STRUGGLE.

We must see to it that this plan of theirs is defeated. We must see to it that the small and middle farmers are organized as small and middle farmers under their own leadership in the United Farmers League and not under the leadership of the bankers in the taxpayers leagues run by the local businessmen.

We must explain to the farmers that the only way in which they can achieve tax reduction is thru militant struggle. The "research" which the North Dakota Taxpayers Association is trying to foster is for the purpose of preventing this struggle. Tax reduction or tax exemption for the small and middle farmers can only be achieved through struggle—thru refusal to pay taxes and preventing the sheriff from evicting any farmers for non-payment of taxes.

The Taxpayers Association goes further in its attempt to mislead the farmers.

"This organization shall be non-political and as an association shall not become affiliated in any manner with any political party or faction."

This is the policy of the Farmers Union and of the American Federation of Labor. As an organization they do not "officially" support either of the capitalist parties but in practice they try to mislead the farmers and workers they influence into voting for one or another of the political parties of the bankers and the bosses. They want to prevent the farmers of North Dakota from voting for the political party of all of the toiling masses—the Communist Party.

This is the program of the taxpayers leagues of Wall Street and of the Hoover Hunger Government.

LOW FARM PRICES DUE TO CHAOS OF CAPITALIST CRISIS

FARM BOARD ECONOMIST IS FORCED TO ADMIT GROWTH OF SOVIET COLLECTIVES

In a speech at the American Farm Economic Federation on December 29, Mordecai Ezekiel, assistant chief economist of the Federal Farm Board, admitted that the present chaos of capitalism will mean a continuance of the narrowing of the markets for American farm products.

He pointed to the tariff restrictions which have been introduced as a result of the decline in prices and as the result of the suspension of the gold standard by many capitalist countries. In each of the capitalist countries tariff and embargo restrictions have been placed on agricultural products in order to protect their big landowners, bankers and speculators from the effects of cheap wheat. While the masses of workers are in dire want they have raised the price of wheat and other agricultural products to save capitalist profits. Just as the tariff makes the prices of all products in the United States so high that millions of toilers must suffer because they cannot buy at these outrageous prices.

"Before restrictions on wheat trading went into effect, wheat prices in Europe were generally in line with the Liverpool market. Now prices are generally maintained well above Liverpool—slightly above in the exporting countries; materially above, in importing countries. In most European countries, wheat prices per bushel are now 75c to \$1 above the world market price. As a consequence, low world market prices from overproduction have not served to reduce European production. Overseas exporting countries, too, are helping their own wheat producers."

He is forced to admit that while this chaos exists in the capitalist countries the building of socialism in the Soviet Union under a planned economy is the building of a "new economic system."

"Russia requires separate treatment. Communism is organizing a constantly increasing proportion of economic activity on the lines of a planned state socialism. In addition, it is introducing applied science generally in what previously was a semi-medieval country. Russia is attempting the task of remaking a people, as well as building a new economic system."

He is forced to admit, indirectly, that the Soviet Union has sold its raw materials not because it wanted to but because it was forced, in the absence of credits from the capitalist countries, to use its valuable raw materials as a means of paying for the vast amounts of machinery it has imported for the development of socialist industry under the Five Year Plan.

"In spite of industrial progress, the U. S. S. R. is still primarily a producer of raw materials," he continued. "Wheat, lumber and oil must pay for the equipment and other industrial products she needs. She still requires vast quantities of capital, goods and much technical assistance."

The rapid development of the collective farms from the individual inefficient peasant holdings has already met with tremendous success, such success that even the economist of the bankers' Federal Farm Board must admit it.

"The collective farms are the key to future agricultural progress in Russia. This year they operated over half of all cultivated land. With the weather against them, it is perhaps surprising they did even as well as they seem to have done, after the drastic change from individual peasant farming."

For Mr. Ezekiel it may, perhaps, be "surprising" that these tremendous gains have been achieved in agriculture in the Soviet Union—since his experience has been with agriculture under decaying capitalism in the United States. For the toiling masses of the world it is not surprising—these are the fruits of proletarian toil under a workers' and farmers' government.

To the American farmers he says:

"Competition on foreign markets will continue keen. Severe restrictions on trade may continue or increase so long as prices remain low or declining."

This means in a few words that the toiling masses of the world cannot be expected to be able to buy the vast agricultural production of the toiling farmers. Unemployment and wage cuts make this impossible. As long as prices remain low the tariff and embargo restrictions of the capitalist countries will continue and the market for farm products will be as narrow or narrower than they are at present. The farmers of the United States will continue to produce a surplus that cannot be sold, in any markets and that will drive the prices down even further.

This is the message of the Hoover hunger government, of capitalist society that is decaying, to the toiling farmers of the United States.

JAMES B. PAYNE



Chairman of American Red Cross, bitter opponent of unemployment insurance, or any form of help for jobless from the government. Fought with Hoover last year against grant of \$25,000,000 for relief of farmers. Considers "dole as demoralizing." He is a wealthy lawyer; chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board and Secretary of the Interior during the war. He admitted in the Senate that Red Cross relief amounted to 10 cents a day.

VOTE COMMUNIST IN VIRGINIA, MINN.

BANKERS' AGENTS REFUSE FUNDS FOR RELIEF

Virginia, Minn., Dec. 31.—For the first time in the history of Virginia candidates of the workers have filed in the elections. Four candidates of the Communist Party are running in the local elections. The following are the candidates of the Communist Party: Jacob W. Anderson for mayor, Ivor Hagg, Herman Korteseja and Carle Nykanen for aldermen at large.

There are 1200 unemployed workers registered for work with in the city. The city hires from 50 to 80 men a week for a week's work. At this rate an unemployed worker gets a week's work every five or six months. This means that if the unemployed worker gets in a full week he will get \$27 once in six months. At the same time when two of the aldermen at the last city council meeting proposed to the council that they put on 25 more men every week to work, the mayor stepped in and stopped it by refusing to let any action be taken on it. He said it was too much expense.

When we looked over the city budget for 1932 we found hundreds of thousands of dollars being spent for everything from golf courses to thirty thousand dollars for miscellaneous expenses and only \$2,000 for "charity." But not one cent for unemployed relief!

Workers and farmers, there is only one party that represents the interests of the workers, employed and unemployed, and that is the Communist Party. Workers and Farmers, the MAIN ISSUE IN THESE ELECTIONS IS UNEMPLOYED RELIEF. FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER—VOTE COMMUNIST!

A VOTE FOR THE COMMUNISTS IS A VOTE FOR UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE. VOTE COMMUNIST. ELECT COMMUNISTS.

COUNTY AGENT

(Continued from Front Page)

ed his office. The postmaster called it a mob. Zeidler, chairman of the stool pigeon feed loan committee appointed by the county agent, said was a disgrace—and it was but to the main street stool pigeon. Getting him to part with the county pay roll willingly was found to be hopeless and the farmers went back home more sore than ever and are now discussing what the next move is going to be. In the south part of the county they are saving the turkey feathers.

Ferguson stated that the county agent was not taking part in politics and had nothing to do with the handling of the feed loan. The names of feed loan committees appointed and OK'd by him are:

County committee: Ziedler, Langner and Lund.

Westby—Ditmanson, Rostad and Miller.

Dooley: Stenseth and Soot.

Outlook: Koester, Walder and Nelson.

Redstone: Albers, Lacy and D'Evelyn.

Antelope: McLaughlin and Hoven.

Reserve: Lund, Holje and Riley.

Medicine Lake: Powers, Markuson and Faaborg.

Dagmar: Therkildsen, Thuesen and Petersen.

Coalridge: Buckwald and Lobdell.

Look them over and you will find there is not one actual farmer in the bunch. There is only one name on which you can put your finger and say he is a farmer's man. If appointing men like these is not playing politics it would be interesting to know just what to call it.

The county agent is an enemy of the farmers. For that reason the farmers demand that he be fired. For the same reason the mainstreeters want to keep him.

The Hunger March to Washington

By HANS RASMUSSEN

The National Hunger March of 1931 was different from Coxe's Army of 1894. It was planned, it had its purpose and picked and elected delegates took part. The delegates were all representing militant farmers' and workers' organizations such as the United Farmers League, Unemployed Councils, Workers International Relief, International Labor Defense and the Communist Party. It was planned by the Communist Party but not all delegates were members of that party.

It was a success from start to finish and it is to the everlasting credit of those who planned it. Never has the American working class put over such an effective demonstration before. The ruling class wanted to do something and did not know how to do it. Every time they tried to harm us it gave us more publicity than before. Our leaders had them outsmarted every time and we had a reason to sing on our return trip: "The Hunger March went over the top, Parleyvous."

In spite of it all the Hoover Cops, Parleyvous. . . .

Planning and carrying out a march of 1670 workers and farmers coming from all directions is not an easy task but it went like clock work. We were all transported. We held our meetings on schedule time, received our meals every day and always had some kind of a place to sleep at night. The meals were not always the very best but not always at regular hours, but there was never a time when we suffered from being real hungry.

Sleeping quarters were not like home, but never did we spend the night in the open. There was always some kind of a place for us to sleep in. When you get to be 500 in one caravan housing and feeding becomes a problem not easily solved.

That people from everywhere, all colors and all nationalities can get together and submit to perfect order and discipline when their interests are the same and they understand what it is all about was shown on this Hunger March. Our column leaders were not all born leaders either, but some of them were. I am now thinking of Wm. Reynolds when he spoke to the crowd in the street from the open window of Carpenter's Hall in Kalamazoo. Behind him was a door. One man was holding the door from the inside. Outside was the police, loaded down with clubs and fire arms, trying to break the door open, and there Bill stood, just as cool as you please, speaking until the cops grabbed him from behind and jerked him away.

Most of the police are now carrying their guns in plain sight, ready for action. They are getting paid for protecting the decayed and rotten system under which we live. More of them are put on the payroll as they are needed. They are used for evicting people from their homes, protecting strike breakers, shooting up and tear gassing workers' meetings and demonstrations—their guns and gas always ready when starving people protest against the present conditions and advocate something better—and how people hate them!

Going and coming we stopped in towns where they had forbidden us to stop—where they had forbidden us to hold meetings. We parked our trucks and cars along their curbs; we marched thru their streets with our banners and singing "Hold the fort for we are coming." We spoke from their courthouse steps to thousands of people.

Never had the workers in these towns seen anybody do this before. We had shown them what could be done and they thanked us for coming. In the big cities we spoke from the platforms of their biggest auditoriums, where we had to holler at the top of our voices to make the big audience hear, or we stood and talked to some apparatus and our voice came roaring out somewhere else. Hundreds of thousands have listened to what we had to say. The papers said the march was a failure because we did not see Hoover. What did we care about seeing Hoover—it was the people we wanted to see and talk to.

The more radical you talked at the meetings the better they liked it. You talk revolution and they would all clap. You mention Hoover and they would all say: "B-o-o-o!" When five, six or seven thousand people all say "B-o-o" a kind of goes thru you. You can feel it in your bones, it sounds like the roar of the ocean on a stormy night when the big waves roll over the ship and you don't know where you are at—on top or bottom.

Of good speakers we had many. Some of them were ex-servicemen. They spoke from the platforms and told about the war—told how they had shot and killed other workers—told how they had been promised everything and what they got was starvation, hunger, march. They told the younger boys to take the guns when offered to them, but never to use them against their own class—the workers—but to turn them on the people who started the war—the profiteers—and not let them get away as easily as Jesus did when he chased them out of the temple, but to shoot to kill and get rid of them forever. And you ought to hear the crowd cheer and cheer.

Somewhere I managed to get in a few words at most of the meetings. I told the city workers about the farmers of the northwest and how we had come here, built homes and cultivated land we shot nobody could take away from us, and how today we found ourselves poorer than we had ever been before, facing eviction and starvation. I also told them how we were organizing into the United Farmers League for the protection of one another; told them how we refused to pay taxes, refused to be evicted, refused to have our few belongings sold by the sheriff. Told them how our farmers demonstrated one thousand strong on our streets. I brought greetings to the city workers and told them to line up with us. And the city workers applauded. They shook my hands after the meeting and told me to bring their greetings back to the organized farmers of the northwest.

Wherever I went somebody knew about Plentywood, Montana. They did not know anything about our famous lawyers and doctors. Had never heard of the Plentywood Herald. Did not know we had a very important man by the name of Stegner. What they did know was that Plentywood, Montana, was the place where the Producers News was printed. They knew Charles E. Taylor. They knew Rodney Salisbury. They knew that Sheridan county had the best bunch of fighting farmers in the United States and some of them even knew me.

In Washington, D. C., a man whom I had never seen before came and shook my hands. He had seen my picture in the Producers News and was glad to meet me. He even introduced me to his daughters and they smiled at me as dirty as I was and held my hand a little while. After coming back I find the Producers News has more than doubled its subscription list, thanks to the U.F.L.

From all parts of the land we met in Washington on the date set. Reporters from everywhere were there to write their stories about us. Artists drew our pictures and moving picture machines followed us wherever we went. Photographers' lights flashed in our faces like lightning on a bad stormy night.

When we stood in the old marine barracks all chewing on the dry half loaf of bread handed to us for breakfast by the big city, that was one time we did not have our pictures taken. When we could not wait for our turn for the use of the only toilet provided for the 500 of us, when we used the empty lot across the street and sat there doing what had to be done—that was another time we did not have our pictures taken. We were the guests of the city of Washington.

Never before had Washington seen anything like the Hunger March and Washington was nervous, had every policeman and detective armed to the teeth, about two thousand of them, had thousands of soldiers and marines all ready for immediate action, ready to kill. And there we were 1,670 of us, not one of us carried a gun and still, Washington was afraid, not of us but scared of the millions and millions of unemployed and starving people we represented. When we stood before the capitol shouting our demands and singing the International and other songs, we knew they could kill every one of us, but that did not stop us. It was up to them to make the move.

We marched thru the Negro section and sang:

"Black! And White!
Unite! And Fight!"

And shouted: "Three cheers for the solidarity of the black and white workers! Huray! Huray! Huray!"

That is what the capitalist class is scared of—the solidarity of the black and white workers and the solidarity of the farmers and city workers.

We stopped to see Wm. Green, the fake leader of the A. F. of L., to find out why he was against unemployment insurance, but he would not tell us, and we found that the same police who protected Hoover protected Mr. Green. Whenever Mr. Green, the faker, wants some publicity he make up some child labor bill and Senator King from Utah, another faker, is the one who is going to introduce the bill. All the papers come out with pictures of Green and King on their front pages and writeups galore about these two child labor champions. When the publicity dies down the Sen. King takes the child labor bill and puts it in the furnace—he is a kind of janitor. It was Sen. King of Utah who met our committee and wanted them to turn our demands over to him, but our committee was too smart for him.

And the papers came out and said the Hunger March was a failure because we did not see Hoover. Hoover was well protected, people with bad consciences always are, even Hoover's janitor—they call him "custodian" was well protected with machine guns when he opened the back door and told our committee not to go any farther.

Hoover might not believe it but he could have laid down and gone to sleep among us without anyone harming him. We did say a lot of bad things about Hoover, the willing tool of a rotten system, but doing away with Hoover would not be doing away with the system.

Hoover shut the door in our faces. We can tell the farmers and workers: "You can expect nothing but starvation from the present system. They have shut the door in your face and it is now up to you to make the next move." One thousand six hundred seventy delegates are now spreading this message over the land.

On Monday, the day we traveled from Kalamazoo to Detroit, a telegram was sent from Washington to Europe for publication. Translated it reads as follows: "Washington, Monday (R. B.) The plans of a United Hunger March to Washington from several centers of the United States

ANACONDA CLOSES MINE IN BUTTE

The Tramway Mine of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Butte, Montana, was closed down completely on December 31. Thousands of workers will lose their jobs as the result of the closing of the mine. The company states that it will use the Hoover stagger (hunger) plan and that the workers who will be fired from this mine will be taken into other operating sections of the company's properties to work on a half time schedule. The workers are supposed to work two weeks and go on the bum for two weeks.

This stagger plan is not for the purpose of giving jobs to the workers who have been fired. The sole purpose is to put the rest of the workers on a half time schedule and speed them up so that fewer of them will be needed by the Copper Trust.

The unemployed workers of Butte must organize with the partially employed workers and demand unemployment relief for the unemployed and relief for those workers who get wages for the half time work on which they and their families can barely exist.

Build the unemployed branches in Butte. Build an Unemployed Council with representatives of all workers organizations and of the unemployed workers to lead the militant struggle for immediate relief for the unemployed and partially employed workers, and to prevent the company from putting thru its wage cut plans.

CONFERENCES

(Continued from Front Page)

Wallin. So you see we are having a taste of Socialism competition, in our campaign for the Producers News.

Resolutions were passed to have the townships more watchful about the neglect of county physicians in not giving proper attention to the families of the farmers. Specific investigations must be made and all masses reported to the township committees.

Gerald Primo was elected as county organizer of the UFL in Mountrail county to take the place of Axel Starr who has been elected county organizer of Brown county in South Dakota.

In Minot where the Ward county conference was held five unemployed workers came to assure the farmers of their interest in their mutual struggles. Reports were made about the demonstration of the Hunger March in Washington and of the arrest of Mother Bloor at the meeting of the Seattle and Oregon delegates to the Washington demonstration when they were returning thru Minot. The date for the hearing of Mother Bloor has not yet been set but many unemployed workers have vigorously protested the breaking up of the demonstration by Chief of Police O'Leary.

Comrade Taylor of Montana made an excellent analysis of the work of the UFL in Montana. Five members were present from Mountrail county and a young county organization was born in Ward county. John Zaahare of Max was elected county secretary and Henry Kabanuk, county organizer.

Plans were made to support a big unemployed demonstration in Minot which will take place on Feb. 4 when the unemployed workers thruout the entire country will demonstrate for unemployment insurance and for immediate relief, supported by masses of small and middle farmers.

A campaign of sub getting and news gathering for the Producers News was started with enthusiasm. Both conferences closed with singing led by some of the students of the Plentywood school.

Next week, the state organizer will proceed to Dickey county for several meetings ending up with a mass meeting at Frederick, South Dakota where Axel Starr and Roy Miller will also speak.

have been discovered by the police. It has been found that there are Communists behind it, and it is said that Communist leaders have given instruction to delegates about being fully prepared to attack. In Hammond, Indiana, the Hunger March leaders went into the town and started arousing riot. The police made them retreat by the use of tear gas bombs.

Wasn't that a wonderful "discovery" and a vicious collection of lies? After the Hunger March had been published in a daily paper (the Daily Worker) for over a month. After funds had been collected all over the country, after maps had been printed and dates for meetings published for weeks.

After we were only a few hundred miles from Washington, then the police came out and surprised the world by telling they had "discovered" there was going to be a Hunger March. What they did not tell the world was that they had tried to stop it but had found it was better for them not to.

What Foster, Dunn and others spoke from the platform of the auditorium in Washington was supposed to be broadcast by radio. I have been told it never got any further than to Herbert Hoover. It is also said the moving pictures are being suppressed. Hoover does not want the people to know about the most impressive demonstration ever held right outside of his door.

NAVY

(Continued from Front Page)

pating, off Hawaii, Feb. 6 to 11; A fleet problem, in which the battle force, steaming from Hawaii, will attempt to seize a foothold on the west coast of the United States in the face of scouting force opposition, March 8 to 23; and

Fleet concentration and tactical exercises in the San Pedro-San Diego area, March 23 to May 13th with intervening period at San Francisco April 23 to May 11.

In order to deceive the American toiling masses about the meaning of these maneuvers the

navy department tries to make of them preparation for "defense."

They are preparations for the defense, not of the workers and farmers of the United States whom the Wall Street bankers intend to use in their slaughter machine, but for the defense of the imperialist interests of Wall Street. They are preparations for the attack on the rivals of the Wall Street bankers. They are preparations for the attack, with the other imperialists, on the Soviet government of the Chinese workers, which today govern a population of 80 million and for the attack on the workers and farmers fatherland, the Soviet Union.

They Get a Bundle of Twenty Copies

Ogema, Minn., Dec. 26.—Dear Comrade Erik: Please send us 20 copies of the Producers News. This is almost new territory. The people have not heard of our movement and they are very much interested in finding out. We are planning on distributing literature and have sort of a discussion meeting at Ogema.

It is surprising to find the farmers so eager to find out about the Soviet Union and about our movement. They all have been quite well off except for exceedingly high taxes and now they cannot get anything for cordwood or any farm produce. Comradely.—A Farmer.

WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF DELEGATES RETURN FROM U.S.S.R.

Textile Delegate Reports Sixty Per Cent Increase In Wages In Moscow Textile Factory

Tense with enthusiasm and bursting with eagerness to tell of their experiences, the worker delegates from the United States to the 8th world congress of the Workers International Relief in Berlin are back from Germany and the Soviet Union. They were interviewed at the headquarters of the Workers International Relief in New York.

The first to speak was Bella Zalburg, Paterson textile worker. "The W. I. R. is truly a broad mass organization in Europe. You could see that from the makeup of the congress. There were representatives from every section of the German working class. The poor farmers were represented too."

Comrade Zalburg spoke about the strong women's section and broad youth department and laid stress on the necessity of building the same in this country.

"The congress delegated me to go to the Soviet Union," Comrade Zalburg said proudly. "I must tell you about the Rosa Luxemburg Textile Factory in Moscow. They make beautiful rayon there; much finer than anything in this country. Six thousand workers are employed seven hours a day. In this country we have to slave ten to twelve hours under frightful speed-up—when we aren't walking the streets."

"The workers are very proud of their factory. They have already fulfilled their five year plan. The wages have increased 60% since 1928."

The Rosa Luxemburg workers sent greetings to the American textile workers and a large picture of Lenin woven into beautiful jagged silk.

Dewey Armstrong, a husky coal miner from Avella, Penn., was the next to speak. "The world congress of the W. I. R. was international in every sense of the word. Six hundred delegates from 43 countries attended. Greetings were sent to Mooney and Billings and to the Scottsboro boys. The delegates were particularly interested in the Kentucky miners. A resolution of solidarity was passed."

Dewey grinned with delight when the Soviet Union was mentioned. "We visited the salt and coal mines in the Donbas. We spent some time in the Karl Liebknecht mine. The seams run 80 metres thick—enough salt there to supply the whole world for a thousand years. We arrived in the evening. The workers had a welcome meeting waiting for us when we arrived. We were asked to speak. They had a lot of questions to ask us. 'Why are you here, comrades?' they asked. 'To see how you are building up socialism,' we answered. They cheered. 'May we go anywhere we want to, into any home and as many homes as we like?' we asked. 'Yes,' they said. 'You may feel free to go wherever you wish and to as many homes as you wish.' I personally visited six homes. Every family has three rooms free with free gas, electric light and coal. They work hard but live comfortably."

"Then we went down into the mine. The men are in the mine seven hours from the time they enter to the time they come out. They have dinner in the mine. That's free too, and they are paid for the half hour they take off eating it."

"The workers are given working clothes free. They are laundered free too. Th schools, clubs, theatres and children's nurseries are all free."

"The workers have had their wages increased 60% since 1928. Safety in the mines? One killed in the mines since the revolution. And it was his own fault. He was careless."

Dewey went on, "We were made W. I. R. shock brigades at Donbas. We pledged that the W. I.

R. recruit 5,000 new members and told the Soviet workers that we'd defend the Soviet Union."

When Dewey spoke about the Amerikanka coal mine the American coal miners' eyes almost popped out of their heads. "They pay nothing for explosives, tools and work clothes. They have sanitary bathrooms where every miner bathes after his shift. The bath rooms are cleaned thoroughly after each shift. There's a warm tunnel with windows running from the pit head to the bath rooms so that the miners don't catch cold when they run out of the mine all sweaty and heated up. There's a radio in the shower bath room, imagine that!" said Dewey looking at his miner audience.

"The mine is 100% mechanized. The miners lay no track, load no cars, pay for no dead weight and work for no boss. The engineers are one with the men. The engineers work too. There's no clean paws in Amerikanka!"

"I visited the homes of the coal miners. Everything free—everything clean. In one home I saw a Y.C.L. girl living with her mother. The girl has Lenin's picture over her bed. Over her mother's bed is a picture of Jesus. I thought I'd find out about this religious persecution I heard so much about. I asked the old woman whether anyone ever bothered her on account of his religion and asked her what she thought of the Soviets. I picked up a little knowledge of Russian by this time and could do my own interpreting. She said to me, 'I'm for the Soviets 100% but it's God that makes the Soviet so good.'"

John Robinson, negro coal miner from Coveale, spoke about the world congress. "I told the comrades there that we are determined to build our W. I. R. into a mass organization, not only for their struggles, but a mass organization to stand for every demand of the workers."

The Uzbek country interested Robinson greatly. "The Uzbek's under the czar were oppressed just as the negroes are oppressed under the bosses here. Today they are learning what real freedom means."

They are being trained and receiving cultural development. The women are taking off their veils from their faces and joining women's clubs." Robinson treasures an emblem given him by an 8-year-old Uzbek girl, a Young Pioneer. The emblem is very valuable. There are only thirty like it in the entire Soviet Union.

With the girls father's. With the emblem Robinson received a beautifully illustrated letter reading "Always Ready." I am donating my father's emblem to the uncle with the black face and the red soul. No wonder Robinson laughed when asked: "Did you find any race discrimination in the Soviet Union?"

Martin Crampo, a steel worker from Youngstown, Ohio was the last to relate his experiences. "I spoke at the world congress and told them frankly of our weakness in the W. I. R. and metal organizations. But I also told them we are determined to redouble our efforts to build these organizations. I was able to report some progress in this respect."

"I was elected to the credential and economic committees at the W. I. R. congress. That gave me an opportunity to see how the United Front works. Many of the delegates were members of the Social-Democrat party and all of them signed the resolution that the Soviet Union was the only workingman's country. The congress was splendid. The big majority of the delegates were real proletarian workers."

In the Soviet Union, Comrade Crampo visited the Sverdloff tin mill. He found there that the workers work only four hours and 48 minutes a day at the hot rolling mills. In the U. S., he told

Exports From Black Sea Show Gain During Year

Exports from the Soviet Black Sea ports passing Istanbul during October, 1931, amounted to 1,331,014 long tons as compared with 1,343,715 long tons in October, 1930, according to Assistant Commercial Attaché John T. Harding, Istanbul.

Total 1931 shipments during the 10 months ending October amounted to 9,805,349 tons as compared with 8,153,338 tons during the same period in 1930, an increase of approximately 20 per cent.

DARROW REFUSES JOIN SCOTTSBORO BOYS DEFENSE

LABOR DEFENSE SHOWS UP ENEMIES OF BOYS IN STATEMENT

New York, Dec. 31.—Clarence Darrow withdrew from the Scottsboro case after refusing to co-operate with attorneys for the International Labor Defense and after demanding that these lawyers chosen by the eight negro boys, should withdraw from the appeal, it was announced today by the New York office of the I.L.D.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has attempted to get Darrow and Hays into the case under false pretenses," it was stated by Geo. Maurer, assistant secretary of the International Labor Defense. "The N.A.A.C.P. has been saying the I.L.D. is ousted from the defense because the pleas of our attorney, George W. Chamlee, of Chattanooga, were defective and because he is not attorney on record in the case."

These statements are absolutely false. All the boys and all their parents and nearest of kin signed statements last May saying that they want Mr. Chamlee and the I.L.D. to defend them on the I.L.D. policy of an energetic legal and public defense, based on the grounds that they are innocent of the rape with which they are charged. All the boys, all their parents and nearest of kin signed similar statements again on Dec. 27, declaring that they want an I.L.D. defense and do not want the cowardly defense policy of the N. A. A. C. P.

BOYS DO NOT WANT NAACP "The boys do not want the N. A. A. C. P. because they declare that this organization betrayed them. The lawyer, Stephen Reddy of Chattanooga, whom the N. A. A. C. P. now claims to have retained originally in the case, not only urged the boys to plead guilty of a crime of which they are innocent, but also declined to go on record as attorney in the defense. He said that he was appearing merely in an advisory capacity. He made no sincere effort to save the boys."

"The Scottsboro boys are so convinced that the tactics of the N.A.A.C.P. in this case have injured them and obstructed the defense policy of the International Labor Defense, that on Dec. 28 they sent this telegram to Mr. Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays:

"We have been getting a lot of letters from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, men are 'supposed' to work 8 hours but now they often work 10 to 12 hours with masses of hot rollers thrown out of work."

He contrasted the speed up in U. S. mills with the worker controlled Sverdloff mill. In U. S. there are nine men on a hot mill. In the Soviet Union 13 men work on a mill. Here the apprentices must work without pay. There they are paid while learning."

While in the U. S. mills the workers received a 20% cut on Sept. 1, the Sverdloff workers have had their wages raised 60% in three years.

"One thousand Sverdloff workers escorted us to the train and put on a demonstration of solidarity as the train pulled out."

According to press dispatches from Birmingham, Darrow did not visit the boys, even Roy. He refused to see Mrs. Montgomery, mother of Olen Montgomery, or Mrs. McLeroy, aunt of Eugene Williams because, he admitted to the I.L.D. representative, he was "afraid they would ask me to come in and help the I.L.D. save the boys."

Roy Wright stated in jail today: "We have Chamlee and the I.L.D. If they can't save us, Darrow and the N.A.A.C.P. sure can't. I do not want Darrow. I am innocent. I don't want Beddoe either. He's with the N. A. A. C. P."

As a result of the boys' signed statement and their telegram, Governor Miller has issued a public statement advising prison authorities "no longer to hinder I.L.D. attorneys from seeing defendants."

clation for the Advancement of Colored People telling us that you are going to defend us for the N.A.A.C.P. and we saw the same thing in the newspapers this morning. We have already got the International Labor Defense and jointly employed Mr. George W. Chamlee of Chattanooga and some other lawyers who are helping Mr. Chamlee and the I.L.D. make trouble for Mr. Chamlee just to help the N.A.A.C.P. If you want to save us and help us get a new trial, please help the I.L.D. and Mr. Chamlee. Our parents and kinfolk signed papers yesterday for Mr. Chamlee to file in the Supreme Court that Mr. Chamlee and the I.L.D. are retained by all of us to fight our cases. These papers were filed in the supreme court of Alabama today.

DARROW HAYS, REFUSE TO AID BOYS

"On the basis of this request from the boys the I.L.D. asked Mr. Darrow and Mr. Hays to co-operate in the defense with the I.L.D. After an all night session with our lawyers they refused to do so. Mr. Darrow withdrew from the case. This is nothing new. Mr. Darrow refused to represent the boys for the I.L.D. when asked last spring to do so. Also in the spring and again in July the N. A. A. C. P. recorded themselves as unwilling to co-operate. Their entire policy has been not to help save the boys from the electric chair, but to fight the International Labor Defense no matter at what cost to the innocent prisoners in Kilby prison."

Chamlee made the following statement concerning the withdrawal of the N.A.A.C.P. attorneys:

"The defendants, the parents, and the I.L.D. have retained me as counsel. The parents and their kin further filed with Judge Hawkins a sworn petition protesting against any connections of the N. A. A. C. P. with the case. Although we have many associates, George Chamlee, Jr., Irving Schwab, Joseph Brodsky, Carol King, and Allen Taub, we would welcome the entrance if any reputable attorney on the basis of complete co-operation. I feel I cannot break faith with my clients to the extent of inviting the co-operation of anyone entering the case as a representative of the N.A.A.C.P. This position is in keeping with the demands of the boys, the parents, and their kin."

MUST SAVE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

Lowell Wakefield, southern representative of the I.L.D. declared today: "We have no interest other than saving from the electric chair eight innocent negro boys. We, and the defendants, cannot consider the entrance into the case of any organization such as the N.A.A.C.P., whose leaders are given solely to obstruction and attacks and not to assistance in the defense. We asked Darrow and Hays to work with us in a united effort to free the boys. We regret that after a long conference no agreement could be reached."

Chamlee and Irving Schwab, labor defense attorneys of New York said yesterday in the Birmingham county jail the ninth Scottsboro boy, Roy Wright, 14, who is held pending retrial after jury disagreement in his case. They will today attempt to secure his release thru habeas corpus proceedings.

DARROW REFUSED TO SEE MOTHER OF BOY

According to press dispatches from Birmingham, Darrow did not visit the boys, even Roy. He refused to see Mrs. Montgomery, mother of Olen Montgomery, or Mrs. McLeroy, aunt of Eugene Williams because, he admitted to the I.L.D. representative, he was "afraid they would ask me to come in and help the I.L.D. save the boys."

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The latest available figures for train and engine service are those for the middle of September which show that there were 238,028 men employed in this group, a decrease of 4,736 from the previous month and of 40,846 from the same month in 1930.

Figures recently presented show that there has been a steady growth of technological unemployment among rail workers. Thirty-three per cent fewer employees are necessary to handle the same amount of traffic than 20 years ago. Less than 50 per cent of the workers necessary to the industry today are assured of continuous employment.

PUSH ATTACK

(Continued from Front Page)

ants are throwing against the that the Chinese workers and peasants Japanese imperialists. The imperialists realize that this mass resistance is not only directed against the Japanese invaders but against all of the imperialists. They realize that this mass movement is against all of the exploitation that has been carried out by the capitalist bankers thru their Chinese war-lord agents.

The united action of the imperialists is not only to protect their interests against the Japanese invaders but to crush the masses of China who in Soviet China and in the rest of the country are taking active steps to clean out the imperialist robbers.

U. S. Gold Aids Rape of Manchuria

The United States is not only giving tacit and open support to the Japanese seizure of Manchuria but American gold is financing the war on the Chinese masses. This admission is made by Charles Dailey who states in the Kansas City Star of Jan. 1.

"Nearly all the money that is making this conquest possible is American gold. The United States, therefore, is profiting in a financial way by the making of another Japanese concession. Japan realizes that by making the American its banker, the United States will continue its financial development of Manchuria."

Within the secret understanding between Japan and the United States, Manchuria is to be converted into an armed camp and military base against the Soviet Union. This is now being accomplished.

Wall Street is going to use the Chamberlain "incident" as a means for pushing the war front of the Japanese imperialist against the Soviet Union and against the revolting masses of China. This is the reason for the meetings of Stimson with the French and British ambassadors. Wall Street wants a united front against the Soviet Union, but demands that the Japanese leave their hands off of China proper, where the United States is determined to do the looting.

\$336 TURNIP CROP; FARMER GETS \$469

Barrie, Ont.—Farmers have as much chance of getting blood as profits out of turnips.

This was demonstrated this week when T. G. Scythies, a trucker received a check for \$469 covering his profit for a carload of turnips shipped to a New York commission house. That didn't cover the cost of hauling them to a railroad siding.

Freight, tariff duty and commission came to \$331.31. The farmer got what was left—\$469.

More Rail Workers Fired From Jobs By Railroad Companies

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SPOKANE LAND BANK STARTS FORECLOSING

In Valley and Phillips counties, Montana, the Federal Land Bank of Spokane has already foreclosed on a number of farmers who have been unable to pay the tribute demanded by the Land Bank. It is planning to foreclose on many more toiling farmers.

Altho we know definitely of foreclosures by the Spokane bank in only these two counties of this state, it is quite certain that the same program is being carried on in the other states and counties where the Spokane bank has money loaned out.

Against the Federal Land Bank as against other agents of the Wall Street exploiters the farmers must organize to protect their farms. Not one farmer shall be evicted from his land thru foreclosure or thru sale for taxes. Organize for struggle.

PROPOSE TO DRIVE SMALL FARMERS IN MONT. FROM LAND

STATE TREASURER ACTS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE RICH RANCHERS

The state treasurer of Montana, F. E. Williams, has come out with the demand that the land which is taken from the small and middle farmers thru tax sales be handed over by the state to the big ranchers for practically nothing.

The capitalist press reports the reasons given by Mr. Williams in his activities for the big ranchers and the bankers as follows:

"It is Mr. Williams' belief that much of the land allowed to go delinquent is marginal in quality, fit for agricultural use only when growing conditions are much better than normal or when prices for agricultural produce are high but which is actually nothing more than grazing land of good quality."

"He believes that such land could be consolidated, designated as grazing reserve and leased at a figure which would bring to the county or state a steady, dependable income and remove from the market a type of property that may, if continued in an agricultural classification, continue to blight the hopes of would be farmers. It is the attempts and failures to farm such land as this, Mr. Williams believes, that retard appreciation of Montana's values as an agricultural state and interfere with development of its livestock industry."

The land which the state has taken over from thousands of toiling farmers is "marginal" in character. This means that under the conditions of the capitalist crisis the farmers on this land cannot hope to make enough to pay their interest and taxes. Whether they can support their families or not is not part of the conditions in which Williams is interested.

PROPOSE LEASE TO RICH RANCHERS

Williams proposes that this land be leased to the rich ranchers for grazing purposes. He proposes to take this land away from the small and middle farmers who have cultivated it for years in order that it should not 'blight the hopes of would-be farmers.' He intends to drive thousands of farmers from the land in order that their hopes should not be 'blighted' and so that the rich ranchers can have grazing land for practically nothing.

"It is the attempts and failures to farm such land as this... that retard appreciation of Montana values as an agricultural state and interfere with development of its livestock industry."

The presence of thousands of small and middle farmers on the land that the rich ranchers want to 'interfere' with the ability of profits. The plan of the Ana-

LAND BANKS DEMAND POUND OF FLESH FOM TOILING FARMERS

Wisconsin Farmers Will Get Together In Van Buskirk

Van Buskirk, Wis., Jan. 4.—A get-together of farmers will be called under the auspices of the United Farmers League functioning in nearby towns at the Town Hall at Van Buskirk, Wis., Jan. 1932, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

Farmers are invited to discuss various problems of today's farming such as taxation, etc. We all realize that the farmers in our community are confronted with the problems of unemployment. In previous years by working for lumber sets they have been able to secure finance with which they have been able to meet their taxes due and interest on heavy mortgages.

This winter there has been little or no work available for the farmers. At Long Lake lumber camps are operating at meager wages where our men are working long hours a day for the sum of \$13.00 per month. It is clear to see that with this much of an income for the workers, the farmers will not be able to meet with the payment due besides buying clothing and shoes for the children still attending school.

Farm products such as eggs and cream too are way below the price that it costs us to produce them.

An attempt was made two months ago to hold a meeting at this said Town Hall which was well attended. But, brothers, let us make this meeting a more successful one and have the farmers appoint a Committee of Action for the Town of Oma. Let us discuss how we can obtain a reduction in taxes and interest for the time being that we are so hard up with daily living necessities.

Our daily conversations with fellow farmers are in every way indications that something must be done to relieve the poor farmers of the heavy burden he is compelled to carry on his shoulders from day to day. Only through organizing and mass movement will we be able to secure some enlightenment to a better future for the poor farmer.

da Copper treasurer of the state of Montana is to drive the farmers off the land.

POLICY OF HYDE The capitalist press states that Williams' program is also the program of Soviet-wheat-dumping Hyde, secretary of agriculture.

"He found support also in a recent article by Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture who advocated that a suitable agency make a survey of sub-marginal land with a cold eye on the economics of it, have courage to tell its owners the truth, and that such lands be devoted to such uses as nature intended."

Hyde, the agent of Wall Street, in the wheat dumping attack on the Soviet Union, believes that the capitalist state "have the courage to tell owners of sub-marginal land the truth," tell thousands of farmers that under capitalism they cannot make a living for themselves and their families and that they must go like cattle to the industrial centers to join the million army of the unemployed.

Hyde proposes that "such lands be devoted to such uses as nature intended." Under capitalism "nature" intends that the exploiters should wring the last drop of blood from the flesh of the exploited. "Nature" under capitalism is attempting to drive thousands of farmers from their lands. Under capitalism "nature" is exploitation and greater misery for the farm masses.

The pound of flesh policy of the Federal Land Banks was openly stated by John Fields, of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. "Our standing rule has been that there would be no sense in foreclosing on a borrower, if we could get no more return as rent. So operating we have been able to keep our business in good shape."

SO OPERATING, operating so that they got the last cent out of the farmers before they foreclosed, because they could then get more out of the land by renting it to some other farmer who had been driven from his land somewhere else and was willing to attempt to pay the amount the Land Bank demanded at rent by slaving himself and his family still further.

Against this oppression by the Land Banks the toiling farm masses must organize for refusals to pay their interest demands, organize to prevent the Land Banks from evicting any farmer from the land.

GETS A SUB BOOK White Earth, N. D., Jan. 2.—Dear Comrades. Find enclosed 50 cents in stamps for which send me the Producers News for another three months. It sure is a good paper. Also send me one of your subscription books as I may be able to get a few hubs for you.

Red Villages

(Continued from last week.)

3. The Creation of a Fodder Base.

From what has already been said, it is obvious that we shall be unable to solve the livestock problem without organizing an efficient fodder base. What are our resources in this respect at the present time?

The situation is not exactly bright. While in the United States over 60% of the total cultivated area is sown to fodder plants (not including pastures, grass sown meadows, etc.) in our country only 30% of the cultivated area is used for growing fodder. This fact sets the leading task for the next few years: the creation of a suitable fodder base for livestock breeding, by increasing the area under cultivation to fodder, and by improving the pastures and meadows.

What our program for the organization of a fodder base for socialized animal-breeding?

It is very easy to say: "Let us double our milk supply by giving the cows 30% more food!" The only question is, at whose expense this is to be done. The case with us is the same. Unfortunately there are still many among us who believe that the hog does not require feeding, that it will fatten for itself. Perhaps at the present time it will; but it is not on this basis that we shall solve the meat problem.

What, then, is our program? The Institute for Livestock Breeding has calculated that in order to double our consumption of meat and milk we shall have to increase the fodder resources of our country by about 50%. The essential point of this task is that this increase does not mean that we are simply to add to the tens of millions of pounds of straw at our disposal still another 50% of the same fodder. Our cattle already receive sufficient roughage, so much of it that, so far as quantity is concerned, the milk supply might well be trebled. We must not forget that at the present time

more than two-thirds of our feed consists of hay, straw, chaff, etc., while a "meat- and milk- yielding machine," if it is to work productively, must receive at least two-thirds concentrated food. Therefore, the solution of the problem of doubling the production of meat and milk is not simply a matter of providing so much more fodder but of insuring increased nutrition in the form of proper kind of feed.

And this means that the whole Five Year Plan of agricultural development must be so revised as to secure at least an additional 100 million acres for fodder plants.

How are these 100 million acres best to be utilized? In the grain districts of the south we must plant about 17.5 million acres to corn and soy beans (for silage) and to green fodder and grain (in the United States the area under corn half again as large as that of wheat, 85 per cent of the corn being used as fodder); 2.5 to 5 million acres in sorghum (in the United States 6 million acres); and various further fodder plants

such as alfalfa and other hay (in the United States up to 62% million acres, but in our country only 13% million). In the grain consuming zone we must plant 20 to 25 million acres more than at present to potatoes (chiefly as hog food), swedes (rutabagas, or Swedish turnips used as fodder) and other turnips. I need not detail here such plants as sunflowers, field beans and peas suitable for fodder which must be accorded a proper place in the program of the 100 million acres of additional land allotted to fodder plants.

An indispensable part of the feed program is the improvement of the pastures and meadows. According to the calculations of some economists, agronomists and experts in livestock breeding, up to 50 per cent of the required fodder will be attained by this means. For this work we require an active program, carried out with the same energy and perseverance, and with the same participation of the masses as we required for

the realization of the program of the "agrominium." (A minimum program of improvements to be introduced in agriculture.—Ed.)

The program for the improvement of meadows and pastures is not complicated; the cattle are to be sent out to pasture one week later and brought back one week earlier than at present; the entire pasture is not to be grazed bare at once, but in strips; weeds are to be removed, if only by the most primitive methods; marshy pastures to receive the most necessary drainage, fertilizers (potash) must be used, and harrowing practiced; there must be division of the pastures for various kinds of animals—all measures demanding no great expense and which can be carried out in a very short time.

If we undertake this program in its entirety, if we tackle it with the same energy and determination with which we are solving the grain problem, and if we work for its accomplishment despite all difficulties, without shrinking because of difficulties or the loose

The FIVE YEAR PLAN in SOVIET AGRICULTURE

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

talk of ossified bureaucrats, then we shall fulfill this new task of the Five-Year Plan—to increase the area under cultivation to fodder plants by 100 million acres, and improve the pastures and meadows, thereby rendering it quite possible to double our reserves of meat and milk.

We are convinced that when this immense task is under way on the state farms, then the collective farms too, having before them many exemplary large-scale animal breeding enterprises working on a modern technical and scientific basis, will follow their example. Socialized livestock breeding on these lines will enable us to satisfy the needs of the collective farm members to a much greater extent, and will greatly increase the marketable output to be sent to the cities.

The role played by the state farms will be a very important one here, perhaps even more important than in grain production. There can be no doubt that the collective farms will adopt the same methods. One guarantee of

this is the fact that on the collective farms we have at present, among the socialized farm stock, 1.3 million cows. If we succeed in solving the problem so far as these 1.3 million cows are concerned—providing heated stalls and suitable feed for them—we shall be able to increase our milk production greatly within the present year.

In order to emphasize the urgency of our feed program, I shall refer to a few further examples. The Hog Breeding Trust requires approximately five million acres for growing succulent fodder plants which cannot easily be brought from the outside, and for the organization of pasture lands. The Cattle Breeding Trust requires, if it is to increase its stock to ten million head by the last year of the Plan, up to 125 million acres, chiefly in newly opened districts.

One-half of this land is needed as pasture and about one-third as meadow land for hay production. Besides that, the Cattle Breeding Trust must utilize the uncultivated tracts of land belonging to the

Grain Trust as pasture (up to 37.5 million acres) the whole of the straw and other grain waste products of this Trust. The Sheep Breeding Trust requires an equal amount of land; to it falls the responsible tasks of creating the bases of a state undertaking and setting an example of efficiency to those branches of farming which are of such great importance in all the eastern national republics of the Soviet Union. In addition, it is not only of immense importance from the standpoint of increasing the meat reserves, but even more so from the point of view of organizing our raw wool supplies.

This is the Bolshevik program, which we must