

The Soviets on the 14th Anniversary

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The conquest of power by the Russian proletariat was an event of momentous historical significance. The establishment of the Soviet government over one-sixth of the globe was a most serious blow to the whole of the capitalist world.

The proletariat of Russia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, having captured power, abolished for the first time private property in land, the mills and factories, banks, railways, shipping, etc. For the first time in history, the Russian proletariat converted an imperialist war into civil war and, having taken power immediately extricated themselves from the deadly fire of the imperialist war and concluded peace.

The October victory was a victory for the whole international proletariat. The proletariat of Russia, having defeated the bourgeoisie, organized its Soviets, set up its dictatorship, secured, for the first time in the history of the world, real freedom of assembly (taking the best meeting halls of the bourgeoisie), real freedom of speech and press, (repressing the bourgeoisie of all printing shops and papers) turning the press into a weapon for its complete emancipation and an instrument of socialist construction, securing for itself the political right to organize a political party, trade unions and cooperatives.

In one of its first acts, the Soviet government proclaimed the equality and sovereign rights of the peoples inhabiting the Russian Empire, their right to self-determination to the extent of complete separation and formation of independent states, the abolition of all forms of national and religious privileges and restrictions, the right of the national minorities and ethnographical groups inhabiting Russia, freely to develop.

On the basis of these principles a free union of liberated nationalities, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, arose and is thriving on the ruins of the tsarist empire.

During the fourteen years of their existence, the Soviets, as the organ of proletarian dictatorship, many times changed their forms of organization and methods of work, always in accordance with the tasks which confronted the Party and the government in the various historical stages of development.

During the days of the October revolution, the Soviets were the organs of insurrection. After that period they became organizers of the masses for maintaining the positions they had conquered and for resisting the counter-revolution. When the civil war ended and the USSR entered a period of peaceful construction, the Soviet became the organs of struggle for the rehabilitation of the national economy devastated by the imperialist and the civil wars. Finally, in the present period of reconstruction of the national economy, the Soviets are fighting for the rebuilding of industry and agriculture.

The main task of the Soviets at the present time is to carry out a fundamental reconstruction of the whole of national economy along socialist lines, a struggle for the successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in four years, for the carrying out of all plans of production and finance, for the organization of collective farms and their organizational and economic development.

On the basis of complete collectivization of agriculture the Soviets are energetically rooting out the last remnants of capitalism, wiping out the kulaks as a class. Now that the small individual farmers are organizing collective farms, rural life and production are undergoing revolutionary changes. Instead of individual peasant cultivation, the land is now being cultivated collectively, we have collective rearing of harvests, collective care of cattle, collective dining rooms.

The decision of the Party to develop extensive collective farming met with the widest response from the masses of the USSR. While on October 1, 1927, there were 230,000 peasant farms organized in collectives, constituting 1.1 per cent of the total, on August 1, 1931 we had 14,265,000 farms organized in collectives, constituting 97.9 per cent of the total.

By the fourteenth anniversary

CALL WORKERS "BUMS" IN WISC.

SUPERVISORS REFER ALL SINGLE WORKERS TO SLOP.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—On Nov. 30—a committee from the Unemployed Councils appeared before the Institutions Committee of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors to present the demands of the Unemployed Council on Nov. 30, a committee from the County Board which was forced by the mass pressure of the workers to meet as a committee of the whole and, for the first time in 22 years, listen to "outside" speakers from the Unemployed Councils. The supervisors demagogically referred the demands to the Committee on County Institutions.

Although the Committee on County Institutions consists of but five members, most of the 20 supervisors were present to argue against the Unemployed Councils. "Socialist" Supervisor, Metcalf

of the October Revolution 60 per cent of the peasants belong to collective farms. Socialist farming has definitely taken the upper hand over individual farming.

In the towns, the Soviets are ardently combating the remains of capitalism and crowding out the last bourgeois elements from their positions. The relative strength of the socialist economic section in the revenue of the USSR in 1931 is 81.8 per cent while in 1928 it was only 45 per cent. The gross output of Socialist industry in 1931 is 97.5 per cent of the total, leaving only 2.5 per cent for private producers.

The gross output of industry increases on the basis of the reconstruction of industry and the stupendous investments in new construction (the total investments in 1931 amount to 17 billion rubles). Whereas in 1921 the gross industrial output amounted to 1,925 million rubles, its output in 1927 was 12,051 million rubles, and in 1931 25,200 million rubles.

There has also been extensive growth in the social and cultural development in the Union, bringing about colossal changes in the living conditions of the workers. Before the war only 20 per cent of the population of Russia was literate. At present there is practically no illiteracy in the country. Compulsory universal education has been introduced and now the schools are being turned into polytechnicums.

Enormous changes are taking place in the sphere of urban life. There is extensive development of restaurants, kitchen factories, modern bakeries, mechanical laundries, club, Soviet palaces, etc.

The successful reconstruction of industry and agriculture, the successful carrying out of the Five-Year Plan in four, are the result of the great activity and constructive endeavor of the workers, collective farmers and other working elements of the USSR.

One of the outstanding features of socialist construction at the present time is the movement of socialist competition and shock brigades which organize new socialist forms of labor. We have industry and transport at the present time 200,000 shock brigades embracing 3,500,000 workers.

The strongest gravitation of advanced workers, shock brigades towards the Party, is the best evidence of the correctness of the general line of the Party. In 1928 the Party had 1,220,836 members, in 1929—1,499,032, in 1930—1,731,588, and on July 1, 1931, the membership was about 2,500,000.

We also witness a steady rise in the trade union membership. In 1929 the membership of the unions was 11,220,000. And in 1931 the number rose to approximately 14 million.

The growing activity of the working masses is illustrated also by the participation in Soviet elections. In 1927 only 48.4 per cent of the rural electorate took part in the elections, in 1930 the figure rose to 70.2 per cent; in the cities 58.5 per cent participated in the elections in 1927 and in 1930, 80.1 per cent.

Among those elected to the Soviets, both urban and rural, at the present time, the majority are shock brigades.

In this summary of socialist construction in the Soviet Union fourteen years after the revolution, we see the best proof of the correctness of the general line of the Party and the Soviet government and the confidence and support they enjoy from the millions of workers.

The results are particularly stupendous when compared with what is taking place in the capitalist countries. While capitalism is undergoing the most acute world economic crisis, with all that accompanies it, (the closing down of mills and factories, bank crashes, etc.) the Soviet Union is constructing at an unprecedented speed, giant mills and factories.

Whereas in the capitalist countries there are over 40 million unemployed, unemployment has totally disappeared in the USSR.

Whereas the capitalist countries, under the pressure of the sharp crisis, are drastically curtailing the production of farm products, in the Soviet Union the cultivated area is being widely extended, the land is becoming more fertile, and vast grain and live stock farms are developing.

Comrade Stalin's words at the

tried to side-track the issue by bringing up a proposal for \$10,000 for a County soup kitchen and flop house to "aid" the 10,000 single men in Milwaukee County. The demands of the Unemployed Council for \$18,000,000 winter relief, abolition of forced labor and the endorsement of the Unemployment Insurance Bill was shelved by the committee which referred the matter back to the County Board of Supervisors.

Most of the time was devoted to the question of relief for single workers who are not receiving any aid in this County. The Supervisors slandered them and called them "bums" and "drunkards" as justification for the brutal treatment they receive. They claimed that the Rescue Mission is good enough for the single men and that the Transient Bureau takes care of them. Speakers from the Unemployment Council pointed out that these organizations were simply used to drive the single men out of town and to break down their spirit, but the supervisors refused to take steps to give them relief. The supervisors were told that this evasion would not stop the struggle of the unemployed workers for relief.

Beet Sugar Company Coins Millions Out of Children's Blood

DENVER, Colo.—Paul Banellos, 9, cut off his thumb recently while topping beets on the farm of J. B. Lang, near Loigmont, Colorado, it was revealed when attempts were made to get compensation insurance.

A huge knife is used in topping beets which grows heavy for a strong man in the course of a day. Children work long hours in the beet fields, endlessly picking up the heavy beets, lopping off the tops and tossing them into a pile. Many accidents happen as their hands get tired and numb with the cold. The Great Western Sugar Co., which earned an average of 41 per cent profits for 20 years on the toil of these children, has no legal responsibility since the boy's father signed a contract with the farmer. It is doubtful that the boy will get any compensation.

SMALL TAXPAYERS MUST ORGANIZE TO WIN REDUCTIONS

CAPITALISTS ATTEMPT TO USE TAX REVOLT TO CUT THEIR TAXES, NOT WORKERS

Inspired by the various local hunger marches and especially by the National Hunger March to Washington, the taxpayers in Philadelphia have organized marches of their own. On Monday about a thousand tax payers stormed the City Hall and the session of the City Council. Seeing the mass protest and indignation of the tax payers, the City Council abruptly adjourned its session and left the meeting room.

Why the Tax Payers Revolt?

The corrupted politicians of the City Council have increased the city budget by twelve million dollars. This therefore presents the City Council with the problem of raising 19 million dollars above its income. To raise this money the City Council proposes to raise taxes on property by 35c each \$100 of assessed valuation of property. The present tax rate is \$2.774 per \$100. If this increase in the tax rate would be carried thru, then it would be \$3.12 per hundred. In addition the City Council also proposes to increase the tax on water by 50 per cent.

Due to the present unemployment tens of thousands of workers are not in a position to pay their taxes nor the interest on mortgages on their property. The result is that every month thousands of workers' homes are being sold by the sheriff. For the month of December 2,000 homes will be sold for failure to pay taxes. For a period of 12 months, 50,000 shorff sales took place. The worker tax payers know that if the tax rate is increased more of their homes will be sold. Because of this situation the tax payers who are in majority workers and peoples of small means are revolting.

Tax the Poor—But Do Not Tax the Rich

The economic crisis, the sharp decline in the value of real estate, the closing down of numerous banks, began seriously to effect the petty bourgeoisie and the small business men. The big real estate operators and capitalists are trying to utilize this mass movement to avoid higher taxes on their property and income. The movement so far is in the hands of republican politicians and big textile manufacturers who want to avoid a higher tax on their property, and for this purpose they utilize the discontent and revolt of the small tax payers.

It must be clear to the workers, that we must be against higher taxes upon the workers and peoples of small means. However we must demand a higher tax on property and incomes of the rich in order to feed the unemployed.

Build a Workers Tax Payers League

In face of this situation, it becomes necessary for the workers and small merchants to build a movement against high taxes of their own. This movement is not to be under the control of republican politicians and various neighborhood business men's associations, but under the direct control of the workers and workers' organizations.

The various Chamber of Commerce and business associations who now pretend to be against the increase, were the ones who were responsible for placing the higher tax Republican City Council into power. Precisely because the politicians are afraid that the workers and the small merchants may organize a movement of their own in the struggle against higher taxes, to tax the rich and not to tax the poor, that they have tried to assume leadership of this movement in order to behead it.

The workers must see this policy of the bosses and build a Workers Tax Payers League. Sixteenth Congress of the Party that: "It must be admitted that the Soviet government is now the only stable government in the world," are the more convincing and glaring in face of the universal economic disintegration of capitalism.

TAX BURDENS DISCUSSED BY MINN. FARMERS

HARJU POINTS OUT DANGER IN CUTTING LOCAL TAXES AND NOT TAXING RICH.

Palisade, Minnesota, Dec. 11.—A series of meetings has been held here in Aitkin county to discuss the tax condition and to protest against the reckless spending of county money.

We had a good meeting today at the Finnish Hall just outside the village at which Comrade Harju of the U. F. L. was the speaker. There were about 100 farmers in attendance who listened closely to Comrade Harju's message.

Arrangements were made to have another meeting on January 2nd, at which we hope to perfect a township unit of the U. F. L. at the close of the meeting. A group of farmers signed applications for membership. Coffee was served by the ladies for which a small charge was made to partially defray the expense of Comrade Harju's trip.

Expenses of County Engineer

The meeting was called to order about two o'clock and Carl E. Taylor was made chairman and Bruce N. Taylor, secretary. The chairman explained the purpose of the meeting and read the report of the expense account of the county engineer for the past two years. For 1929 it was \$5,664.79 and in 1930 it stood at \$9,222.18. The records showed that the county engineer had been paid for 12,706 miles in 1930.

In 1929 the overdraft in the Road and Bridge fund were \$9,232.62, which had increased to \$101,155.45 at the end of 1930 and the overdraft in the General Revenue for 1930 was \$64,780.38, making a total overdraft of \$165,935.83. Attention was called that the laws make a county officer personally liable for overdrafts, but it was also shown how useless it would be to try to recover by legal action.

The meeting was then thrown open to discussion and all phases of the tax situation discussed. The decrease of expenditures in township and schools, and the necessity of curtailed expenditures by the county board of commissioners as the only possible way to reduce the local tax. The income tax as recommended by Gov. Floyd Olson was discussed but the farmers are wary of any new methods of raising taxes.

Harju Explains U. F. L.

At this time Comrade Harju arrived and was introduced by the chairman and immediately began his address. He explained the purpose of the U. F. L. and the seriousness of the present financial condition of the farmers and laborers. After explaining that the condition was national and not local he showed that the dollar had shrunk in purchasing power from 100 cents in 1913 to 57 cents now, and in the meantime farm mortgages had increased to the stupendous sum of over 21 billion dollars. He told how the different organizations had been organized to relieve the distress of the farmers and then humorously remarked that the farmer had been relieved of everything which he owned. He told how the Federal Land Bank had been organized to supply cheap credit for the farmers and how that organization was taking advantage of the financial distress of the farmers to carry on an orgy of foreclosures. The U. F. L. has organized to resist such sales and for the protection of the farmers from eviction and the tax situation is so serious that the U. F. L. demands that small farms and laborer's homes be exempted from taxation altogether. A demonstration was held in Duluth in September attended by thousands to protest against the eviction of farmers and laborers. The purpose of the U. F. L. is the protection of the farmers and workers in their rights and it is necessary to organize for mutual protection. Taxes are constantly rising while the purchasing power of the dollar decreasing and thus the farmers and workers bear the brunt of the tax burden which the rich shift to the shoulders of the poor. The solution was not the curtailment of taxes for roads and schools but in the curtailment of the billions spent on wars and the preparation for wars.

Must Organize Militantly.

The workers in the cities and the farmers must organize to protect their mutual interests. Where such organizations are complete there are no evictions of farmers or workers from their homes but the capitalist papers keep quiet about the true conditions. He explained the purpose and necessity of demonstrations in the fight for better conditions. He dwelt upon the hopelessness of the financial situation and predicted it would rapidly worsen and that the evictions by foreclosure and tax delinquencies increase. He also pointed out the futility of the remedies of the administration which advocates destroying food and clothing while the poor are in such desperate need of both and how the farmers and workers would never be relieved of their misery by the rich and that they themselves must find a remedy and apply it themselves.

In conclusion Comrade Harju requested those interested to join the

SCANDINAVIAN CONFERENCE SCORES WAR MOVE

RESOLUTION CALLS FOR DEFENSE OF USSR.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Scandinavian workers' organizations with 200 delegates at a conference held here Sunday, Nov. 29 under the auspices of the Scandinavian Workers Educational League adopted an anti-war resolution demanding the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria and calling for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The resolution points out that the League of Nations and various disarmament conferences held by the imperialist nations are primarily war instruments and that the huge expenditures for armaments by capitalist nations shows the imminence of war. "In order to establish world peace permanently we must eliminate the basic causes of war, e. g., the present system of society and establish a new system on a cooperative basis, a workers and farmers society," the resolution says in part.

The resolution further demanded that the secret war agreements between the imperialist powers be published.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors, to the State Department and to the press.

"SOCIALISTS" AID BUSINESS

WAGE CUTTERS ARE CALLED "FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE"

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 5.—One of the means used by the Wisconsin bourgeoisie to support the "socialist" party is to advertise in its press. The Milwaukee Leader, socialist party organ, carried for months advertisements of the petty-bourgeoisie mainly. Like the Milwaukee Leader ads, which called the big scab, open-shop concerns "FRIENDS OF THE WAGE EARNER," the "Socialist Campaigner" represents these business men as "Friends of the workers." "Buy from Those Who Show Themselves Your Friends," reads the heading.

Among these "Friends" is the Ziegler Candy Co., whose ads read, "Always Ready to Serve the Wage Earner." Several hundred young workers are exploited in this open shop at wages as low as \$6 a week.

But the prize ads of all, completely exposing the "socialist" program of "helping the unemployed," are from those "Friends of the Needy," the Salvation Army and the Good Samaritans of Wisconsin!

Now we know why "socialist" Supervisor Metcalf, with his phony resolutions to appropriate \$15,000 for relief of single men, told the Unemployed Council Committee in the County Board of Supervisors that the single men should go to the Salvation Army and the soup lines two blocks long of the "Good Samaritans!" The Unemployed Branches say to "socialists" and their "Wage Earners' Friends" the 70,000 Milwaukee Unemployed want Unemployment Insurance and not soup lines and flop houses!

MILITANT FARMERS DO YOUR PART

You are reading the Producers News. You know that it is the only farmers' organ fighting militantly in the interest of the small and middle farmers.

What is more you probably know three or four or more farmers who ought to read the paper, who ought to become acquainted with the militant struggles led by the United Farmers League.

These farmers must get the paper. If you'll do your part we'll do ours. Send us their names and addresses and we shall send each of them two issues of the paper.

Every farmer who has seen the paper wants to continue reading it. We can build the paper. We must build the subscription list of the paper to tens of thousands. The number of farmers fighting militantly under the leadership of the United Farmers League against this horrible misery of capitalist decay must be in the hundreds of thousands.

THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE IS DOING ITS PART. DO YOURS IN THE STRUGGLE OF THE TOILING FARMERS AGAINST THE EXPLOITER AND ROBBER GANG WHICH OPPRESSES THEM. BUILD THE PRODUCERS NEWS. BUILD THE UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE.

U. F. L. and h-o in the fight for the mutual advantage of the farmer and worker.

On December 12th, Comrade Harju accompanied by Carl E. Taylor went to Nordland to address a meeting. Arrangements are being made to have Chas. E. Taylor address a series of meetings in January.

Wisc. Farmers Draw Up Set of Demands

KIMBALL, WIS., DEC. 7.—A meeting of the farmers of Kimball township was held at the Meadville hall December 3d. About sixty farmers participated. The meeting was opened with a talk on the United Farmers League, explaining the work to be done. A lively discussion followed.

All of the farmers said that they had to sell their products for next to nothing and there is no other work for the farmers so that they can pay their taxes, or the interest on their mortgages.

A resolution was drawn up, demanding the postponement of tax payments of poor farmers, that all mortgage payments be postponed and that unpaid mortgage interest payments be cancelled. The farmers also demanded that all poor farmers and workers receive free medical aid and doctors.

A township committee of five was elected to carry on the work and call the next meeting.

LYNCH TERROR OF SOUTHERN BOSSES IS UNLEASHED

THREE NEGRO WORKERS ARE 'LYNCHED' IN WEEK TO OPPRESS MASSES.

BALTIMORE, Md.—With an epidemic of lynchings and racial persecution against Negro workers sweeping through the south, the International Labor Defense is throwing its full force into the task of saving Orphan Jones, 60 year old Negro farm worker, and George Davis, 23 years old, from legal lynching in hate-inflamed country courts of Maryland.

Following the lynching of Matthew Williams in Salisbury, mass protest aroused by the International Labor Defense and a flood of telegrams sent by worker organizations to Governor Albert C. Ritchie forced the indefinite postponement of the trial of Orphan Jones. The International Labor Defense is now demanding that Bernard Ades, I.L.D. lawyer asked by George Davis to defend him, be given the right to consult with this worker.

A series of huge mass meetings will be held throughout the lynch section, the I.L.D. has announced. At the first of these in Baltimore, on Dec. 10, Cecil Hope, head of the Negro department of the I.L.D., spoke to hundreds of Negro and white workers who demanded that the governor stop the fury of lynchings on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

The International Labor Defense lays a large share of the blame for the lynching of Williams at the feet of Governor Ritchie. The governor ignored appeals for protection sent by the I.L.D. after lynch mobs had searched jails for Jones and Davis and had beaten Ades and Helen Mays, 23 year old I.L.D. investigator. Stung by repeated protests and telegrams, the governor attacked Ades and said he did not want to be "annoyed" by "such an organization."

Several days later, Williams was dragged out of a hospital cot, hanged, hauled through the streets of Salisbury to the Negro section, and there burned in 40 gallons of gasoline. Williams had quarreled with his employer, Daniel J. Elliott over wages of 15 cents an hour. The International Labor Defense has learned that Elliott shot at Williams wounding him. The employer was killed when the Negro worker sought to defend himself. Lynch Two Negroes in West Va.

In the same week two Negro workers, Tom Jackson, 25, and George Banks, 27, were taken from the Lewisburg, W. Va. jail by a gang of men in the middle of the night and hanged from a telegraph pole. The victims were charged with killing a constable who with a mob had attacked Negro dancers in a hall at Leslie.

Despite these lynchings, officials on the Eastern Shore of Maryland insist that "all is quiet here. Nothing has happened and nothing is going to happen." They maintain that trials for both Davis and Jones may be held with "safety" at Cambridge and Elk-horn, both within 100 miles of the town where the brutal lynching of Williams was staged.

In fact, the attorney appointed by the court for Davis has not even requested a transfer of the trial to a less inflamed section. Davis, in a letter published in the Baltimore press, has repudiated the court-appointed lawyer, demanding to be defended by Ades and the International Labor Defense. Ades' first move will be to transfer the trial to Baltimore.

Workers have no faith in the "Investigation" promised by Levin S. Bailey, state's prosecutor, the I.L.D. declares. According to the Baltimore Post, Bailey was so unconcerned about the lynching that he refused to return from a neighboring town when telephoned, and when he did return, immediately went to bed.

Chief of Police Michael Holland of Salisbury who witnessed the whole lynching, now asserts that he "cannot recognize any of the men." Helen V. Wise, superintendent of the hospital from which the wounded Negro was taken, who is reported to have told the lynchers to go after their victim "quietly," now refuses to identify any mob leaders.

Giants of Socialist Construction and Their Heroes

BY V. DEGOT

Fourteen years have elapsed since the October revolution. During these fourteen years the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party, has succeeded not only in smashing the home and foreign enemy in civil war and in restoring the national economy of the country, but in developing construction on a scale never before witnessed in the world.

The international working class must know the heroes of this construction. While the working class as a whole is the hero, there are many individual heroes among the working class, shock brigades who are excelling themselves in the great work of socialist construction. Let us first take a glance at some of the industrial giants now being constructed or that are already completed.

The Ural Kuznetsk combine which forms a link between Kuznetsk coal with Ural ore, will embrace heavy industry such as iron and steel, copper, power stations, chemical works, engineering works and transport. It covers an area greater than that of capitalist Europe.

The Magnitogorsk plant built here will be the largest in the world. It will give the country 2,880,000 tons of metal per year, which is three times as much as that given by the Urals in 1930. Its capacity will later be extended to four million tons. This will be more than was produced in the whole of tsarist Russia before 1912.

The second largest plant in the Soviet Union will be the metallurgical works of Novostagil. It will annually produce 2,360,000 tons of iron, 2,650,000 tons of steel and two millions tons of rolled iron. The largest plant now existing in the Urals produced in 1930 only 200,000 tons of iron which is about one-twelfth of the future output of the Novostagil factory.

The copper combine of Krasnoyarsk will be the largest copper smelting plant of the Soviet Union and later, the largest in the world. It will excel even the American Anaconda, the Copper Queen (Arizona), and the Nevada Consolidated, not only in size and capacity, but also in technique and equipment.

The Bereznykov Chemical combine will be one of the biggest chemical plants, of which this country is so much in need. In 1925 the output of sulphuric acid per thousand of population was 50 tons in the United States, in Germany 27 tons, Great Britain 25 tons, in the USSR only 1.2 tons. Since then output has been steadily rising and several chemical combines are now being constructed.

The Bereznykov combine, which will be the most modern chemical enterprise in the world, will fertilize 1,250,000 acres of cotton fields, 615,000 acres of flax fields which will be 30 per cent of the total flax area and 375,000 acres of potato fields.

The Ural Machine works, which will construct big machines, will be the only plant of its type in the Soviet Union. It will be equal to the best machine factories of Europe and will not lag behind the well known Krupp works of Germany.

The plant will produce 100,000 tons of finished machines annually and subsequently its capacity will rise to 150,000 tons. When completed it will produce fully equipped furnaces.

Our daily press is full of reports about new inventions of workers, of how shock brigades are organized for the purpose of completing the construction of factories and shops.

In Magnitogorsk, among the many heroes of construction, there stands out the worker Shubin, who has been foremost in organizing workers to produce better work, to exploit the machinery to the utmost, to preserve cleanliness in the socialist city, etc. Or there is the machinist Kotechikov, who has been at his trade about forty years and who is always at the head of things, followed by the youth.

Or take Artemi Felimonov, a non-party man, working in the Ural machine works. He started to work in Uralmashstroi when they just began to clear the ground for this future giant. He had to come to work through thick woods, stumble over stumps, get his hands and face scratched with thorns. He became the leader of a brigade which has shown wonderful results, fulfilling the plan 115 to 120 per cent. This semi-literate worker was able to place his men and organize the process of production as to get the best results. His formula is a very simple one:

"Whenever three people are usually needed, I place two, but I give them work up to their ears. On the other hand I place at the machine five instead of four people because the machine must not stop for a minute."

"A machine needs special care. Before it is started it must be examined. One must see that everything is in order so that it may work normally. The machine is the central organizing link, but the people tending it are not mere accessories. They are intelligent producers of rapid work."

Felimonov has developed from

an ordinary worker to a commander of Bolshevik tempo; he has grown up into a Bolshevik. He was not only an organizer and manager, not only the initiator of socialist competition, but he also carried on political work. During the civil war he was a guerrilla fighter, and often tells of his vivid experiences in defending the Urals.

As a result of Felimonov's work, 13 out of 25 members of the brigade he led joined the Party and six the Young Communist League. His brigade has become a communist organization.

In September, 1931 we had 507 shock brigades in Uralmashstroi, 111 of which were organized in May. Socialist competition and shock brigades embrace 54 per cent of all the workers. 73 per cent of the workers have volunteered to remain on the job until it is finished. 1,300 workers have joined the Young Communist League and 1,600 the Party.

It should be added that much work is being done in the Urals, especially in Magnitogorsk, by American specialists, who are so impressed by the enthusiasm of the Russian workers and specialists that many of them are using all their efforts to help complete the plants on time.

The Council of People's Commissars recently decided that the names of the best shock brigades and best specialists who built our giant factories be inscribed in prominent places so that the future generations may know the names of the most ardent builders and engineers of the respective plants.

The most prominent sculptors are already engaged in Moscow and other cities, taking casts of these heroes of socialist construction, whose statues will be placed in prominent places, such as the Park of Culture and Rest and various museums.

NEW RATES MEAN BIG INCREASE IN RAILROADS LOOT

New class and commodity railroad freight rates which became effective on Dec. 3 on the Western Trunk line territory will mean an additional \$12,000,000 milked out of the farmers of the northwest for the benefit of the stockholders and bondholders of the railroads.

The new rates are estimated by the capitalist press to bring an increase of \$17,000,000 in Iowa, parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and eastern South Dakota. In North Dakota rates will be decreased by \$5,000,000, leaving a net balance to be paid the railroad capitalists by the farmers