

U.S. Army Authorities Offer Prize for Essay Telling "How to Fight Communism"

YOUNG GOES GETTING NERVOUS DUE TO W. W. L. ACTIVITY

Prosecution Attempts Fail Again

By PAUL CROUCH

The military authorities are nervous. They have spent millions of dollars in the "Citizens' Military Training Camps". The capitalist press has been mobilized in the service of capitalist militarism. The campaign was successful. Thousands of young workers were deceived by the promise of a "vacation" and the attraction of the uniform. They came to the camps like sheep, blissfully ignorant that they were to be trained to murder other workers for the profits of their own masters. Yet the angry outbursts of the military authorities are not the cries of victory. What has happened?

At Fort Hancock, New York, a medal has been offered for the best essay on how to combat Communist propaganda. Officers there and at many other camps have devoted long lectures in their efforts to debase the young workers, and to build up a jingo spirit in their desperate attempt to fight the revolutionary message of working-class solidarity being brought to the armed forces by the Young Workers Communist League.

The offer of prizes for ways to combat Communism will be without success. All the medals of the capitalist state cannot produce any essay telling how to stop the spread of Communism in the armed forces. The very fact that the war department, with its millions of dollars, has printing presses and thousands of "chaplains" and other propaganda, is frightened by mimeographed camp papers and the activities of a very small but militant group of young workers is of the greatest significance.

Prosecution of Y. W. L. An investigation is being conducted by the military "intelligence" service of the army, and the department of justice has announced that it will propose special laws against the anti-militarist work of the Young Workers Communist League. John Porter has been sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with the purpose of separating him from the Communists in New York and to subject him to the special tyranny of Col. William (Wild Bill) Morrison, the present commandant, who was in command of Alcatraz when Walter Trumbull and the writer were imprisoned there.

League Members Defy Army. The military authorities are well aware of the fact that there is no federal law under which they can interfere with the anti-militarist work of the Young Workers (Communist) League. At Camp Devens, Mass., League members told the officers that "we have a right to distribute papers to the soldiers and we will continue to do so". At the National Guard Camp, near Chicago, 17 League members were arrested and the capitalist press began premature rejoicing at the "prosecution" of the Young Communists, but the authorities had to release the League members without trial.

Will Intensify Efforts. Whether threats or actual terror is used by the army coasts, the Young Workers (Communist) League will continue its struggle against capitalist militarism. The desperation of the war department when anti-militarist work in this country is just beginning is another evidence that the government gives military forces a fatal blow to imperialism.

NEW YORK WORKERS AID MINERS WITH RELIEF COLLECTION IN SHOPS SEES SLAVERY FOR LIBERIA IN FIRESTONE DEAL

The Executive Committee of the Shop Delegate Conference for Miners Relief at its last meeting made extensive plans for activities among the workers in shops and factories on behalf of the striking miners and their families. An educational campaign will be carried on for the organization of shop committees.

Mass meetings are being arranged to be held in all parts of the city, to acquaint the workers everywhere with the struggle of the miners, with the Lewis betrayal, with the efforts to build a strong, powerful, new Miners Union that will be a mighty weapon in the hands of the 800,000 miners, and the workers in all other industries.

Among the shops where substantial collections are being made weekly are, the Majesty Dress Shop, The Mitchell Shop, The Carnegie Shop, Greenberg Brothers, Liebman and Horowitz, The Phoenix Pleating Shop. The workers of Nat Levine shoe factory \$100 were turned in from one collection \$22.50 made by a group of active workers. At the Duncan & Bradkin Dress

Shop \$7.25 was collected; at the Pot-holz Bros., \$9.50. The millinery workers are going over the top. In the Advance Hat Co., and in the Sally Hat Co. shop committees are functioning and a weekly tax is collected. There have also been collections made at the Mindheim Hat Co. \$4.20; Frank Katz Hat Co., \$32;

Marvin Hat Co., \$7. Sonia Margolis, delegate to the conference from the G. & G. Dress Shop, reported that at every shop meeting the question of Miners Relief is placed on the order of business, with reports and discussion on how best to help the miners in their struggle to build a powerful union.

Hoover Charged As Accomplish

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 30.—Sharply disagreeing with Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Negro apologist for the Firestone-Liberman deal and educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Dr. Raymond Buell, white research director of the Foreign Policy Association and specialist in African problems, severely criticized Herbert Hoover, former Secretary of Commerce, and the State Department at the Institute of Politics today for their active role in procuring the rubber concession in Liberia for Firestone.

Recruits Tell Army Officers to Stay Out of the Mess Halls

Through the columns of the "Camp Holiday Rebel," recruits at the "Citizens' Military Training Camps" protest against the practice of officers coming in during mess times and forcing them to stop eating and come to attention.

The article declares: "It is not enough that we are getting long daily drills instead of that vacation we were promised when we first joined the C. M. T. C. We are not even allowed to eat in peace. Officers make a practice of walking into the mess hall while we are having our lunch. Of course, according to the strict disciplinary rules of the camp, everyone must immediately come to attention. So at times you nearly choke yourself swallowing the food in your mouth. 'Why don't the officers let us alone when we are not drilling?' Can't we even eat our meals, rotten as they are, in peace? If anyone wants to come to the mess hall while we are eating, let him do so, but it must not interfere with our lunch, and not one of us must come to attention. If the officers do not like that, let them keep out of the hall while we are there."

BREAK UP PHILA. CLOAK MEETING

Police, Sigmanites In United Front

Continued from Page One

down on the chairman's voice. After this continued for several minutes, and just as it was becoming apparent to the hundreds assembled that the disturbers would be silenced by the conductors of the meeting, a detective stalked over to the speakers platform and ordered Chairman Levin to close the meeting. Despite Levin's protests that a permit had been obtained for the meeting and that he is certain of being able to conduct an orderly meeting, the detective, who by this time had been reinforced by a whole squad of police, mounted the platform and ordered the assemblage to disperse.

Call Another Meet. Announcements made later by the leaders of the National Organization Committee declared that another mass meeting will be arranged early next week, in spite of any of the gangster and police assistance the Sigman machine here may rally. The speakers of the N. O. C. who came to the Philadelphia meeting were Joseph Borachovich, Rose Wortis, B. Kaplan and S. Levin. In addition to visiting Russia the party will tour France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The party will return to New York December 1.

MARINES SCORE USE BY WALL ST.

"Risky" to Fight For Rights, Says Sailor

American marines not only protest against being sent to Nicaragua to fight for Wall Street's interests, but many of them discuss the idea of group desertions to Sandino's army, according to a letter from a sailor whose ship carried the U. S. forces to Nicaragua.

The sailor also declares that the servicemen are dissatisfied with their conditions and treatment and have "short talks" on the matter. However, he says "it is pretty risky and it's not done often. But they have their talks now and then."

The letter, in part, follows: "They (the marines) didn't seem to like the idea of going down there to fight, and there was talk on the ship about a bunch of them deserting and joining Sandino.

"The sailors are dissatisfied with the regulations, also with the food and the way it is put out. They have short talks, but as you know yourself, it's pretty risky and it's not done often. But they have their talks now and then."

The name of the writer and the ship are withheld by the Daily Worker for obvious reasons.

SERVICEMEN!

Soldiers, sailors, marines, National Guardsmen and C. M. T. C. recruits!

The Daily Worker and the Young Workers are the only publications defending the interests of the enlisted men and fighting for their rights. Read our publications, and remember that our pages are always open to you for expression of opinion or news of conditions.

The Young Workers (Communist) League is making a special fight for the servicemen and is mobilizing the young workers for special demands for the enlisted men. We stand for the unity of the civilian workers with the workers in uniform.

Write to us for our publications and additional information. Address The Young Workers League, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

35 Students of Pocono College to Leave For Soviet Union Tomorrow

Thirty-five students of the Pocono People's College, Henryville, Pa., have been invited by the Russian Commissariat of Education to visit Russian educational institutions this fall. They will sail on the S. S. Amsterdam tomorrow, according to a statement made yesterday by George Wise of the American-European Travel Bureau, 100 Fifth Ave. The party will be headed by Dr. S. A. Mathison, president of the college.

In addition to visiting Russia the party will tour France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The party will return to New York December 1.

A taxi driver would appreciate this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Allies of the Kuomintang Murderers



American marines stationed in a san-shu, where worker-peasant troops are reported to be advancing against the city.

BLAME OREGON'S Y. W. L. STUDENTS DEATH ON CHURCH THANK FOR AID

Called Aid to U. S. Contributions Made Imperialism School Possible

"The Catholic Church has just committed one of its greatest crimes when they caused a poor, fanatical 23-year-old boy to kill General Alvaro Obregon," writes Salvador De la Plaza, in the current issue of the Labor Defender.

The writer, who is secretary of the Continental Committee of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in Mexico City, in the same article, just published, traces the role of the church in Mexico since its loss of power after the fall of Porfirio Diaz in 1910.

"It armed the assassin's hand of Victoriano Huerta against Madero in 1913, and in the very legation of the United States it planned the crime with Mr. Wilson, the then minister of Mexico, De La Plaza charges.

"During the eighteen years of civil war, at times with British imperialism, at others with the American, and always with the help of, and aiding the Spanish capitalists, it used the fanaticism of the peasants and raised the standard of 'Cristo Rey' to incite the basest passions; to steep in blood and crush the struggle of the proletariat for its emancipation."

The author analyzes the new role of the church today, subservient to American financiers and the fight against both by the Mexican workers, led by the growing Communist Party of Mexico.

The article is illustrated by a photograph of the welcome given by armed Mexican workers in the Vera Cruz district to Socrates Sandino, brother of the Nicaraguan rebel leader, who has recently arrived in Mexico. Among the welcoming group of armed peasants is Epigmenio Gusman, Communist mayor of Villa Cardel, and Gustavo Machado, recently returned from Sandino's camp.

Save this copy of the Daily for one of the 10,000 traction workers.

SLUG MILLINERS AT LOCAL MEET

Thugs Halt Discussion On Employment

Continued from Page One

latter proposal is a ukase from the officialdom which tried to choke off protests of the unemployed by saying that \$2 of the \$12 will be "do-nated" to the unemployed, the other \$10 going toward the campaign of wrecking the union's progressive locals. The mobilization of underworld forces for the meeting was made in preparation of the protests from the membership against this measure.

Motion Ditched.

A motion made by a member that the unemployment question be taken up immediately after the executive report was counted out by the "special tellers" borrowed from the gangster club of Local 1, who were there under the leadership of Herschkowitz, Zaritsky's adjutant-general. The original agenda was then railroaded through.

When the minutes had been read, a report of finances was made in which it was declared that a loan made to the Sigman cloakmakers' company union by Local 24 officials was not yet paid. The officials then remarked that due to the "sick condition" of the Sigman union the loan be extended. At this workers from the floor protested, terming Sigman's scab union as "dead" and not "sick."

Attack Started.

As if a signal had been given, the gangsters fell upon the worker who made this statement. When other milliners went to his rescue thug reinforcements came from somewhere out of previous sight and many workers were used before they had a chance to escape through fire escapes and other exits.

Even the few who remained left in protest when the Zaritsky gang called in police to act as ushers at the meeting.

KALLEN MAY BRING ACTION

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The possibility of bringing action against those responsible for the recent issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Horace M. Kallen was considered tonight by his lawyers.

You're in the fight when you write for The DAILY WORKER.

The Vege-Tarry Inn
 "GIRNS KRETSCHME"
 BEST VEGETARIAN FOOD
 MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
 DIRECTIONS: Take ferries at 23d St., Christopher St., Barclay St. or Hudson Tubes to Hoboken. Lackawanna Railroad to Berkeley Heights, N. J.
 BERKELEY HEIGHTS
 NEW JERSEY
 Phone, Fanwood 7463 R. L.

Greek Workers Center Opening Is Postponed Until Next Saturday

The Greek Progressive Workers Center, which was originally scheduled to be opened to the workers this Saturday, has been postponed a week until Saturday, September 8. With the thug reinforcement of the opening, dances will also be held on the later date.

The Greek Progressive Workers Center, being in the heart of the fur and millinery workers section of the city, at 101 West 28th St., will be a haven for rest and educational activity for the exploited workers of the district. All workers have been invited by the management committee to spend their spare hours in the center. Games have been procured, chess, billiards, etc., to keep the workers busy in their moments between work and after lunch.

Besides these games, activities of cultural, dramatic, educational, and recreational pursuit will be installed as permanent features of the center as soon as its completion is announced.

New Figure-Head For Austrian President

VIENNA, August 30.—To fill the figure-head post of President of Austria, Professor Clemens Pirquet, noted physician, has been nominated to succeed Michael Hainisch, whose term expires at the end of November. The other candidate proposed is Professor E. Wettstein, a noted botanist.

No political leader is permitted to hold the presidency under the Austrian law, and his chief duty seems to be not to meddle in state affairs and act as chief receiver of notabilities for the government.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEMORIAL EDITION

The LIFE AND DEATH of SACCO AND VANZETTI

By EUGENE LYONS

An epic of two alien workers in America. The author tells that story with an emotional sweep worthy of the subject. It is accurate and complete and will remain as a monument to the seven-year struggle which involved all humanity.

SPECIAL EDITION

\$1.00

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
 39 East 125th Street, New York City.

Did You Receive Our Letter?
 Did You Answer?
 If not yet, tax yourself with one day's wage and do your share to complete the fund

A Day's Wage for the \$100,000

COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN FUND

Are you unemployed and so badly in need that you cannot send even a single dollar or a two-dollar bill for the Communist Campaign?

ANSWER BEFORE YOU LAY DOWN THIS NOTICE

We Need 5's, 10's, 25's and 100's but the singles and twos are just as welcome.

Just attach your contribution to the blank that we sent you and mail it in NOW!

Send all Funds to
 ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Treasurer

National Election Campaign Committee
 43 EAST 125TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Vote Communist

W. Z. FOSTER for President
 BEN GITLOW for Vice-President

Order a Bundle!

Let The DAILY WORKER help you in your Election Campaign Work.

Order a bundle to distribute and sell at your open air meetings, in front of factories and at union meetings.

Special price on Daily Worker bundles during election campaign.

\$8.00 per thousand (regular price \$10.00 per thousand).

Enclosed find \$.....for.....Daily Workers

Name

Street

City

State

As an Answer to Tammany Attacks

STRIKE A BLOW for the PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS

Contribute and Collect Funds for the Election Campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party

Extend Red Week to September 3
 VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE ALL WEEK

AT

60 St. Marks Pl.
 101 W. 27th St.
 143 E. 103d St.
 1800 7th Ave.

2075 Clinton Ave.
 215 E. 138th St.
 Jewish Workers Club,
 1472 Boston Road

2700 Bronx Pk., E.
 46 Ten Eyck St., Bklyn.
 1375 43d St., Bklyn.
 154 Watkins St., Bklyn

For Red Mass Collections, September 1, 2 and 3

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY 26-28 Union Square, New York City

Bukharin's Speech in Reply to Discussion on the International Situation

The Positive and Negative Sides of the Discussion

Comrades, the discussion that took place here was a remarkable one in many respects. In the first place there is the large number of comrades who took part in it. There were nearly 90 speakers. Never has there been so large a number of speakers on any one subject at previous Congresses. Particular mention should be made of the speeches delivered by our Negro comrades, by the delegates from Oriental countries and colonial countries generally, and especially of the speeches delivered by our Chinese comrades. It is important also to note the active part that was taken in the discussion by Communists from the South American countries, for this is the first time since the Communist International was established that we have had so many representatives of these countries present. Reference should be made also to the speeches delivered by numerous comrades from small parties, to which we sometimes devote too little attention.

Taking the discussion as a whole I must say that it was of enormous positive significance. I would like to point out the characteristic positive sides of the discussion.

First of all, I want to mention the criticism and self-criticism that was displayed. Our theses, my speech, the work of the Communist International and of the various parties, were all subjected to criticism.

The stream of self-criticism that flowed through the whole of the discussion is particularly to be welcomed. Another positive side of the discussion was that the representatives of nearly every Party took part in it. A particularly pleasing feature, I repeat, is that representatives of "new" parties in the colonies, in South American countries, etc., participated.

Many of the remarks that were uttered in the course of the discussion were undoubtedly correct. These remarks must be embodied in one way or another in the decisions to be passed by the Congress as well as in the future work of the Comintern. It is true that in the main these remarks were concerned not with questions of principle, but with secondary questions; nevertheless, extremely important problems were touched upon. Among these I include the points made on the peasant questions, the references to the need for more attention being devoted to the unemployed problem that were made in the course of the discussion of our analysis of the present period of capitalist development. A number of speakers also referred to the question of colonial work, the Negro question, and also to the day to day practical work of the various parties

and of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Special mention must be made of the comments made on the organizational shortcomings of our apparatus.

But there is also a negative side to the discussion to which I must refer. In this I include the rather narrow limits to which much of the discussion was confined. The majority of comrades who spoke here almost exclusively dealt with their own countries and not with the fundamental problems of the movement that arise from the present situation. Of course, I do not object to the various delegations analyzing and discussing the questions that directly concern them. On the contrary, I think this is desirable because it facilitates an exchange of experience, and, as it were, the collectivization of our experiences. Without such an exchange of experience the work of the Communist International and of its Congresses would be impossible. On the other hand I think that the failure of many speakers to deal with fundamental questions was a drawback in the discussion.

I will not dwell on the verbal skirmishes that took place here, but will merely recall the words of Heine: "This is not a knightly bout for the hearts of ladies fair; it is but a wordy war 'twixt Capucian monks and their foes,—the Rabbis" (Laughter). And I do not think it is necessary to deal in detail with this monk and rabbi contest.

II. The Stabilization of Capitalism and the Controversy over the "Third Period."

The Fifth Congress of the Comintern and the Question of Stabilization Comrades, I will first of all deal with the fundamental problem, the problem of the stabilization of capitalism and with the question around which the controversy centered most, namely, the question of the so-called period.

As you know, the term "stabilization" did not appear in the discussion at the Fifth Congress of the Comintern. What happened at the Fifth Congress, and what estimate did we make then of the economic and political situation? In the theses passed on the world economic situation the Fifth Congress first of all took note of the collapse of world economy; the theses speak directly of the collapse of world economy, of the chaos in the currency and of the crisis of European economy. At that time we said that European economy was moving in a vicious circle and was unable to extricate itself from its state of crisis. We also pointed to the world agrarian crisis. The Comintern at that time emphasized that the bourgeoisie was incapable of

removing the chaos in the currency, etc.

On the report of Comrade Zinoviev the Fifth Congress passed a resolution on tactics. What was the essential feature of the analysis of the political situation contained in that resolution? The principal point stressed in that resolution was the existence of a "pacifist-democratic era."

Thus, as a result of the analysis we made of the situation at that time we declared that world economy was in a state of collapse, that European economy was in a state of permanent crisis; and the political superstructure of that analysis was the "era of democratic pacifism." This era, as you know, was reflected by the "Labor Government" in England, the victory of the "Left Bloc" in France, the "Labor Government" in Denmark, and the various coalition tendencies in other countries. Such was the general situation at that time, and such was the estimate made of it by the Fifth World Congress. Not a word was said about stabilization. The word "stabilization" was first uttered in our midst only in 1925.

At the Fifth Congress, I repeat, and I stress it, in order to mark the change in the whole situation, there was as yet no talk of stabilization. Why do I stress this point so much? In order that we shall take special note of it so that we may clearly understand the changes that have taken place in the objective situation since the Fifth Congress. This is precisely why in the first part of our theses we advanced the postulate of the third period. The postulate on the three periods was discussed by the delegation of the Communist Party of the U. S. and there it was amended to make it more precise. Of course, the fact that the situation since the Fifth Congress has been divided into three periods by the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is not in itself a logical proof that this division is correct. We must substantiate it by sound arguments.

Why It Is Incorrect to Deny the Existence of a Third Period

The part of the thesis which deals with this point reads as follows: "1. After the first period of the World Imperialist War, the international labor movement passed through a series of historical phases of the general crisis of the capitalist system. "The first period was the period of direct revolutionary actions of

the proletariat, the highest point of development of which was reached in 1921. This period culminated in the victory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics over the forces of foreign intervention and over the internal counter-revolution, with the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the organization of the Communist International on the one hand and with a series of severe defeats suffered by the Western European proletariat on the other. The final link in the chain of events in this period was the defeat of the German proletariat in 1923. This defeat was the starting point of the second period, a period of gradual and partial stabilization of the capitalist system, of the process of the "restoration" of capitalist economy, of the general capitalist offensive and of defensive battles fought by the proletarian army weakened by severe defeats. On the other hand, this period was a period of rapid restoration in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and of extremely important successes in the work of building up Socialism. Finally came the third period which, in the main, was the period in which capitalist economy exceeded the pre-war level and in which also the economy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics almost exceeded the pre-war level (the beginning of the so-called "reconstruction period," the further growth of the Socialist forms of economy on the basis of a new technique). For the capitalist system, this was the period of rapid development of technique, accelerated growth of cartels and trusts, of tendencies towards state capitalism and at the same time a period of intense development of the contradictions of world capitalism operating in forms determined by the whole of the preceding process of the crisis of capitalism (contraction of markets, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics colonial movements, growth in the internal contradictions of imperialism). This third period, in which the contradiction between the growth of the forces of production and the contraction of markets became accentuated with particular force, will inevitably give rise to a fresh series of imperialist wars; between the imperialist States themselves, wars of the imperialist States against the Union

of Socialist Soviet Republics, wars of national liberation against imperialism and imperialist intervention and to gigantic class battles. As a result of the accentuation of all the international antagonisms (antagonisms between the capitalist States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the military occupation of Northern China — which is the beginning of the partition of China and of the mutual struggle between the imperialists, etc.); as a result of the accentuation of the internal antagonisms in capitalist countries (the swing to the Left of the masses of the working class, growing acuteness of the class struggle), and as a result of the outbreak of colonial movements (China, India and Egypt), this period will inevitably lead, through the further development of the contradictions of capitalist stabilization, to the further shattering of capitalist stabilization, and to the severe accentuation of the general crisis of capitalism."

Those who are opposed to dividing the whole period into three periods assert that the second period in no way differs from the third; therefore there is no reason whatever for making a distinction between the second and third periods and therefore the third period is superfluous.

But suppose we assume for the sake of argument that there is no difference, how then are we to explain the fact that world economy has exceeded the pre-war level? In my opinion this is a very important fact. Why? Permit me to explain this in as simple a manner as possible. The importance of the fact just stated lies in that it reveals the dynamics of the development. Before the pre-war level was exceeded we had reason for assuming that the growth of the productive forces in this country or that, was due to accidental causes, that this growth was not typical and was not the characteristic feature of the given period. But as world economy, or rather the capitalist sector of world economy has gone beyond the pre-war level and is developing a new basis we must adopt a more cautious estimate of the situation and very materially modify our previous estimate. We are not so blind as not to see such material facts and pass them by.

Thus, there is no mistaking the fact that a difference exists. This difference is both technical and economic. We cannot ignore it.

It has been said that there is no difference between the second and the third periods. But if that is the case then I ask, why have we modified our estimate of the general situation? Not because we are cleverer than we were, but because the situation has changed. In the beginning of the process we had rudimentary manifestations of stabilization and we had very serious grounds for believing that these were only of a casual character. Now we have no grounds for believing that. The situation has become much clearer; the facts speak much more eloquently. That is why we have modified our estimate of the situation.

A number of comrades denied that there was any difference between the two periods but in the very next breath they said that contradictions had become very much more acute. But why have these contradictions become more acute? Did they become more acute suddenly, like a bolt from the blue? These two points of view cannot be harmonized. One cannot say: "there is no change in the situation" and at the same time admit that contradictions have become more acute; for these contradictions must have some basis. It has been said: no change has taken place in the situation; but a new war is going on in China. Is that a trifle? We in the simplicity of our hearts thought it was a fundamental feature of the world political situation.

If we are so blind as not to see these "trifles," then our pretensions to leadership are not worth a brass farthing. What sort of a leader can he be who fails to see the change in the situation and for whom it is a matter of indifference whether the economy of Europe has sunk to the lowest depths or is making rapid progress; whether there is war in China or not; whether the imperialists are preparing to attack the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics or not, etc., etc. If we are unable to see these new facts then we are finished. In that case our new tactical line (in England, France, etc.) is inexplicable. If we are still marking time in the old place then the new tactical line is superfluous.

I have quoted the strongest argument that was advanced against the third period. But other less categorical arguments were put forward such as: the third period does not exist, but still, we must say something about it. I want very conscientiously and precisely to analyze this "argument."

I will first of all reply to Comrade Kostreva, of the Polish delegation who in her speech said:

"Reference is made to three periods, into which the post-war period is supposed to be divided. But we consider that the line of demarcation that is drawn between the second and the third period is not the line of technical progress, because the latter was the condition precedent to the restoration of post-war capitalist development. What is the characteristic feature of the third period? The most characteristic feature is that the contradictions which accumulated in the course of the stabilization process due to the great development of the productive forces are now coming to the surface and are shattering the whole system of capitalist society."

I must confess frankly that I do not understand the logic of this reasoning. Not technical development, but contradictions! But where do these contradictions come from? Comrade Kostreva says that they are due to the "great development of the productive forces." But I ask comrade Kostreva, is a "great development of the productive forces" possible without technical progress? Hitherto, I like a good many other comrades, together with Marx, thought that the productive forces were the sum of instruments of production and labour power. That is why the "growth of productive forces" cannot be separated from "technical progress." This would be absolutely incorrect theoretically. To postulate a great growth of productive forces in the present period and at the same time to deny the great growth in technique in the same period; to insist that contradictions have become ever so much more acute as a result of the changes that have taken place in the productive forces and at the same time to throw away this very criterion reveals that something is wrong from the point of view of even elementary logic.

The second speaker who dealt with this question was Comrade Strakhov (China). He said: "we do not understand this question and therefore we believe that there is no third period. But we are in favour of having this period mentioned in the 'Thesis'."

Modesty is certainly a virtue, and certain Communists should strive to cultivate it. With that I can fully agree. But, comrades, I cannot agree that this is a sound argument. When Comrade Strakhov said that there is no difference between the second and third periods someone in the hall shouted "hear, hear." I

do not know whose voice it was but whoever it was he displays a capacity for logic that is, to say the least, peculiar. While there is a close connection between the development of productive forces and the development of technique there does not always seem to be a similar connection between logic and vocal capacity.

At the end of his speech Comrade Strahov said that the third period should after all remain in the Thesis. But if there is no difference whatever between the second and the third periods, then dear comrade Strahov, why put it in the Thesis? Do you merely want to waste paper? It is certainly not sound logic to say there is really no third period, but we ought to talk about it in the Thesis. I agree that sometimes we put in Thesis things that do not exist, but none of us will believe that such Thesis represent the sense of tactical wisdom. If there is no third period then it is better to leave it out of the Thesis. But since you propose to leave it in the Thesis it shows that your conscience is not clear, you have a feeling that this unfortunate third period is of some use after all. Certainly it is of some use; it will help us to lay down correct tactics.

What is the meaning of the third period? What is the meaning of "these philosophies"? The meaning is that by taking note of a third period we emphasize that the stabilization of capitalism cannot disappear from world economy in the course of a single day. And this must be emphasized. It is precisely on these grounds that our delegation supports the postulate of the third period.

(To Be Continued.)

TO RESUME JARE HEARING.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31 (UP)—A United States senate subcommittee investigating the William S. Ware-William B. Wilson senatorial contest will resume hearings at Washington, D. C., Wednesday, it was announced today.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UP)—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern New York and New Jersey: partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; gentle moderate northwest and north winds.

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Aug. 31 (UP)—The Sultan has ordered restoration to former Sultan Moulay of his fortune, which was sequestered by the state. Moulay Hafid has been living in Paris.

A Subscription to the Daily Worker is a Vote for Communism!

Special Offers During Sub Drive September.-October

OFFER No. 1 1 year Daily Worker \$6.00 1 year Communist . . . 2.00 \$8.00	OFFER No. 4 6 mos. Daily Worker \$3.50 1 year Labor Defender . . . 1.00 \$4.50
<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH FOR \$6.00	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH FOR \$3.50
OFFER No. 2 1 year Daily Worker \$6.00 1 year Labor Unity . . . 2.00 \$8.00	OFFER No. 5 6 mos. Daily Worker \$3.50 1 Red Cartoon Book 1928 . . . 1.00 \$4.50
<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH FOR \$6.00	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH FOR \$3.50
OFFER No. 3 1 year Daily Worker \$6.00 1 year Communist International . . . 2.00 \$8.00	OFFER No. 6 6 mos. Daily Worker \$3.50 1 Lenin Medallion (Wall Size) . . . 1.00 \$4.50
<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH FOR \$6.00	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH FOR \$3.50

Above Offers Good Till November 5th Only



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER



BENJAMIN GITLOW

Special Election Campaign
SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE
FOR
10,000 NEW READERS

FOR

Daily Worker

from September 1st to Election Day



Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

Every Communist Voter a Subscriber

Sent in By—Name _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____

Quotas for the Election Subscription Drive

District 1 Boston . . . 150 Brockton . . . 25 Cambridge . . . 25 Chelsea . . . 25 Cleveland . . . 25 Dorchester . . . 30 Gardner . . . 25 Haverhill . . . 25 Lawrence . . . 15 Lowell . . . 15 Roxbury . . . 60 Springfield . . . 25 Worcester . . . 60 Providence . . . 30 New Bedford . . . 25 Fall River . . . 15	District 2 Atlantic City . . . 15 Bayonne . . . 25 Camden . . . 10 Elizabeth . . . 25 Worcester and Garfield . . . 25 Paterson . . . 25 Perth Amboy . . . 25 Trenton . . . 15 West New York . . . 15 Yonkers . . . 25	District 3 Philadelphia . . . 200 Baltimore . . . 75 Los Angeles . . . 25 Reading . . . 15 Scranton . . . 20 Chester . . . 15 W. Barrre . . . 25 Wash. D. C. . . 25 Wil. Del. . . 15 Richmond, Va. . . 15 Wheel, W. Va. . . 20	District 4 Buffalo . . . 75 Rochester . . . 50 Syracuse . . . 25 Troy . . . 25 Jamestown . . . 20 Schenectady . . . 15 Utica . . . 15 Niagara Falls . . . 15 Endicott . . . 20 Binghamton . . . 15	District 5 Ambridge . . . 15 Arnold . . . 15 Bethlehem, Pa. . . 25 Bradock . . . 15 Cannonburg . . . 20 Duquesne . . . 20 East Pittsburgh . . . 25 Erie . . . 25 McKeesport . . . 25 McKees Rocks . . . 15 Monessen . . . 20 Pittsburgh . . . 15 So. Brown . . . 15 Wilkes-Barre . . . 25	District 6 Akron . . . 50 Allentown . . . 25 Baltimore . . . 15 Canton . . . 25 Cincinnati . . . 25 Columbus . . . 25 Conneaut . . . 15 Dayton . . . 15 E. Pitt . . . 25 Dillonvale . . . 15 Lima . . . 15 Sandusky . . . 15 Tolledo . . . 20 Warren . . . 20 Youngstown . . . 20	District 7 Detroit . . . 500 Flint . . . 40 Grand Rapids . . . 15 Hancock . . . 15	District 8 Chicago . . . 200 Cincinnati . . . 25 E. St. Louis . . . 15 Moline . . . 25 Rockford . . . 15 Springfield . . . 15 Waukegan . . . 15 Gary . . . 25 Hammond . . . 15 Indianapolis . . . 25 South Bend . . . 15 Kenosha . . . 15 Madison . . . 15 Milwaukee . . . 15 Racine . . . 15 Superior . . . 15 West Allis . . . 15	District 9 Duluth . . . 25 Minneapolis . . . 25 Rochester . . . 25 St. Paul . . . 25	District 10 Phoenix, Arizona . . . 15 Tucson . . . 15	District 11 Denver, Col. . . 25 Sioux City . . . 25 Kansas City, Kan. . . 25 Kansas City, Mo. . . 25 Butte, Montana . . . 15 Comertown, Montana . . . 15 Great Falls, Mont. . . 15 Pleantywood, Mont. . . 15 Omaha, Neb. . . 20 Austin, Tex. . . 15 Breckenridge, Tex. . . 15 Dallas, Tex. . . 15 Galveston, Tex. . . 15 Houston, Tex. . . 15 Hanna, Wyoming . . . 15 Rock Springs, Wyo. . . 15	District 12 Astoria, Ore. . . 15 Portland, Ore. . . 15 Mt. Vernon, Wash. . . 15 Strasburg, Wash. . . 15 Seattle, Wash. . . 15 Spokane, Wash. . . 15 Tacoma, Wash. . . 15	District 13 Eureka . . . 15 Fl. Bragg . . . 15 Fresno . . . 15 Hollywood . . . 15 Indlewood . . . 15 Long Beach . . . 15 Los Angeles . . . 20 Oakland . . . 15 Palo Alto, Calif. . . 15 Petaluma . . . 15 San Diego . . . 15 San Francisco . . . 15 San Jose . . . 15 Santa Cruz . . . 15 Tahoe . . . 15	District 14 Ann Arbor . . . 15 Bridgeport . . . 15 Collingsville . . . 15 Danbury . . . 15 Hartford . . . 15 New Britain . . . 15 New London . . . 15 Stamford . . . 15 Waterbury . . . 15	Agricultural Jacksonville, Fla. . . 15 Miami . . . 15 Tampa . . . 15 Louisville, Ky. . . 15 Hillsdale, N. J. . . 15 Spartanburg, S. C. . . 15
---	--	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

DAILY WORKER
26-28 Union Sq. New York

"REWARD YOUR FRIENDS AND PUNISH YOUR ENEMIES"

By Fred Ellis

Told You So

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

Published by NATIONAL DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING ASS'N, Inc., Daily, Except Sunday

35-38 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Daiwork"

Phone, Stuyvesant 1696-7-8

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail (in New York only):

By Mail (outside of New York):

\$6.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months

\$8.00 per year \$6.50 six months \$3.50 three months

Address and mail out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Editor: ROBERT MINOR Assistant Editor: WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y. under the act of March 2, 1879.

VOTE COMMUNIST!

For President WILLIAM Z. FOSTER For Vice-President BENJAMIN GITLOW

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

For the Party of the Class Struggle! Against the Capitalists!

The Communist Party On the Ballot in Bloody Pennsylvania

The "Ruhr" coal and iron region of Germany is famous the world over, both in labor history and in the intrigues of diplomats and the strategy of field marshalls.

There are vast differences. From the point of view of labor history, we do not forget that the American working class has not had the same experiences as the brave German workers of the "Ruhr."

But for the very same reasons the capitalist lords of the United States have always used the greatest precautions, the most ingenious devices and the most ruthless methods to make a vast prison stockade of the steel-mill towns and mining camps.

Yet underneath the heartless official surface of the state of the coal and iron cesspools and the crass "culture" of the foulest type of America bourgeois exemplified by the Mellon family, there has always been present the fiery heart of the best that the American proletariat can show in men and women.

self, train itself, school itself in political questions so as to raise to a higher stage its class consciousness for the struggle towards the victory which will crown all its many years of struggle.

The other news item tells of the granting of the first charter for a local of the new Miners' Union. This also is momentous news. The great National Convention of the coal miners for the founding of the new national union to take the place of the now dead United Mine Workers, destroyed by John L. Lewis and his fellow servants of the capitalist class—this great convention is now but a few days away. It will begin on September 9.

Congratulate the workers of Pennsylvania—and put the Communist ticket on the ballot in many more states!



How "Socialist" Party Has "Developed"

By I. AMTER At last we know whether the socialist party is going. "Thirty-six educators have issued a call to join the socialists. Appeal for formation of progressive party."

Party of Great Britain. The development of capitalism in Great Britain required sagacious leaders of the working class, who could swing the Labor Party from its labor and struggle trend to support of capitalist policies.

growing and more millions of workers are being entranced in it, the experiences of the workers who have been in company unions are tending to explode the entire idea.

eliminating the struggle, and acting as the "peace-bringing" agent of the capitalist class among the workers, will thrive for a while in the United States. But this development will be of short duration.

CANTON STEEL STRIKE

By I. AMTER. (Continued.) The government is seemingly highly interested in the strike. Settlement of the strike, however, will not be so easy for the company or the government.

the police? One important lesson and that is that despite unemployment, wage cuts, terrorism, the workers are beginning to fight back.

Strategic Situation. Scabs therefore are difficult to procure. Men come and go for they cannot do the work—and the handling of the tool is dangerous.

"Socialist" Treachery. This is demonstrated in all the struggles mentioned. The role of the socialist party has amply proven this contention. The statement of the Reading, Pennsylvania, socialist party that if a strike should occur in that city, the socialist administration will "give the employers better protection than they have ever had before," is brilliant indication of it.

Prepare for War. Despite the proposals of industrial peace, the war industry is working at top speed. "America has the most formidable war gas producing industry in the world."

Bankers, Merchants Receive Kellogg On Arrival In Dublin. DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Aug. 30.—A reception committee composed of Captain Nutting, governor of the Bank of Ireland, and the heads of the chambers of commerce, met Secretary Kellogg when he arrived on the battleship Detroit from Paris.

Bankers, Merchants Receive Kellogg On Arrival In Dublin. DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Aug. 30.—A reception committee composed of Captain Nutting, governor of the Bank of Ireland, and the heads of the chambers of commerce, met Secretary Kellogg when he arrived on the battleship Detroit from Paris.

Arrest Of Six Refugees Expected. The arrest of the six Mexican refugees who are sought by United States authorities for complicity in the assassination of General Obregon and for planting bombs in the Mexican chamber of deputies was reported to be imminent by George J. Mintzer, head of the criminal bureau of the United States.

They Studied with Guns in Hands

By SOL AUERBACH. Kiev is a city of green and gold. Built on seven hills overlooking the Dnieper River, with its popular streets climbing the hills, it is a breezy and vigorous city even in the summer. The people walking on the streets have a carefree and easy temper.

Blotches of light climb up the Kiev hills. Small flickers of light on the opposite shore, from the stars. The smoke from the power plant casts a shadow across the moon. The Ukrainian students sing revolutionary songs.

PUPPET GOVERNMENTS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In answer to the invitation sent to 48 states to join Kellogg's pact to "outlaw war," only three petty governments have thus far indicated their unconditional acceptance. The governments are: Peru, Liberia and Luxembourg.

KRASSIN LEAVES. MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—The Krasin, Soviet ice-breaker, which has been completely refueled and carries food sufficient for several months, is hastening its return to Kings Bay where it will resume the search for lost members of the Noble expedition and the six missing rescuers including Amundsen.

Arrest Of Six Refugees Expected. The arrest of the six Mexican refugees who are sought by United States authorities for complicity in the assassination of General Obregon and for planting bombs in the Mexican chamber of deputies was reported to be imminent by George J. Mintzer, head of the criminal bureau of the United States.

Arrest Of Six Refugees Expected. The arrest of the six Mexican refugees who are sought by United States authorities for complicity in the assassination of General Obregon and for planting bombs in the Mexican chamber of deputies was reported to be imminent by George J. Mintzer, head of the criminal bureau of the United States.

WHEN Fred Marvin, the enterprising gentleman who furnishes Red scares to the bankers and Daughters of the American Revolution, at so much per scare, found guilty of libeling a prominent pacifist woman and soaked to the tune of \$17,000 damages, it was feared that a worthy suggestion would be hard to find.

UNFORTUNATELY for Matt, the capitalist editors are beginning to get sick of his stuff. Marvin was more clever. Fred issued his scare through prominent society ladies, who had to be played up anyhow in deference to their status in society and their connections with the powers that be, behind department stores and corporations that carry on extensive advertising campaigns.

LABOR DAY is nearing, but now days it is robbed of whatever working class significance it had previously. Though the labor movement of the United States was the original proponent of May Day as the rallying day for the workers of the world, later on its reactionary leaders set up the first Monday in September in opposition to the first of May.

THIS is only another straw which shows how the wind is blowing in the old trade unions. The bureaucracy has plucked the depths of betrayal. They have gone over body and soul, to the enemy class.

THIS period marks a definite turning point in the history of the labor movement in this country, and, indeed, in every country. What is taking place here is an international phenomenon. It is true that in Europe the reactionary trade union and political leaders of socialist and labor parties parrot more radical phrases, but in practice, they are all of the same stripe.

Arrest Of Six Refugees Expected. The arrest of the six Mexican refugees who are sought by United States authorities for complicity in the assassination of General Obregon and for planting bombs in the Mexican chamber of deputies was reported to be imminent by George J. Mintzer, head of the criminal bureau of the United States.

Arrest Of Six Refugees Expected. The arrest of the six Mexican refugees who are sought by United States authorities for complicity in the assassination of General Obregon and for planting bombs in the Mexican chamber of deputies was reported to be imminent by George J. Mintzer, head of the criminal bureau of the United States.