

Rictus. In the margin of these expressive songs, prowlers, tramps, vagrants, pass in review—all the vice and all the sorrow of street life. By dint of piercing the soul of this world of the underworld he uncovers all the misery. Yet his sensibilities are always comprehensive and above all always compassionate.

Steinen, the rebellious artist all his life. He felt the need of avenging those whom he pitied; of taking the side of the oppressed and down trodden. Thus his sketches became more and more accusing. This was the period of *L'Assiette au Beurre*, of violent indignation, of blows struck at the self-satisfied, of the combat for social justice.

He left among his drawings a whole series of sketches for works in the course of preparation: *L'Île des Penguins*, Kipling's *Jungle Books*, the *Fables of La Fontaine*, *Nus et Baignades*, annotated by Anatole France, for whom he already had illustrated *Craignebulle*, and *Les Gueux et Vagabonds* for Richerpin.

Steinen lived a solitary life, keeping apart from all artistic cliques and coteries. He made lots of money but wealth slipped through his fingers, and always only to go to the unfortunate. He made use of them as types, he loved them and his happiness consisted in helping them.

He was a rebel, an apostle of social justice and a true philosopher.

International Notes

Russia — Mr. Purcell the well known Chief of the Executive of the General Council of the English Trade Unions, sometime ago propagated with great warmth for intimate co-operation with the Russian unions.

In the trade union offices of Moscow a pledge of Purcell was posted where he assured that he will indefatigably work for the whole-hearted union of the Russian and British unions. During his recent visit to India, Purcell did everything in his power to bring about an affiliation of the Indian trade union to the Amsterdam International. He told there in that connection that the Red Trade Unions are a nonentity.

The Moscowites will not feel much pleasure at their friend's statements and attempts in India. But their attitude shows again that the Red Trade Union International is already half way on the Road to Amsterdam.

While the Red Unions in other countries demand a seven-hour day, overwork goes on unabated in Russia itself. The *Trud* of April 14 says: "The overtime system is still rampant. Every worker does on the average 35 hours a month overwork. The employees do even 400 hours and more overwork a month. The safety appliances are very poorly attended to. As a result, there are still a large number of accidents."

The same paper points out the high handedness of the authorities in dealing with workmen, which it calls undiplomatic and tactless.

The International Workingmen's Association in Berlin received news from Russia to the effect that there are two classes of prisoners in the concentration camps: The oppositional Communists and other revolutionaries condemned. The oppositional enjoy better conditions than the Social Democrats and the Radicals. The Communist receive 30 rubles a month while all others receive 6 rubles 25 kopeks. There also the communists have a special position.

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Argentina — The great struggle organized by the "Fora" anarcho-syndicalists in the 18th year of Simon Radowitsky imprisonment has born results in all Argentina. The bourgeois

press is afraid of the workers and feel compelled to publish the photograph of Radowitsky. Under the pressure of the working class the bourgeois will be compelled to lend ears to the demands of justice to Radowitsky.

Since the middle of December the Argentine police forbade every attempt of the revolutionary and anarchist proletariat of Buenos Aires to agitate for the release of Radowitsky. The posting of posters and the distribution of handbills for the release of the comrade was equally prohibited. The port workers of Buenos Aires have been forbidden to associate for such purposes. Those revolutionaries who stand for such association rights were arrested and imprisoned so that already before this a great strike broke out.

The conditions became worse. A delegates' conference of workers' organizations in Buenos Aires affiliated to the "Fora" met in February and discussed these matters, and resolved to launch upon a general strike as soon circumstances permitted for the release of the imprisoned comrade and against police arbitrariness. At the same time a Press agitation was started. On March 27, a delegates' meeting of the trade unions of Buenos Aires, central committee of the "Fora" attending, declared for general strike on March 25th. All newspapers were informed of this and all trade unions not represented there were asked to take part in the action. The *Protesta*, the daily anarchist organ, took leading part in the agitation. The General Strike can be called successful. There was complete cessation of work. Even the taxi-drivers and tramwaymen stopped work. More than 20,000 port workers ceased work. The strike was arranged for 24 hours with the help of the "Fora" and the independent unions. It was an imposing demonstration of the proletariat against the police and for Radowitsky.

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Germany — We had already remarked that the reformist unions have given hopes to workers that the elections would ease their situation. In order to get the votes of workers, all demands for increased wages were put away by the leaders—lest a discussion of them should produce chill among the workers during election. The politics of the Social Democratic trade unions (who in Germany are also members of the parliament put up as candidates by the Social Democratic party—if they behave well as underlings to the Social Democratic leaders) has been to prevent a direct struggle of the workers by giving them hopes in the parliament and elections. If one observes the course of negotiation, compromises and defeats of the workers' unions which have taken place in recent times, it is evident that the trade union leaders have put away the trade union demands in order to have an easier game in the election for parliamentary seats. The leaders have agitated for the election of Social Democrats promising that when these come into power laws will be made to improve workers' conditions. And the German trade unions have fallen in with this idea and neglected their own well being.

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Chile — About the recent Chilean reaction our comrades report the following: On Feb. 23, the Colonel Ibanez, known as the "terrible", organized a massacre against the workers and active members of the FORC (Regional Federation of Chilean Workers). Armed mercenaries entered into the house of a worker where a secret Anarchist paper was being printed. All the persons arrested there were brought to the police quarters where they were maltreated. The press was confiscated. The police entered the offices of the FORC and took away the addresses of members who were also arrested. Arrests of workers and students who are not for the dictatorship are taking place in Santiago, Valparaiso and

Talca. The police has invented a conspiracy against the Government in order to punish the enemies of all dictatorship. Press, meeting, and association freedom has been completely suppressed in Chile. All the persons arrested as being against dictatorship are deported to the islands of Pascuas and Mas Afuera in the Pacific. Many refugees have run away to Argentina! The "Fora" is carrying on an energetic campaign against the persecutions in Chile.

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Brazil — The Defense Committee of Rio de Janeiro appeals to the IWMA with the following manifesto: "The workers situation in Brazil is desperate. After passing the Martial law, all liberties of the workers have been suppressed. No propaganda can be carried on and the trade unions and activists have been put in prison. If anyone falls under the suspicion of propaganda or agitation, he is arbitrarily imprisoned or deported. Thus masses of persons have been arrested or deported. The police says that the wellknown Anarchists Domingo Passos and Alfonso Fesat will rot in prison should they dare to return to San Paulo. In the prisons of Santos there are lots of proletarians sitting. Among them the Anarchists Joao Perdigao, Manuel Esteves Fernandes, Jose Fernandes Alvares and the communists Bernardino Valle and Luis Gonzaga Madureira."

The prisoners' Committee alone is not capable of combating the reaction. For this reason the committee appeals to the workers of Europe and the United States for solidarity. The Brazilian workers hope for help and support. The Brazilian comrades propose the boycott of Brazilian products. If the boycott is organized successfully, the Government and capitalists will come to their senses and release our comrades. We only add to this appeal that the action proposed is necessary and demand that the workers protest to the Brazilian embassies and consulates in all countries.

The Insurgent Spain

Proud America has a mean and contemptible conception of Spain, in particular, and of the rest of the world in general. Her pedantic education has poisoned the people's mind, making them believe that this country is the Center of the Universe. Unfortunately many "class conscious workers", "fellow workers" and even "libertarians", cannot overcome that selfish opinion.

When comrade Rico delivered his lecture on the revolutionary movement in Spain, at the last forum of *The Road to Freedom*, doubts, rebukes and sneers were raised by some of the audience regarding the labor demands and rebellious spirit of that country.

To this, let me point out:

That at the foundation of the First International, Fanelli was sent to Spain, as a delegate, to propagate the principles of that memorable institution, and he accomplished remarkable results.

The first Convention was held at Barcelona in 1868 to uphold the doctrines of the International, which thereafter was spread all over the peninsula.

The early labour organizations in Spain, could not conceive a workers' union without any ideal, that is to say, an economic organization and they used to say: "in religion, we are atheists; in economics, collectivists; in politics, anarchists."

Such was their influence, especially in the struggle for an eight hour day, demonstrations of the First of May, in the anti-militarist propaganda among the army, that violent persecutions were directed against them, including physical tortures in the Barcelona

Castle. Against these persecutions the anarchists retaliated, which in turn, were followed by more outrages from above.

In Spain, the most powerful Church of the world; seat of a barbarous and brutal militarism, the workers have fought, gigantic battles against capitalism, having gained human labor conditions as high as in any other country. Before the present Dictatorship, the eight hours' day was strictly observed all over the country; almost every vital trade, profession was organized; compulsory membership was imposed upon by the workers; in factories and work-shops there existed dignified treatment never reached here so far. Certainly, the wages rate is lower, but there is no sweating work as in America.

Nowhere is the sentiment of solidarity so developed: the "Canadiense" strike was so complete, as never reached by the British Trade Unions. There were not even scabs to bury the dead.

Reasons? Spaniards are not affected by the plague of patriotism: wars were desperately opposed. The "Casablanca" rebellion was an epic struggle.

There the proletarians repel forces with forces: prior to the Dictatorship, hundreds of tyrants went to pieces.

At Andalusia, is the idealist and insurgent type of workers; sympathetic solidarity is his characteristic; he divides what he has with his fellowmen.

The studious and rebellious proletarian is at Catalonia, the most rebel in Spain.

At Vicaya and Asturias, miner regions, prevails the spirit of organization. These provinces raised the moral level of the workers.

The present reaction? Spaniards, in general the Latin nations, are more destructive than conservative. The last events have taught them many lessons. The day is coming when they will take advantage of the previous defeats, and then the revolution in Spain will be a fact.

J. A. Perez

Anarchist Pamphlets

Anarchist Communism: Its Basis and Principles	10c
By Peter Kropotkin	
The State: Its Historic Role ...	10c
By Peter Kropotkin	
The Wage System	5c
By Peter Kropotkin	
The Place of Anarchism in Socialistic Evolution	5c
By Peter Kropotkin	
Revolutionary Government	5c
By Peter Kropotkin	
Law and Authority	10c
By Peter Kropotkin	
An appeal to the Young	5c
By Peter Kropotkin	
Anarchy	10c
By E. Malatesta	
Evolution and Revolution	5c
By Elisee Reclus	
Objections to Anarchism	10c
By George Barrett	
The Anarchist Revolution	5c
By George Barrett	
Anarchism Versus Socialism ...	10c
By Wm. C. Owen	
England Monopolised or England Free?	5c
By Wm. C. Owen	
"Set My People Free!"	5c
By Wm. C. Owen	
Anarchism	10c
By Emma Goldman	
Anarchism and Democracy	5c
By John Wakeman	

First Congress of the Anarchist Youth International

At the 29th and 30th of May 1928 the first Congress of the A. Y. I. assembled at Huizen near Amsterdam, Holland.

Present were representatives of the Anarchist movement in Germany, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland and Sweden. Received were letters of salutation and declaration of sympathy from Swede Union of Young Socialists, Bulgarian anarchist-communists in Belgium, International Workmen's Ass., Black Youth in Japan, Anarchist Peasants in Japan, Fed. of libertarian Workers' unions in Japan, T. L. E. S., I. A. M. U. sections Holland and Germany, Friedensbund der Kriegsgegner, Germany, Workers Esp. Groupe "Antaßen" Argentine, Anarch. Youth and Free Youth Berlin, Union of anti-Authoritative socialists in Austria, Anarchist-syndicalist Youth Chemnitz and Hamburg, Young socialists groupe Hollebygd (Sweden), Anarchist federation Göteborg, Anarchist Youth Poland, a Russian comrade and two comrades in the Saargebiet.

Reports had been presented by Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Japan, Italy, Spanish anarchists in France, Bulgarian anarchist youth in Belgium, Russian anarchists in France.

The congress, which succeeded well, was characterized by a great unanimity of the participants. The discussions were very comradely and about all points of the long day-order agreement was received.

One of the most important points was the declaration of principles. Two projects had been received, one from the E. C. and from the Synd. Anarch. Youth of Germany. A Commission of redaction combined them as follows:

"The A.Y.I. is the international cooperation of young anarchists, who work each at own matter, at the spiritual and social revolution.

The exploitation of the workers has its cause in the monopolization of society and power.

The A. Y. I. therefore thinks it its task, to realize the conquest of the production-means and the ground by propaganda of all kinds.

Declining the present state, the A. Y. I. at the same time combats every effort to repair the state or to foundation a new one in the name of socialism, communism, proletarian dictatorship or whatever.

The A. Y. I. therefore accepts all means which can serve to destroy the state and all its institutions."

This declaration of principles has been accepted. A provisionally committee of four persons was composed, to compound a new project, which will be a subject of discussion at the next congress, to be held in Berlin, Whitsuntide 1929. At the same time the german section of the I. A. M. U. will organize a congress while will be called up to arrange whitsuntide mobilisations in all countries. A proposition to join the I. W. A. was withdrawn on account of practical and principal objections.

Efforts will be done, to come in special cases to a better cooperation with the I. W. A. and I. A. M. B.

Resolved was the composition of an international council and national sections.

The contribution was fixed at \$0.40 per year for individual members and \$0.10 per member for groups.

The secretary remains provisionally in Holland. The great use of esperanto has been pointed out. If all participants of the congress had known esperanto much time and trouble would have been saved.

This is only a very short review. A complete one in which taken up all reports is in preparation. If sufficient funds can be obtained the report will be edited in: Esperanto, English, Dutch, Spanish, German and French.

Money and orders to: M. Stevens, Shaclet-onstraat 16. Amsterdam-west-Holland.

The Modern School in Stelton

Is again in full of activity. Jim and Nelly Dick are in charge of the institution. All buildings—the living house, the dormitories, the Auditorium, the Class Rooms and the Workshops—have been renovated and are peopled with happy youngsters. You ought to see the kids at the morning assembly.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Flor Deshojeda. Federico Urales.
Aura Popular. V. Marques Sicilia.
El Primer Amor. Elias Garcia.
Botones de Fuego. Aurelio G. Rendon.
From La Revista Blanca, Barcelona, Spain.

MONIES

Financial Report from April 16th to July 18th

50 cents — J. Kepler, T. Eckman, V. Martinez, S. Palacio — \$2.00.
\$1.00 — C. Wakefield, S. Sickowitz, J. Bachtel, A. Janner, J. Cook, Nora Eng, A. Lopez, J. Frager, N. Dawson, M. Sherman, Joe Mock, C. Igo, J. Dickoff, D. Dimitroff, C. Tarbot, M. Tuti, N. Di Rossi, M. Ricco, E. Hakon, J. Meltzer, T. Matsuura — \$21.00.
\$1.50 — H. Letzer, R. Garcia, S. Malber, J. Cohn, Dance Tickets — \$7.50.
\$2.00 — S. Zigmund, Yaf Tene, B. Midulla, A. Reidel, S. Zigmund, G. Ehrlick, R. Jones, Pele-Prosente, J. Kasloff, P. Metchnikoff, W. Heckin, Dell'Amico, J. Grandjean, A. Fal-sini, M. Egi — \$30.00.
\$2.50 — H. Stuart, F. Helkin — \$5.00.
\$3.50 — L. Bearce, B. Lorenzi, M. Tenanco — \$10.50.
Miscellaneous — Single copies \$16.58, J. Spivak \$5.45, Entertainment \$8. T. McLachlin \$5.50, R. Presco \$5.00, L. Fagin \$2.25, J. Fleming \$1.21, Pledges \$16.00, Cleveland Group \$8.00, Pledges \$23.00, Los Ang. Group \$35.05, Cleveland Group \$14.00, Elecca (List) \$17.25, Detroit List \$5.00, Dance Proceeds \$22.00, Sale of flowers \$5.75, Stelton Group (Per Kaiser) \$25.00, Entmtnt \$6.15, Lib. Group (Needham) \$10.00, B. Loomer (Rent) \$8.00, Circulo di Studi Sociali \$7.50, B. Liber \$5.00, Collection 7-17 \$7.00, Spivak pledges \$26.00, J. Meltzer \$11.00 — \$276.11.

EXPENSES

Printing	\$136.00
Editorial	87.00
Rent	35.00
Books, Duty chgs and gen. expenses ..	108.69

Total \$372.46

RECAPITULATION

Total Expenditure	\$372.46
Total Income	\$368.64

Deficit \$3.82

DEFICIT FUND

July 17th collected by J. Spivak at Stelton, N. J.	\$51.00
Collected at Philadelphia	\$34.50
Total	\$85.50
Less Expenses	\$13.60

Cash on hand \$72.00

Collected by Louis Keyser in Stelton for the Road to Freedom: Friedman \$1.00; Weisbrod \$5.00; Lifshitz \$5.00; Staw \$1.00; Rothenberg \$1.00; M. Bluestein \$2.00; D. Bluestein \$1.00; Aronoff \$1.00; White \$1.00; Axelrod \$1.00; Brodsky \$1.00; Payson \$2.00; Heller \$1.00; Doris \$1.00; Shane \$1.00; Frumkin \$1.00; Forman \$1.00; Norman \$1.00; J. Rosen \$2.00; R. Rosen \$1.00; Kaplan \$3.00; Shoob \$5.00; Stich \$2.00; Weiner \$1.00; Spiegel \$5.00; Bernstein \$5.00.

Also \$25.00 collection at the last Dinner of the Road to Freedom Group in Stelton.

The Report from Stelton is included in the general report.