Protests Grow in S. P. Against Hillquit Anti-Labor Acts

Eight Wingers Under Hitler Attack at Bronx Meetings

Mere Y.E.S.I. Circles Take Stand; Hillquit Goes To Socialist International Congress

CIRCLE EARTH IN 8 DAY, 15 HOURS

Post and Gagley Make World Flight in Record Time

Eight days, 13 hours and 41 minutes was the duration of their flight, which ended at 7:26 a.m., on June 21, 1930, in London, England, after the farthest eastern point on the globe was crossed at 11:52 a.m., on June 5, 1930, on the west coast of Africa. The flight was made by the World Flight Syndicate, consisting of Post, Gagley, and Gage, in a Fokker trimotor, flown by these men. The syndicate is made up of the three men, who have been flying for the past month.

RABBI WINS LANDS AT BIJOU MEET

A$TRICT ATTACHES

ATTACKED BRITAIN AT ZION MEET

U. S. R. To Produce Its Own Motors; Pravda Announces Plans

New Advances in Soviet Flying

NEW ADVANCES IN SOVIET FLYING

U.S. R. To Produce Its Own Motors; Pravda Announces Plans

HILLMAN'S FAKE DRIVE BLOWS UP

Strike, Mass Outbreaks in Spain

Socialists Score in Corses Vote

S. P.'s Biggest Corte in Corses, Right Republicans Next

Voting Shows Left Move "But Also Lack of Maturity of Masses; Socialists Make 'Left' Century"

Picnic and Dance, Saturday, July 25, Clinton Park, Maspeth, L. I.
CAMP SOLIDARITY
RAMSEY, N. J. Foot of Ramapo Hills

For BATHING and BOWLING
Rooms or Tents, Modern Equipment, Best Food
$14 a Week - $2.50 a Day
Organized Entertainment - Sports - Lectures
PROLETARIAN ENVIRONMENT
Playfield: Barfield Park
Address at 26 EATON ST., ELMWOOD PARK, N. J.
Camp Solitary Telephone: January 1566-26 from New York.
Phones: Solitary 25-2787. 1566.

SOME FACTS AND SOME CAUSES

The Bell is a great road...
The Sectarian Tude Union Line Continues

The Soft-Coal Miners Strike

by I. Zimmerman

The miners' strike in Wisconsin was precipitated by a number of factors, including low wages, poor working conditions, and the lack of union organization. The strike spread to other states and eventually became a nationwide movement. The strike was led by the American Mine Workers Union (AMWU), which was affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). The AMWU's goal was to improve working conditions and wages for mine workers.

The strike was met with brutal violence by the company's agents, who used dogs, clubs, and tear gas to try to break the strike. The strike lasted for several months and eventually led to a settlement that granted the workers some of their demands.

The Strike Ends

The strike ended in May 1937 with a settlement that granted the workers some of their demands. The AMWU was able to maintain its union membership and the workers were able to improve their working conditions and wages.

The Strike's Impact

The strike had a significant impact on the labor movement in the United States. It was one of the first major labor strikes in the country and it helped to establish the AMWU as a powerful labor organization. The strike also helped to bring attention to the plight of mine workers and it helped to bring about some reforms in the mining industry.

The Strike's Legacy

The strike is remembered as a significant event in the history of the labor movement in the United States. It is a reminder of the struggle that workers face in their fight for better working conditions and wages. The strike also serves as a reminder of the power of organized labor and the importance of unionization in the workplace.

The Strike's Relevance

The strike's legacy is still felt today. The struggle for better working conditions and wages continues to be a priority for workers and their unions. The strike is a reminder of the importance of standing up for what is right and the power of working together to achieve success.

The Strike's Impact on Society

The strike had a significant impact on society. It helped to raise awareness about the working conditions of mine workers and it contributed to the establishment of some reforms in the mining industry. The strike also helped to bring about some changes in the way that workers were treated in the workplace.

The Strike's Legacy Today

The strike's legacy is still felt today. The struggle for better working conditions and wages continues to be a priority for workers and their unions. The strike is a reminder of the importance of standing up for what is right and the power of working together to achieve success.

More About Books

Marxism and the Crisis of Capitalism

by Eugene Varga

The book "Marxism and the Crisis of Capitalism" by Eugene Varga is a comprehensive analysis of the economic and political challenges facing modern capitalism. The book examines the historical development of capitalism, the role of the state in the economy, and the impact of globalization on the world economy.

The book's main argument is that capitalism is fundamentally flawed and that it is in crisis. Varga argues that the system is characterized by instability, inequality, and environmental degradation. He also argues that the crisis is systemic and cannot be resolved by simply tweaking the system.

Varga's analysis is based on a Marxist perspective, which he uses to explain the underlying causes of the crisis. He argues that capitalism is inherently exploitative and that the system is driven by the pursuit of profit. He also argues that the system is characterized by a growing gap between the rich and the poor.

The book's main conclusion is that socialism is the only viable alternative to capitalism. Varga argues that socialism is a more equitable and sustainable system and that it is necessary to build a socialist movement to replace capitalism.

The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in understanding the economic and political challenges facing modern capitalism. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the system and its flaws, and it offers a clear and cogent argument for the need for socialist change.
ROOTS OF NEGRO SUBJECION
by Will Herberg

The convict lease system of legal exploitation has existed for over a century in the Southern United States. It was a system in which the state, in the name of the individual, turned over its citizens to private business interests for a period of time, usually for the purpose of labor. This system was terminated by the Civil War and the Reconstruction period, but it was not abrogated until the 20th century.

The main point of this article is to trace the historical roots of the convict lease system and to show how it became a tool of oppression and exploitation.

The convict lease system was first established in the 18th century, when planters began to use convicts from the South to work on the plantations. The convicts were forced to work under harsh conditions and were often mistreated.

The system was further developed during the Civil War, when the Union army established camps in the South to house Confederate prisoners. These camps were used as a source of labor for the Union army.

After the Union victory, the convict lease system was reestablished on a larger scale. The state of Louisiana, for example, leased convicts to private companies for a period of time, and the convicts were forced to work on the plantations.

The system was eventually abolished in the 20th century, but its legacy continues to influence the labor market in the South.

Critique of Conclusions

A Social-Historical Analysis

1. The convict lease system was a form of slavery.

2. The system was used to exploit African Americans.

3. The system was abolished in the 20th century.

Roots of Negro Subjection

The convict lease system of legal exploitation has existed for over a century in the Southern United States. It was a system in which the state, in the name of the individual, turned over its citizens to private business interests for a period of time, usually for the purpose of labor. This system was terminated by the Civil War and the Reconstruction period, but it was not abrogated until the 20th century.

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