9-25-1925

Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 39)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 39)

Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.
**Basis For Peace Reached in New York**

**Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions**

Destructive Internal Warfare Brought to a Stop—Peace Settlement to be Ratified by Shop Chairmen

This Thursday in Cooper

Peace and harmony in the cloak and dressmakers' organizations of New York is all but assured. After a series of conferences held between the Union and the Joint Action Committee, representatives of the opposition, an understanding has finally been reached and a constructive plan for a lasting peace agreed upon.

The committees of 15 shop chairmen, elected at the second shop chairman's meeting on September 11th, has worked ceaselessly and indefatigably to bring about a peace arrangement between the conflicting sides. Its efforts, and particularly, the unifying work of its officers—Brothers Hurwitz, Shady and Fried—were crowned

*JOBBERS BREAK WITH

American Association*

Shop Conditions Remain Unaffected—Mediators Expected to Act Again

The controversy between the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, the jobbers, and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the sub-manufacturers, which appeared to have been settled last week, when the American Association withdrew its order for a stoppage on work received by its members, has led to the appointment of a committee of 15 shop chairmen, elected at the second shop chairman's meeting on September 11th, to meet with a committee of 15 shop chairmen of the jobbers' association, apparently proved by the decision of the Special Mediation Commission which upheld the contractors in the two major demands pressed by the latter group, namely the direct payment of unemployment benefits and the "no verdict" clause.

The attitude of the jobbers was such as is for the time being approved by the Mediation Commission which designated it as "direct action unjustified by the interest of the public and the spirit of the collective agreements."

The Jobbers' association, however, appears to have been the clear leader in this censure by the Commission and met this week forward official notice to all its members that they are not to deal directly with the American Cloak and Suit Association and its representatives. As a result of this order, it is reported in the trade, that the agents of the Jobbers' association have not been working together with the representatives of the American Association for a number of days. Another meeting of the Mediation Commission is expected to be held on Monday, to which effort will be made to reconcile both sides, if possible.

It must be stressed, nevertheless, that the dispute is not affecting industrial and labor conditions in the shops as the jobbers continue to supply their sub-manufacturers with work involving a serious rift between both associations of the employers' groups in the trade.

Chicago Joint Board Renews Drive To Organize Dress Shops

Several Shops Taken Down in Strike—Many Workers Report as Volunteer Pickets

The arrival of the "busy" season in the Chicago dress trade has served as a signal for the local Joint Board to begin anew a drive for organizing the non-union shops in the Chicago dress industry.

A lively start was made this week when several non-union shops in the downtown district were called out, followed later by similar moves in the outskirts sections of the city. Simultaneously with the calling out of these shops on strike, the Joint Board issued an appeal to all workers—cloakmakers and dressmakers—for aid to the strikers, to help them to organize the shops, to frequent the strike halls, etc.

The appeal met with a warm response, and the strike shops, in addition to the regular employees, had a resident "patrol" in the early morning hours and immediately after work by hundreds of strike sympathizers from the ranks of the organized Chicago cloak and dressmakers. The prospect of victory in these single shops is reported to be excellent.

A "Prosanis" Booth at Women's Exposition in Commodore Hotel

Impressed with the importance of showing the best sanitary and working conditions of the shops, the dresses and other apparel made, women prominent in almost every field will take a leading part in an extensive educational campaign to acquaint all women with the Prosanis label. These women are being selected by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the garment industry which was set up last week by the investigating commission to handle the distribution of the label adopted on its recommendation.

Miss Lillian D. Weil, head of the Henry Street Settlement and woman representative of the Joint Board, ushered in the campaign on Monday, September 11th, by opening the Prosanis booth at the Fourth Annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Commodore. On succeeding days during the week of the exposition, the Prosanis booth will have for hostesses Mrs. William Jay Scherlein, Mrs. Charles L. Tuffy, Mrs. Frank Brown Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Parker, Miss Winifred London, Miss Josiega Scharl, Mrs. Charles S. Brown Jr., Mrs. Gordon Norris, Mrs. John Blair, Miss Baird Leonard, Miss Lynn Fontaine, Mrs. Thys Blumer Walsvi and Miss John Walker.

Unfaithful and delusional conditions as existed in the old times (Continued on Page 2)
Peace Basis Reached in Cloak and Dress Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

Anti-Fascist Arrested Here

Vincent Vlacicr, former Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has been arrested in New York City on a bench warrant issued at the request of the prosecuting attorney of Essex County, New Jersey.

The formal charge against Vlacicr is "fraud," which in New Jersey, is the fraudulent charge of bookkeeping.

The arrest of Vlacicr followed a Socialist mass meeting in Newby, N. J., last Sunday, where members of the Fascist Society of North America attempted to break up the meeting.

Vlacicr, who was the chief speaker at the Newark meeting, was accosted early in the meeting by members of the Fascist Society who tried to induce him with threats of violence to refrain from addressing the meeting. Following the riot which interrupted the meeting for fully half an hour and during which 14 men were seriously injured by stab wounds, the Essex County prosecuting attorney held a defense for some 88 alleged participants. Acting on information supplied by Count de Reval, President of the Fascist Society, 17 men, in addition to Vlacicr, were placed under arrest. Count de Reval was arrested but has immediately released on parole.

Vlacicr was arraigned in the Magistrate Court, New York City, where a representative of the Essex County prosecutor's office told Magistrate Goodman that Vlacicr was a fugitive from justice in Italy. In making this charge, the prosecutor's representatives said he acted on information received from de Reval to the effect that Vlacicr has been convicted in Italy for political activities against the Mussolini dictatorship.

The trial of Vlacicr is expected to open at 9:30 a.m. on Friday. Vlacicr has been at large for many years and was known to be living in New York City.

The New Dental Clinic

About nine years ago, when the Joint Board of Sanitary Control installed a small dental unit in its offices in order to fill a long felt want, it little realized that this dental unit would grow up into the wonderful dental clinic which has just been opened by the Union Health Center at 226 Fourth Avenue. From approximately nine hundred patients treated at the Dental Clinic in 1923 to the work of the clinic has developed to such an extent that over forty-five hundred patients were treated in 1924. There is undoubtedly very good reason for this remarkable growth in the work of the dental department. It indicates, in the first place, a great need on the part of the members of the international Ladie's Garment Workers' Union for expert dental work at reasonable rates. It also indicates that the workers are willing to support their own cooperative Dental Clinic and help it become one of the largest and best equipped clinics in the country.

If you are a member of the Union, do not fail to visit the new Dental Clinic at 226 Fourth Avenue. Its size, its equipment, and the fact that it is flooded with sunshine all day, the beautifully equipped dental suite and the general sense of comfort which one receives is well worth your visit.

The Dental Department is planning an intensive Dental Hygiene Campaign which will assure its patients that the clinic is not only interested in curing bad teeth but also in preventing good teeth from becoming bad.

At the opening, work each patient will receive special dental souvenirs.

Workers, Help Us Win Our Strike

Star Pleating Company 151 West 26th Street

All workers of cloak and dress shops and all other workers in the needle industry are requested to come out and support the picketing, plating and newly works is made in union shops only.

Strike Committee.

Wanted

LIFE INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS

Wonderful opportunity for those who want to build up a permanent income

Class Instruction and Personal Supervision

For Information Apply to

SIGMUND HAIMAN, Branch Manager

of the

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF U. S.

226 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, ROOM 1114

Tel. Ashland 4114-4115

1 DOLLAR

Opens an Account

5 DOLLARS

Draws Interest

Do Not Delay!

Now is the time to start

Money Forwarded To All Parts of the World Rapidly, Accurately and Cheaply

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK

RESOURCES $4,000,000.00

Four Million Dollars

1925

4% Four percent Interest

FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIRST STREET

Member Federal Reserve System
The Congress of the Women of the Toribio race, which was called by the Mexican Section of the League of Spanish Speaking Women, which has its headquarters in Mexico, and the General Committee of the Women of the Toribio race in the city of Puebla, has just finished its session in Mexico City. There were two principal questions which occupied the attention of the congress.

First, it was first three distinct groups in this Congress, which represented the ideas and plans of the Proletarian Church, another the ideas and principles of the Women's League, and a third group was composed of those elements without any particular religious tendencies, interested in economic, social problems, and especially in the problems of political rights for women. After several days of struggle, the third group got control of the congress, and with their control there came into existence those ideas, related, to the improvement in the moral status of women.

The second question which was before the congress was that women should not suffer from the error of a badly interpreted tenet, and that her activities should be in relation to the duties which men and society imposed upon her at its monumental and domestic stations, and the education and well-being of the home and the family. The Congress emphasized the fact that the women should not omit any effort to fulfill these obligations.

The congress settled in addition some other questions of less importance, and among these was the establishment of a Mexican Consumers' Week, during which all the women of Mexico, should use food for the feeding of their families only Mexican products, refusing to use foreign products; protection of womanhood in her occupation, be it in the home also for the right to fight for the establishment of institutions in which women who are obliged to work wretchedly, leave their little children under the charge of persons competent to care for them, and other questions of minor importance.

It is evident that there is a strong tendency among Mexican women to organize themselves, and to fight for improvement in their conditions, in economic and moral. It is observed also that the religious institutions are falling to control the women, as it has been until now. At the same time there is the tendency on the part of the women not to swallow the popular maxims from the. box, but to go into it with precaution, from fear that the box may not contain the fruit and for its welfare, if it is a good cause and a great movement.

President Sigman's report was approved.

---

**LEARN DESIGNING**

**Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week**

**THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL**

Of Men's, Women's, Mens' and Children's Wearing Apparel

773 New York Street

School of designing, pattern making, grading, dressing and fitting of cloths, suits, dresses, trousers, etc.

New Ideas—New Systems—Best Results

A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School is limited to a certain number of students. **Demonstration Free at Our School**

**New Location**

182 W. 38th Street (Between 7th and 8th Aves.)

---

**With the New York Cloth and Dress Joint Board**

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer

A special meeting of the Joint Board was held in the offices of the Board at 23, 35, 45, 64, 83 and 100 on Thursday, September 17, 1925, at the Auditioner of the International, 2 West 16 Street.

The minutes of the Joint Board of September 16th were adopted with the concurrence.

The following recommendation of Local No. 23 regarding the peace plan was presented and adopted:

"The Executive Board of the Cloth, Suit and Dress Producers Union, Local No. 23, at a meeting held on the "Day of August 25, 1925, which appealed for peace in the Union, therefore recommends the following plan through which, we are certain, peace will be brought about in the union:

1. The Committee must give up their dictatorship and activity in the union. The Union cannot and must not be led by the Workers Party or any other outside organization.

2. A convention be called for the purposes of bringing the representations of the administration, the question of proportional representation and the changes of the suspended members. This convention should take place the first week in October instead of November, as it was to be called, and somewhere near New York in order to save the New York members. All members should participate and vote for such a convention.

3. Since the time of convention, all members who suffer economically, should return to work. No discrimination should be made. The time of convention is generally dissolve itself and in order to be certain that no discrimination will be made in the later the convention date will be, the members politically, by which we mean the elections for the convention. The convention should propose that a committee of 3 should be appointed to consist of Vindevock, Cotman and Cordes for the convention.

4. The convention should be on the "Day" and Joseph Barnaides, who are to have charge of this and their decisions should be binding.

Communications:

Local No. 16 informs the Board that they have approved the reports of the Board of Directors of August 12 and 26 and the minutes of the Joint Board of August 21 and 25.

Local No. 45 notifies the Board that Brothers A. Shakt and H. Kreger from the Board of the Local in Chicago are reserving key points of the report in the minutes of the Joint Board in the Place of Brother Forsh and Ribbi, who resigned.

The differences are settled.

Local No. 45 advises the Board that Brother V. Catania has been placed in the Joint Board in the Place of Brother Cattocin, who resigned.

The following General Manage's Report:

President Sigman informs the delegates that he is now able to report the condition of the sub-manufacturers in the cloth, suit and industry has been arrested. Another thing has become developed—the jobbers will have nothing to do with the sub-manufacturers in view of the fact that they have threatened a stoppage in the industry. The Commission immediately convened and prepared a statement which was to reach the meetings of the jobbers and the local place last night. As yet nothing can be said as the jobbers referred this matter to the Commission, which is in charge of the entire situation.

President Sigman states that he has been receiving telegrams straight out the present entangled situation in the industry.

He then proceeds to report on the developments of the peace movement which is under way at the present time. The Committee, which was organized, has been making all possible efforts to straighten out the situation quickly. The Convention they arrived at was that the pickets sent out by the opposition as well as the faggot crews at the shops, should be withdrawn. This was found favorable by both sides and as a result of this the people who were going to business on Monday, were treated very roughly by the authorities who were drawn. He distinctly told the Chairman's Committee that if such things happen and they sent in the police and pickets will be withdrawn. The Chairman then agreed that they themselves should not call upon the Convention to see that nothing of this sort occurs again. The pickets were then withdrawn.

The Committee further requested that the people who were discharged for the above reasons due to incorrectness be reinstated in order to propagate this peace movement. To this we are unable to do anything as the local is now going on. President Sigman further states that it is his impression that there are a number of people in the opposition who are denominating that no peace, plans, and also decided that it is necessary to revise the civil laws which would guarantee full protection to women's rights as wife and mother, and especially to give more speed and justice to the legal procedures which involves women.

It is important to note that the Congress spoke first of the duties of the woman and only later discussed the rights of woman, especially on questions of political rights.

The Congress resolved further that the League of Women should be organized throughout the nation in order to prepare for women in the public, for posts in the public administration, to allow them a voice in their country, and to her general condition as a woman.

The congress settled in addition some other questions of less importance, as for example, the establishment of a Mexican Consumers' Week, during which all the women of Mexico, should use food for the feeding of their families only Mexican products, refusing to use foreign products; protection of womanhood in her occupations, be it in the home also for the right to fight for the establishment of institutions in which women who are obliged to work wretchedly, leave their little children under the charge of persons competent to care for them, and other questions of minor importance.

It is evident that there is a strong tendency among Mexican women to organize themselves, and to fight for improvement in their conditions, in economic and moral. It is observed also that the religious institutions are falling to control the women, as it has been until now. At the same time there is the tendency on the part of the women not to swallow the popular maxims from the box, but to go into it with precaution, from fear that the box may not contain the fruit and for its welfare, if it is a good cause and a great movement.

President Sigman's report was approved.

---

**HARLEM BANK OF COMMERCE**

2118 Second Avenue, New York City

P. F. RIFFRARI, President
F. X. MANCUSO, Chairman of the Board
H. H. HUNTER, Vice-President
P. FRIERARI, Vice-President
S. V. MACDONALD, Secretary
ANTHONY DI PAULA, Cashier

**FIORIELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney of Bank**

---

**JUSTICE**

Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the Labor Weekly Garment Workers' Union

Office, 2 West 16th Street, New York, New York, N.Y. Tel: Chelsea 3143

MORRIS SIGMAN, President
S. YANOPOKY, Editor
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.


Friday, September 25, 1925.


Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 115, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 11, 1918.
The American Federation of Labor is a human vehicle for the advancement of workingmen, founded in 1881, and based on what is good for humanity. There was never a time when such an organization was not sorely needed. And there will never be a time when the American Federation of Labor will not be necessary for the welfare of the wage earner. For there will always be the weak to protect and the strong to aid in gaining much more of the things that make life workable.

In ancient times when practically all the conditions slavery was the struggle for freedom was slow. The masters held the power of life and death over their slaves. They had the power of worship in the same religion as their masters. Universally in those days there was no property that could be possessed by the slaves. There was no protection of the law for the protection of individual rights in the prosecution of labor. The effect of the antitrust acts of 1890 was to make a mechanic in Maryland in 1894, to remove the common law disability of combination and organization into the courts and establish working conditions.

While the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890 was not designed to affect labor, still it was used afterward almost entirely against the wage earners. It came out of the act of 1914 that declared that the "labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." It was designed to stop the labor unions and the antitrust cases. The Clayton law was enacted in 1914 but the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not established until 1918. But the agitation kept up by Labor was so persistent and aggressive that the antitrust acts were discontinued. The United States finally decided that jury trials in contempt cases as provided in the Clayton act were unconstitutional.

These few milestones along the pathway from slavery to the present time are merely given to show the way we have come and that the American Federation of Labor does not believe in revolution. It believes in education. It asks for a better birthplace for nothing that it can do for itself. It is non-partisan in politics but it is a party in the fight for equal rights and freedom.

The organization of the American Federation of Labor was for the purpose of simply forming an organization. It was organized under the Compromise of 1850. The hours of labor then were those of the "statute of laborers." They were based practically on the assertion that laborers were little better than slaves. Their wages, sometimes a penny a day, were fixed for them and for the work they did. And for more the penalty was the pillory for the first offense, for the loss of an eye and for the third offense, death.

In 1846 English justices of the peace were empowered to fix the wages of all laborers. But the owners were allowed to do so. And they did for three hours they should work. The laws provided that no one could act as a justice of the peace, "as a labor occupier," until he had served an apprenticeship of seven years. No white man could work as a laborer, that law was not repealed until 1856.

In 1856 a law was enacted in England declaring all agreements between journeyman tailors for advancing wages above the usual rate as a local law. Art because of oppression and scarcity in industry, which was then no occupation, and which was not open to the trade unions. Then as their perspective became wider they saw it was necessary to establish a national organization of their craft. Thus came the American Federation of Labor.

The aim of the American Federation of Labor is for the advancement not only of the wage earners and employees of the labor unions of this country but of those of the entire world, in fact for all humanity.

The first convention of the American Federation of Labor declared:

"We believe the giving of higher wages, better hours and better living conditions are the preliminary steps toward great and accomplishing improvements in the condition of the people.

This convention also declared for compulsory education, against child labor, for a national eight-hour law, the abolition of the "trunk system" in the manufacturing of the railroads, the repeal of all conspiracy laws as applied to the organizations of labor. It also declared for the protection of wage earners, for all forms of legal and illegal wars, and for the establishment of a national system of education for all citizens.

The men whose release the jurymen requested, are now serving sentences of 15 to 40 years in Wailla penitentiary. Following the release and bargaining of the Hall,Lord and the Trades of all laborers under contract.

From the date the organization of the American Federation of Labor until the present it has persistently followed the declaration of that convention and the ideal it was to form has been held. But all its aims and objects as yet have not been fulfilled. The American Federation of Labor is trying by its principles that are the American Federation of Labor.

In 1710 the American Federation of Labor declared:

"Organized labor contends for the improvement of the standard of life, to uproot ignorance and foster education. It contends for the establishment of a national, common school system and an independent spirit among our people, to bring about a recognition of the rights of man and his fellow-man. It aims to establish a normal workday, to work as children, to find and the work that they are being trained for that is to make the best work in the world. It is a duty of all citizens to contribute as Earnest effort toward making life the best work. Being, to earn child labor violate the rights of those who should receive the sympathy that is support of every right-thinking person when it is necessary."

When appeals were made to congress for remedial legislation labor was met with a rebuff. Congress was required to make an appeal to the President of the United States in which the general sentiment was set forth. A man in 1891. The Bill of Rights submitted contained the following:

"As Labor's representatives you may accept these grievances, for it is in your power to do. Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that you will not be in vain. But you may not heeds us no heed shall appeal to the conscience and the appeal of our fellow citizens."

Following the submission of the appeal the American Federation of Labor adopted the following:

"We will stand by our friends and administer a singing rebuke to men who have been indifferent, negligent or hostile."

Since that time 300 laws supported by organized labor have been enacted by a larger number of states and the people have been defeated. That could not have been accomplished if there had not been no American Federation of Labor.

As long as there are men who seek employment and labor and little or nothing is done, there is the difference of opinions as to working conditions. It will, therefore, be the duty of the American Federation of Labor to educate the people.

The American Federation of Labor is the effort to improve labor's standing in the world and to improve the status of the workman in society and to improve the conditions of the people. And to that end it must continue to be strong. It will do that by growth in strength and influence notwithstanding the opposition it is always facing.

Organized labor is an accepted institution. There is nothing that can take its place. And as the workers for progress in the American Federation of Labor it is said that it is the struggle of the dog for the place in the sun. Therefore, the work of organized labor is the struggle of the dog for the place in the sun. Therefore, the organized labor of the American Federation of Labor continuing its mission in assurance of its existence as long as there is a working class to be destroyed. Nothing can destroy the American Federation of Labor as long as there is a working class.

Labor looks into the future with calmness. It will continue to fight those battles to victory. It will preserve every advantage for the gaining of a future that will be broader, wider and better for all. As in the past it will go into the contest with a future better equipped, stronger and unafraid.
The new enlarged quarters of the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Locals in New York is now open for business.
THE QUESTION OF DUES

The dues question has now been referred to a referendum vote of the members.

This simple fact eliminates at once a just grievance, against which we were among the first to protest in these columns, precipitated by the action of the Joint Board, several months ago, in raising the weekly dues without first consulting the local affected by such increased charges.

Now the matter rests with the members, and it is their duty therefore, to give it thoughtful attention.

We expect naturally, that their first impulse would be in favor of lower dues. Thirty-five cents a week is considerably less than fifty—and since the decision rests with them we might reasonably expect that our members would be most cordial in their response to us, however, that the cloakmakers and the dressmakers would do well not to follow, first impulses in this case and to act upon further and mature deliberation that they may. Indeed, if before voting on this subject they would ask themselves whether their Union can fulfill all its obligations towards them and meet squarely the demands placed upon it with the income derived from the dues heretofore paid by them.

It is, for instance, an open secret that most, if not all, of our big locals have in the past been subsisting not on income from dues but on the considerably larger dues obtained from applicants to membership, which undealinably is a most unbecoming course for any progressive union to follow. We should like our members to decide for themselves—whether they would like their locals to live on prohibitive initiation fees or that they would rather consent to raise the dues a few pennies a week and thus make it possible for their organizations to contribute to the betterment of the community.

Of course, we believe in economy. Of course, nothing should be left undone to bring down the expenses of the organization to a low a minimum as will enable it to be useful to the members. It seems to us, nevertheless, that after all economy had been rigidly exercised, our Union cannot go on with its work on the basis of the present dues, and this we should like our members seriously to consider.

Some are inclined to believe that there are too many among us eager for union offices and the pay that goes with it. In truth, however, it is not so. The able and the best fit in our ranks appear to shun union posts and the heavy responsibility that they involve. The few of the abler workers that are willing to accept the chances wants to be paid a more or less decent wage for their work. We are inclined to believe that the real enforcement of the vital clauses and provisions of the Peace Agreement, and later the renewal of the peace itself, would make the income of a living wage, we might be forced to fall the offices of the organization with a set of inferior workers, from which the Union may only suffer in the end.

In point of fact, however, the amount that might be saved from a decrease of the salaries of the officers is in itself so small that it would be foolish to go to the expense of a referendum to determine the matter. The big items of the Union’s expenditure may be found on the side of our ledger where the costs of strikes in the cloak, dress and other industries are entered. The purpose of these activities are an vital for the organization as is the control of work conditions in the organized shops, as it is quite apparent that without these activities a half of the cloak and dress trades in the organized center will soon become one of the numerous “out-of-town” localities where non-union conditions and an anti-union atmosphere always prevail. It is also an undeniable fact that neither the local officers nor the joint boards could carry on effective organizing work on the basis of the old dues.

These matters should be borne in mind by our members and given careful consideration before it is in scheduled date. The call to the convention, on which the members of the Union are voting at present, enumerates several of the reasons why this convention is being summoned. Before its date arrives, however, that one of the most important reasons for which this convention is called is but vaguely touched upon in the official call. We should like, therefore, to make it clear to our members so that they might get a clear-cut conception of the principal motive which prompted the G. E. B. to call the convention on November 30th.

ANENT THE NEXT CONVENTION

Our members know already about the decision of the General Executive Board to advance the next regular convention of the L. L. G. W. U. B. to November 30th. We make this announcement in the face of the fact that the call to the convention, on which the members of the Union are voting at present, enumerates several of the reasons why this convention is being summoned. Before its date arrives, however, that one of the most important reasons for which this convention is called is but vaguely touched upon in the official call. We should like, therefore, to make it clear to our members so that they might get a clear-cut conception of the principal motive which prompted the G. E. B. to call the convention on November 30th.

It is irrefutably true that the leadership of our Union feels quite unhappy about the situation it finds itself in at the present time. Vojage has been raised against it in many quarters that it does not represent the membership of the organization and that the latter is squarely opposed to all of its acts. Had our leaders been believers in the doctrine of “dictatorship” they would have, of course, paid heed to this clamor. But they are firm adherents of the principle of trade union democracy and they sincerely believe that leaders of a labor union should derive all their power
Australian Impressions

By ALICE HENRY

Alice Henry, on long a member of the Staff of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, has for some time been traveling in Australia, New Zealand, and the Dominion of New Zealand, the British South Africa territories, and the Union of South Africa. Her experiences have given her an unusual opportunity to study the life and character of the women of Australia and to form an impression of the character of the Australian women themselves. She has been a student of the labor movement for many years, and her work has been devoted to the study of the labor movement in the United States, and she has been a member of the American Federation of Labor for many years.

The Australian Labor Movement

Australia is not only a country of great natural beauty, but it is also a country of great cultural and intellectual achievements. The Australian Labor Movement has made a significant contribution to the development of the country, and it has been a leader in the fight for social justice and equality.

The Australian Labor Party

The Australian Labor Party is the oldest and most powerful political party in Australia, and it has been in power for many years. It is a party that has been active in the development of the country, and it has been a leader in the fight for social justice and equality.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Women

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of women. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of women to be equal in every respect with men, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of women to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Men

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of men. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of men to be equal in every respect with women, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of men to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Children

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of children. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of children to be equal in every respect with adults, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of children to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Nationality

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of nationality. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of nationality to be equal in every respect with other nationalities, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of nationality to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Education

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of education. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of education to be equal in every respect with other education systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of education to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Culture

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of culture. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of culture to be equal in every respect with other cultures, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of culture to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Industry

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of industry. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of industry to be equal in every respect with other industries, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of industry to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Finance

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of finance. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of finance to be equal in every respect with other finance systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of finance to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Trade

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of trade. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of trade to be equal in every respect with other trade systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of trade to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Agriculture

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of agriculture. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of agriculture to be equal in every respect with other agriculture systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of agriculture to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Science

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of science. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of science to be equal in every respect with other science systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of science to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Technology

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of technology. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of technology to be equal in every respect with other technology systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of technology to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Medicine

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of medicine. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of medicine to be equal in every respect with other medicine systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of medicine to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Law

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of law. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of law to be equal in every respect with other law systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of law to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Art

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of art. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of art to be equal in every respect with other art systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of art to be represented in the government.

The Australian Labor Movement and the Australian Literature

The Australian Labor Movement has been active in the fight for the rights of literature. It has been a leader in the fight for the rights of literature to be equal in every respect with other literature systems, and it has been a leader in the fight for the rights of literature to be represented in the government.
2. THE TAME AND SILKY WEST

It is interesting to know the history of the West and to learn that, like a tamed and domesticated animal, the West is tame and silky. Last year, a tourist from the East remarked that the West was a tame and silky place. This year, a tourist from the East remarked that the West was a tame and silky place. The West is tame and silky, and the tourist from the East remarked that the West was a tame and silky place.

Frankly, I had heard rumors before we stepped off the train into the wide open spaces of the West. We were not in a foreign land, but in America. We were not in a foreign land, but in America. We were not in a foreign land, but in America. The West is tame and silky, and the tourist from the East remarked that the West was a tame and silky place.

This same silky and thoughtful—yes, and even a bit melancholy—West that we have been describing is a West that is not visible to the naked eye. It is not visible to the naked eye. It is not visible to the naked eye. It is not visible to the naked eye. It is not visible to the naked eye. It is not visible to the naked eye.

In a sense, the West is the land of the future. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity.

The West is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity. It is a land of promise, a land of potential, a land of opportunity.

And so, as we step off the train into the West, we do so with a sense of wonder and excitement. We do so with a sense of wonder and excitement. We do so with a sense of wonder and excitement. We do so with a sense of wonder and excitement. We do so with a sense of wonder and excitement.
## Labor the World Over

### Domestic Items

**Cheap Automobile Causes Wanderlust**

The cheap automobile has brought a new problem to institutions dealing with migratory families. At the recent conference of the National Conference of Catholic charities, Bishop George R. McFarland of Chicago, Illinois, said that a new demand had come to the migratory group. Whole families are wandering from town to town in the automobile. Sometimes a trailer is attached, carrying the cooking utensils, bedding, etc., but more often the crock equipment is placed on a car of marauding side. This sort of gypsyhood among low-standard families has developed in the last few years in some of our western sections. As might be expected, the worst conditions exist in, caravaneering, and children’s rights are violated in every way.

Much Shoddy is Used in "Weaver" Gowns

In an address to the convention of hosjerly workers, affiliated to the United Textile Workers, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the latter organization, referred at length to the use of shoddy in alleged "all-wool" cloths. Manufacturers mix good yarn with worked-over rag and refuse and then send the product as "pure wool" at scandalous prices. The speaker stated that the complete labor cost, from the field to the retail stores, of a $6 suit of chascas is $2.65. When the cost of material is figured, one understands why textile manufacturers can declare 10 to 50 per cent, operating part time, and make a profit. President McMahon. These manufacturers would conceal their profits by declaring "high" labor cost. The speaker said that the increased productivity of American machine knitting is the least welcome to those manufacturers to successfully complete with manufacturers in Europe.

**U. S. Union Employees Reelect Old Officers**

All officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks were re-elected without opposition at the biennial convention held in Kansas City, Mo. Indianapolis was chosen as the next convention city. President George's salary was increased to $5,500 and secretary Flaherty's to $4,700. The convention voted to consider abolition of the speed-up system a major issue. The problem of the rapid turnover rate among the last work of workers who are supporting their families. A liberal laborist law was urged.

President Gainor and all officers were re-elected at the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, held in Detroit, Michigan.

Miss Gertrude McNally, of Boston, was elected secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Federal Employees at the closing session of that convention. That was the only change made in the official list. President Luther Steward was re-elected for the seventh successive term. San Antonio will be the next convention city.

**State Police Removed**

GOVERNOR Rickholt of Pennsylvania has removed a company of state police from the anthracite region, lines of the heart of the anthracite region. The command has been ordered to Reading.

The mine workers justify the governor's action. They say there is no necessity for the state police being in the real region. The workers protest to their orderly command during the last strike, when 150,000 miners were idle six months and not a single case of violence was reported. The miners pledge that this record will be repeated.

Unions Don't Cause High Living Costs

In his Labor Day address, Governor Blaine of Wisconsin denied that labor unions are responsible for the high cost of living. This charge has been made continuously by interests that are hostile to the trade union movement, the governor said.

"The truth is," continued the chief executive, "that labor costs are but a small part of the price of most commodities and that the share of the total product going to the wage earners has diminished rather than increased in recent years.

"With all the talk about the restrictions of output, every investigation has established that wages of today actually do more work, although their hours of labor are shorter than the hours of workers of former generations.

"It is monopoly, not labor, which is responsible for high prices."

Greed Would Wreck Conservation Plan

NORTHWEST citizens who favor conservation of the public domain believe that private interests are pitting for a general attack on the national resources.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands is holding hearings throughout the West to investigate the numerous arguments the anti-conservation sentiment has developed. While the committee is in session, the majority is urging to favor a plan whereby all public lands under the national government are held in trust for the present uses in which they are located. This would include forest reserves. The resolution declared that Alaska public lands be turned over to that territory, holding in trust until the whole of sentiment in favor of west against conservation, would open all of its immense wealth to private speculation.

Live stock growers are urging the senate committee to accept them favors that would endanger the $2,000,000 when they care government forests on which cattle and sheep are permitted to graze.

The live stock men ask that where a sheep herder starts a fire that damages public forests the employer be not held responsible for any damage done.

### Foreign Items

**ENGLAND**

British Unionists Will Yield No More

"There is a limit to concessions which the unions can be forced to make; that has been reached," said A. R. Swales, president of the British Trade Union Congress, in opening last week the annual session at Scarborough.

President Swales called attention to numerous instances in the past few years where the nation have failed to meet all the conditions, at the request of employers who claimed businessmen would be retorted.

Union policy, he said, President Swales, "will be to recover lost ground, re-establish and improve standards of wages, hours and working conditions and intensity and coordinate trade union action for the winning of a larger measure of control in industry for the workers."

"The importance of placing trade union standards, and he emphasized the importance of workers' solidarity.

The American Federation of Labor is represented at the congress by two federal delegates. A. W. Adams and Edward J. Modern of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

**FRANCE**

The Trade Union Congress

THE French Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.) has just held its 24th congress, and celebrated at the same time the 20th anniversary of its foundation.

Great festivities were held in the Tocadore, and ample proof was given of the vitality and solidarity of the organized workers of France. Some 15,000 workers attended the Congress, which met in the usual trade union hall on the 12th. The discussions in the Congress were on the question whether the government would yield to demands made by the trade union movement for political rights, and the question whether public administration was being run on a non-social line.

The resolutions embody the reply to the various invitations of the C. G. T. to a joint congress was passed by 9,006 to 346 votes and 70 abstentions (3,763 unions with 4,737 votes having taken part in the balloting). It was declared, "Genuine unity can only be obtained if it is sought honestly and without the least notion of list nakedness. Should this not be so, unity would only be a line and a dangerous precedent. Congress agreed to a joint congress with the government by its affiliation with an international which in its actions obviously subordinates the trade union movement to a political party, are taking up an attitude which is irreconcilable with an honest desire for unity."

After this resolution a "Discipline Measure" was passed by all but one vote, according to which any union affiliated with the centre refuse to accept the C. G. T. invitation to a joint conference. Tomalin's invitation was declared unanimously.

In addition to the line important resolution, the Congress passed various other resolutions which determine the role of the political activities of the C. G. T. in various directions, as for instance, respecting workers' compensation, defines the trade union movement to a political party, are taking up an attitude which is irreconcilable with an honest desire for unity.

**BELGIUM**

The Belgian Metal Workers' Victory

THE "six-weeks" strike of the 60,000 Belgian metal workers has ended in victory. The unionists also for long insisted obstinately on their wage cut of 5 per cent, have at last given up the fight to maintain their terms, with a 2½ per cent wage cut for the first six days only. This victory of the metal workers has wrecked the way to undermine trade union policy of the employers, which was to force through a gradual reduction of wages in all industries. As was pointed out by the president of the National Committee of the metal workers at the closing of the final meeting, the victory of the Belgian metal workers will have international repercussions.

In the meantime, the strike in the iron mines is still going on; but it may confidently be hoped that, with national and, still more, international aid, this fight will also end in victory.

**SAN SALVADOR**

The Trade Union Movement in San Salvador

THE "Federacion Regional de Trabajadores de El Salvador" has just reached the end of its first year's activities, and it can certainly point to very gratifying results. It has accumulated $2,000,000 in war bonds, and $5,000,000 in wages. The weekly wage of the women workers are on an average only a quarter of the men's, although the women's hours are nearly everywhere the same as the men's. Another important piece of work done is the institution of a workers' educational club and a library.

**MEXICO**

The Fight Against Unemployment

IN order to relieve unemployment, which is prevalent in Mexico as elsewhere, the Ministry of Labor has decided to accelerate and extend as much as possible public works on a scale of streets and roads, etc., which have been begun. The productive cooperative societies are also to be assisted in their activities by the allocation of supplies of raw materials, tools, etc.
"Clear Voices In English and American Literature"

By Rennie Smith, M.P.

The Works of Rennie Smith, M.P., will be the subject of the next lecture on "Une Mproyment in English" at the Workers' University of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Lesson 14 - "The Women's Garment Workers"

They take a look at the road they are traveling.

How the Book Came to Be Written - At the Cleveland Convention, the General Board was instructed to publish a history of the International.

The Author - Dr. Levi, an honest, competent scholar, thoroughly informed, formerly Professor of Economics, University of Montana.

His Viewpoint and Methods - A clear, even dramatic statement of the whole struggle for justice in the garment trade, an unashamed appeal of the facts, conclusions, and recommendations of the present International, its aims and policies, all firmly based on evidence and documents to which reference is always given. The author remains calm, neither flattering nor scolding either side; but often the facts themselves, intensely dramatic, seem to carry the narrative to emotional reactions.

The Contents - Beginnings with the earliest account of the garment trade and garment worker in America, the book traces step by step, the freeing of the worker from the little tyrannies, the unsanitary conditions, the scantly wages, the long hours, the degrading scramble of the "pig market" and the sweat-shop, the series of strikes, understandings and combinations by which all the processes of the whole garment trade were united for the common good of the nation, the extraordinary range of racial, political and economic anomalies that eventually straightened to their present smoothness; the rise of the unique educational and recreational labor of the U.S. workers, all the force of this union group in the welfare of the country as of themselves.

Truth More Vivid and Dramatic Than Fiction - These are moments in the book that beg for a playwright like Galsworthy in "Strife" or Hauptman in "The Weaver." The chapters on the "Uprising of the Twenty Thousand" and the "Great Revolt," the eloquent speech of the delegates of the meetings at Brooklyn, the intense episode of the "black treason" and Dr. Hourwich at the meeting of 1914, the making and dissolving of the protocol—all those demand the boards of a stage, as much as the pages of history.

More Than a Book to the Garment Worker - To the garment worker, Dr. Levin's history will be more than a book, since it makes him conscious of himself, and the part he and his work and his struggle play in the life and culture of his nation, opens his eyes to the real road he is traveling, shows him that growth comes from within, and that a better future makes no difference in what spot or what job you happen to be, when you begin to grow.

Rennie Smith, M.P. will lecture on "Unemployment in England," Oct. 24

Mr. Rennie Smith of England, will lecture on "Unemployment" and the 'Dole' System in Great Britain on Saturday, October 24, 1:30 p.m., in the 3rd floor conference room of the East Side Unity Center, 25, Manhattan, N.Y.

Guests from Overseas

Not only are Americans touring Europe in search of "our European" civilization; but many other countries are also visiting America. And most of them stop in at our Educational Department for information about our educational activities and about the workers' education movement in this country, a whole lot besides that.

And we are always glad to receive our Williamsburg Club will resume activities on Saturday, Nov. 7th

Mr. Rennie Smith of England, will lecture on "Unemployment in England," Oct. 24

Our Educational Program

Our Educational Department is planning to continue conducting three groups of activities, as in previous years:

1. The Unity Centers
   We will continue our activities in the Unity Centers, and as most of the members who attend are of foreign birth, English will naturally occupy an important place in our educational work. In each Unity Center we will continue to assist our members to acquire a knowledge of the English language. There will be classes for beginners, intermediate, advanced, and high school students. The English teachers in the Unity Centers are signed by the Board of Education. In addition, we will have courses in the history, aims and problems of the Labor Movement, in Applied Economics and in Sociology. As previously the work will be under the supervision of the Education Department of the I.L.O.U.U.

2. Workers' University
   In our Workers' University we are arranging a series of courses in the social sciences—labor, economic and patriarchal problems, and other literature. We expect that those members who attend these courses will have had a preliminary training in our Unity Centers, or elsewhere.

3. Extension Division
   a) We will continue to have courses for groups of our members in our own I.L.O.U.U. Building, the location of which makes it very convenient for our members to attend classes after work. A classroom has been prepared for this purpose. The sessions are from 6:30 to 7:20 P.M. This gives members an opportunity to make a walk after work, have something to eat, attend the class, and have the benefit of the evening free for union meetings or other purposes.

b) We will also continue to have talks and lectures at local meetings of the local unions. At these meetings we can reach large groups of our members and keep them informed on labor, economic and social problems.

c) The Educational Department is sparing no effort to make a success of the special courses organized for executive members, officers and active members of our International Union. The detailed program will soon be announced.

The approval and acceptance of the Educational Program of the I.L.O.U.U. by the American Labor Movement is most encouraging to all of us, and we are hopeful that this coming season will bring about a further development and progress.

Unity Centers Are Reopened

Our members can register for the classes in English in our Unity Centers. Classes will be organized for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Later in the season courses will be given weekly in Applied Economics, Development of the Labor Movement and in Sociology. The number of Unity Centers are open every other week, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at 7:45 P.M. Members can send the Unity Center nearest to their home from the following list:

P. B. 25, 335 Fifth Street.
P. B. 111, 1092 8th Street, between Madison and Fifth Aves.
P. B. 43, Brown Place and 135th St., Bronx.
P. B. 61, Cortona Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx.
P. B. 110, Christopher Ave. and Sackville St., Bronx.

We know that many of our members who intend to join the Unity Centers will postpone doing so until after the holidays, but we would advise them not to do so, as we have already organized all the necessary equipment and prepared the classes next Monday. Remember to tell the principal that you wish to join the I.L.O.U.U. classes.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER IN P. S. 25, MANHATTAN

Our East Side Unity Center, which, until recently met in P. S. 25, Fourth St. near First Ave., will from now on meet at 25, 23rd Fifth Street.

Classes will be organized there in English for beginners, intermediate and advanced students. Later we will also organize our courses in Social, Economic and Labor Problems.

Our members who live in that section of the city do not have to worry. They should remember to state that they wish to join the I.L.O.U.U. Unity Centers and will be provided with all necessary information.
The Women's Garment Workers

A History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

by Dr. Louis Levine

Author of "The Syndicalist Movement in France," "Taxation in Montana," etc.

The Price of the Book Is Five Dollars

Members of the International may obtain it at half price, $2.50, from the General Office directly, at 3 West 10th Street, New York City.

Out-of-town members can secure it at half price through local secretaries.

The Book contains several excellent illustrations — from the early days of the organization to the last Boston Convention.

P. S. The General office will be open until 6:30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday to enable our members to purchase the book after work hours.
For the present, all other activities are overshadowed by the necessity which was created by the fact that the committee elected by the shop chairmen at a meeting at Cooper Union on September 10th is empowered to consider the question of restoring space and effecting plans for the rebuilding of the plant.

**Bitter-Enders Disappointed**

The absence of one element was noted by the leaders of the union at the meeting. This was the presence of several men who were called by the union for the consideration of reform and plans, and that was the bitter-enders. That there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction among the members of the union was admitted by Manager Deblinski at one of the meetings of the cutters and by President Murtagh at the shop chairmen meet-

And when this dissatisfaction took

The Executive Board, with the formation of a new board, which was made public at the first

Chairmen's meetings gave the

The making of a new proposal by the

Sittings by this committee took place after the announcement of the new board, and it was noted that the members were considering the question of the immediate establishment of a permanent executive board.

**Desire for Peace Speeds Work**

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely

As soon as the peace and reform pro-

Chairmen's meetings gave the

The making of a new proposal by the

Sittings by this committee took place after the announcement of the new board, and it was noted that the members were considering the question of the immediate establishment of a permanent executive board.

**Desire for Peace Speeds Work**

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely

As soon as the peace and reform pro-

Chairmen's meetings gave the

The making of a new proposal by the

Sittings by this committee took place after the announcement of the new board, and it was noted that the members were considering the question of the immediate establishment of a permanent executive board.

**Desire for Peace Speeds Work**

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely

As soon as the peace and reform pro-

Chairmen's meetings gave the

The making of a new proposal by the

Sittings by this committee took place after the announcement of the new board, and it was noted that the members were considering the question of the immediate establishment of a permanent executive board.

**Desire for Peace Speeds Work**

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely

As soon as the peace and reform pro-

Chairmen's meetings gave the

The making of a new proposal by the

Sittings by this committee took place after the announcement of the new board, and it was noted that the members were considering the question of the immediate establishment of a permanent executive board.

**Desire for Peace Speeds Work**

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely

As soon as the peace and reform pro-

Chairmen's meetings gave the

The making of a new proposal by the

Sittings by this committee took place after the announcement of the new board, and it was noted that the members were considering the question of the immediate establishment of a permanent executive board.

**Desire for Peace Speeds Work**

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely

As soon as the peace and reform pro-

Chairmen's meetings gave the

The making of a new proposal by the

Sittings by this committee took place after the announcement of the new board, and it was noted that the members were considering the question of the immediate establishment of a permanent executive board.

**Desire for Peace Speeds Work**

A certain element sought to inject matters of a political nature entirely

As soon as the peace and reform pro-

Chairmen's meetings gave the

The making of a new proposal by the

Sittings by this committee took place after the announcement of the new board, and it was noted that the members were considering the question of the immediate establishment of a permanent executive board.