

BSLP

Box 25

International Ladies Auxiliary 1940

27-3

CHICAGO DIVISION
THE LADIES AUXILIARY
To
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Chicago, Illinois

January 19, 1940.

Dear Sister:

As there is always a possibility that the more recent members do not entirely grasp the meaning and the purpose of the Ladies Auxiliary it has been decided to do everything possible to acquaint them with the program of Labor Auxiliaries. To begin with, no working man can be a successful Union man and in many instances not a very reliable Union man without the sympathetic understanding and the loyal support of his family. It is necessary that the family understand the conditions under which their bread winners work, why it is essential to the workers health that they have shorter working hours, receive an increase in wages and have the assurance of job security which can be had only through the efforts and the protection of strong labor organizations. It was to acquaint the non-working members of such families with the injustices perpetrated against unorganized workers and to acquaint them with the insecurity of their own position also with the insecurity of their own homes, that the Ladies Auxiliaries were organized.

Since their inception many years ago, Ladies Auxiliaries have made an exhaustive study of the labor movement, their members have walked the picket lines with their husbands and other male relatives. They have raised funds with which to provide food, shelter, and clothing, and otherwise, have helped to keep the homes together while the men are out on strike.

In times, when there are no labor disputes the auxiliaries are actively engaged in local civic affairs, such as: joining their forces with other groups in helping to prevent profiting in food, rent, and health. They are actively interested in P. W. A. workers, old age benefits, low cost medical care for the poor, more milk and better food for those on relief, and in the passage of additional social and labor legislation, but above all else they are interested in developing strength and power in the labor movement for their own and for the future protection of all workers. For more detailed information attend your Auxiliary meetings and give your assistance toward developing this worth while program.

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
President

HW:bs

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Parkway Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

January 22, 1940.

BULLETIN

LABOR ORGANIZATION

Labor Unions were designed for the protection and for the benefit of those who work for a living. They are the only avenues through which unfair labor practices may be effectively handled and this only, through the combined efforts of the majority of the workers in any given industry. If the American Workers are to maintain the gains they already enjoy, if they are to receive higher wages, shorter hours of work, better working conditions and higher standards of living they will have to give their whole hearted support to their unions, this also applies to the workers family.

COMPANY UNIONS

It was not until the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters began to wage a relentless fight against Company Unions that the ~~attention~~ of the legislators and the labor movement as a whole became aware of the viciousness and the unsoundness of this form of employee representation. It was as a result of the publicity and the other information submitted to various individuals and to various committees by the Brotherhood officials on their numerous trips to the Nations Capitol that a bill was drawn up by Senator Wagner which prohibited the employer from instigating or participating in this form of organization. The Company Union when employer dominated robs the worker of the right of self organization.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS Is a bonified labor union and an ^{good} accredited component part of the American Federation of Labor and is one of ^{more than a} the ~~one hundred and eleven~~ ^{the} ~~Federations International Unions~~ ^{the} ~~which comprise~~ ^{the} ~~the great American~~ ^{Federation of} the Nation over, for its tremendous accomplishments also for the protection and the security which it won for its members and their families. It occupies an enviable position in the world of trade-unionism because of its tenacity, its honesty, and its sincerity of purpose. "Its leadership is unexcelled."

RE-INSTATEMENTS

A member who belonged to the Auxiliary prior to October 1938 must re-instate and can not join as a new member. She is required to pay ten cents a month from October 1938 up to the date upon which she returns for active membership.

MEMBERSHIP

Ladies whose husbands are eligible for membership in the Brotherhood, but who are not paid up Brotherhood members may for the time being be considered for membership in the Auxiliary. The local Brotherhood should be consulted before accepting such applications.

Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc
APR

A. Philip Randolph
International President Brotherhood

all
all The Ladies Auxiliary
To
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 So. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

January 24, 1940

Dear Sisters:

The United States Department of Agriculture under the supervision of Secretary Henry A. Wallace began an experimental plan for distributing surplus foods to persons receiving all forms of Federal assistance such as: old age benefits, blind assistance, etc., also to persons working on W. P. A. and to those on direct relief, this plan is called The Food Stamp Plan and was inaugurated last May in Rochester, N. Y.

Since that time the plan has been extended to several cities throughout the Nation and is, according to reports, proving quite successful. This plan was put into operation because of the desire to round out and to balance the diets of millions of persons who, although in a land of plenty and who through no fault of their own are denied many of the health-giving foods of which this Country has a large surplus.

Fruits, fresh vegetables, butter, eggs milk are food essentials that were prohibitive luxuries under the old plan of distribution. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, as this commission is termed, offers for purchase a minimum of one dollar and a maximum of about a dollar and fifty-cents per week per person in orange colored stamps. For every orange color stamp purchased per person the government will give free one blue stamp valued at fifty-cents which is good in exchange for foods of which there is a market surplus. These surplus foods according to the season of the year may include such commodities as: butter, grapefruit, oranges, dried-fruits, beans, eggs, and fresh vegetables. Aside from the general health benefits, the conclusion of the proponents of the experiment is that (1) the plan will put more farm products into consumption, (2) will provide more and better foods for low income families, (3) will increase the value of merchandise moving into the normal channels of trade, (4) that, it will help all business. This is not a compulsory arrangement, but entirely voluntary.

I am enclosing a pamphlet with information pertaining to your city. For additional information write to United States Department of Agriculture; Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation; Washington, D. C. Much valuable information may also be received by attending the Relief and P. W. A. Conferences that are held from time to time by various groups in your city.

Paternally yours,

Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc

CHICAGO DIVISION
The Ladies Auxiliary
To
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 So. Michigan Avenue

January 25, 1940

Dear Member:

The Chicago Auxiliary is about to enter upon another drive in an effort to double its membership between now and next September. Which is the month set for the International Convention which is to be held in New York. The drive last year was very successful, but we should like to do, at least, twice as well this year. Not only are we desirous of acquiring new members, but it's very necessary that we keep the ones we already have.

In 1938 the Chicago Auxiliary had more Convention Delegates than any other auxiliary. Naturally, we are more than anxious to maintain that position. This we will not be able to do unless the members who are now in arrears decide to pay up. Otherwise, we will be in the position of havin_ members who can not be counted.

Under the Constitution no auxiliary may count any member for whom it is not paying a per capita tax. The auxiliary cannot do this; unless, the members keep up with their dues. Therefore, the membership committee is requesting all members to attend the meeting in an effort not only to make certain about their financial standing, but because their presence is needed. May we count upon your cooperation?

Meeting night are the first and third Thursday's, at 4231 So. Michigan Avenue, Time-8 o'clock P. M.

Callie Washington, Chairman

HW:bc

Halena Wilson
President

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

January 29, 1940.

BULLETIN

LABOR ORGANIZATION Labor Unions were designed for the protection and for the benefit of those who work for a living. They are the only avenues through which unfair labor practices may effectively be handled and this only, through the combined efforts of the majority of the workers in any given industry. If the American Workers are to maintain the gains they already enjoy, if they are to receive higher wages, shorter hours of work, better working conditions and higher standards of living they will have to give their whole hearted support to their unions, this also applies to the workers family.

COMPANY UNIONS Are vicious and fraudulent type of employee representation. They are unsound because they are owned, controlled and dominated by the employer. It was due largely to the publicity and other information submitted to various individuals and to various committees by the Brotherhood officials on their numerous trips to the Nations Capitol that a bill was drawn up by Senator Wagner which prohibited the employer from instigating or participating in this form of organization. Company Unions may no longer be forced upon the employee.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS Is a bonified labor union and an accredited component part of the American Federation of Labor and is one of more than a one-hundred National and International Unions which comprise the Great American Federation of Labor.

AUXILIARIES Since their inception many years ago, Ladies Auxiliaries have made an exhaustive study of the labor movement. Their members have walked the picket lines with their husbands and other male relatives. They have raised funds with which to provide food, shelter, clothing, and otherwise, have helped to keep the homes together while the men were out on strike.

In times, when there are no labor disputes the auxiliaries are actively engaged in local civic affairs, such as: joining their forces with other groups in helping to prevent profiteering in food, rent, low cost medical care for the poor, more milk and better food for those on relief, and in the passage of additional social and labor legislation, but above all else they are interested in developing strength and power in the labor movement for their own and for the future protection of all workers.

RE-INSTATEMENTS A member who belonged to the Auxiliary prior to October 1933 must re-instate and can not join as a new member. She is required to pay ten cents a month from October up to the date upon which she returns for active membership.

MEMBERSHIP Ladies whose husbands are eligible for membership in the Brotherhood, but who are not paid up Brotherhood members may for the time being be considered for membership in the Auxiliary. The local Brotherhood should be consulted before accepting such applications.

PRINTING It is very essential that all printed matter to be used by the auxiliary have affixed to it a union label. Therefore, all pamphlets, tickets, letter-heads, etc., must bare the Union Label. Otherwise, the auxiliaries would not be upholding the principles of trade-unionism.

Halena Wilson
Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc

CHICAGO DIVISION
The Ladies Auxiliary
The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 So. Michigan Avenue

Jan. 1940

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Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson,
President

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CHICAGO DIVISION
THE LADIES AUXILIARY

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The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Chicago, Illinois

January 19, 1940.

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Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
President

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National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

January 29, 1940.

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Halena Wilson
Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 So. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

February 12, 1940.

Mrs. Lucille Jones,
406 E. First Street,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sister:

As a result of my correspondence with your president, Sister Bennett, your name at my request along with 18 or 20 others has been submitted to me so I could assist Sister Bennet in her task of building a strong Ladies Auxiliary in Oklahoma City.

All labor minded people are confident that once workers and their families become acquainted with the aims and the principles of the labor movement that they will acknowledge and accept their share of the responsibilities of such a movement. It was with this thought in mind that our Ladies Auxiliaries were organized. The underlining purpose was to familiarize the lady relatives of Brotherhood members with the accomplishments of the labor movement in general and with the success in particular that was achieved by our own great Parent Organization. This success was brought about through the undiviating loyalty and the staunch support of those men and women who had confidence in the Brotherhood and its' fearless leadership.

Today after more than 15 years of countless hardships and of great personal sacrifice all pullman porters and their families are enjoying real and tangible evidence of the power of organization, by way of: increased wages, job security, etc. Today Brotherhood members do not have to worry about the permanance or the security of their homes nor about the education or the happiness of the children who belong in those homes. Their wives do not have to secure outside work because of the necessity of supplementing the family budget.

These improvements and changes were brought about only because of the few far-sighted men who were determined to bring about changes in the old order under-which they were then working, but those brothers soon recognized the weakness in their plans and in their structure which was the lack of understanding and participation on the part of their women folk. So they quickly organized their Ladies Auxiliary which was a source of great strength and encouragement to them back in the dark and seemingly hopeless days. If this cooperation was necessary then it is even more necessary now; since we are intrusted with even greater responsibilities than in the past.

So, in closing may I say, if Negro workers ever are to gain economic security, if Negro men are to obtain higher standards of living for their families, if they are to be man wi will have to be in the form of man power through the force and strength of collective bargaining which means man and woman united in a common fight for the maintainance of the greatest of human institutions which is the home.

Paternally yours,

Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

February 23, 1940.

BULLETIN

ELECTIONS Local auxiliaries are requested to make their elections uniformed by holding a general election in June. Officers are to be nominated at the first meeting in June. The election is to be held during the second meeting in that month. The officers are to be installed as directed by the Constitution. All local elections, hereafter, will be held annually during the month of June. The officers terms in office are not limited to one year; they maybe re-elected as long as the membership desire them to remain in office. Read Article 6, page 2, Constitution and General Rules for complete instructions.

OFFICERS Officers to be elected should be only those who are specified in the Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries. No member shall hold an elective office in any local auxiliary who has not been a financial member for, at least, one year preceeding the last election, except in new auxiliaries, see Article 6, page 2, Local Auxiliaries should not elect more than a first and second vice-president.

DELEGATES Delegates are to be elected and will be determined as provided in Article 3, page 1, Constitution of International Organization and Article 6, page 2, Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries. Auxiliaries with fewer than 25 members will have only one delegate who is to be elected in June. Local presidents will not automatically become delegates as was the case in 1938. If they are to represent their auxiliaries they will have to be delegates elected by their auxiliary members.

DELEGATES CREDENTIALS Blank delegate certificates will be mailed to each auxiliary by the International Secretary Treasurer of the Ladies Auxiliary in time for the June election. One blank should be filled in by the local secretary treasurer and returned to Sister Tucker, the other should be presented by the delegate to the credentials committee at the opening of the convention in New York. Both forms should have the local seal affixed to them.

MEMBERS Members in order to vote in the local June election must be within the three months limit as provided in Article 14, page 6, Rules and Regulations for the Local Auxiliaries. It would be well to send a notice to this effect to all delinquent members.

BILLS and ACCOUNTS Article 21, page 7, states that local auxiliaries that are indebted to the International Auxiliary Order will not be granted representation in the convention. This applies to Auxiliaries which have not paid or which are in arrears in their per capita tax. This is a requirement that should be taken care of during the coming months.

C. I. O. and A. F. of L. As the Parent Body, the Brotherhood is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor all auxiliaries are instructed not to participate in any activities such as: conferences, ~~activities~~, etc., *union activities* that are sponsored by the CIO neither shall they become involved in any move-

ment that is sponsored by the Communist Party. When in doubt about such matters the Auxiliary should consult their local counsellor or this office. Failure to observe these instructions may cause serious embarrassment of the Brotherhood and as a result, thereof, to the International Auxiliary.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD To expedite matters that come before the board and in an effort to function properly the members who are elected to serve on this board should select from among their number a chairman to preside over their deliberations and a secretary to keep a record of the recommendations that are to be made to the auxiliary by the members of the executive board.

If the instructions contained in this bulletin are not clear the local secretary treasurer should be instructed to write to this office for additional information.

Halena Wilson
International President

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

A Play in One Act

By

Fannia M. Cohn

and

IRWIN SWERDLOW

1934

1936 (Second Edition)

1937 (Third Edition)

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

EDUCATIONAL

DEPARTMENT

3 West 16th Street, New York City

Watkins 9-868

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C.
Release - afternoon papers,
Saturday, Feb. 24, 1940

THE CHALLENGE OF UNDER-CONSUMPTION

An address by Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, at the Fourth Annual National Farm Institute, Des Moines, Iowa, Saturday morning, February 24, 1940.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, I am glad to be here and I want to thank you for having invited me.

Most of the figures which we are going to consider today have not been available until now. They deal with how much we eat, commodity by commodity, at different levels of income. For the first time we are beginning to know about under-consumption in terms of simple arithmetic. That has a direct bearing on farm prices. Our farmers, you know, make up 25 percent of our population, and yet they get only 11 percent of our national income. They are producing more than they can sell in the present market at a profit. Surpluses of agricultural products have been a serious national problem now for over a decade. As I see it, there are three major causes behind this situation:

The first is the application of science to agricultural production. Briefly, we have learned how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, and we don't know where to sell the extra blade of grass. Yields of lint cotton, for example, are now 35 percent greater per acre than they were ten years ago. Yields of corn in the ten corn belt states during the years 1936-1939 were 22.8 percent above the 1929-1933 average. If there were time, we might consider similar efficiencies in nearly every phase of agricultural production.

Secretary Wallace recently stated this scientific progress in another way. He said: "One hundred fifty years ago it required 19 people living on the land to support themselves and one person in town. Today, under greatly commercialized and industrialized conditions, one person on the land supports himself, three people in town, and contributes to the support of another person overseas".

All this is a tribute to our technological genius as a people and we may well be proud of it. Some day we'll turn that genius to solving the problems of under-consumption. When that day comes, the extra blade of grass will add to human happiness and not to human misery. For the first time in history, we're suffering because we've got too much of the things we need most. The science of production has out-run the science of distribution. We've got to catch our breath -- and catch up.

The second cause of our farm surpluses has to do with dislocations in foreign trade. Naturally, our export crops have been hit the worst. This goes back more than twenty years ago to the time when we changed from a debtor to a creditor nation -- to the time when we plowed up forty million acres of grasslands and ruined part of the Great Plains in an era of military hysteria. Wheat, you know, helped to win the war. Then came the time when the armies of the world were demobilized, and our farmers lost their markets for the crops they had been raising on those forty million acres.

Following that, one country after another entered the frantic race to have its cake and eat it too. Every major nation in the world tried to sell all it could abroad and buy as little from other countries as possible. We were in the race from the beginning; part of the time we were out in front. Tariffs were raised; imports and exports were licensed; foreign exchange was

blocked; food was produced under government subsidies within certain countries at over twice the cost of producing it elsewhere. One of the tragedies of world history is that Secretary Hull couldn't have given us his leadership in a reciprocal trade agreements program thirteen years before he became Secretary of State. Some day historians will measure that loss to the American farmer and to our whole economy.

In the long run, the present war seems certain to hurt our agricultural exports. When the war is over, things are likely to be even worse. We'd better not dodge the facts. It's still a habit with us to refer to France and Great Britain as our sister democracies. But in the rough and tumble of a war fought on the economic as well as on the military fronts they are finding it necessary to put their economies on a totalitarian basis just as fast as they can, particularly so far as international trade is concerned. They are employing the same economic weapons which Germany has been using for several years. As a matter of self-preservation, they are fighting fire with fire; it's a part of the death struggle in which they're engaged. Before it's over, however, the American farmer is likely to get badly burned in the process. Belligerents as well as neutrals are resorting to centralized controls of their foreign trade.

Great Britain, for instance, is doing more than to buy all the food she can from within her own empire so as to conserve her dollar exchange for other purposes. She is buying large amounts of agricultural products in countries which normally sell to Germany, and she is doing it vigorously as a part of her economic offensive. For example, she has bought huge quantities of tobacco and dried fruits from the Mediterranean countries in addition to the fresh fruits which were available. The tobacco farmer here at home, and the producer of raisins and prunes and apples and winter pears has lost his best customer. His exports have been savagely curtailed. Only quick and heavy government

purchases, as well as loans, have kept him from realizing fully just how serious a blow has been dealt him. The war is bringing about dislocations in foreign trade which may last for a generation or longer. Following our own Revolutionary War, for example, we changed from a nation of tea drinkers to a nation of coffee drinkers and the habit is now 150 years old.

Barring a miracle of brotherhood and vision at the next peace conference, we are likely, as a nation, to find ourselves in a world loath to give up its barter economies. Having surpluses of both farm and city goods ourselves, we may find it extremely difficult to trade with other countries in such a world. Right now, of course, they can give us gold for our surplus of exports over imports. The country seems to think it's all right to swap three and a half tons of fuel oil for an ounce of gold. If the war lasts, however, we'll have most of the world's gold, and just what other nations will use for money to buy the things they may want to buy from us, no one seems to know. We could, of course, act like a creditor nation, and accept goods from them in exchange for what we need to sell them. Whether or not our various pressure groups will continue to oppose a real expansion of foreign trade remains to be seen. Heretofore, they've all wanted increased exports; but as far as increased imports were concerned -- they've wanted those to take place in the other fellow's back yard. It looks now as though there's trouble ahead for farmers who have been selling a substantial part of their crops abroad.

Industrial Unemployment Adds to Surplus Problem

The third and last major cause of farm surpluses, as I see it, has to do with industrial unemployment in our own country. Farmers producing dairy and poultry products, and fruits and vegetables as well as meats, have been hit the hardest. These are the foods low-income folks start buying as soon as

they get a little more money. The term "surpluses", as applied to these foods, is simply a smug, polite name for a shocking amount of under-consumption. During last December we virtually reached the 1929 level of industrial production, and yet some ten millions of the unemployed were still with us. No intelligent person can look those figures in the face and reach the conclusion that the unemployment problem is going to solve itself. Every year there is a net increase in our working population of about 500,000 persons. Over half of the ten million folks who want work but can't get it belong to this group.

Better than half of the balance are said to have lost their jobs to machines. Industrial output per worker is said to have increased around 20 percent in the last ten years. We've been smart enough to make tractors and mechanical corn-pickers and dial telephones; are we smart enough, however, to find work for the folks they've thrown out of work? Upon our answer to that question -- not in words, but in new jobs -- hangs the future of our industrial democracy. In other lands it has lost its race against time; if we have the courage to make it work here, then we shall in truth be a chosen people.

Personally, I think we can, and that what we need most is a re-direction of our genius as a people. Heretofore, we've concentrated on methods of efficient production. Henceforth, we must concentrate on efficient and business-like methods of increasing domestic consumption no matter how much violence it may do to some of our pre-conceived notions. We know how to produce almost anything -- but we haven't learned how to distribute such things to the jobless who ask only the chance to work for them. This nightmare of under-consumption is the black plague of the 20th century; we've got to make up our minds to wipe it out -- with a vengeance. Only one thing can stop us and that's a mental sit-down strike -- a kind of smug, 19th century faith that things will work themselves out if only we don't do anything about it.

We mustn't let that happen. It won't, if we keep our eyes glued to the goal of fully utilizing all of our resources -- and if we keep marching until we get there. We can have full employment in this country within a few years, but we've got to fight for it. If we slash out at under-consumption within our own country as we would at a foreign enemy, individual initiative and free enterprise will come into their own as they never have before. That's the only way in which we can be sure of their continuance. That's the only way I know of to assure a 19th century chance of opportunity to youngsters who are growing up to run the 20th century.

We've got to restore confidence in this country -- the confidence of our young folks -- not by platitudes, but by jobs. And we've got to do it -- not for just a few of them, but for all of them who are willing and able to work. Any answer short of that is unworthy of the men who fought their way westward for us and our children. There's a job of internal pioneering ahead of us which has barely been started. The full conquest of under-consumption still belongs to our tomorrows.

One of the well-established truths in marketing is "know your product". Agriculture knows its product. It knows how to produce efficiently. It has taken many steps to widen the meaning of efficiency. More and more, its efforts are being directed toward maintaining and improving its production resources. At the same time, however, an increasing emphasis is being put upon the importance of knowing its market and marketing conditions. Actually, there are too many characteristics of that market that we have not known enough about in the past. For instance, who is it that buys our various agricultural products? What kinds of incomes do they have? What is their demand for food? Is it true that since our stomachs are limited in

size, we have an automatic limit to the demand for foodstuffs? What would happen to agricultural income if every family in America making less than \$1200 a year were to make that much money? These are typical of the questions we are asking ourselves in this new era. We are beginning to get some encouraging answers.

The Potential Low-Income Market

Recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics, with the collaboration of the National Resources Committee, made a detailed study of incomes in the United States during 1935-1936. It covered about 29,400,000 families and 10 million single individuals representing over 126 million persons. These folks provide the principal market for agricultural commodities. Their incomes and their purchases are the key to agricultural prosperity, particularly for farmers who sell most of what they raise here at home.

It may come as a surprise to us, and an unpleasant one, to know that this study indicated that there were more than 4 million families, or 14 percent of the total, who had an average income of only \$312 for the year. There were more than 8 million other families, 27.5 percent of the total, who had an average income of \$758. And there were nearly 7 million families, 23 percent of the total, who had average incomes of \$1224, or about \$100 per month. In other words, nearly two-thirds of our families had incomes of less than \$1500, and the average was only \$826 a year -- \$69 a month for a whole family! That's the story of under-consumption in one figure.

Frequently, we hear statements about the average income in the United States. For instance, in 1935, the average family income was about \$1622. The important thing for us to remember is that 65 percent of the people were getting,

on an average, only about one-half of this amount. You can get mighty hungry trying to eat on averages if you're out of a job. These income groups are shown graphically in Figure 1.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36

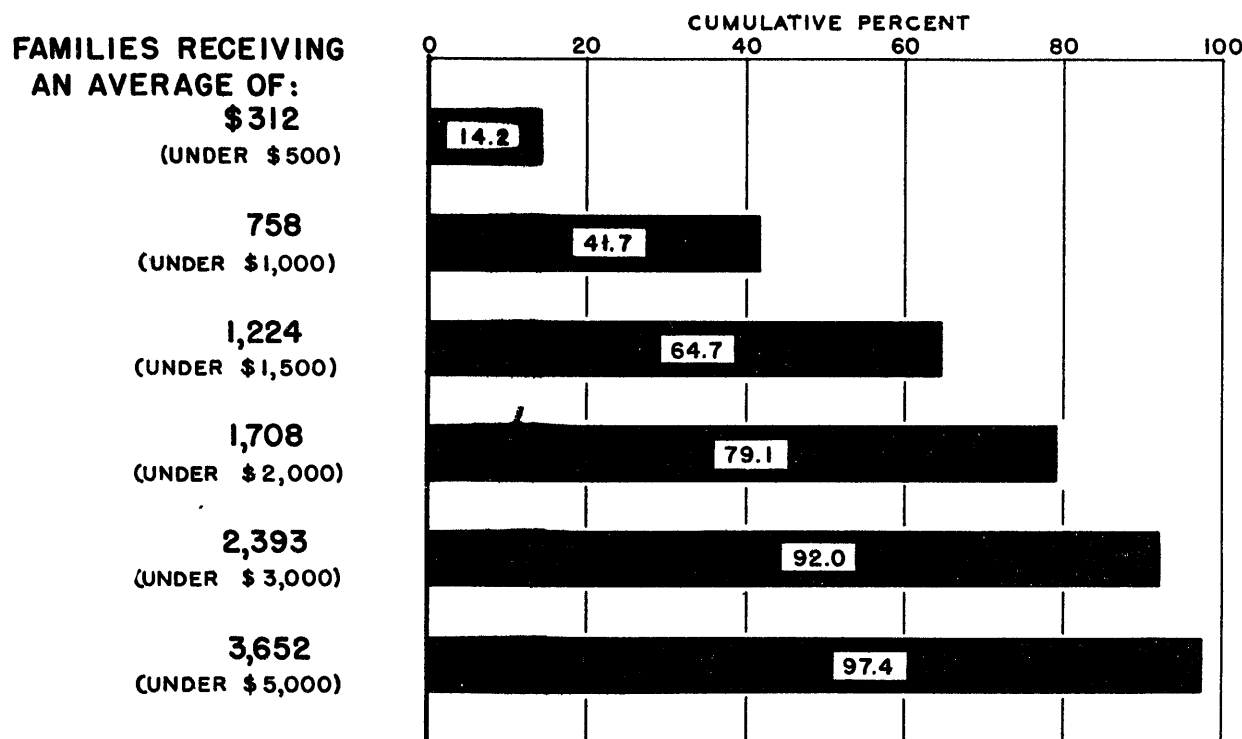


Figure 1

About 85 percent of the farmers' income is derived from the production of commodities used for food. In 1935, over 29,400,000 families spent 13.7 billion dollars for food. Here are some startling facts. Only 848 million dollars of that food bill, or 6 percent, came from 4,200,000 of our lowest income families, who were about 14 percent of all families. Only 20 percent came from another 8 million of our families, who were 27.5 percent of the total. In other words, nearly 42 percent of our families provided only 26 percent of our food market.

We have a chart that illustrates this in another way. (See figure 2).

RELATION BETWEEN INCOME AND WEEKLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE FOR FOOD BY FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-36

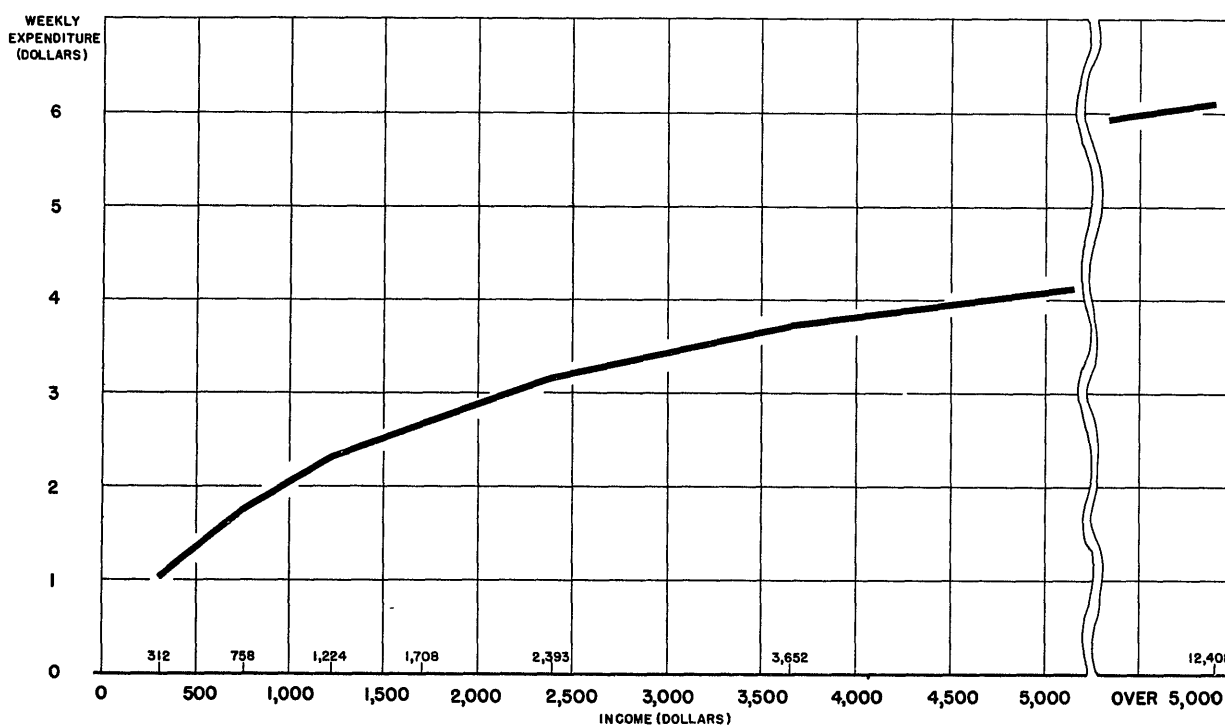


Figure 2

According to this study, the 14 percent of our families with the lowest incomes, that is, families receiving \$312 on the average, are spending only slightly more than \$1 per person per week for food; (actually, in order to keep going, they spent about 50 percent more for all purposes than they earned; some merchant got stuck for part of the difference) With an increased income to an average of \$758, the weekly per capita expenditure for food rose to about \$1.62. With an average income of \$1224, people spent about \$2.18 per person per week for food. I would guess the average weekly expenditure for those of us in this room at around \$5. As income increased above the \$100 a month level, food expenditures also increased but at a somewhat slower rate. In other words, this tells us that people with incomes of under \$500 a year have about

5 cents per person per meal to spend for food. Families getting an income of \$100 a month have around 10 cents per person per meal for food. The market for our farmers is doubled, so far as this group is concerned.

New Figures on Under-Consumption

What would happen if every family head who was receiving less than \$100 per month got that much money? Of course, we could speculate on what would happen if every family made \$2500 or \$5000 a year, in which case we'd get some utopian answers for the American farmer. We'd better stick to what we can and should achieve in the decade of the forties, however. The data that we have show that if all families getting less than \$100 per month had been able overnight to increase their incomes to that level, in terms of the 1935 situation, this would have meant an increase in expenditures for food of approximately 1.9 billion dollars. The expenditures of these people would have been increased by 51 percent. The national food bill, not counting purchases by single individuals, would have been increased 14 percent, and the health of the low-income people would have been very much improved. Farmers would have received directly nearly one billion dollars more in income. The extra demand certainly would have improved farm prices and farm income by a large additional amount. Such an increase would have been an enormous contribution to the general welfare, and would have reduced unemployment in our cities.

What is this potential low-income market like? Evidently these under-privileged people can and will spend more money for food if they have an opportunity. Does this mean that they pay higher prices for better food, or do they actually seek more food? The answer is that they do both. We know that low-income people are eating about half as much as they want. They will buy more food and greater varieties of it, if they have the opportunity.

There are calory as well as vitamin deficiencies in the diets of our less fortunate families.

Some preliminary studies made of consumer purchase habits indicate that there are considerable differences in the ways in which people will increase their purchases of individual commodities as incomes increase. We have brought together some of this preliminary information and it tells an extremely interesting story.

In looking at these charts, showing how much we eat of the various foods at different income levels, we must bear one fact in mind constantly -- the lines have been crossed conservatively at an average family income of \$100 a month. To the left of where they intersect, we have our greatest under-consumption of farm products, and it holds true for more than half of our population. In the broadening of that market, lies the greatest single hope for our farmers who produce the foods that are largely consumed in this country and do not go into export in any volume. The following charts bring out the extent of this potential market in some detail.

INCOME RELATED TO CONSUMER PURCHASES OF FRUIT, MEAT, DAIRY PRODUCTS, VEGETABLES, EGGS, AND WHEAT PRODUCTS, 1935-36 *

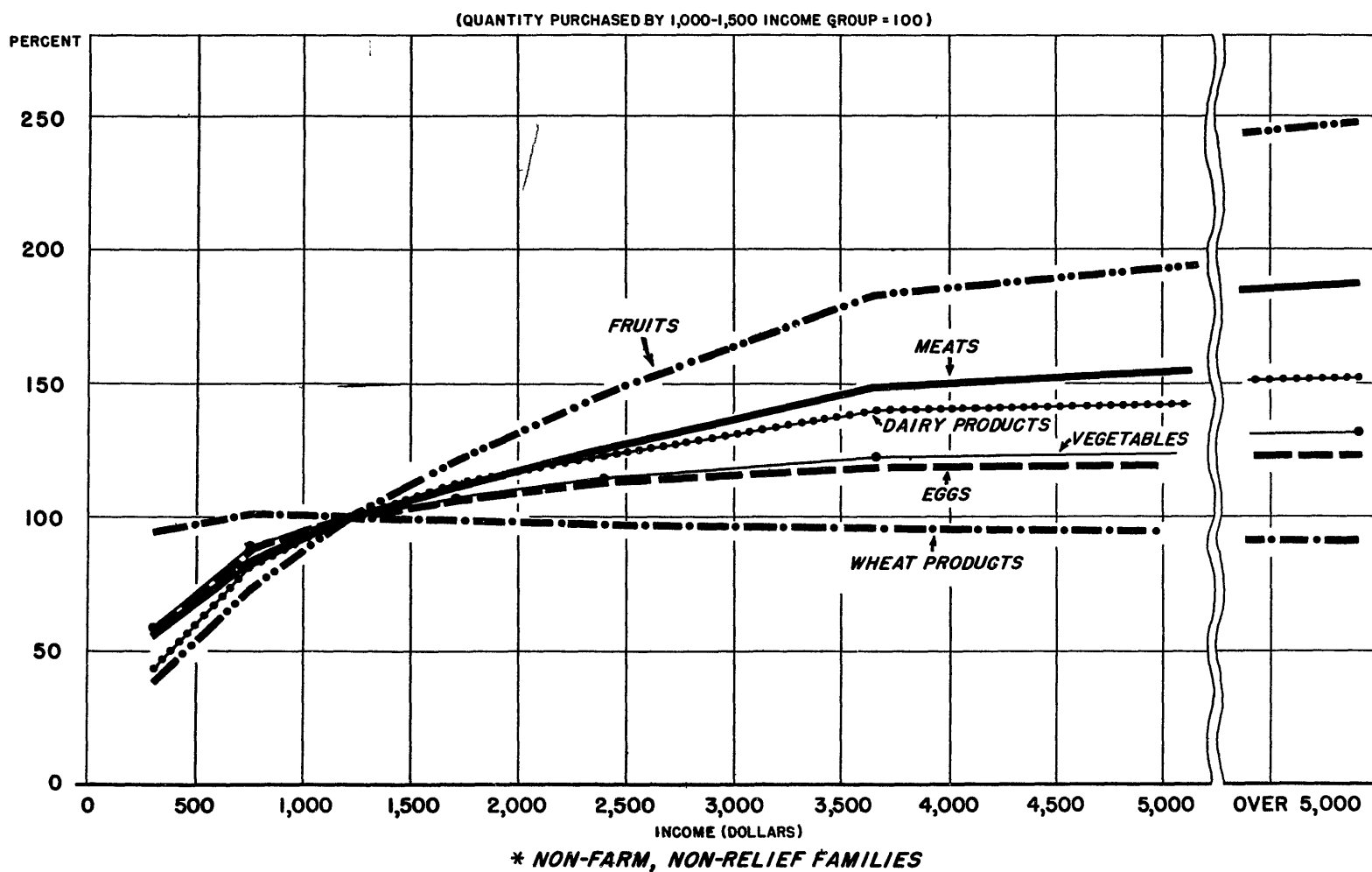
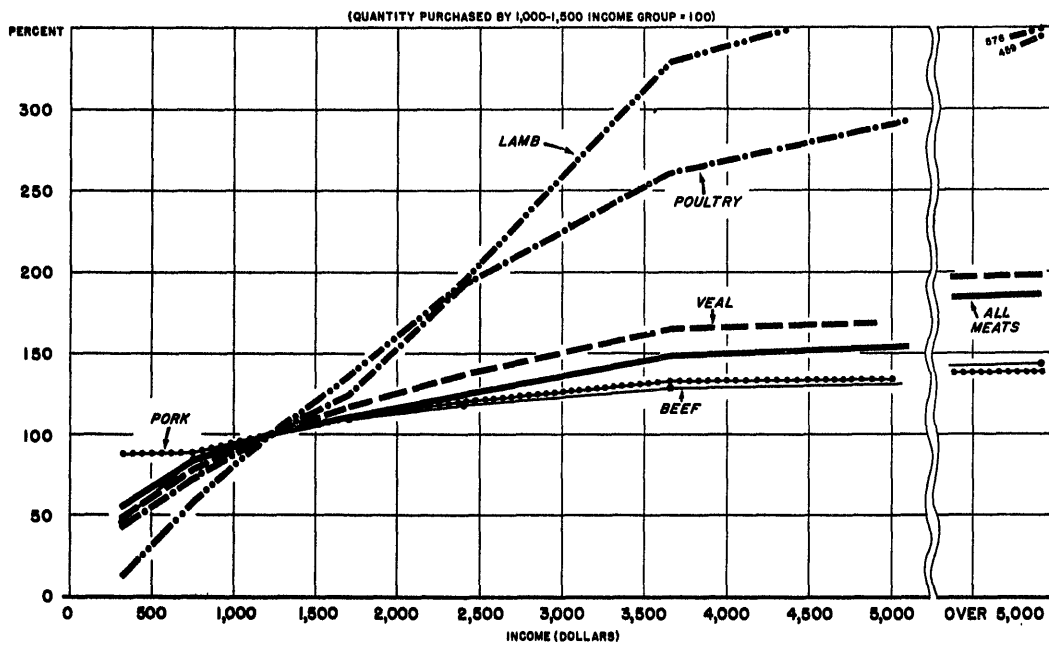
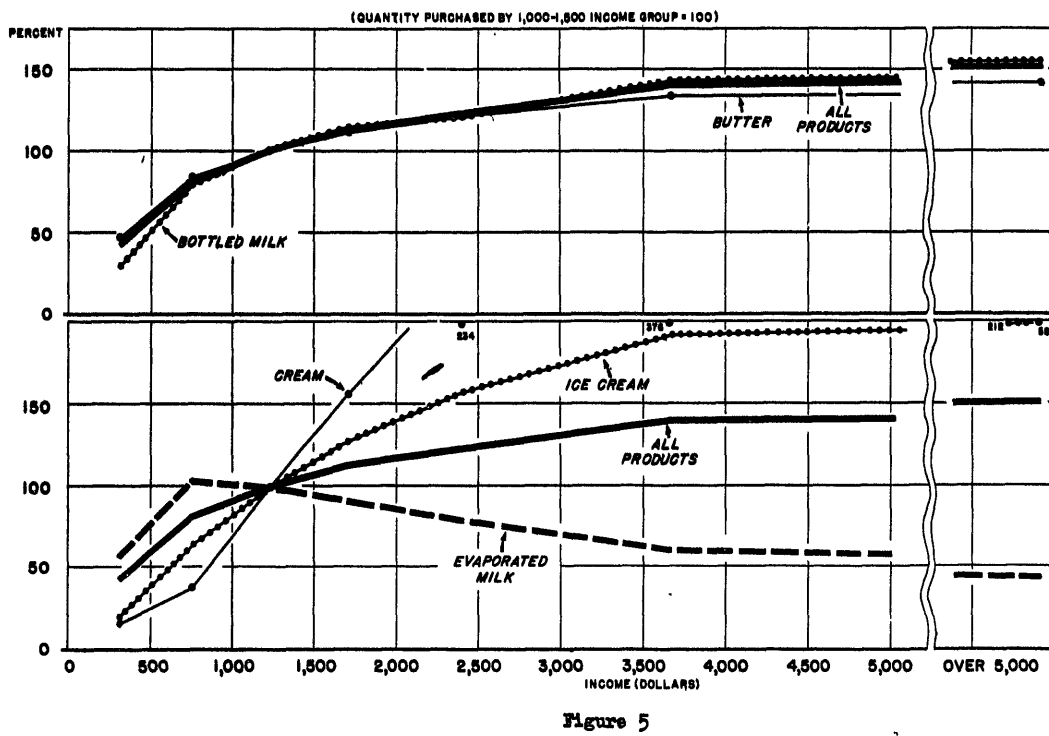


Figure 3

RELATION BETWEEN INCOME AND CONSUMER PURCHASES OF MEATS
NON-FARM, NON-RELIEF FAMILIES, 1935-36



INCOME RELATED TO CONSUMER PURCHASES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS
NON-FARM, NON-RELIEF FAMILIES, 1935-36



RELATION BETWEEN INCOME AND CONSUMER PURCHASES OF FRUIT
NON-FARM, NON-RELIEF FAMILIES, 1935-36

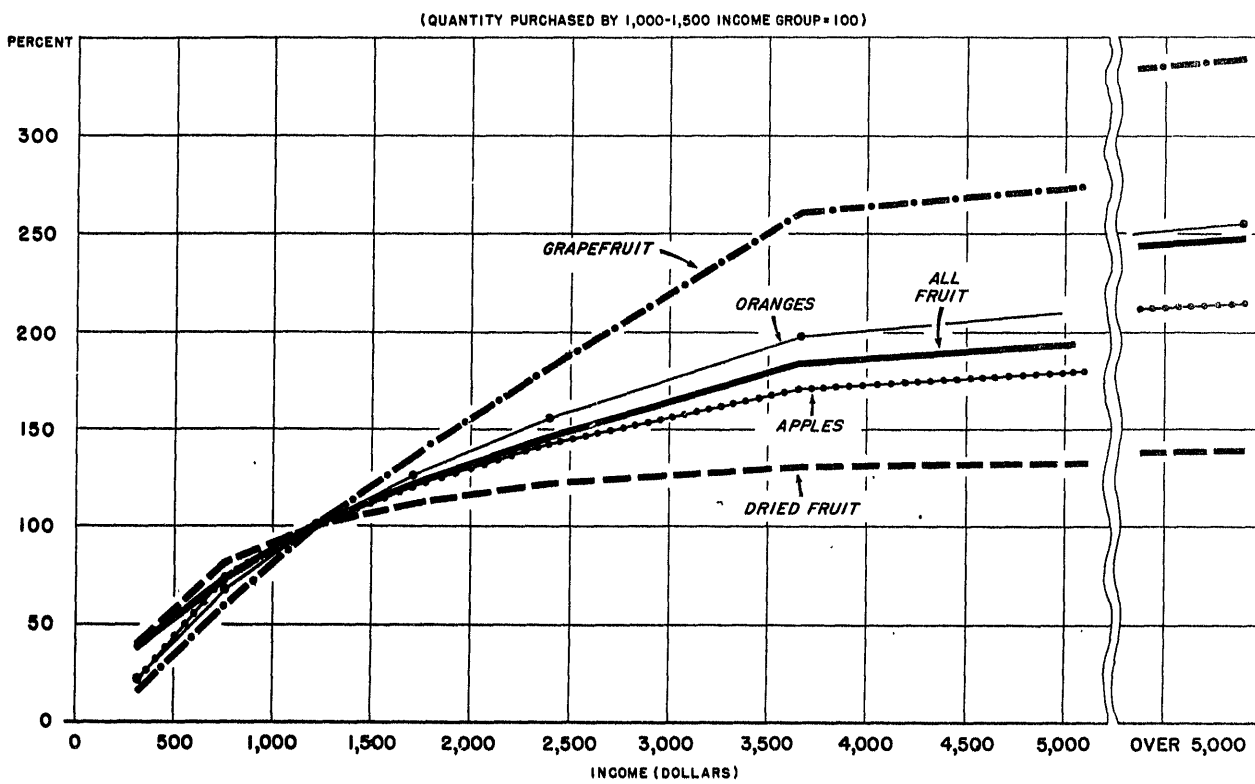


Figure 6

RELATION BETWEEN INCOME AND CONSUMER PURCHASES OF VEGETABLES
NON-FARM, NON-RELIEF FAMILIES, 1935-36

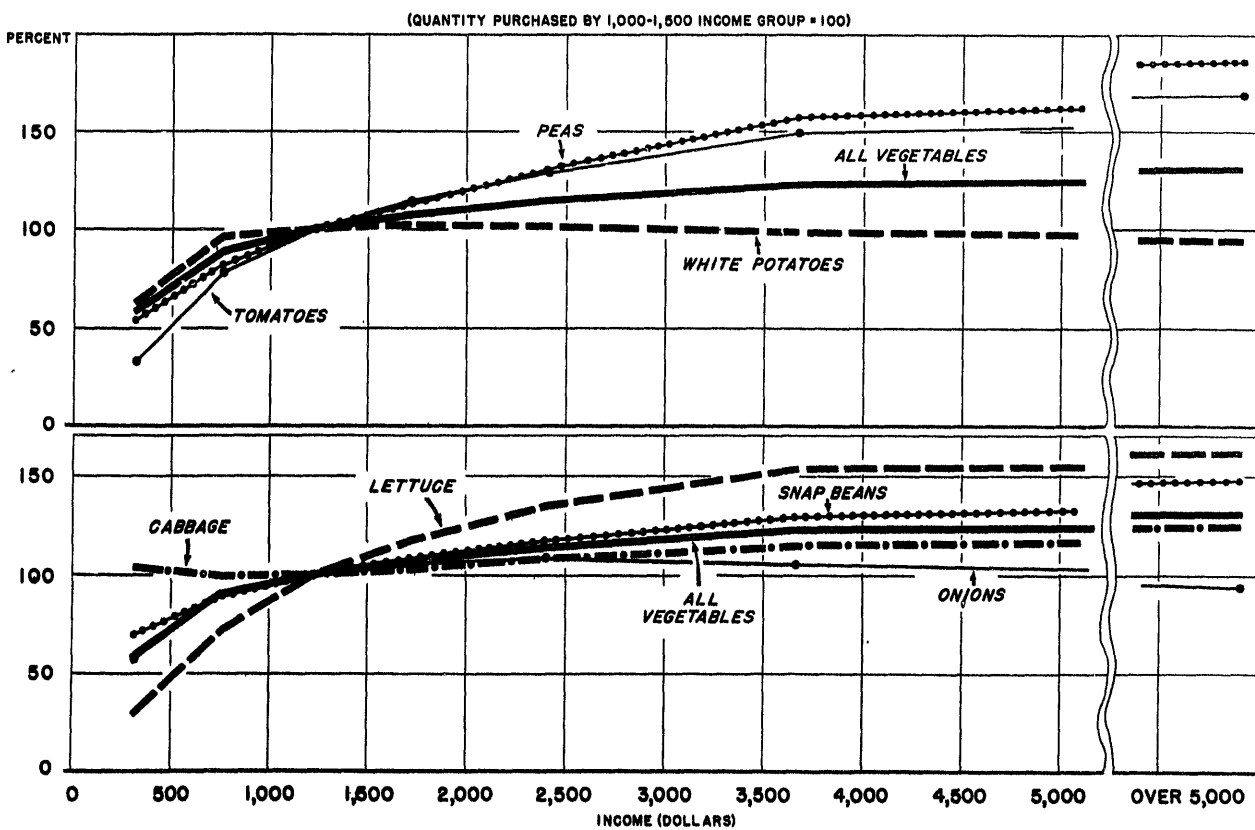


Figure 7

Figure 3 shows how purchases of fruits, meats, dairy products, vegetables, eggs and wheat products change with changes in income. In this chart, the per capita consumption by urban, non-relief families at the \$100 a month level is equal to 100. That's lower than we like to think of as an American standard of living for a whole family, but we're thinking realistically in terms of what we've got a chance to reach in the next few years, rather than in terms of what we'd like to see. We find that those millions of families receiving less than \$500 per year on the average purchased only 38 percent as much fruit as was purchased by the group receiving about \$100 per month. In other words, the per capita consumption of fruits of 14 percent of our families was only slightly more than one-third of the per capita consumption of urban families receiving about \$100 per month.

The meat purchases of the lowest income group were only 56 percent of the per capita consumption at the \$100 level. For dairy products, purchases were only 43 percent; for eggs they were 57 percent; for vegetables 58 percent. Only for wheat products does the consumption of the lowest income groups come relatively close to the consumption of other levels. For these commodities the quantities purchased were equal to about 94 percent of the \$1200 consumption level. People have nearly enough bread in this country, even though the poorer families do their own baking.

A less drastic, but similar story of under-consumption is told with regard to families who have to get along on an average income of \$758 a year. Almost without exception, the percentage increase in purchases is larger as incomes increase to \$1200 per year than it is when they increase above that level. The farmer's real stake is in the bottom two-thirds of our city families who are fighting for an income of \$100 a month on which to exist. That's

his greatest potential market -- and it's right here at home. The over-stuffed third at the top, to which most of us in this room belong, has enough to eat, anyway.

All of the changes in the preceding charts are in terms of the quantities of the various foods consumed at different income levels rather than in terms of dollar expenditures. The tables in the appendix bring these changes out in great detail. Most of them tell the same type of story; namely, that we can get a real increase in demand especially for fruits, vegetables, and meats, as well as for poultry and dairy products, if various means can be devised to increase consumption among our low-income families.

What we now know is that many of our people have been underfed or badly nourished. May I repeat -- if every family making less than \$1200 a year had earned at least \$100 a month, under 1935 conditions, this would have increased food expenditures by the groups below \$100 a month by about 51 percent. The total demand for food by families would have been increased by 14 percent. Agricultural income probably could have been increased directly by nearly one billion dollars. No economist would want to guess how much more could have been added to that income by this increased demand. Prices certainly would have improved on the entire production of most of our crops going largely into domestic consumption.

The most important thing about these specific figures on under-consumption is the fact that they get us down to earth in our thinking. It's all right for well-meaning people to rant up in the stratosphere about want in the midst of plenty, but we need to know, in terms of simple arithmetic, crop by crop, just how far we can go in solving our surplus problems by giving the underfed a chance to eat the surplus. The figures we have been considering were based

upon a study of consumer purchases by non-farm, non-relief families. Since May of 1939, we have gathered some very interesting figures dealing with food consumption habits among persons getting public assistance, particularly so far as their purchases of surplus farm products are concerned. This has been done in connection with our food stamp plan, and the figures are based upon day-to-day purchases by families using the stamps. After nine months of actual experience with this program, we are convinced that such an approach holds great promise for farmers producing certain crops, although it holds very little for a few other crops -- chiefly those on an export basis. We are anxious to get at the facts as they are, however, and to shape our programs accordingly.

The Food Stamp Plan

Some of you may not know how the Stamp Plan started. Secretary Wallace became convinced that this paradox of want in the midst of plenty could be licked only by the united effort and ingenuity of our whole people. So he asked some of us to get together with farm leaders, with public welfare officials, and with key people in the food trades to see if we could not develop a business-like way of solving this problem in a wholly non-partisan fashion. The Stamp Plan was the composite result. Some day that same approach, in principle, will be taken to our unemployment problem. I must get back to the job of distributing surplus foods through normal trade channels, however.

Most of you, I take it, are familiar with the objectives as well as the details of the Food Stamp Plan. Briefly, this is the way it works:

1. Studies indicate that persons getting public assistance spend an average of about \$1 a week per person for food.
2. On a voluntary basis, such persons may buy a minimum of \$1.00 worth of orange stamps a week for each member of the family. These are good for any food at any grocery store.

3. Persons buying orange stamps receive half again as many blue stamps free. They receive these in place of the commodities they formerly got at food depots. These blue stamps also are good at any grocery store but only for foods found to be "in surplus" by the Secretary of Agriculture. (Chiefly, dairy and poultry products, meats, fruits and vegetables).

4. Grocers paste the stamps, each worth twenty-five cents, on \$5.00 cards and redeem them through their banks, their wholesalers, or through us. The Government pays for both colored stamps; the blue stamps are redeemed from the same funds that are now used to purchase surplus commodities directly.

5. Under the Stamp Plan, therefore, persons receiving public aid can get surplus foods at the corner grocery store. They have seven and one-half cents to spend for each meal rather than the five cents a meal they formerly spent. That improves farm income as well as the public health. The idea is to eat the surplus -- that is, the part that can be consumed in this country.

Since the program was put in effect on May 16, 1939, the surplus commodities have been changed from time to time, in accordance with changes in economic conditions and seasonal factors. The first commodities on the list were butter, eggs, wheat and graham flour, corn meal, dried prunes, oranges, grapefruit and dry beans. On July 16, oranges and grapefruit were dropped and a number of new commodities were added. These included rice, fresh peaches, fresh pears, cabbage, peas, tomatoes and onions. On October 1, peaches, cabbage, peas, tomatoes and rice were dropped from the list, and raisins, apples, snap beans (for October) and pork lard were added. On December 15, pork meats, rice, hominy grits, oranges and grapefruit were added.

The inauguration of the Food Stamp Plan has been announced in about 50 cities and county areas. It is now contemplated that by July 1, 1940, it will be in effect in about 100 cities throughout the United States. Nearly 600 cities have applied for the program. During December approximately 400,000 persons were participating in the program on a voluntary basis. When the programs now announced are in operation, nearly two million persons will be

participating. By July 1 it is expected that between three and four million persons will be taking part in this dual effort to find a wider market for surplus agricultural commodities and to improve the diets of low-income persons in our cities at the same time.

There has been some confusion about how the retailer gets his supplies under the Stamp Plan. Sometimes, it has been assumed that under this program the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation purchases surplus commodities and sells them to retailers who then supply them to the needy people in exchange for stamps. This is not the case. All the commodities on the list are handled through regular commercial channels. The retailer makes his purchases in the usual way and so does the wholesaler. After the persons receiving public assistance receive their stamps, they may go to any retail store they wish in order to select the commodities they want in exchange for their stamps. The program does not involve any price fixing or price regulation, nor are special stores designated to receive the stamps. We have relied upon competition to keep the retailers' margins at a minimum. Any retail food establishment may, in accordance with the regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture, accept the food stamps in exchange for the designated commodities.

There is another misconception that the Stamp Plan is a substitute for local relief. I want to make it plain that none of our activities is intended to supersede present relief assistance. On the contrary, the distribution of surplus foods by the Federal Government is designed to supplement local relief and other forms of public assistance. Every effort is made to prevent any substitution of our funds for other relief funds. Local units of government requesting the Stamp Plan are required to sign a contract by which they agree not to reduce relief grants on account of the Stamp Program. This is an impor-

tant requirement. If substitution of funds were permitted, the purchasing power made available through the Stamp Plan would not be additional purchasing power. That net increase in purchasing power is needed if farmers are to enjoy a broader market and if under-privileged families are to get better balanced diets.

Results of Stamp Plan Operation

Fundamentally, we are concerned with the contribution that this program can make to higher farm income and improved nutrition among our low-income families. We are, therefore, conducting continuous studies of the economic and marketing aspects of the Food Stamp Plan in addition to some work on its nutritional aspects. These are extremely important. In a number of key cities throughout the country, our Economic Analysis Section is following in considerable detail changes in food sales, prices, total sales of surplus commodities and the sales through the use of blue stamps. Additional supplementary information is obtained on the nature and extent of the voluntary participation in the program, as well as general economic and marketing background data. All of these are designed to give us a clear understanding of what is happening and to guide our future activities in this newest approach to widening the home market for surplus agricultural commodities.

We are watching the selection that low-income families are making of commodities placed on the surplus list. This gives all of us a much better understanding of what low-income people will buy if they are given an opportunity. At the same time, it provides a basis for calculating the extent of the contribution that this program may make to the economic welfare of growers of particular commodities. A very important consideration is the measurement of the net increase in the domestic demand that may result from these efforts.

Finally, we are trying to obtain a sufficiently wide body of experience so that the people, the Congress, and the Department can determine the relation of this work to our other farm programs. Obviously, the nation wants to work toward an integrated approach to the whole farm problem.

Although the Stamp Plan has not been in operation long enough to measure the ultimate economic effects accurately or to come to final conclusions, we have been maintaining current information to guide us in our operations. This has been made possible through the cooperation of wholesale and retail merchants in a number of cities, including Des Moines. These business men have devoted considerable time to giving us accurate reports. The stores have been selected on a basis which would assure a representative sample of low, upper and intermediate income areas in each city. The cooperation that these merchants have shown is extremely helpful. I should like to take this occasion to thank them. It is very important to all of us that they continue to give us the basic information that we need. They are making a real contribution to the general welfare which is deeply appreciated.

What are our low-income consumers buying with their surplus stamps? Preliminary figures now available are of great interest to every farmer in America. First of all, we can see how persons getting public aid are using their blue stamps on a wholly voluntary basis. We can tell which agricultural products are most popular, and what percentage of the blue surplus stamps is going for each one on the list. The next table brings this out in great detail for three periods when different surplus commodities were available. Many of you who live in Des Moines will be particularly interested in the way in which surplus commodities have been selected here in one of the early test cities. You may want to compare those selections with the ones made in the other

experimental areas. I am sure that the farmers of Iowa will be glad to learn that 31 percent of the blue stamps were used for pork meats and lard during the last month for which our records are available. Heavy blue stamp purchases of butter and eggs have been made throughout the program. The table which follows gives the latest current information on how the blue stamp expenditures have been divided as between the various surplus commodities which were available:

Percentage Distribution of Commodities Secured With Blue Stamps in Six Areas
July 16, 1939 - January 13, 1940/1

Commodity	July 16 : Sept. 30 : Average							October 1 - December 15 Rochester : Dayton : Des Moines : Birm-ingham : Pott. : Seattle : Average					December 16 - January 13 Rochester : Dayton : Des Moines : Birm-ingham : Pott. : Average				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
	- - - - - p e r c e n t - - - - -																
Butter	24	32	22	27	13	10	36	25	22	16	17	9	8	17			
Eggs	24	29	28	25	20	12	26	26	21	16	15	13	10	17			
Flour	13	17	10	13	24	26	13	16	10	9	13	19	22	12			
Rice	2								1	2	1	2	2	1			
Corn Meal	2	1	2	1	7	4	1	2	1	2	1	5	.4	2			
Hominy Grits										.6	.2	1	.5	.3			
Peaches	10																
Pears	2	1	3	2	1	.5	.4	1	.2	.6	.4	1	1	.4			
Apples		5	8	12	6	11	10	8	2	6	6	5	7	5			
Oranges									8	7	5	4	7	6			
Grapefruit									2	4	3	1	2	3			
Dried Prunes	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1			
Raisins		2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2			
Total Fruits	15	10	15	18	11	17	16	13	15	21	18	13	19	17			
Peas	2																
Tomatoes	8																
Snap Beans ²		.3	1	.1	1	.2	.2	.6									
Cabbage	3																
Onions	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2			
Dry Beans	4	2	5	4	7	7	3	4	1	3	3	5	5	3			
Total Vegetables	21	5	10	7	10	9	5	8	3	5	4	6	6	5			
Pork Lard		6	13	9	15	22	4	10	3	6	6	9	9	6			
Pork									24	23	25	22	20	23			
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

1. Percentages smoothed to closest whole per cent so that in some cases additions of individual items differ from group totals.

2. Snap beans were on the list only during October. In that period they received about 2 per cent of the additional purchasing power.

Source of data: Economic Analysis Section, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

With changes in the list on December 16, there were indications of some marked changes in blue stamp purchases. The period is too short, however, for any final conclusion and should be interpreted in terms of possible tendencies rather than of stable averages. Pork meats were placed on the list for the first time. They were very popular. From 20 to 25 percent of the increased purchasing power was used to buy these products. Another 6 percent was used for pork lard. The demand for butter and eggs decreased somewhat, though each accounted for 17 percent of the surplus buying.

Were the Stamp Plan operating nationally, this would be a very healthy situation from an agricultural viewpoint. Prior to the addition of pork meats to the surplus list on December 15, butter and eggs were taking about 25 percent each of the blue stamp purchasing power. This meant that there was a potential new market each year under a national food stamp plan for over 300 million pounds of butter and over 300 million dozen eggs. That was about 12 percent to 13 percent more of each of these products than the country consumed annually during the previous ten year period. Had it been possible to establish the Stamp Plan throughout the country overnight, prices of butter and eggs would have shot through the ceiling under such an increased demand. A more healthy price situation would obtain, of course, if the new demand for butter and eggs represented only 4 percent or 5 percent of former domestic consumption. The balance of the blue stamp purchasing power would then be available to help lift other farm prices. We are very glad, therefore, to see this shift to the purchase of surplus pork products. If the stamp program were operating on a national basis today, farmers in the corn belt would be getting a much better price for their hogs than they are today. Fortunately, we'll have a chance to learn a lot more about supply and demand conditions for these surplus products

before it will be possible to expand this program to cover the country.

We are vitally interested in the net increases in sales of agricultural commodities that result from our food stamp program, and are conducting studies in several cities. Here the analysis is much more difficult. It involves consideration of seasonal and other trend factors. Studies of this subject are under way, but only preliminary data are available. We have some information as a result of the figures supplied by Des Moines stores, however, in which you may be particularly interested.

Food Purchases in Des Moines

The Stamp Plan began in Des Moines on August 23. In the twelve weeks which followed there was a business pick-up in the food trades amounting to 5 percent as compared with sales in the six week period before the program started. Sales in stores in low-income areas of the city, however, where most of the surplus blue stamps are used, increased by 16 percent the first twelve weeks of the program. Even after allowance is made for general business improvement in the food industry of 5 percent, such stores had a net increase in business of 11 percent. One of the very striking facts is that about one-half of this net increase apparently was due to the amount of stamps received and another half was due to other factors. We hope that this means that many low-income families, other than the ones receiving direct assistance through the Stamp Plan, were spending more for agricultural products. Our preliminary information indicates that this was true for some commodities. The aggressive merchandising methods of the food trades are certainly responsible for part of this very favorable showing.

In terms of individual commodities, the preliminary information is very impressive. The most substantial increases in sales are for butter, eggs, and

most of the fruits and vegetables. Butter sales in terms of pounds of butter in low-income area stores increased about 41 percent above the pre-program level. In upper and intermediate-income area stores, they increased 8 percent. Allowing for seasonal and trend factors, our preliminary information indicates that total butter sales in low-income area stores increased not only by the full amount of the blue stamp expenditure, but by 28 percent more. In other words, for every government dollar spent to move butter under the Stamp Plan through such stores, \$1.28 worth of butter was actually sold. Because the prices of so many dairy products are geared to the price of butter, this means a lot to dairy farmers in this section of the country.

Egg sales increased 52 percent in low-income area stores, while in upper and intermediate-income area stores there was a slight decrease. Here too, and to even a higher degree, even after blue stamps are excluded, low-income area store sales increased very substantially above the pre-program level, and above the relatively stable level for upper and intermediate-income areas. For every government dollar spent to move eggs under the Stamp Plan through low-income area stores, \$1.40 worth of eggs was actually sold. Were the Stamp Plan going nationally, we feel sure we could maintain a much better price level for eggs.

For some products, of course, all of the sales increase was not a net increase in demand associated with the Stamp Plan. For instance, a very substantial part of the increase in demand for prunes, white flour, corn meal, rice and peaches was seasonal. In the case of some of these commodities, our information indicates that part of the blue stamps was being used in the place of cash which would have been used in the absence of a stamp program. This was true in the case of prunes, corn meal and rice, and to a lesser extent in the

case of white flour. Very substantial net increases in sales, over and above the volume of blue stamps, and after considering seasonal factors, were noted for peaches, cabbage, peas, onions, tomatoes and pears. For other commodities, it is still too early to come to even preliminary conclusions. The material is being studied carefully and we hope to present the information from time to time as it becomes available. So far as Des Moines is concerned, however, we feel certain that more than a dollar's worth of food was moved for every government dollar spent to redeem blue stamps. That's one great advantage of utilizing normal trade channels.

One last word about the Stamp Plan. We look upon it as a necessary stop-gap measure during this difficult period when we are trying to find ways to put idle capital to work so that idle men can get jobs. From my own point of view, there are only three figures which I hope will stick in your minds as a result of this talk. The man getting public assistance has to live on about 5 cents a meal. If he's lucky enough to live in a town where the Stamp Plan is operating, he lives on $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents a meal. When it's possible for him to get off relief and get a job at good wages he spends about 12 cents a meal. Every time an unemployed man gets a job, therefore, every farmer in America ought to yell hallelujah! That's the real answer to many of his surplus problems.

I have devoted a good deal of time to the Food Stamp Plan as a method of disposing of some of our agricultural surpluses, both because of the popular interest in this new program and because Des Moines was selected as one of the early test areas. Recently, the Secretary of Agriculture announced a cotton stamp program. It is similar in principle to the Food Stamp Plan. We are going to try it out on an experimental basis in a few selected cities to test its possible value in actual practice. Until we have had an experience record

we would rather not make any predictions about it. Within less than a week from the time it was announced, however, some 20 cities applied for its adoption in their communities. We received over 50 letters from one city alone. A table showing the under-consumption of cotton goods by low-income groups appears in the appendix.

Other Programs for Dealing with Surpluses

There are many other programs in the Department of Agriculture for dealing with surplus problems. This fiscal year, for example, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will spend around 80 million dollars buying agricultural surpluses directly at the points of over-production. These foods are being shipped in carlots to the public welfare departments of every state in the Union. They, in turn, distribute them through commodity depots largely to families certified as eligible to receive them. This distribution to individual families is stopped in areas where the Food Stamp Plan is in operation. Direct distribution usually is continued, however, even in stamp plan cities, to certain charitable institutions and to schools participating in our school lunch program.

We look upon this latter activity as one of our most important jobs, and we hope it will be possible for us to expand the program considerably. Nearly two million under-nourished children are now getting their noonday lunches, in whole or in part, from vitamin-rich surplus foods which the Congress has authorized us to buy and distribute for this purpose. Aside from the obvious social benefits of such an activity, it fits in perfectly with certain difficult surplus problems faced by some of our farmers. There are crops that move to market so rapidly that the Stamp Plan cannot be counted upon to soak up the surplus. Cling peaches, which are canned and used in our school lunch program,

are a good example. Quick and direct purchases often must be made to maintain farm income; surely, no better use can be made of foods bought under these conditions than to make them available to growing youngsters who happen to have been born into our less fortunate families.

We are spending some of the money available to us to develop new industrial uses for our surplus farm products. Here, we take a laboratory approach to our job. If we try twenty experiments, and only one succeeds, we still feel that we have done a good job. Our plan is to work very closely with the four regional laboratories which have just been set up to do research in this field. We know how important this work is for the long pull, but we also know how little it can offer the farmer this year or next by way of improved outlets for his price-depressing surpluses. A decade or two from now, however, it can be very important indeed.

Part of our money has been spent to divert agricultural surpluses to domestic outlets which would have been impossible without a government subsidy. The diversion of surplus edible peanuts to oil is a good case in point. Under this program, the peanut farmers of the country have made several dollars by way of improved income for their entire crop for every government dollar spent for surplus diversion payments. About a fifth of our money this fiscal year has been used to subsidize the exports of cotton and cotton goods. These exports will run about double what they did last cotton year, however, largely as a result of this activity. A similar but much less costly effort to help the American farmer hold his fair share of the world market has been made through our export subsidy payments in connection with wheat and flour. Under our marketing agreement programs, farmers are able to control the grade and size of fruits and vegetables moving to market. Where they care to do so,

they can regularize the volume of such shipments, in addition, through the use of weekly prorate orders. All of these regulations must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under our marketing agreement and order programs for milk, prices received by farmers from handlers and processors are set after public hearings. All orders now being issued include a special price for fluid milk to be delivered to families getting public aid. This is somewhat lower than the customary class I price, but higher than the price the farmer receives for milk which goes into manufactured products. Through cooperation with local welfare agencies, and by virtue of a small subsidy from our funds, this makes it possible, in the City of Boston, for example, for families receiving general relief to get milk at 5 cents a quart and for WPA families to get it at 7 cents a quart. Milk handlers and processors file competitive bids for this business. We feel that a program along these general lines has proved itself in practice, and that it should be gradually expanded. There is a shocking underconsumption of fluid milk by our low-income families.

So much for surplus removal programs in our own shop. Elsewhere in the Department we are dealing with these problems through our agricultural and soil conservation programs, through our crop-insurance work, and through the lending activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Our ever-normal granary program is the answer of human ingenuity to the unpredictable changes of the weather. In years of abundance, farmers can get loans on their crops which can be carried into years of possible scarcity. They not only stand to benefit if prices rise, but the presence of such a supply protects our city working people from any runaway prices in years of flood or drought. Of all the contributions which Secretary Wallace has made to American agriculture, his-

torians are likely to put his ever-normal granary program at the top of the list.

Look at Home Needs Through Microscope

We probably shall hear more and more, during the next few years, about solving our surplus agricultural problems by feeding and clothing the destitute peoples of other continents, particularly those ravaged by war. Early this month, for example, when speaking before the Overseas Press Club of America, former President Hoover is reported to have said: "I do not believe that as a Christian nation or as a nation loving liberty, we have any moral right to stand by with these large surpluses of food and see people starve to death wholesale, who are helpless to help themselves." I hesitate to mention that charity should begin at home, because I agree with Mr. Hoover that it should not end there. The present situation in Finland, for example, has pulled at our national heart strings. I should like to suggest, however, that before we look at this problem of human hunger through a telescope, that we look at it through a microscope right here in our own country, and remember the millions of youngsters we are pumping into our own society every year on 5 cents a meal. Innocent victims of malnutrition make mighty poor citizens.

This is where industrial democracy is going to make its last stand. We dare not lose our fight -- not with our heritage! We won't, if we tackle the problems of unemployment and under-consumption vigorously -- as vigorously as the pioneers set out to conquer the West -- as vigorously as our fathers set out to build a machine age to free men from inhuman drudgery. We stand between them and our children. We've got to build bridges between the old days and the new. We've got to make it possible for these youngsters to work for tickets of access to what we've got all around us. They won't wait forever.

Must Solve Unemployment and Under-Consumption Problems

There isn't any single answer to this goal of full employment. No single genius is going to arise and light one torch in the darkness. We've got to move forward on many fronts, and the job has got to be done by thousands of ordinary people like ourselves who believe in tomorrow and are willing to fight for their convictions today. In the last analysis, of course, the national problem is an individual problem. Therein lies the real value of a meeting like this, and I should like to pay tribute to the men who made it possible.

We come here as individuals, each with his own particular job to do. We go back home, each to his same particular job. What really matters is whether or not we go back as individuals with a new vision. If we don't, we're sunk. If we do, anything is possible. If we go back thoroughly convinced that we can lick this modern headache of under-consumption, then each of us will start a bonfire in his own world and in his own unique way. That sort of enthusiasm is contagious. Others will light their fagots at our little fires and start their own bonfires. The flames will spread until they become like a crown fire in the forests which will burn away this ugly paradox of want in the midst of abundance.

We'll find ways to make it possible for those who want work to get it — thousands of them, and they'll be worked out by thousands of people. It won't come over night, any more than our machine age came over night — any more than we settled in the West over night. But it will come; it must come — if we keep our eyes on such a goal and keep marching until we reach it. That's the challenge of our generation. We couldn't have been born during more exciting times. Our destiny is to make the most of them.

Let's not get the notion that because there are 130 million people in the country that one person can't do very much. We count enormously as individuals, and thank heaven our responsibilities end with our own circles of influence. Not one of us has a bigger job before him than he is able to do. Within those circles of influence, however, we've got to make good. We've got to be worthy of the richest country, in terms of tangible resources, that was ever given to any people. We've got to move forward from this halting place of uncertainty to a new day. As I've said elsewhere, we've got to face the fact that a money-rich, consumption-poor economy cannot survive.

It doesn't matter whether we lead a squad or a regiment. It only matters that we know that we don't have to put up with this nightmare of under-consumption in a land of plenty forever, and that we know it with such certainty that it will make us conquerors to the core. No obstacle on earth can stand against such singleness of purpose. The day we wake up to the fact that the problems of unemployment and under-consumption are not going to solve themselves, we'll have gone better than half the way toward solving them. Out of such leadership, springing up in thousands of places, will be built the America of Tomorrow. Personally, I have faith that we'll measure up to the tradition of business-like action which has made for progress throughout our history.

The 65 percent of our families living on an average of \$69 a month need twice that much income for a minimum standard of living. The unsatisfied wants of two-thirds of our people make up the greatest new market that has ever loomed before our business men and our farmers. It's right in our own backyard. We've got to use some imagination and find ways to build a more industrious, and therefore a more prosperous America.

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(Table I, appendix)
1935-36 Food Bill by Income Groups in the United States

Income Group	Families		Expenditure For Food For Year	Yearly Food Expenditure Per Family	Average Size of Family	Expenditure For Food Per Person	
	Number	Percent of Total				Annual	Weekly
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
- dollars -	-thous.-	percent	- mil.dol. -	dollars	persons	- dollars -	
Under 500	4,178	14.2	843	203	3.56	57.02	1.10
500 - 999	8,076	27.5	2,806	347	4.12	84.22	1.62
1000 - 1499	6,748	23.0	3,078	456	4.03	113.15	2.18
1500 - 1999	4,241	14.4	2,293	541	3.9	138.72	2.67
2000 - 2999	3,779	12.9	2,429	643	3.9	164.87	3.17
3000 - 4999	1,584	5.4	1,254	792	4.1	193.17	3.71
5000 - over	794	2.6	1,005	1,266	4.0	316.50	6.09
Total	29,400	100.0	13,713	466	3.9	119.49	2.30

Source of data: National Resources Committee, Consumer Expenditure in the United States, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1939, p. 86.

(Table II, appendix)

Relation Between Income and Consumer Purchases, in Pounds,
of Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Dairy Products and Eggs
(Purchases by \$100 - \$1500 Income Group = 100)
(Non-Farm, Non-Relief)

Income Group	Fruits	Meats	Dairy Products	Eggs	Veg- etables	Wheat Products
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Under 500	38.3	55.6	42.9	57.3	58.4	94.0
500 - 999	72.7	83.5	81.3	87.5	89.1	101.0
1000 - 1499	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1500 - 1999	120.9	111.7	113.0	106.2	107.4	99.0
2000 - 2999	145.8	125.4	123.3	112.5	114.1	97.0
3000 - 4999	183.0	148.7	140.4	118.7	122.4	96.0
5000 - over	247.7	187.3	152.0	122.9	131.1	91.0

Source of data: Compiled from studies of consumer purchases in 1935-36 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics with the collaboration of the National Resources Committee. Compilation by the Marketing Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(Table III, appendix)

Relation Between Income and Consumer Purchases of Certain Meats
By Non-Farm, Non-Relief Families, 1935-36
(Quantities Purchased by \$1000 - \$1500 Income Group = 100)

Income Group	Total Meats	Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork	Poultry
	1	2	3	4	5	6
-dollars-			per cent			
Under 500	55.6	45.7	48.7	12.7	87.1	43.8
500 - 999	83.5	83.6	78.1	58.6	87.9	73.0
1000 - 1499	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1500 - 1999	111.7	109.6	117.3	137.6	110.3	125.3
2000 - 2999	125.4	118.0	137.7	195.8	120.9	167.3
3000 - 4999	148.7	128.6	165.3	330.8	133.9	261.5
5000 - over	187.3	144.0	199.7	575.9	139.7	459.4

(Table IV, appendix)

Relation Between Income and Consumer Purchases of Dairy Products
By Non-Farm, Non-Relief Families, 1935-36
(Quantities Purchased by \$1000 - \$1500 Income Group = 100)

Income Group	Bottled Milk	Evap. Milk	Cream	Ice Cream	Butter	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
- dollars-			per cent			
Under 500	28.2	57.0	15.3	19.2	46.9	42.9
500 - 999	78.6	103.1	37.3	64.4	83.5	81.3
1000 - 1499	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1500 - 1999	113.8	91.8	155.9	127.8	111.8	113.0
2000 - 2999	120.8	79.6	233.9	157.7	121.3	123.3
3000 - 1499	143.2	61.2	376.3	192.4	133.9	140.4
5000 - over	155.2	44.9	579.7	212.3	141.8	152.0

Source of data: Compiled from estimates made in the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements from data obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics in collaboration with the National Resources Committee.

(Table V, appendix)

Relation Between Income and Consumer Purchases of Certain Fruits,
By Non-Farm, Non-Relief Families, 1935-36
(Quantities Purchased by \$1000 - \$1500 Income Group = 100)

Income Group	Total Fruits	Total Dried	Oranges	Grapefruit	Apples
	1	2	3	4	5
<u>-dollars-</u>			<u>per cent</u>		
Under 500	38.3	39.5	22.7	15.9	21.5
500 - 999	72.7	81.7	67.3	59.3	73.2
1000 - 1499	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1500 - 1999	120.9	112.3	126.2	135.6	119.5
2000 - 2999	145.8	122.3	155.3	181.4	141.5
3000 - 4999	183.0	130.2	197.4	261.0	170.7
5000 - over	247.7	138.2	255.7	339.0	214.1

(Table VI, appendix)

Relation Between Income and Consumer Purchases of Certain Vegetables,
By Non-Farm, Non-Relief Families, 1935-36
(Quantities Purchased by \$1000 - \$1500 Income Group = 100)

Income Group	Total Veg.	Lettuce	Tomatoes	Cabbage	Snap Beans	Peas	Onions	White Potatoes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>-dollars-</u>				<u>per cent</u>				
Under 500	58.4	29.0	33.2	103.3	69.2	53.8	56.3	62.6
500 - 999	89.1	72.0	77.7	99.0	88.3	82.5	89.1	96.2
1000 - 1499	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1500 - 1999	107.4	117.1	114.0	102.9	107.6	113.8	105.9	102.3
2000 - 2999	114.1	134.1	128.7	107.7	117.2	130.2	107.9	101.7
3000 - 4999	122.4	153.7	149.7	115.4	129.7	157.0	105.1	99.1
5000 - over	131.1	161.6	168.8	125.0	147.6	186.2	94.9	94.9

Source of data: Compiled from estimates made in the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements from data obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics in collaboration with the National Resources Committee.

(Table VII, appendix)

Estimated Annual Expenditures for Cotton Goods by
non-relief families -- 1935-1936

(Preliminary, subject to revision)

Income Class	Clothing				Household Goods	Total
	Husband	Wife	Boy 6 - 11	Girl 6 - 11		
	<u>Dollars</u>					
Under \$500	5.65	3.50	4.17	2.94	1.64	17.90
500 - 1000	8.57	4.86	5.96	4.65	3.33	27.37
1000 - 1500	10.84	6.24	7.41	6.56	5.68	36.73
1500 - 2000	12.80	7.45	8.75	8.30	7.08	44.38
2000 - 3000	15.47	9.13	10.50	10.44	10.01	55.55
3000 - 5000	20.19	11.61	13.33	13.59	14.85	73.57
5000 & over	31.79	17.29	17.11	16.83	28.94	111.96

Estimates prepared by Marketing Section, U. S. Department of Agriculture, based on survey records obtained in Consumer Purchases Study conducted by Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Home Economics, in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration, National Resources Committee and Central Statistical Board.

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

February 26, 1940.

BULLETIN

ELECTIONS Local auxiliaries are requested to make their elections uniformed by holding a general election in June. Officers are to be nominated at the first meeting in June. The election is to be held during the second meeting in that month. The officers are to be installed as directed by the Constitution. All local elections, hereafter, will be held annually during the month of June. The officers terms in office are not limited to one year, they may be re-elected as long as the membership desire them to remain in office. Read Article 6, page 2, Constitution and General Rules for complete instructions.

OFFICERS Officers to be elected should be only those who are specified in the Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries. No member shall hold an elective office in any local auxiliary who has not been a financial member for, at least, one year preceding the last election, except in new auxiliaries, see Article 6, page 2, Local Auxiliaries should not elect more than a first and second vice-president.

DELEGATES Delegates are to be elected and will be determined as provided in Article 3, page 1, Constitution of International Organization and Article 6, page 2, Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries. Auxiliaries with fewer than 125 members will have only one delegate who is to be elected in June. Local presidents will not automatically become delegates as was the case in 1938. If they are to represent their auxiliaries they will have to be delegates elected by their auxiliary members.

DELEGATES CREDENTIALS Blank delegate certificates will be mailed to each auxiliary by the International Secretary Treasurer of the Ladies Auxiliary in time for the June election. One blank should be filled in by the local secretary treasurer and returned to Sister Tucker, the other should be presented by the delegate to the credentials committee at the opening of the convention in New York. Both forms should have the local seal affixed to them.

MEMBERS Members in order to vote in the local June election must be within the three months limit as provided in Article 14, page 6, Rules and Regulations for the Local Auxiliaries. It would be well to send a notice to this effect to all delinquent members.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS Article 21, page 7, states that local auxiliaries that are indebted to the International Auxiliary Order will not be granted representation in the convention. This applies to Auxiliaries which have not paid or which are in arrears in their per capita tax. This is a requirement that should be taken care of during the coming months.

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C. I. O. and A. F. of L. As the Parent Body, the Brotherhood is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor all auxiliaries are instructed not to participate in any activities such as: conferences, union activities, etc., that are sponsored by the CIO neither shall they become involved in any movement that is sponsored by the Communist Party. When in doubt about such matters the Auxiliary should consult their local counsellor or this office. Failure to observe these instructions may cause serious embarrassment to the Brotherhood and as a result, thereof, to the International Auxiliary.

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD To expedite matters that come before the board and in an effort to function properly the members who are elected to serve on this board should select from among their number a chairman to preside over their deliberations and a secretary to keep a record of the recommendations that are made to the auxiliary by the members of the executive board.

If the instructions contained in this bulletin are not clear the local secretary/treasurers should be instructed to write to this office for additional information.

Halena Wilson
Halena Wilson
International President

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

April 4, 1940

BULLETIN

STATIONERY A supply of letter heads may be obtained without cost by writing to Brother Ashley L. Totten; 217 West 125th Street; N. Y. Owing to the added expense local letter-heads or printed envelopes will not be supplied the local auxiliaries. It is advised that plain envelopes be purchased locally upon which the auxiliaries may place the stamp of their respective divisions. Stationery bearing the emblem of the auxiliary should not be printed by the local auxiliaries.

RUBBER STAMPS In having a rubber stamp made the following form should be used by all auxiliaries for example:

THE CHICAGO DIVISION LADIES AUXILIARY
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
Affiliated with the A.F. of L.
4231 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This does not require a union label.

ELECTION BALLOTS Owing to the limited facilities of a large number of auxiliaries election ballots are being supplied by the International Auxiliary. The local secretary-treasurer should insert in the spaces reserved for that purpose the names of all persons nominated to fill the various offices. After these names have been inserted by the secretary-treasurer additional names may not be written on the ballots if this is done the ballot is to be declared spoiled.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS As the size of the local executive boards vary no instructions were placed upon the ballots. In the divisions where five members constitute the board, or in others where seven or nine represent the constitutional number those numbers of persons should be elected. The exact number should be designated in the space reserved on the ballot for that purpose.

CREDENTIALS Two delegate credentials blanks will be mailed to each auxiliary by Sister Tucker. One of the forms should be filled out by the secretary-treasurer and sent immediately after the election to Sister Tucker; the other should be filled out later and presented in person to the credentials committee during the convention in New York. The instructions on the same should be carefully noted and complied with.

ELECTIONS In instances where auxiliaries have only one regular meeting in June the president is instructed to arrange for a call meeting within that month at which time the election of officers should be the only business transacted unless stated otherwise in the notice for the call meeting. This notice should be sent to each financial member at least one week prior to the date of the election.

DELEGATES

Auxiliaries are urged to begin now to devise ways and means of defraying the expenses of their delegates. Three dollars and fifty-cents per-day for room and board for about seven days should be the minimum allowed each delegate. Transportation is also furnished by the auxiliary. Delegates are requested to have their husbands or other male relatives make a request in ample time for a pass or for rates; this will represent quite a saving to the auxiliary.

ELECTION RESULTS

The entire result of the June election should be submitted to the International Secretary-Treasurer and to the International President of the Ladies Auxiliary.

PER CAPITA TAX

All secretary-treasurers are required to submit a copy of their monthly financial statements to the International President of the Ladies Auxiliary.

Notice: The first four squares in the center of the ballot are for those placed in nomination for the 2nd Vice President while the eight remaining squares in that group are for the auditing committee. The extra squares on the ballot were arranged in anticipation for the number of names that might be placed in nomination for the various offices.

If additional instructions are required, please consult this office.

Halena Wilson
Halena Wilson
International President

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Article to the Black Worker

by Mrs. Alice Martin

I.

DO YOU READ LABELS CRITICALLY?

Foods that come to you labeled as cure-alls or miraculous concentrates of health and energy usually fail to live up to their boasts.

The Consumers' Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture, quoting facts from the Department's yearbook, points out the dangers of being taken in by false claims about "health foods."

"Don't believe all you read about a 'perfectly balanced food' or 'energy food,' or 'health concentrate.' There is no such thing as any single food that can give you a well-balanced diet. Only a well-planned diet of several foods can do that.

"Energy foods--such as sugar, starch, and fat--contain lots of calories but do not necessarily give you needed vitality, strength, and pep. Balance these with foods like green vegetables, eggs, milk, meat.

"Don't be fooled by the words 'acid, acidosis, acid stomach, or acid system' put in big letters in an ad or on a label. Acidosis is a rather rare condition of the blood. Normally healthy persons can count on their own system taking care of excess acid or excess alkali.

"Every normal stomach is 'acid'. That helps digest food properly. When there is too little or too much stomach acid, you should see your doctor. Don't rely on a new strange diet, some digestive remedy, or 'a relief for acid stomach.'

"Likewise, look with suspicion on any one food or diet claimed by quacks to cure arthritis, kidney trouble, high blood pressure, or other chronic diseases.

"If you like food combinations--like protein and starch, or fish and milk, or cherries and milk--then eat them. Nutritionists have found no evidence that there is any such thing as a wrong combination of good foods.

"Your best key to health is a well-balanced diet of good, nutritious foods. If you want to know how to get a proper diet, write the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for its bulletin, 'Food to Fit the Family Income.'"

*Consumers Notes

Volume II

April 8, 1940.

II.

REMOVING SPOTS FROM TABLES.

If the surface on your dining room table is getting white and hazy in spots it may be that the shellac finish has been spotted by water.

"One disadvantage of shellac is that it will water-spot," declares the Consumers' Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture.

"Experts in the Forest Service say that you can often remove spots on shellac by rubbing them lightly with a soft cloth moistened in a mixture of half water and half denatured alcohol. Sometimes rubbing the spot with spirits of camphor will remove them.

"If you must refinish the table, an oil finish is best--particularly for a surface that may be easily scratched or spotted by water or hot dishes. Complete directions for doing the job well and thoroughly

2.-- Removing Spots from Tables Cont'd

can be secured free by writing the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

*Consumers Notes

Volume II

April 8, 1940.

III.

BRIGHTENING UP YOUR WALLS

Top of the list on any Spring cleaning schedule is cleaning up the walls. CONSUMERS' GUIDE, publication of the Consumers' Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture, brings these hints on doing the job well:

"Walls--papered or painted--should be dusted regularly and completely if dirt is not to become imbedded in the finish almost beyond hope of removal. A soft duster is best. It doesn't scratch and it gathers up the dust quicker than a broom or stiff-bristle brush. A long-handled soft hair brush will do the job. Just as good as an outing flannel bag or a broom. Wool brushes are expensive and they require a great deal of care to keep clean. If you use a soft cloth or cotton, rotate the wiping surface; then you won't be rubbing on more dirt than you take off.

"Take particular care with wall paper. Hard rubbing can easily mar or injure it. A very even stroke with little pressure won't blur the pattern or spot the paper.

"For cleaning papered walls, use water and a mild soap only if the paper is guaranteed washable. And the less water you use, the better. Commercial pastes and powders on the market are also fairly successful in cleaning wall paper if directions are followed to the letter.

"Washable paints should be cleaned with a mild soap solution, rinsed, and dried. Coarse scouring powder or a strong laundry soap have no place in cleaning most painted walls. They may make white paints yellow, and can ruin colored paints.

"Write the Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C. if you want more information on cleaning walls."

*Consumers Notes

Volume II

April 8, 1940.

IV.

COSMETICS COME UNDER THE LAW

Three weeks after the new Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act went into effect, Federal officials seized a shipment of sight-destroying eyelash dyes. In short order they followed up this action with seizure of skin-bleaching compounds, lipsticks, and a mole remover all found to be dangerous or poisonous to use, reports the Consumers Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture.

"Since that time the Food and Drug Administration has continued its work for the protection of the woman at the cosmetic counter. For the first time in its history, it now has power to extend its regulations to cover cosmetics, as well as food, drugs, and devices.

"Cosmetics containing injurious ingredients, filthy or decomposed materials, or those produced under unsanitary conditions are liable to seizure. Even when the cosmetic container is made of a substance that

3.--Cosmetics Come Under The Law Con'd.

might be injurious to the user--such as lead--the product can be seized and barred from the market.

"Coal-tar colors, when used in all cosmetics except hair-dyes, must be certified according to Federal regulations. On hair-dyes, labels must bear this warning in a conspicuous place if they contain coal tar: 'Caution--This product contains ingredients which may cause skin irritation on certain individuals, and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product must not be used for dyeing the eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may cause blindness.'"

"Labels of cosmetics must give the name and address of the maker; they must list the net contents; they must not make statements which mislead the consumer.

"Last, but no less important, cosmetic containers that are formed, made, or filled to be misleading (such as false bottom powder containers) can be seized by Federal officials."

*Consumers Notes

Volume II, Number 48

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS

United States Department of Agriculture

1940

FOR MAY 16 A.M. PAPERS:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRETARY WALLACE ISSUES ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT ON FOOD STAMP PLAN

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace issued a statement today, on the first anniversary of the date on which the food stamp program was started in Rochester, New York.

Secretary Wallace said: "A year ago, May 16, 1939, the food stamp program began on an experimental basis in Rochester. By August 8, with the program announced in six experimental areas, economic studies of its operation justified the conclusion that the program had sufficient merit to warrant a gradual and cautious expansion. From that time until today the program has been placed in operation in a total of 68 areas, and 12 additional areas have been designated for food stamp plan operations in the near future.

"The stamp plan was launched by the Department of Agriculture as part of an attack on the paradox of want in the midst of plenty. With farmers burdened by price depressing surpluses and with many persons in need of the very foods of which the farmers had a surplus, it seemed to thoughtful people, both within and without the Department of Agriculture, that we should expand our efforts to get these health-giving surplus foods to our under-nourished families. It seemed particularly important to get them to the unfortunate children in our poorer families as a matter of national health defense.

"The food stamp plan is essentially a cooperative effort. It has been that from the beginning. Farmers, businessmen and welfare officials, as well as various branches of the national, state and local governments, have worked together to

2070-40

operate the plan successfully. The program seems to be a most effective way of bridging the gap between price depressing surpluses on our farms and inadequate diets in our small towns and cities. Wherever it is possible, the wisest thing to do with a farm surplus is to give the underfed a chance to eat it.

"The food stamp plan does not answer all the farmers' problems, of course. It does, however, offer a much broader market to a large number of our agricultural producers, particularly those who primarily supply our domestic requirements. It increases by about 50 percent the food consumption of the needy families who are participating in the program. This increased consumption is largely in the field of dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, and meats. The increased consumption of these health giving foods adds to our farm income, to better health, and to a kind of farming which ~~conserves~~ our soil resources. Persons participating in the stamp plan have an average of seven and one-half cents to spend for each meal in place of the five cents a meal which they formerly spent. They get their surplus foods at the corner grocery store.

"Up to May 1, 1940, expenditures for surplus foods with blue stamps issued by the Department had a value of approximately \$10,400,000. Obviously, there has been very little effect upon farm income thus far, because of the cautious manner in which the program has been expanded. The butter expenditures totaled nearly \$2,000,000. Participating families bought about \$1,900,000 worth of eggs. Approximately \$1,700,000 was used for flour, corn meal and rice. Vegetable expenditures amounted to about \$700,000. Purchases of fresh and dried fruits had a value of more than \$1,700,000. Approximately \$2,500,000 worth of pork and pork lard has been purchased. These total expenditures would not have been made in the absence of the stamp program.

"In the local areas now in the operation under the stamp plan, approximately 1,300,000 people are benefiting directly through increased and improved diets.

During March and April about \$2,500,000 per month of added food value was placed on their family dinner tables.

"Nearly a thousand communities have applied for the stamp plan. Within the next few months, it is anticipated that the food stamp program will be extended, to a total of about 125 areas; possibly 150 areas if smaller towns are selected. It is our expectation that this expansion will result in additional purchases of surplus foods through blue stamps alone, ranging from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 per month, and will directly benefit about 4,000,000 consumers. Preliminary studies, based on experience thus far, seem to indicate that a program of the size now contemplated would offer to farmers a much wider market for their surplus products during the coming fiscal year. In the case of butter, there should be an increase in consumption of about 56,000,000 pounds. It also should mean an increase in consumption of about 59,000,000 dozens of eggs and approximately 180,000,000 pounds of pork products. Such an increase in the sale of pork products, amounting to some \$25,000,000, would be of considerable help to farmers in the corn belt. Depending upon the commodities on the list, there is a potential additional market for approximately \$40,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables and other surplus agricultural products produced in the different parts of the country under a program of the size contemplated.

"These are the estimates for new purchases which seem likely through the issuance of blue stamps alone. They do not take into account increased purchases of surplus foods by families who are not receiving public assistance. The food trades, however, in many cases, are moving more than a dollar's worth of surplus foods for every government dollar spent to redeem blue stamps. By utilizing the normal channels of trade, the taxpayer gets a more effective accomplishment with any any given amount of money than would otherwise be the case.

"There is one very important agricultural aspect of the stamp plan which should receive more emphasis. By making the blue stamps good only for the twelve or fifteen surplus commodities which are in the worst price position from a farmer's point of view, an extraordinarily high consumption of those products is brought about, considering the income of the families using the stamps. This would not be the case if the blue stamps were good for all of the several hundred items in a grocery store.

"A leading poultry publication, for example, recently made a survey of egg consumption under the stamp plan in Springfield, Illinois. It found by spot checking that the consumption of eggs, among families using the stamps, increased 560 percent after the program was inaugurated, which is about the same percentage indicated by our own studies. Such an astounding result is possible because the blue stamps narrow purchases to the relatively few surplus products which are most burdensome from a farmer's standpoint. Those using the stamps, however, have a much more adequate and a much more varied diet than it was possible to make available through distribution from commodity depots. The effect of such an increase in consumption upon farm income will become apparent as the program expands.

"The war in Europe has shut off many of our export outlets for the American farmer. The situation is critical in the case of certain commodities such as dried fruits, for example. The stamp plan can not be counted upon to meet such conditions completely, particularly since we shall be reaching, during the coming fiscal year, less than 30 percent of the families getting public assistance. It will help in such cases, but it will not provide anything like a full solution. In the case of other commodities which are produced almost entirely for domestic consumption, such as dairy products, I would expect even the limited program for next fiscal year to have quite an effect upon farm income.

- 5 -

"Taking agriculture as a whole, however, the full effect of the stamp plan upon farm income can not be reached until we more nearly approach full national coverage. In my judgment, such a country-wide operation could not be established efficiently in less than two years, even if money were available. Notwithstanding the clamor of nearly a thousand cities for this program, our policy has been to make haste slowly."

- - H - -

2070-40-5

ANNUAL ELECTION

Chicago Division

International Auxiliary Order

Ballot
June 20, 1940.

FOR PRESIDENT

(Vote for 1)
Halena Wilson

Adeline Terrell

FOR SECRETARY*TREASURER

Agnes Thornton

FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

(Vote for 1)
Kate Garner

Ruby Haynes

FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

Ruby Harston

FOR MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

(Vote for 9)

Ola Roberts

Asleen Robinson

Adeline Terrell

Kate Garner

Freda Scott

Jeska Flemester

Margaret Smiley

Milbrey Sneed

Ruby Haynes

Esther Hill

Anna Gibbs

Hetty McLendon

Agnes Thornton

FOR MEMBERS OF AUDITING COMMITTEE
(Vote for 3)

Lena Hall

Lena Jones

Freda Scott

Lucille Henderson

Lillian Sills

DELEGATE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Vote for 2)

Kate Garner

Agnes Thornton

Adeline Terrell

CS-83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 26, 1940.

Mrs. Helena Wilson, International President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Ladies Auxiliary,
4231 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

I am sending you herewith releases of the Department of Agriculture describing the Food Stamp Plan. Copy of CONSUMERS' GUIDE article on the plan is also enclosed.

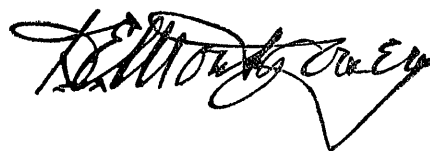
We hope, and are encouraged to expect, that this plan will make a worthwhile contribution toward relief of the problem of overproduction on the farm and underconsumption in the city. In many homes, hunger and malnutrition are bitter realities, which, especially when visited upon children, attack the human resources upon which the Nation's future depends.

That this problem exists and demands solution we all agree. Ways of meeting it can be tested only by putting them into operation and trying them out. We shall want the observations, criticisms and suggestions of many people. I think you will agree that a service rendered by government in a democracy becomes genuinely useful only when large numbers of people accept a share of responsibility with respect to it.

That is why I am sending you these descriptions of the plan. It is not by any means a cure-all; but it is a distinctly new approach and an experiment of real importance to the thousands of farm, town, and city people who today are taking an active part in consumer education and in the consumer movement.

May I ask you to examine these descriptions of the plan and to let me know your views or your questions concerning it. The releases I am sending you, and others that will be issued from time to time, can be furnished in quantities for the use of schools, study groups, libraries, and others, if you so request, or if requested by the persons who wish to receive them.

Sincerely yours,



D. E. Montgomery,
Consumers' Counsel.

C A L L
F O R T H E
N E W Y O R K C I T Y C O N V E N T I O N
O F T H E
L A D I E S A U X I L I A R Y T O T H E
B R O T H E R H O O D O F S L E E P I N G C A R P O R T E R S
A F F I L I A T E D W I T H T H E A F O F L

(A Winner Never Quits And A Quitter Never Wins)

4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

July 19, 1940.

TO ALL AFFILIATED LOCAL DIVISIONS, GREETINGS:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution and General Laws of the Ladies Auxiliary, the Second Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary will be held in the Brotherhood Headquarters, 217 West 125th Street, New York City, New York, beginning 10:30 o'clock A. M. Monday, September 16, 1940, and will continue through Wednesday, September 18, 1940.

* REPRESENTATION *

Article III Of The Constitution and General Rules

The International Organization shall consist of the International President, International Secretary-Treasurer, International Counsellor, four (4) International Vice-Presidents, the International Executive Board and delegates in proportional representation from each local division upon the basis of one delegate for the first one hundred (100) financial members, or fraction thereof; and one delegate for each additional one hundred (100) financial members, or fraction thereof, numbering over twenty-five (25).

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the local division which she is elected to represent.

Our Second Biennial Convention will be the largest event held during the long, eventful and inspiring history of our great movement. More delegates will be in attendance, and a larger number of visitors will be present. The economic, social and industrial problems which we have faced during the past two years will be considered and acted upon by the delegates in attendance at the Convention. Definite plans for the development of an intensive and extensive organizational campaign to increase the membership to its fullest possible strength will be formulated at this Convention.

- 2 -

- FORWARD DELEGATES' NAMES TO INTERNATIONAL OFFICE -

The names of delegates elected to the Convention should be forwarded to the International Secretary-Treasurer in Washington, D. C.

- DELEGATES SEATED -

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the Convention unless the tax and assessments of their organization have been paid in full prior to the Convention September 16, 1940.

- CREDENTIALS -

Credentials in duplicate have been issued to all affiliated local divisions. One credential should be given to the delegate-elect and the DUPLICATE forwarded to the International-Sec'y.-Treas. in Washington, D.C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the Headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters a few hours before the opening of the Convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at New York City. Hence, the local Secretary-Treasurer will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest opportunity to the International Secretary-Treasurer of the Ladies Auxiliary.

- CONVENTION QUORUM -

Article four (4), page one (1), Constitution and General Rules reads: "The majority of the duly elected delegates shall constitute a quorum and shall have authority to transact the business of the Convention either in person or by proxy."

- PROXY -

Auxiliaries desiring representation by proxy may designate their auxiliary Zone Supervisor International President or International Secretary-Treasurer or they may authorize a Sister Auxiliary to act as their representative. Where this is contemplated the delegate certificate should be filled in by using the name of the individual or the auxiliary that is to act in that capacity. The certificate is to be signed by the local president and the local Secretary-Treasurer and must have the auxiliary's seal affixed thereto. The word proxy should be substituted for that of delegate. One half of the certificate should be sent immediately to Sister Tucker and the other half filled out in a like manner and sent to the person chosen to act as the proxy. This is to be presented to the credentials committee in New York. No one but an auxiliary member and one who is in good standing in her auxiliary may serve in this capacity.

- ELECTION RESULT -

The local secretary-treasurers are requested to fill in the enclosed form and return the same at once to the office of the International President of the Ladies Auxiliary.

- 3 -

- RESOLUTIONS -

All resolutions should be sent to the International Secretary-Treasurer not later than Thursday, August 15, 1940.

- HOTEL ACCOLMODATIONS -

All delegates, their families and friends may receive accommodations at reasonable rates through the New York Headquarters.

Delegates should prepare to pay a minimum of \$2 00 a day for a room.

Other expenses will be:

1. Admission to the Brotherhood's Day at the World's Fair -- \$1 00.
2. Labor Dinner -- \$2 50.
3. Convention Ball -- \$1 00.
(Delegates only will be admitted free to the Convention Ball.)

All delegates should prepare to bring funds for their entire trip to and from the Convention.

Local divisions are required to defray all expenses, including transportation to and from, and maintenance at, the Convention. The International Office has no funds available for these purposes.

All delegates are herewith advised to arrange for their transportation with the Pullman Management of their Districts in ample time for attendance at the Convention.

If there be any further information regarding the Convention, or arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the Black Worker.

Delegates, their families and friends should write the New York Headquarters with reference to their trains and when they will arrive, and accommodations desired.

- BROTHERHOOD CAVALCADE -

Delegates, members of the Brotherhood and Auxiliary and their relatives and friends in the local divisions are advised to form automobile cavalcades to the Convention. Brotherhood members and their friends with automobiles may form such cavalcades to make the trip to New York City

- 4 -

from all parts of the country. A trip by automobile, in the form of a cavalcade of delegates, members, families and friends, will be both pleasant and economical.

Faternally yours,

Halena Wilson
Halena Wilson
International President

HW-bc
Encl.

Rosina C. Tucker
Rosina C. Tucker
International Secretary-Treasurer

SECRETARY-TREASURERS WILL PLEASE READ THIS CALL AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THEIR LOCAL DIVISIONS.

SUPPLEMENTARY CALL
FOR THE
NEW YORK CITY CONVENTION
OF THE
LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
AFFILIATED WITH THE AFOFL

(A Winner Never Quits And A Quitter Never Wins)

4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

July 25, 1940

TO ALL AFFILIATED LOCAL DIVISIONS, GREETINGS:

You are, hereby, notified that all delegates to the Second Biennial Convention of The Ladies Auxiliary are required to arrive in New York City in time to participate in the Parade and Mass Meeting which have been arranged by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as part of the Opening Ceremonies of both Conventions. These activities are incident to the formal opening of both Conventions, Monday, September 16.

- MASS MEETING -

The joint Mass Meeting will be held Sunday, September 15, 1940, in the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th and 7th Avenue, New York, beginning at 3 o'clock P. M. The Mass Meeting will be started by the Mayor of the City of New York.

Faternally yours,

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
International President

HW:BC

C A L L
F O R T H E
NEW YORK CITY CONVENTION
O F T H E
LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
AFFILIATED WITH THE APOFL

(A Winner Never Quits And A Quitter Never Wins)

4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

July 19, 1940.

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- REPRESENTATION -

Article III Of The Constitution and General Rules

The International Organization shall consist of the International President, International Secretary-Treasurer, International Counsellor, four (4) International Vice-Presidents, the International Executive Board and delegates in proportional representation from each local division upon the basis of one delegate for the first one hundred (100) financial members, or fraction thereof; and one delegate for each additional one hundred (100) financial members, or fraction thereof, numbering over twenty-five (25).

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the local division which she is elected to represent.

Our Second Biennial Convention will be the largest event held during the long, eventful and inspiring history of our great movement. More delegates will be in attendance, and a larger number of visitors will be present. The economic, social and industrial problems which we have faced during the past two years will be considered and acted upon by the delegates in attendance at the Convention. Definite plans for the development of an intensive and extensive organizational campaign to increase the membership to its fullest possible strength will be formulated at this Convention.

- 2 -

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- ELECTION RESULT -

The local secretary-treasurers are requested to fill in the enclosed form and return the same at once to the office of the International President of the Ladies Auxiliary.

- 3 -

- RESOLUTIONS -

All resolutions should be sent to the International Secretary-Treasurer not later than Thursday, August 15, 1940.

- HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS -

All delegates, their families and friends may receive accommodations at reasonable rates through the New York Headquarters.

Delegates should prepare to pay a minimum of \$2 00 a day for a room.

Other expenses will be:

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2. Labor Dinner -- \$2 50.
3. Convention Ball -- \$1 00.
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Delegates, members of the Brotherhood and Auxiliary and their relatives and friends in the local divisions are advised to form automobile caivalcades to the Convention. Brotherhood members and their friends with automobiles may form such caivalcades to make the trip to New York City

- 4 -

from all parts of the country. A trip by automobile, in the form of a cavalcade of delegates, members, families and friends, will be both pleasant and economical.

Faternally yours,

Halena Wilson
Halena Wilson
International President

HW-bc
Encl.

Rosina C. Tucker
Rosina C. Tucker
International Secretary-Treasurer

SECRETARY-TREASURERS WILL PLEASE READ THIS CALL AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THEIR LOCAL DIVISIONS.

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

April 4, 1940

BULLETIN

STATIONERY

A supply of letter heads may be obtained without cost by writing to Brother Ashley L. Totten; 217 West 125th Street; N. Y. Owing to the added expense local letter-heads or printed envelopes will not be supplied the local auxiliaries. It is advised that plain envelopes be purchased locally upon which the auxiliaries may place the stamp of their respective divisions. Stationery bearing the emblem of the auxiliary should not be printed by the local auxiliaries.

RUBBER STAMPS

In having a rubber stamp made the following form should be used by all auxiliaries for example:

THE CHICAGO DIVISION LADIES AUXILIARY
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
Affiliated with the A.F. of L.
4231 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This does not require a union label.

ELECTION BALLOTS

Owing to the limited facilities of a large number of auxiliaries election ballots are being supplied by the International Auxiliary. The local secretary-treasurer should insert in the spaces reserved for that purpose the names of all persons nominated to fill the various offices. After these names have been inserted by the secretary-treasurer additional names may not be written on the ballots if this is done the ballot is to be declared spoiled.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

As the size of the local executive boards vary no instructions were placed upon the ballots. In the divisions where five members constitute the board, or in others where seven or nine represent the constitutional number those numbers of persons should be elected. The exact number should be designated in the space reserved on the ballot for that purpose.

CREDENTIALS

Two delegate credentials blanks will be mailed to each auxiliary by Sister Tucker. One of the forms should be filled out by the secretary-treasurer and sent immediately after the election to Sister Tucker; the other should be filled out later and presented in person to the credentials committee during the convention in New York. The instructions on the same should be carefully noted and complied with.

ELECTIONS

In instances where auxiliaries have only one regular meeting in June the president is instructed to arrange for a call meeting within that month at which time the election of officers should be the only business transacted unless stated otherwise in the notice for the call meeting. This notice should be sent to each financial member at least one week prior to the date of the election.

International Ladies Auxiliary

To the
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

August 30, 1940

Dear Sisters:

Will you kindly let me know if you have sent in a request for your Charter and Seal. And whether or not if either or both have been received. We find at this late date that charters have been sent to certain divisions which appear to have been lost. This may be the case if you have complied with the necessary requirements and still have not received your charter.

An immediate reply to this letter will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

Halena Wilson
Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc

P. S. If the Auxiliary is unable to send a delegate to the Convention do not fail to designate your zone supervisor or some other official to act as your proxy. To be entitled to this representation the auxiliary will be required to pay its Convention Tax.

We are looking forward to a great session and it is sincerely hoped that we shall have the pleasure of meeting someone from your Division.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME
of the
SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY

to the
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
September 16-18, 1940
Registration Monday 10 A. M. to 12:30

FIRST SESSION

10:00 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Preliminary Proceedings

I.

CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Katherine Lassiter, President, New York Ladies Auxiliary
and First International Vice-President.

II.

Musical Selection - Brotherhood Marching Song - Audience

III.

INVOCATION

IV.

Musical Selection

V.

WELCOMING ADDRESS

Mrs. Katherine Lassiter President, New York Ladies Auxiliary

RESPONSE

Mrs. Rosina Tucker International Secretary-Treasurer

VI.

GREETINGS BY LOCAL CIVIC OFFICIALS

VII.

INTRODUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

By Chairman, Mrs. Katherine Lassiter

VIII.

ADDRESS BY INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

Mrs. Helena Wilson

IX.
FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS

Report of Committee on Credentials

X.
APPOINTMENTS

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Assistant Secretary | 3. Porteress |
| 2. Committee on Rules and Order
of Business | |

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

MONDAY AFTERNOON 1 P. M.

SECOND SESSION

I.

1. Report Credential Committee
2. Roll Call
3. Report from Committee on Rules and Order of Business

II.
APPOINTMENTS OF COMMITTEES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Constitution and Resolutions | 4. Educational Committee |
| 2. Cooperative and Credit Unions | 5. Finance Committee |
| 3. Organization and Propaganda | 6. Auditing Committee |
| 7. Committee on Workers Education | |

III.
GREETINGS OFFICIALS INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

IV.
INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS REPORT

1. International Secretary-Treasurer's Report
2. Vice Presidents Report, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

MONDAY EVENING

7 P. M. Evening Session
Roll Call

THIRD SESSION

TUESDAY MORNING

September 17, 1940

1. Report Credential Committee
2. Report from Committees
3. Discussion and Adoption of Reports
- 4.

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

FOURTH SESSION

TUESDAY AFTERNOON 1 P. M.

1. Report from Credentials Committee
2. Discussion and Adoption of Reports

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

TUESDAY EVENING

Labor Tea
at

Y. W. C. A.

Singing - - Brotherhood Marching Song - - - - Audience
Invocation - - - - -
Introductory Remarks - - - - - Chairman
Welcome Address - - - - -
Musical Selection - - - - -
Introduction President Ladies International Auxiliary - -
Remarks - - International President - - - - Halena Wilson
Musical Selection - - - - -
Address - - - - - Local Speaker
National Negro Anthem - - - - - Audience
Principal Address - - - - Mrs. Mary Anderson
Director, Women's Bureau
Introduction of National Officers and Delegates B. S. C. P

FIFTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY MORNING 10 A. M.

1. Report of Committee
2. Discussion and Adoption of Reports

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

SIXTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON 1 P. M.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Report from Committees | 4. Installation of Officers |
| 2. Discussion of Reports | 5. |
| 3. Election of Officers | 6. |

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

THURSDAY 11:30 A. M.

SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

**

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

of the

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY

to the

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

September 16-18, 1940
Registration Monday 10 A. M. to 12:30

FIRST SESSION

10:00 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Preliminary Proceedings

I.
CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Katherine Lassiter, President, New York Ladies Auxiliary
and First International Vice-President.

II.

Musical Selection - Brotherhood Marching Song - Audience

III.
INVOCATION

IV.

Musical Selection - - -

V.
WELCOMING ADDRESS

Mrs. Katherine Lassiter 6 President, New York Ladies Auxiliary

Mrs. Louise Tucker Response Full Reg. Texas

GREETINGS BY LOCAL CIVIC OFFICIALS

INTRODUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

By Chairman, Mrs. Katherine Lassiter

ADDRESS BY INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

Mrs. Helena Wilson

IX. 10.
FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS

Report of Committee on Credentials

X. 11
APPOINTMENTS

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Assistant Secretary | 3. Porteress |
| 2. Committee on Rules and Order
or Business | |

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

MONDAY AFTERNOON 1 P. M.

SECOND SESSION

I.

1. Report Credential Committee
2. Roll Call
3. Report from Committee on Rules and Order of Business

II.

APPOINTMENTS OF COMMITTEES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Constitution and Resolutions | 4. Educational Committee |
| 2. Cooperative and Credit Unions | 5. Finance Committee |
| 3. Organization and Propaganda | 6. Auditing Committee |
| 7. Committee on Workers Education | |

III.

GREETINGS OFFICIALS' INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

IV.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS REPORT

1. International Secretary-Treasurer's Report
2. Vice-Presidents Reports, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

ADJOURNMENT

MONDAY EVENING

7 P. M. Evening Session

~~Roll Call~~

*Laba Dinner, Messia Temple, 135 W
55th St. Speaker, Mrs. Franklin D.
Roosevelt.*

THIRD SESSION

TUESDAY MORNING

September 17, 1940

11:30 a.m. *Herbert Lehman*
address by Gov. Lehman
on the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A.

- 1. Report Credential Committee
- 2. Report from Committees
- 3. Discussion and Adoption of Reports
- 4.

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

FOURTH SESSION

TUESDAY AFTERNOON 1 P. M.

- 1. Report from Credentials Committee
- 2. Discussion and Adoption of Reports

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

TUESDAY EVENING

Labor Tea

at
Y. W. C. A.

Singing	- -	Brotherhood Marching Song	- -	Audience
Invocation	- -		- -	Rev. Gilbert
Introductory Remarks	- -	<i>and Welcome Address</i>	- -	Chairman
Welcome Address	- -		- -	{ Mrs. Katherine Lassiter
Musical Selection	- -	<i>Deep River by Burlingame</i>	- -	Miss Charlotte Juniors
Address	- -		- -	Mrs. Helena Wilson
Introduction Pres. International Auxiliary (Ladies) Pres.	- -		- -	
Remarks	- -	INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT	- -	HELENA WILSON

Musical Selection	- -		- -	Miss Charlotte Juniors
Address	- -		- -	Chairman
National Anthem	- -		- -	Miss Gilbert Audience

Principal Address **DIRECTOR, WOMEN'S BUREAU** Mrs. Mary Anderson

~~Introduction of National Officers and Delegates B. S. C. P.~~

Remarks - - *Int'l pres. A. Philip Randolph*

Introduction of National ^{officers} and delegates - B.S.C.P. and the Ladies

Sup. God Bless America - - Audience

FIFTH SESSION

^{19th}
WEDNESDAY MORNING 10 A. M.

1. Report of Committees
2. Discussion and Adoption of Reports

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

SIXTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON 1 P. M.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Report from Committees | 4. Installation of Officers |
| 2. Discussion of Reports | 5. |
| 3. Election of Officers | 6. |

-----ADJOURNMENT-----

Thursday - 19th
Brotherhood Play at World Fair. Speaker, Mrs Francis Perkins, Secy-
of Labor.

Friday 20th
~~THURSDAY~~ 11:30 A. M.

SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Friday 10 P.M. to 3 A.M.
Convention Ball at Golden Gate, 142nd St
and Lenox ave.

**

"KNOW YE THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE"

PROCEEDINGS OF

THE FIRST BIENNIAL CONVENTION

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' AUXILIARY OF

THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

(An International Union)

Affiliated With The

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



HELD AT

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

SEPTEMBER 15-20, 1940

OFFICERS
of the
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' AUXILIARY
to the
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

1940

HALENA WILSON	PRESIDENT	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
KATHERINE LASSITER	FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
W. MAE DAILEY	SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT	ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
F. J. CAVINESS	THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT	SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
LETITIA MURRAY	FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

- LAY MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD -

Carrie McWatt	St. Paul, Minnesota
Carrie White	Kansas City, Missouri
Rosa Taylor	Cleveland Ohio
Ella Johnson	Tampa, Florida
Marion Sappington	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Anna Wilson	New York City, New York
Venzie P. Witt	Denver, Colorado
Nannie M. Curby	St. Louis, Missouri

DELEGATES

<u>DIVISION</u>	<u>NO. OF DELEGATES</u>	<u>NO. OF VOTES</u>	<u>NAMES OF DELEGATES</u>
Albany, N. Y.	1	1	Della Cole
Asheville, N. C.	1	1	Mary Strickland
Atlanta, Ga.	1	1	Gertrude Ross
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	Sophie Whitaker
Boston, Mass.	1	1	Myrtle Haskins
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1	Dorothy Garrett
Chicago, Ill	2	2	Kate Garner Agnes Thornton
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	Pauline Clark Jessie M. Parker (Alt.)
Cleveland, Ohio	1	1	Nina Sutton
Dallas, Texas	1	1	F. J. Caviness
Denver, Colo.	1	1	Nannie M. Wells
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	Bernice Avery
Ft. Worth, Texas	1	1	*Rosina C. Tucker
Houston, Texas	1	1	Louise Myers
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1	Mildred Burdine
Jersey City, N. J.	1	1	Evelyn Ford
Kansas City, Kan.	1	1	Clara Fulcher
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	Bertha Rector
Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	Jannie Gray
Los Angeles, Calif.	1	1	Letitia Murray
Louisville, Ky.	1	1	Cara Chatman

DELEGATES cont.

DIVISION	NO. OF DELEGATES	NO. OF VOTES	NAMES OF DELEGATES
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	1	Mary Crump
New Orleans, La.	1	1	S. D. Lester
New York City, N. Y.	1	1	Mary Sledge Frances Bowden (Alt.)
Oakland, California	1	1	Dorothy G. Williams
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	1	Lillian Collins
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1	Florence Ball Jones
Portland, Oregon	1	1	*Rosina C. Tucker
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	1	*Letitia Murray
San Antonio, Texas	1	1	F. J. Caviness
Seattle, Washington	1	1	*Letitia Murray
Spokane, Washington	1	1	*Letitia Murray
St. Louis, Mo.	1	1	Lela M. Lee
St. Paul, Minn.	1	1	*Rosina C. Tucker
Tampa, Florida	1	1	Ruby Young
Toronto, Canada	1	1	*Rosina C. Tucker
Washington, D. C.	1	1	Carlene Austin

The following Auxiliaries were not represented by delegates or proxies:

Augusta, Georgia
Columbus, Ohio
Charleston, S. C.
El Paso

Nashville, Tennessee
Norfolk, Virginia
Richmond, Virginia
Shreveport, La.

*by proxy

"AMERICA FIRST" PARADE

September 15th, 1940
New York City

* * *

Preceding the opening of the Second Biennial Convention and Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an "America First" Parade was held.

This colorful parade was a symbol of organized Negroes' unmatched patience, indomitable courage, loyalty, devotion and unswerving fidelity to each and every trust conferred upon them in the struggle for a greater America and a finer democracy.

Among those who participated in the demonstration there were none even distantly a part of any subversive force. Without a doubt, the Negro with his high sense of loyalty is free from all prevailing forces of destruction, such as Trojan Horses, Fifth Columns, lynch mobs and defense sabotage.

We are indebted and grateful to the following organizations who participated in the parade:

1. American Legion - Colonel Charles Young Post, No. 398.
2. Dining Car Employees Union, No. 370.
3. United Transport Service Employees of America.
4. Brotherhood of Railroad Station Porters - A. F. of L.
5. Eureka Girls - Auxiliary to Imperial Elks Lodge.
6. Nassau Bahamas Benevolent Society.
7. Benevolent Society of American Virgin Islanders.
8. Ladies' Aid Society of American Virgin Islanders.
9. American Virgin Island Society.
10. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
11. Ethiopian World Federation.
12. Brooklyn and Queens Building Service Employees' Union, A.F. of L.
13. Private Chauffeurs Union, Local No. 800, A. F. of L.
14. Veterans of Foreign Wars - Colonel Larkin Post.
15. Railroad Men's Association.

- Bands That Participated in the Parade -

1. American Legion - Colonel Charles Young Post, No. 398.
2. American Legion's Girl Scouts' Band.
3. Finlay's American Federation of Labor Band.
4. Henry Lincoln Johnson Elks' Band.
5. Progressive Lodge Odd Fellows' Band.
6. Industrial Lodge Band.
7. Girl Scouts Troop, No. 124 - Bugle and Drum Corps.

FIRST BIENNIAL CONVENTION
OF THE
LADIES' AUXILIARY
to the
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

* * *

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
FIRST DAY --- MONDAY MORNING

New York City, N. Y.
September 16th, 1940

Pursuant to the official Convention Call, the First Biennial Convention and Fifteenth Anniversary of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was called to order in the Auditorium of the 138th Street, Y. W. C. A. by Mrs. Katherine Lassiter, First International Vice-President, acting as Chairman of the Convention Committee, presiding. Preceding the official opening of the Convention, Mrs. Lassiter made her welcome address.

WELCOME ADDRESS BY KATHERINE LASSITER

Ladies and Gentlemen, fellow workers, I am very happy and very proud that I have the honor of welcoming you to this wonderful city of ours. You know that New York is one of the greatest Convention cities in the world and I want to welcome you. The people of New York also welcome you. The Brotherhood and the Ladies' Auxiliary welcome you,--- friends and co-workers, you're welcome here.

The Brotherhood was born here, in New York City, in 1925 and the Auxiliary, which I have the honor to represent today, has been a component part of the Brotherhood since its inception. The officials of this Organization realize that they could not reach their maximum strength without the co-operation of the women and your presence here is self evident of that fact. We are mindful of the fact that the desired results can be attained in any field of endeavor when a sufficient amount of earnest effort is put into practice. Now, I'm glad that we have been able to keep our organization alive, making it unnecessary for us to remain in a hopeless, disorganized condition. I'm happy to know, to see and to feel, that we have reached the place where in our development we can make demands and can have these demands met and judged according to their merits without compromise. We are going to make great-

er progress and greater strides in the future, so that our divisional auxiliaries may take their places among the many educational and progressive labor movements in our respective districts and states, in the nation. More than ever before, the time has arrived, when we must assume a fuller responsibility and rely upon our own moral fiber. We must do it for many reasons, first because we represent a minority group, secondly, minority groups must constantly be aware of a rising tide of discrimination and deprivation against our liberties; therefore, we cannot afford to lie dormant. Again, we must remember and keep in mind, that our development carries with it all of the obligations that are necessary for human nature to assume. We must accept this fact and carry it to the fullest extent of our ability. We must advance on our own merit. A few years ago, we were a hopeless mass of unorganized humanity with no apparent hope and without any way of having our grievances adjusted. Thank God, these conditions have been changed. We have not reached perfection as to working conditions, however, we have made such substantial gains over former working conditions that the present day conditions are truly gratifying and with our consistent efforts we will be able to perfect the operation of our Organization. Much of the activities of the Ladies' Auxiliaries has been to keep the men interested in their welfare; we must continue to raise funds and keep the men and their families in our Divisions alive, courageous and devoted to this movement.

In conclusion I want to tell you just how much we admire your loyalty and devotion to the Organization. Your coming here to attend this convention is proof of your interest. You are engaged in a great work. I am quite sure that you will find your stay here quite educational and social. We hope that you will return to your Divisions with very encouraging reports so that the work of the Brotherhood will go on forever. There is no limit to the extent to which we may go with the proper co-operation from all, and I am sure that we can be depended upon to give our fullest co-operation for the continued success of our grand and meritorious Organization, that has made such rapid progress in fifteen years. May your stay here be long and most enjoyable.

I thank you.

* * * *

Invocation was offered by Chaplain, F. J. Caviness of San Antonio, Texas.

Delegate Rosina C. Tucker led the group in the singing of the Brotherhood Marching Song, "Hold the Fort," after which the audience was favored with a musical selection, "I'm so Glad, Trouble Don't Last Always," by Miss Charlotte Anderson.

* * * *

DELEGATE LASSITER: In every field of endeavor there are those who have distinguished themselves to such an extent that their work cannot be evaluated in their lifetime. The next speaker is one who has always given her life for this Organization. In the dark days when porters were afraid to be known as members of the Brotherhood, she would get in her car and collect dues and see that these dues were paid into the Organization. When men were afraid to stand up, she knew that the only thing to do was to get out and fight hard enough and stick long enough, to reach our goal and did it. At this moment, we are going to present to you, one of our most ardent workers, Sister Rosina C. Tucker, International Secretary-Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

DELEGATE TUCKER: Sister Lassiter, First International Vice-President and also the President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the New York Division, International President Wilson, delegates, members and friends of this our First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary:

I am very happy to be here this morning. I think that I should first make an apology for being late. We do not have daylight saving time in Washington, D. C.; when I came here, the delegate with me did not change her watch; I changed my watch; I turned it back one hour instead of one hour ahead.

The officers and delegates of this International Auxiliary Order of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters are very happy to accept your welcome greeting and to hold our sessions of the First Biennial Convention in this great City of New York where fifteen years ago, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was conceived and born, and where during its growth, it suffered excruciating pain, and from where the spirit of the Brotherhood spread North, South, East and West and into our neighboring countries of Canada and Mexico. We are grateful to the officers of the Brotherhood for including us in their program. It has been beneficial to us; it has brought the porter and his family closer together, and it has promoted a better understanding of the problems of the porter and his working conditions. It has also brought together the families of a Division as well as the families of all the Divisions thus making us a consolidated force. Mr. Randolph said to us some time ago, it was at our last Convention, that there was some criticism directed toward him for desiring to organize us into an International Organization. He said that he thought that we deserved an International Auxiliary. So we are going to prove to Mr. Randolph and to those who objected, and to the world that we are worthy of the faith that he has in us, and we are going to conduct this Convention in a most intelligent and dignified manner. There is going to be no cattiness or whispering campaign, but we are going to be sisters, loving each other and working together for the best interest of this Organization. We realize that this Organization, this Convention and our Auxiliary at home will succeed, only in so far as we serve it. For after all, it is what you put into the Organization that matters. If you put your interest,

your time, your energy, your very self into it, forgetting self, then we will have an Organization, a Convention and an Auxiliary that will be a credit to all. We have spent a great deal of time in educational work that has been necessary. We have done well to reach the present level, but there are more divisions to be organized and there are more members to be brought in, and we are going to make every effort to attain that end.

I am sure that we will discuss some of the many phases of our Educational program. So few of us know how inclusive the program of the Brotherhood is.

Some people feel that we have some eligible women who have not joined us because our program is not up to what they think it should be, but let me tell you, the program of the Brotherhood and the Ladies' Auxiliary is so big, broad and so high, that no matter what your talent, the Auxiliary will honor you in so far as you honor it, no matter what your attainments are, there is a place here for you; everyone should come in and serve.

Now, we are very glad again, Sister Lassiter to accept your welcome, because we feel that we will be free to enjoy it. We are going to have some enthusiasm in this meeting; we are not dead. A group that has emerged victorious out of fifteen years of sorrow and hardships, (and in Washington the Pullman Company discharged the men who had the largest families) has much to rejoice in, because everybody recognizes us. In Washington we had a hard time; we could not get a Church to open its doors to us; we had secret meetings, where stool pigeons spied on us, but we had our meetings. Think what is the situation today! Everybody wants to sing praises of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. I am sorry that I could not be there last summer, in Washington, before a vast audience, at the graduation exercises at Howard University. Our own, dear Brother Randolph who had been literally crowned in the past by a deluge of false accusations was up on the platform to receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The same man who was considered so far down the social ladder is today, Doctor A. Philip Randolph. So we are here and we are glad to be here.

I notice that many local secretary-treasurers are here that I have often written to from time to time. I feel very close to them and I have often wished that we could have an auditorium large enough to house between 14 and 15 hundred members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, from all over the country, where we could see each other and look into each other's face. Maybe, some day, it will be so, but now, we will have to console ourselves with meeting the delegates.

Sister Lassiter, I repeat that we are very happy to accept your warm greetings and hearty welcome to your City.

DELEGATE LASSITER:

Now, we are going to present to the Convention, the International President of the Ladies' Auxiliary Order to the Brotherhood of

Sleeping Car Porters, Sister Wilson; sister Wilson you have been successful in your undertakings, you have discharged your duties with success; you should have the happy privilege of knowing that this is our feeling. We are very happy and very grateful to you. And now, I am happy at this time to present to you our International President, Sister Helena Wilson.

PRESIDENT'S OPENING ADDRESS TO CONVENTION

Madam Chairman, members of the International Ladies' Auxiliary Order, fellow delegates, visitors and friends:

It now becomes my pleasing duty to declare the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters open for the dispatch of such business as may regularly come before it.

It is with a feeling of deepest appreciation that I acknowledge, in behalf of those who are here assembled, the warmth of your welcome and the untiring efforts that have been extended in their behalf. We are conscious of the sincerity and the genuineness contained in the welcoming addresses which have been made by the various representative persons, who greeted the delegates and members of this Convention.

There are those among us who are paying their first visit to this great Metropolitan City and I am happy to say for them that we shall never forget the gracious manner in which we have been received. We are also appreciative of the welcome that was extended by the officials of this City.

Many of us have a deep and lasting admiration for the man who so unselfishly and so admirably represents your great City. We shall never forget his loyal friendship nor the valuable service which he has rendered our beloved Organization throughout the many years of its existence.

I am sure that the delegation from my own local division still have a vivid recollection of that Sunday afternoon some six or seven years ago when this dynamic man and his lovely wife, made a special visit to the City of Chicago to address a mass meeting that was being sponsored, in that City, by the Chicago Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Such acts are concrete expressions of sincere friendship, for which men and women everywhere are deeply grateful and which linger long in their memory and for which, should the opportunity ever present itself, they will demonstrate their appreciation in a very definite and tangible form.

To our hosts and hostesses, we can only say, that we are grateful for the kindred interest that bind us together. Together have we suffered, together have we struggled and together have we conquered. So what more need be said. We are mindful that here is the birth place of a Movement which has meant and which still means so much in the lives of those whom it serves. Here we are reminded of the men who were

the fathers of a movement, which due to their foresight now offers a maximum amount of protection to a once greatly exploited people. We salute those who still remain and bow our heads in sad memory for those who were called away, before they had the pleasure to witness the glorious victory for which they had planned. The resentment which they felt, because of the injustices that were perpetrated against workers in general and their group in particular; although many years later was closely akin to that felt by the other groups who rose up toward the end of the 19th Century to rebel against the drastic curtailment of their rights both as workers, and as American citizens.

The Labor Movement

It was due to the inhuman treatment that was thrust upon the men and women following the advent of a new industrial order in this country, that the workers sought to organize in an effort to combat the cruel and unfair tactics that were employed by the industrialist during that period. So fierce were these attacks upon, and the opposition to all attempts on the part of the workers to organize that they were compelled, for their own safety, to arrange secret meeting places and to bury their records in the ground in an effort to prevent them from being destroyed. From the very beginning their organizations, like ours, were bitterly opposed and every method, whether legal or illegal, was resorted to, with a desire toward poisoning the minds of the public and toward arousing distrust and suspicion among the workers, thereby, keeping them in fear of, and in disagreement with each other.

Family Opposition and Misunderstanding

So well planned were these attacks that even the workers' own families were influenced against any attempts, on the part of a relative, to become identified with such a movement. Spies and other representatives of widespread corrupt Labor Spy Rings, or Associations as they were termed, were hired for the purpose of visiting the wives and other women relatives of the men, who were suspected of being in sympathy with the fight that was being waged by the exponents of economic justice for the worker. These women, the same as our women, were told of the dire consequences that would befall their homes and incidently their children, if their men persisted in joining the unions in opposition to the will of their employers. It was to enlighten the families of these workers and to muster all the potential strength of the working classes against such invasions of their homes that the Ladies' Auxiliaries and later the Junior Auxiliaries were organized. It soon became evident that if this movement was to succeed that the workers, first, would have to enlist the aid of their own families. Experiences taught that if the fears and the misgivings of the workers' relatives were to be put at rest, that an intense educational program would have to be entered into and it was felt that there was no better course to pursue than that of creating a common interest, whereby, all members of a family would be of the same minds and of the same opinion.

Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

When the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized in this City in August, 1925, very

little was known by our racial group about trade unions, their problems or their ladies' auxiliaries, therefore, the entrance of our group into a practically unknown field was looked upon by many with suspicion and distrust. As is the case in most pioneer movements, man-power, adequate facilities and sufficient funds were sadly lacking. What under different circumstances would have been comparatively easy of accomplishment became increasingly difficult, due to the skepticism on the part of the persons who should have been most concerned. The opposition encountered from the Porters' relatives differed, but little, from the opposition that was encountered by the Trade Unionist of a bygone era. The solution to this opposition was brought about in much the same manner, first by removing the fear that existed, thereby, building greater confidence within the membership ranks; and second, by creating an economic interest which was embodied in the program that was outlined for the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

Purpose of Auxiliaries

According to the statistics at least 85% of all monies that are earned as wages is spent by the wives and mothers by way of maintaining and perpetuating a happy family relationship. In as much as wages and working conditions, whether high or low, good or bad, have a direct bearing upon the well-being of such homes, it stands to reason that the Labor Movement, and all for which it stands, should be of genuine concern and of vital importance to the women who fall into this particular category. In times of economic unrest and economic insecurity, these women, through their auxiliaries are expected to bolster up the courage and the determination of their men-folk through, their willingness to make personal sacrifices and to render moral, spiritual and financial assistance through the Ladies' Auxiliaries which are now generally accepted as a vital part of the great labor movement. The Auxiliaries have since their inception, proved their worth in diverse ways. Where once the wives and mothers were reluctant and fearful, because of their lack of understanding, they now urge and encourage their men-folk in their efforts to obtain better working conditions, more pay and shorter hours of work, with the realization that what was being done was primarily for themselves. In fact, now where the struggle is the fiercest and the opposition, the greatest will be found large numbers of determined women sharing the hardships equally with the men. They not only consider this the natural thing to do, but they are teaching their children to do the same. This united front has done more to strengthen the labor movement than almost any other single thing and will be a great boon to our racial group when such an attitude is embraced by a larger percentage of our Negro population.

Reorganization of Ladies' Auxiliaries

After the long and bitter fight to obtain economic justice had been won by the Brotherhood, the attention of the Brotherhood officials was once again directed to their Ladies' Auxiliary. Where in the past, the Auxiliaries had functioned as separate units, each unit lacking contact with the other; the prestige of the Organization now called for greater co-ordination and greater uniformity on the part of these loosely connected groups. These requirements were met through the reorganization of the auxiliaries and by enacting laws and regulations which were meant to be national in scope and in application.

International Auxiliary

Thus, the First National Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was held in Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1938. Although only two short years have elapsed since that memorable event, there can be no doubt concerning the wisdom that prompted the bringing about of this new order, through the establishment of a National Governing Body in the form of the International Ladies' Auxiliary. Today the exact status of each Auxiliary is a matter of record. The financial condition and the total membership of each is now recorded in the offices of the International Secretary-Treasurer and the International President of the Ladies' Auxiliary. All of which bespeaks the great improvement over the conditions that existed prior to the reorganization.

Time unimportant in The Development of the International Auxiliary

In considering the progress or the general program of the International Auxiliary, the time element is of little consequence. It is well to bear in mind that the International Auxiliary represents a pioneer movement within our racial group and that its present officers are pioneering in a field that is more or less new to them. Never before have they been called upon to decide matters of such significance or of such import. They are acquiring their training and their knowledge, step by step, in the school of actual experience; this requires time, especially if mistakes are to be kept at a minimum and if the International Auxiliary is to proceed in a manner which will reflect creditably, not only upon the women of this particular group, but upon the women of the entire race.

Responsibilities and Duties of the Local Auxiliaries and their Officials

If we are, however, to make the most of the time that is before us, a more dutiful attitude in acknowledging communications or in corresponding with the International Officials of the International Auxiliary will have to be observed by the local auxiliaries, otherwise there will be a waste of time which cannot well be afforded. Such omissions retard the work of the officials and make the accomplishments of their tasks more difficult. For the present, due to limited funds, the only method of contact between the officials and the various Auxiliaries is through correspondence, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that all communications be dutifully received and that the same be dutifully acknowledged by the officials to whom such communications are addressed. Complete and unbiased information and assistance should always be given whenever it is requested. Since the zone supervisors are held accountable to, and will eventually be judged by this body in accordance with the measure of success that is obtained by them in the performance of their duties; they should be in complete harmony with and should receive the utmost cooperation from the Auxiliary officials in their respective zones.

Sister Auxiliaries

When the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was granted its International Charter in 1935, by the American Federation of

Labor, it automatically received the right to organize and to issue local charters to any group of workers over whom the Brotherhood is awarded jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor. Since that time, the Chair Car Porters, Train Porters and Commissary Attendants on a number of railroads have been placed under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood. The lady relatives of these Brotherhood members are cordially invited to become a part of the local Auxiliary in whatever Division they may reside with the full assurance that they will receive every recognition and every privilege that is accorded all members who come under the jurisdiction of the International Ladies' Auxiliary. In divisions where it is thought advisable, new Ladies' Auxiliaries will be organized. The nature of the Auxiliary will be determined by the group of workers who are to be organized in that particular Division, however, all such auxiliaries will be chartered by and will come under the supervision of the International Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Junior Auxiliaries

If an effective Youth Movement is to be developed within our group, a far different attitude on the part of our adult members will have to be brought about. It is only natural for parents to want for their children advantages and opportunities which they, in many instances, were denied. This is as it should be, but if we are to keep pace with the rest of the world, we will have to look facts squarely in the face. We will have to accept as true the fact that only a very small percentage of our boys and girls will for many years to come receive the training and the education which will fit them for the more lucrative occupations. It is a foregone conclusion, due to our lack of cohesiveness, that a far larger number of our boys and our girls will be listed among those who work for small wages, than will be found among those who occupy the higher salaried and the more technical professions. Therefore, our young people should be taught that civilization is founded upon hard work, that the houses in which they live, the food which they eat, and the clothing they wear, all represent the toil of one or more persons and that in most instances such toil is representative of an overworked, poorly paid and much exploited group of his own fellow-men. Our youngsters should be taught to build as they climb, to leave something worthwhile to point out the way to the individuals as they make the arduous climb to better things. The minds of these young people should be so molded in their youth, that they will be capable of looking back and giving a helping hand to those who did not have the same opportunity to prepare themselves for a more worthwhile position in life. So the next time mention is made concerning the Junior Auxiliary, forget the fact that you are not rearing your boy to be a Pullman Porter or your girl to be a maid in the Pullman service, but try, instead, to remember the necessity of training them to be of greater service to those less fortunate than themselves. The Junior Auxiliary of the Ladies' Auxiliary is the Youth Movement of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and as such, it has great possibilities. The Government sponsors a Youth Movement, the Catholic Church sponsors a Youth Movement, newspapers and various civic organizations sponsor such movements. The two major political parties in this country, also sponsor a youth movement; in fact, the general trend of the day is toward specialized training for the youth of the country, so they may be

better equipped upon starting out in life than were their predecessors. The Youth Movement of our Organization may be instituted, and constituted with proper encouragement and understanding on the same broad scale as the other youth movements throughout the country. The only difference being that where other movements are political, religious, social, competitive, etc., the chief interest of our young people would be the labor movement which is in keeping with our classification as a race of working people. The truth of which should be all the more reason for wanting to train our youth in the art of collective action so through their own efforts they may secure for themselves greater economic independence than we, their predecessors, have ever known.

Scholarship

The practice of giving scholarships, to as many deserving students as possible, is becoming increasingly evident and reflects the broad and enlightened vision of the individual or group of individuals who include this among the more important objectives for which each is striving. The need and the wisdom of creating a scholarship fund within our own Organization was soon recognized by the delegates to the First Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary which accordingly, became a part of the general program of the Auxiliary. That we might get started upon this important phase of our Auxiliary program without further delay, I wish to submit the following recommendation: That each Auxiliary give one affair a year, the entire proceeds to be sent to the International Secretary-Treasurer, who shall keep this fund separate from all other monies received by her. I further recommend that the International President, International Secretary-Treasurer, International Counsellor, and two other members of the International Executive Board be empowered to administer this fund which shall constitute the Scholarship Fund of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the International President to be the Chairman of this Committee.

Monthly Financial Reports

It has been noted that several local divisions have failed to send duplicate copies of their monthly financial reports to the office of the International President. This is a serious omission since it has a tendency to create a negative impression by allowing speculation concerning the activity in such local divisions. These reports are essential in that they indicate the progress and the well-being of each local Division. They also enable the International President to consult with the Zone Supervisors with reference to Auxiliaries which appear to be in need of help or encouragement. The cooperation of the Local Auxiliaries is sincerely requested, as such cooperation makes it possible for the International Officials to have at first hand, information without which they would be seriously handicapped and placed at a great disadvantage when considering various phases of the International and Local Organization activities.

Organization Campaign for Membership

Present indications are toward a slow, but general increase in the Auxiliary membership. The International Secretary-Treasurer recently stated that she already had filled two membership rosters

and that a third was needed. This, in itself is encouraging, but is still far from being satisfactory. It has been estimated that the potential membership of the International Ladies' Auxiliary is about thirty or forty thousand and this, no doubt, is a conservative estimate. These thousands of ladies belong in the Auxiliary and I am confident that they will gladly affiliate, once they come to realize and understand the full import of the Organization and to what extent their safety and well-being depends upon their participation and upon the protection which the Organization affords them. Not only is it the duty of the Organization committees, but it is the duty of each member to point out constantly and continuously to the individual that his or her own-self-interest and self-protection, if no loftier purpose may be advanced, is reason enough why she should become a part of this great movement. They must be made to understand that the Organization has no other aim or motive than to develop unity, solidarity, understanding and cooperation within our group, so that a great and powerful bulwark may be erected which can be used to off-set the predatory desires of stronger and better organized peoples. They should be made to realize that the most that is required of them is that they accept the wisdom and the necessity of minority groups banding themselves together for their own protection and preservation. They should be made to see that there is no recognized place in the world today for people who continually refuse to fight to protect themselves or their own interests, whether the fight is waged upon a battle field or upon an industrial or economic field. These individuals should not be permitted to feel that they do anyone a favor but themselves when they join the Organization. They should be approached with the conviction that the Organization presents itself as a friend bearing a great and important message which none in justice to themselves can afford to ignore. There are many and diverse ways to make known the purpose and the aim of both Organizations, but most important of all is that the individual member possesses so deep a love for the Organization and so great an appreciation for its heroic achievements that he or she never will tire of talking of or hearing about the wonders which the Organization has wrought. The general development and effectiveness of our Ladies' Auxiliary depends upon the members' willingness to assume responsibility for and to accept as necessary all phases of the Organization's program. It is believed if the recommendations found on page 79, proceedings of the First National Convention, which were submitted in 1938 by the Organization and Propaganda Committee are adopted as basic principles of action, that gratifying and satisfactory results will be obtained during the coming campaign to increase the membership of our Ladies' Auxiliary.

Joint Quarterly Meetings

Because the time has come when men and women must think, reason and act together the local Brotherhood divisions are being requested to arrange joint meetings at least once every three months for the purpose of discussing and outlining plans of action concerning matters which affect the well-being of the worker and his family, whether these matters pertain directly to the Brotherhood Organization or whether they are of national or local significance. There was a time not so long ago when the rights, privileges or views of women were scarcely taken into consideration. Politics, government, economics, labor, all were thought out of her sphere or range of understanding. It was pre-

supposed that she did not have the ability or the mental capacity to grapple with such weighty problems. Revolutionary changes were taking place all around and about her, yet she was not even supposed to know what it was all about. There was one thing, however, that she did comprehend and very clearly and that was that her men-folk worked interminably long hours yet the longer they worked, the poorer they all became. Finally, out of sheer desperation man decided that something would have to be done to change the deplorable state of affairs. It was not until he had met with repeated failures and disappointments that he realized the futility of attempting to rectify the existing conditions without enlisting the aid of his women relatives. With this revelation came the realization that man alone could do little or nothing with the problems, the changes and the ills which beset him and his world -- hence the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Labor Movement, Women's Political Organization, P. T. A., Consumers Cooperative Movements, etc. Today, despite man's inherent prejudice where women's so-called rights are concerned, there is living evidence of the wisdom of this change of attitude. Women, now everywhere and in all walks of life are playing prominent roles in almost every conceivable movement that is peculiar to the present age. Therefore, since the trend is toward more freedom, more participation and greater opportunity for women, it is recommended that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters give all possible thought to the mental, physical, and educational development of the women of their Organizational Group. Broader fields, wider contacts, deeper and keener penetration into our own Organization's policies as well as the national, or local policies of the country cannot help but be the result of these joint meetings, especially, if serious consideration is given these problems by the members of both Organizations. For with understanding will come unity, strength and solidarity.

Recommendations

Several recommendations were adopted during the Convention, in September, 1938. Some of which have not as yet been acted upon. As was said before, haste in an Organization as extensive as our Ladies' Auxiliary is not always to the best interest of the membership or the general well-being of the Organization. To introduce sound policies and to lay a firm foundation upon which constructive future building may take place is of far greater significance and will mean more in the long run than will any attempt to rush these recommendations through before the Organization, as a whole, is ready for such action. Therefore, it was thought better to wait upon the general development of the Organization before attempting to enforce certain of these recommendations. However, as soon as conditions warrant these recommendations which were meant to enlarge and to extend the field of activity within the Ladies' Auxiliary will be dutifully complied with.

Taxation

All movements that are organized on a national or international scale are composed of a number of local organizations. The Representatives of these local groups meet in convention on a date designated in the Constitution for the purpose of drafting laws and deciding policies by which the general membership is to be governed. Owing to the nature and to the composition of such organizations the only

possible method of raising the funds that are needed to carry on the work of these Organizations is through some form of taxation. These taxes usually consist of a membership tax which is more commonly referred to as a "per capita tax," a special tax which may be levied upon the local division, also a part of the initiation fee which is paid by the new members when joining the local organizations. The monies raised in this manner are used to defray all the legitimate expenditures of the International Organization such as: salaries, traveling expenses, convention costs, postage stamps, stationery, printing, etc. Since the general development of the Ladies' Auxiliary depends upon the remittances received from the local divisions, adequate forms of taxation are self-evident. It, no doubt, will be noted that the International Treasury had a net balance of over seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) at the end of June, 1940. This was due to the liberal financial assistance given by the International Brotherhood during the past two years and to the fact that for more than a year, the International President and the International Secretary-Treasurer did practically all of their own correspondence, hiring help only when it became absolutely necessary. During that period the total expenditures of the International President, including office fixtures was less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) while the expenditures of the International Secretary-Treasurer, including the office furnishings and other necessary equipment was not a great deal in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100.00). As time goes on and the demands upon the entire official staff increases, the expenditures of the International Auxiliary will increase also. Personal visits to the local Divisions are very essential; however, this privilege and duty had to be and must continue to be postponed until the finances of the International Auxiliary make such visits possible. It is realized that much good will result from these contacts and it is hoped that something, from a financial standpoint, will be done whereby the necessary contacts may be made. Eight cents per month, per member when considering the present membership of the Auxiliary, is far from adequate and will not finance the important work of this Organization.

Cancellation of Per Capita Tax

In August, 1939, the Little Rock, Arkansas Ladies' Auxiliary expressed its inability to pay all of its per capita tax, stating that they were few in number and slow in growth and that to be required to pay all of the tax dating back to October, 1938, would incur quite a hardship upon the Auxiliary. The matter was placed before the members of the International Executive Board and the majority agreed to grant the aid that had been requested; whereupon, the Auxiliary was notified of the cancellation of a part of its indebtedness which was from October, 1938 through March, 1939. The per capita tax and other assessments imposed by the International Auxiliary were lifted from the Toronto Division Ladies' Auxiliary by order of the International President pending the lifting of the special taxes and other restrictive measures being imposed at this time by the Canadian Government.

Special Elections

In August, 1939, the members of the Salt Lake City Ladies' Auxiliary expressed a desire to place two more members on their Execu-

tive Board, in recognition of the faithful services these two had rendered the Brotherhood and the Auxiliary at a time when staunch and loyal members were all too few. The request to hold a special election was granted.

Disbanded Auxiliaries

Word was received around the first of the year to the effect that the few remaining members of the El Paso Ladies' Auxiliary had voted to disband, due to a lack of interest on the part of the majority of its members. Everything possible was done to prevent the dissolution of this Auxiliary. Personal letters were written to each member, calling to their attention, the improved conditions under which their men now worked and reminding them of the need of the protection that the Brotherhood is giving its members, also pointing out the part that they should play in helping to strengthen the Organization, thereby, increasing the amount of protection that could be given to them and to their homes. Finally after consulting both the Brotherhood and the Auxiliary Zone Supervisors, the President was instructed to return the charter and to send all monies that remained in the treasury to Sister Tucker, the International Secretary-Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

General Development of the Ladies' Auxiliary

The general development of the Ladies' Auxiliary both locally and Internationally has shown marked improvement during the past two years. In September, 1938, there were 32 local divisions of Ladies' Auxiliaries, 27 of which were represented during the First National Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Since that time nine new Auxiliaries and three reorganized Auxiliaries have been added to the original number, making a total of 44; however, the dissolution of the El Paso Auxiliary reduces that number by one which shows a total gain during the past two years of eleven auxiliaries. The membership enrollment although far from satisfactory also shows a visible gain over that of 1938. The present enrollment, however, constitutes somewhat, a challenge to each paid up member in all divisions of the International Auxiliary. Sister Tucker reports far too many unfinancial members in all divisions. Because of this, the members are urged to extend every effort toward recapturing the interest, and toward developing greater loyalty and understanding on the part of all such members. Making contacts with these members should constitute the more important phases of the Organization Committees' campaign which each division is urgently requested to develop during the coming months.

New and Reorganized Auxiliaries

The Auxiliaries which were organized during the past two years are located in the following cities: Spokane, Washington, Toronto, Canada; Salt Lake City, Utah; Louisville, Kentucky; Houston, Texas; Cincinnati, Ohio; Baltimore, Maryland; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Shreveport, Louisiana. The reorganized Auxiliaries are located in El Paso, Texas; Oakland, California and Fort Worth, Texas.

General Welfare of Ladies' Auxiliary

To say in conclusion that there has been perfect accord throughout the Ladies' Organization during the past two years would not be quite true. In all Organizations of its size and importance differences of opinions are bound to arise and this is more or less to be expected. It is only when these differences are conceived in a spirit of maliciousness that they become harmful and destructive and then under no circumstances should they be tolerated. In all movements that embrace a large number of persons, the individual loses many of his personal prerogatives because the individual's interests are merged with the interest of other persons who are also a part of that movement. In as much as this holds true, the tendency to approach organizational problems from an individual point of view should be firmly discouraged. Out of consideration for the safety and the general well-being of the majority, every effort should be directed toward the development of a broad organizational point of view, wherein, the least active member is as important and as much needed as the most aggressive member, both being only a small part of a wide spread and powerful movement; wherein, the happiness and the security of one is as important as the happiness and the security of the other. In labor organizations, it is not so much what one says or even how it is said that makes a lasting impression in the life and the development of that organization, but rather what the individual has done or what he can be depended upon to do should a situation arise that requires an unusual sacrifice on the part of that particular member. This is the only method by which the true worth of an individual may be ascertained. An individual may be ever so capable and yet lack the ability to stand his ground in the face of impending hardships. That is why this type of Organization is different from any other that is generally known to our racial group. It is different because it plays such an important part in shaping man's destiny. The Labor Movement makes it possible through its protection and through its curtailment of economic pressure, for the worker to regulate, control and develop the forces which lie within himself, thereby, opening a door through which a higher standard of living and higher cultural attainment may be a reality. The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary are to be congratulated upon their awakening to these truths, they are to be complimented upon their understanding and upon their acceptance of a new order which is rapidly changing the face of the earth; thereby replacing the old customs and old traditions which previously governed man's thoughts and new situations to which many of us are still far too hesitant and too reluctant to make the necessary adjustments. The cooperation and the loyalty which the various auxiliaries gave the Brotherhood throughout the years is a source of great pride to that Body and clearly indicates the presence of a broad understanding which speaks well for the future accomplishments of this group of women, who someday will be a great and powerful force in the local and national affairs of this country, of which there can be no doubt, so long as the members hold fast to the original aims, principles and purposes of this Organization. (applause)

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The Chair appointed the following committees:

CONSTITUTION AND RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

Letitia Murray, Chairman	Venzie P. Witt
Rosie Taylor	Mildred Burdine
Mae Dailey	Kate Garner
Katherine Lassiter	F. J. Caviness

COOPERATIVE AND CREDIT UNION COMMITTEE

Mae Dailey, Chairman	H. Williams
Marion Sappington	Nannie M. Wells
S. D. Lester	Bertha Rector
Pauline Clark	Evelyn Ford
Louise Meyers	

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Katherine Lassiter, Chairman	Dorothy G. Williams
Ruby Young	Lillian Collins
Florence Ball Jones	Ella Johnson
Cara Chatman	Mina Sutton
Lela Mae Lee	Dorothy Garrett

WORKERS' EDUCATION COMMITTEE

F. J. Caviness, Chairman	Myrtle Haskins
Carrie B. McWatt	Mary Jefferson
Sophie Whitaker	Della Cole
Nannie Curby	Anna Wilson
Jannie Gray	Carlene V. Austin
Clara Fulcher	Carrie E. White

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Katherine Lassiter, Chairman

Halena Wilson

Rosina C. Tucker

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Agnes Thornton, Chairman

Mary Strickland

Bernice Avery

Mary Crump

Mary Sledge

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Lela M. Lee, Chairman

Dorothy Williams,

Venzie P. Witt

Florence Ball Jones

Bernice Avery

* * *

President Wilson introduced to the Convention, Miss Lydia Altschuler, Organizational Secretary of Consumers Union.

LYDIA ALTSCHULER:

Madam Chairman, officers and members, I am very proud and happy to bring you greetings. We are particularly glad to get a chance to talk to your Convention because you are doing what all women should do to help their husbands to advance their stations in life. There are several ways of doing this: The support of Union Organizations by purchasing union-made goods is one. And right away the question is raised, why is it so difficult to get your monies' worth when purchasing commodities. It is not so simple. The less we have to spend, the more we get cheated. It is necessary, when husbands make so little money, to spend your money wisely. Few people are aware of the deceptions in advertisements and the various grades of foods on the markets. There must be some way of protecting consumers against these deceptions. Some of you may have read PM's

recent exposure of the chicken markets throughout the Metropolitan area and about a situation some weeks ago in the same newspaper about watered meats, a process by which hams were cured by having water pumped into them, thus causing them to weigh more, instead of being cured properly. Such products as nylon rayon, etc., can be good if they are used for us and not good, if they are used to deceive us. You have to be an expert to know this.

We are blind folded by advertisements. If we look through any reputable magazine, we will find many, many advertisements, even as many as five or six advertising a similar product. It is impossible for all of these "ads" to tell the absolute truth. Many companies spend large sums of money on extensive advertisements instead of using that money to improve their particular products. Therefore, it is easy to see why we are sometimes cheated out of our money as well as our health. Consumer's Union investigates these "ads" constantly. The Federal Government too, is aware of these deceptions and have warned and compelled some companies to cease their line of advertising and present actual facts to the public for the sale of their particular products. But the Federal Government cannot do all, for they can only spend 1/3 of 1¢ per person for the upkeep of the Food and Drug Law. Some big companies and corporations also test goods, but some tests are true and some are phony.

Methods of Testing: Consumer's Union conducts their tests by purchasing about fifteen brands of a particular article and printing the results of their tests in their yearly Buyers' Guide, according to the BEST BUYS and the BEST BUYS according to the PRICE PAID. Consumer's Union cannot effect any miracles, they print the absolute truth. There is something that everyone can do to be absolutely sure that they spend their money wisely; we can use Consumer's Union reports and bulletins in discussion groups, and thus, through this method we will become aware of various goods, and appreciate how to buy them. There are so many buying problems. Carry back the message to your various divisions, that together we are strong and in addition to knowing how to buy wisely, we may also save money by forming buyers' clubs. Let's get together and show the manufacturers that we want real value for our money. (Applause)

* * *

PRESIDENT WILSON:

I am very happy to have had this opportunity of presenting this speaker to you. That is a part of our Educational Program. You will find from the study of these Consumer's articles, what many of the Ladies' Auxiliaries in various Divisions are doing, that you will come to have a better appreciation of the Consumer's movement when you understand what it is doing to help protect the Consumer. There are moving pictures, reels, screens and everything to give a fine demonstration, to show within your Organization meeting, that will give detailed information to your

local Divisions on the Consumer Movement. I hope that you will take this information back to the members of your particular division. It is true that we hope to save our money and to buy the things that will give us enduring benefits as we buy. It has been definitely established that there is very little truth and that you cannot rely upon the advertisements that you read in the papers. I am very glad that you have had this first hand information from our speaker.

* * *

The Chair called for the report of the Credentials Committee.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

DELEGATE CURBY: We, the Committee on Credentials herewith submit the following report: Your committee on Credentials has examined the credentials of thirty-nine delegates representing thirty-eight local divisions of the Auxiliaries and we recommend that the following be seated:

Albany Division	Della Cole	1 vote
Asheville Division	Mary Strickland	1 vote
Atlanta Division	Gertrude Ross	1 vote
Baltimore Division	Sophie Whitaker	1 vote
Boston Division	Myrtle Haskins	1 vote
Buffalo Division	Dorothy Garrett	1 vote
Chicago Division	Kate Garner	1 vote
Chicago Division	Agnes Thornton	1 vote
Cincinnati Division	Pauline Clark	1 vote
	Jessie M. Parker	(alternate)
Cleveland Division	Nina Sutton	1 vote
Dallas Division	F. J. Caviness	1 vote
Denver Division	Nannie M. Wells	1 vote

Detroit Division	Bernice Avery	1 vote
Ft. Worth Division	*Rosina C. Tucker	1 vote
Houston Division	Louise Myers	1 vote
Jacksonville Division	Mildred Burdine	1 vote
Jersey City Division	Evelyn Ford	1 vote
Kansas City, Kan. Div.	Clara Fulcher	1 vote
Kansas City, Mo. Div.	Bertha Rector	1 vote
Little Rock Division	Jannie Gray	1 vote
Los Angeles Division	Letitia Murray	1 vote
Louisville, Ky. Div.	Cara Chatman	1 vote
Minneapolis Division	Mary Crump	1 vote
New Orleans Division	S. D. Lester	1 vote
New York Division	Mary Sledge	1 vote
	Frances Bowden	(alternate)
Oakland Division	Dorothy G. Williams	1 vote
Philadelphia Division	Lillian Collins	1 vote
Pittsburgh Division	Florence Ball Jones	1 vote
Portland Division	*Rosina C. Tucker	1 vote
Salt Lake City Division	*Letitia Murray	1 vote
San Antonio Division	*F. J. Caviness	1 vote
Seattle Division	*Letitia Murray	1 vote
Spokane Division	*Letitia Murray	1 vote
St. Louis Division	Lela M. Lee	1 vote
St. Paul Division	*Rosina C. Tucker	1 vote
Tampa Division	Ruby Young	1 vote
Toronto Division	*Rosina C. Tucker	1 vote
Washington, D. C. Div.	Carlene Austin	1 vote
*By Proxy		

The First Session of the Convention was adjourned at
1:30 P. M. to reconvene at 2:30 P. M.

* * *

FIRST DAY - MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

New York City, N. Y.
September 16th, 1940

President Wilson called the second session of the Convention to order at 2:30 P. M.

After group singing of "John Brown's Body," led by Sister Rosina C. Tucker, and "Marching Together," led by Sister Moore of Washington, D. C., the invocation was given by Sister F. J. Caviness of San Antonio, Texas.

President Wilson requested that all communications received to be read. Delegate Rosina C. Tucker read these communications:

MRS. HELENA WILSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
LADIES' AUXILIARY, B. S. C. P.
144 West 138th Street
NEW YORK CITY

HEARTY FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO YOUR GREAT CONVENTION STOP THIS IS CRUCIAL PERIOD, CIVILIZATIONS HISTORY WAR STERNEST ISSUE FACING WOMEN, LABOR, NEGRO AND PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS. REVIEWING YOUR BROAD ACHIEVEMENTS AM HOPEFUL PRESENT DELIBERATIONS WILL GIVE CONCRETE DIRECTION TOWARD PEACE ON PREVENTING ENTRY INTO WAR, PROUD OF PARTICIPATION IN PREVIOUS CONVENTIONS ILLNESS PREVENTS MY PRESENCE NOW.

FRATERNALLY,
THYRA EDWARDS

* * *

MRS. HELENA WILSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
LADIES' AUXILIARY, B. S. C. P.
144 West 138th Street
NEW YORK CITY

THE UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE WORKERS OF AMERICA
WOMENS AUXILIARY SENDS GREETINGS TO YOU A SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION.

PRISCILLA E. BROWN

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
WOMENS AUXILIARY

* * *

MRS. HELENA WILSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
LADIES' AUXILIARY, B. S. C. P.
144 West 138th Street
NEW YORK CITY

GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO THE LADIES AUXILIARY
TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS FOR A
GOOD CONVENTION. I AM ALL FOR THE BROTHERHOOD I
KNOW IT WILL BE A MUCH BETTER ORGANIZATION BE-
CAUSE OF THE EXCELLENT LADIES AUXILIARY. AS A
MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE CHICAGO
FEDERATION OF LABOR I SEND YOU MY VERY BEST
WISHES.

LILLIAN HERSTEIN

CHICAGO

* * *

MRS. HELENA WILSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
LADIES' AUXILIARY TO B. S. C. P.
144 West 138th Street
NEW YORK CITY

ON BEHALF OF THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF CHICAGO, I EXTEND TO YOUR OFFICERS AND DELEGATES ATTENDING THE BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE B. S. C. F. OUR GREETINGS AND WISHES FOR A MOST SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION.

I RECALL ATTENDING YOUR FIRST CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO, WHEN YOU WERE BUILDING FOR YOUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION. THE WORK OF THAT EARNEST GROUP I AM SURE, HAS BEEN A GOOD FOUNDATION AND I TRUST THAT THIS CONVENTION IS SHOWING THE PROGRESS YOU HAVE MADE AND GREAT PROMISE OF GROWTH FOR YOUR INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY.

WE ARE PROUD TO HAVE YOUR CHICAGO ORGANIZATION AS ONE OF OUR AFFILIATES AND WE WILL BE ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM YOUR DELEGATES A REPORT OF THE FINE WORK THAT I AM SURE YOU ARE DOING AT THIS CONVENTION.

WITH EVERY GOOD WISH, I AM

FRATERNALLY YOURS

AGNES NESTOR, PRESIDENT

* * *

TO THE SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE LADIES
AUXILIARY TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR
PORTERS. THE RANDOLPH PINK CLUB SENDS GREETINGS.
THIS CLUB WAS NAMED BY MRS. T. W. WILSON AFTER
MR. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, THE INTERNATIONAL PRESI-
DENT, THE LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER OF 1937. THE
CLUB, EVER SINCE IT WAS ORGANIZED HAS MET WITH
THE ADVISOR, MRS. WILSON, TWICE A MONTH EXCEPT
THE SUMMER MONTHS WHEN WE DISBAND.

A PARTY WAS GIVEN ON 'MOTHER'S DAY' FOR OUR
MOTHERS AT THE HOME OF OUR ADVISOR IN 1937. FIVE
DOLLARS AND SIXTEEN CENTS WAS SPENT FOR THE PARTY.
WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, SEC-
RETARY-TREASURER, REPORTER, CHAPLIN, MASTER OF
ARMS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SICK COMMITTEE.
OUR MEMBERSHIP IS ABOUT TEN AND WE ARE SURE OF
TWO MORE VERY SOON.

MRS. G. W. WELLS - PRESIDENT OF L. A.

MRS. T. W. WILSON - ADVISOR

THOMASINA ALBRIGHT - PRESIDENT OF JR.

CHARLESTELLA HERBERT - SECRETARY
OF JR.

P. S. THE THINGS WE DID LAST SUMMER IN THE RAN-
DOLPH PINK CLUB:

FIRST - WE WENT TO THE CITY PARK, AND HAD A VERY

FINE TIME.

SECOND - WE WENT TO THE GILPIN PARK, WHICH IS A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK IN OUR COMMUNITY. WE WENT TO THE CURTIS PARK SEVERAL TIMES AND PLAYED BALL, WENT IN SWIMMING AND TOOK PART IN OTHER ACTIVITIES ON THE PLAY GROUNDS.

THIRD -- WE VISITED A FLOWER HOUSE AND SENT ONE OF OUR SICK MEMBERS SOME BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS IN THE FALL OF THE YEAR.

FOURTH - ON MOTHER'S DAY WE ENTERTAINED OUR MOTHERS WITH A LOVELY PARTY.

FIFTH -- WE SENT MR. RANDOLPH A LOVELY INDOOR CARD.

SIXTH -- WE HAD A CHRISTMAS PARTY FOR DOROTHY BLACK, A MOVIE STAR, AND GAVE PRESENTS TO OUR MYSTERY PALS. WE HAVE GIVEN SEVERAL PARTIES DURING THE YEAR.

* * *

THE LADIES AUXILIARY INVITED US TO THEIR SPRING TEA AND WE WORE OUR EVENING GOWNS.

* * *

WE ARE SENDING TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS (\$2.50) TO HELP IN THE WORK.

* * *

MRS. HELENA WILSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
LADIES' AUXILIARY, B. S. C. P.
144 West 138th Street
NEW YORK CITY

THE DOMESTIC WORKERS ASSOCIATION GREET AND
CONGRATULATE YOU. IN A WORLD OF TURMOIL AND
CONFUSION WE COMEND YOU FOR KEEPING TO YOUR
OBJECTIVE STOP WITH LABORS GAINS, THREATENED
EVEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT ITSELF NEGRO MEN
NEED ENCOURAGEMENT MORE THAN EVER STOP MAY
YOUR CLEAR THINKING AND COURAGE CONTINUE.

NEVA RYAN, PRESIDENT
DOMESTIC WORKERS UNION

* * *

MRS. HELENA WILSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
LADIES' AUXILIARY, B. S. C. P.
4231 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BEST WISHES FOR A SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION.
MAY YOUR ORGANIZATION CONTINUE TO GROW
IN STRENGTH AND BECOME AN EVER INCREAS-
ING INFLUENCE IN DEVELOPING AND PRE-
SERVING DEMOCRACY.

JESSIE DANIEL AMES
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

President Wilson next explained that Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames is the Chairman of a group of ladies' in Atlanta, Georgia and other southern cities who are working whole-heartedly to keep lynchings at a

minimum; so that eventually they may cease. This group of ladies have been successful on many occasions in preventing lynchings. At election time they feel out candidates on their views on lynchings and publicize the same. And when there is news that there is going to be a lynching, they get on their telephones and call the city officials to ascertain what precautions will be taken to prevent the same and in this way have been successful in stopping several lynchings. They are also fighting to break down the theory often advanced after lynchings that it was done to protect "white womanhood." President Wilson had occasion to correspond with Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Ames has been kind enough to send a greeting to the Ladies' Auxiliary Convention.

* * *

MRS. HALMA WILSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
4231 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DEAR MRS. WILSON:

PLEASE EXTEND MY GREETINGS
TO THE LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE BROTHERHOOD
OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS AND MY BEST WISHES
FOR A SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION.

FRATERNALLY,

FRANCES PERKINS

* * *

MRS. HALMA WILSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE B. S. C. P.
4231 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MY DEAR MRS. WILSON:

MAY I EXTEND MY GREETINGS TO
THE LADIES' AUXILIARY TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF
SLEEPING CAR PORTERS ON THE OCCASION OF ITS

BIENNIAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK CITY BETWEEN
SEPTEMBER 15 AND 18.

I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN VERY PROUD
TO BE IDENTIFIED WITH THIS FINE ORGANIZATION,
AND VERY MUCH REGRET I AM UNABLE TO BE PRE-
SENT AT THE CONVENTION.

SINCERELY,

CHARLOTTE CARR

* * *

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS,
and AUXILIARY
IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

THE SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE JOINS WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND YOUR
LOCAL MEMBERS IN EXTENDING A SINCERE INVITA-
TION TO HOLD YOUR THIRD BIENNIAL MEETING IN
OUR CITY NEXT YEAR.

SAN ANTONIO IS ONE OF THE
MOST COLORFUL AND PICTURESQUE CITIES OF THE
WORLD - A MODERN, PAN-AMERICAN CITY - WHERE
THE ROMANCE OF THE PAST STILL LIVES AND LAND-
MARKS OF PAST CENTURIES NESTLE IN THE SUNSHINE
OF ADJACENT AND MODERN SKYSCRAPERS OF STEEL
AND STONE.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN SAN
ANTONIO ARE MULTIPLE, INCLUDING THE IVY-CLAD
ALAMO, KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS THE

"SHRINE OF TEXAS LIBERTY:" THE FOUR MISSIONS,
THE SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE, SAN FERNANDO
CATHEDRAL, WHICH TAKES ITS NAME FROM FERDI-
NAND OF SPAIN, WHO MADE IT A ROYAL CHAPEL IN
1744; FORT SAM HOUSTON, ESTABLISHED IN 1877,
AND RANDOLPH FIELD, THE "WEST POINT OF THE AIR,"
WHICH CONTAINS SOME 400 BUILDINGS, ACCOMODAT-
ING 3,500 PERSONS, AND 300 PLANES, AND MANY
OTHER HIGHLY INTERESTING PLACES THAT WOULD
HELP MAKE YOUR STAY IN OUR CITY A MOST ENJOY-
ABLE ONE.

WITH THE SINCERE INTEREST BEING
MANIFESTED BY YOUR LOCAL MEMBERS, WE FEEL THAT
YOUR CONVENTION, IF HELD HERE, WOULD BE MOST
SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY WAY.

SINCERELY YOURS,

C. C. PATTERSON, MANAGER
CONVENTION DEPARTMENT
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

* * *

The chair called for a further report from the Creden-
tials Committee.

DELEGATE NANNIE M. CURBY: As Chairman of the Credentials Committee,
we beg to report that we have received
no further credentials and that the com-
mittee has a record of 38 divisions, 39
votes and 14 International Officers which makes a total of 53.

The report of the Credentials Committee was adopted by the Convention.

President Wilson called for a report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

DELEGATE DOROTHY M. WILLIAMS: Madam President, Officers and members of the International Ladies' Auxiliary, dear sisters, we, the Committee on Rules and Order of Business respectfully submit the following report;

1. The International President shall preside at all sessions of the Convention.
2. Daily sessions of the Convention shall be held at nearly as practicable as follows: From 10:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 1:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.
3. The roll shall be called at the opening of every session unless omitted by general consent.
4. No member shall speak on any question and then move the previous question before surrendering the floor.
5. No member shall speak longer than three minutes at any one time except by general consent.
6. There is to be no interruption of the agenda without the consent of the Convention.
7. This First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters shall be governed in parliamentary procedure by Roberts Rules of Order, Revised, except as provided in the preceding rules.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was adopted by the Convention.

The roll call indicated no absentees.

President Wilson called for Zone reports.

First International Vice-President, Katherine Lassiter is Zone Supervisor of the Eastern Zone which includes:

Tampa, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Asheville,
Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, D. C.,
Buffalo, Baltimore, Albany, Philadelphia,
Birmingham, Augusta, Savannah, Jersey City,
New York and Boston.

DELEGATE LASSITER: Madam Chairman, there is not a lot that I can tell you concerning the Zone because I have not had a chance to visit any but the Jersey City Auxiliary. We have not done any traveling. There is not very much that I can say. I can say this, however, without fear of contradiction, that there are a lot of dilatories about communicating with me. I have written all auxiliaries and the only two that responded were the Norfolk and Baltimore Auxiliaries, and they have been very splendid in writing me. I know more about those than any of the other locals for they have not answered my communications. I was not able to visit any of the locals.

This report was adopted by the Convention.

PRESIDENT WILSON: I urge and request all delegates and representatives from the various locals to carry back the message to their particular Divisions to kindly answer all communications or correspondence that you receive from your Zone Supervisor, other officials or other Auxiliaries, and please acknowledge all receipts. We cannot travel to visit you and we do not know what your particular needs are. Many things have arisen in the divisions that would not have arisen had the divisions had the cooperation of the zone supervisors. It is only through communication that we can keep our hands upon the pulses of the locals. The message should also be taken back that the correspondence sent to the Divisions are not the property of officers, but the property of the entire Divisions.

We will now have the report of our Second International Vice-President.

Second International Vice-President, Mae Dailey is the Supervisor of the Southwestern Zone, which comprises:

St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock, Nashville, New Orleans, Chattanooga and Shreveport.

DELEGATE DAILEY:

Madam Chairman, Delegates and Friends, I would like to submit the following report;

I have under my supervision four states, as you have just heard - Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana.

Little Rock Auxiliary's President is Jannie Gray and the Secretary-Treasurer is Louise Smith. We have not had an opportunity to visit, however, Arkansas is my native state and I was called home on account of death and I visited Little Rock. On my way home from Arkansas, I visited Little Rock and they called some few of their members and we had quite a meeting and quite a few things were discussed. I found that they were being misled to a certain extent. They did not understand a few things. They did not understand to whom they were to send their reports. Since the information was given them, they have been functioning satisfactorily. It is a limited district; there is not very much room for expansion. They are doing nicely, however. We have as our representative here, Sister Gray, the President of that Division.

Shrevesport has been recently organized. I was successful after quite a bit of correspondence and cooperation from the Brotherhood Division to get Shrevesport organized by the Secretary-Treasurer, Brother A. B. Williams; the President of the Auxiliary is Sister Estelle Wilson and the Secretary-Treasurer, Sister Hattie Harris. It was organized in June of this year. It is a very small district and the local has very little room for expansion; they only have seven members there, however, through correspondence and contact with the President, I found that they are moving along nicely. They were not able to send dues and therefore are not represented.

New Orleans has for the President of their Auxiliary, Sister Alice W. Williams and Sister S. D. Lester as Secretary-Treasurer. I find through correspondence that New Orleans is doing nicely and that they have a fast growing membership and I find that I do receive some answers to my letters although they are very slow about answering. However, I am glad to report that they are moving along nicely.

Memphis has for its Auxiliary President, Sister Elizabeth Rogers and Sister Martha Hunter as Secretary-Treasurer. They are particularly disturbed about a charter issued to them in April of last year and another charter issued to them this year which they have not received. I did not hear from the President for quite some time, nevertheless, when I heard from her I wrote Brother Totten about the matter. We find that two charters were issued to them this year which they have not received. We find that two charters were issued to Memphis and because of this misunderstanding, they are quite inactive. I got this information from Brother Bradley, who visited them.

I have visited Nashville and Chattanooga. I wrote Brother Bennie Smith; he in turn sent me the names of some interested persons and I have contacted them, but without response. Therefore, Chattanooga and Nashville are not yet organized.

St. Louis has for its Auxiliary's President, Sister Lela M. Lee and as Secretary-Treasurer, Sister Susie White. We have our President here representing us. We have made rapid progress since our last Convention and we are doing bigger and better things and we are striving to make our Auxiliary the best. Sometimes, we don't have the full cooperation of our officers throughout the district. We can possibly do just a bit better, if you will answer all of our communications.

I would like to say that St. Louis is moving along very, very rapidly and with great success and I have from time to time sent the names of Labor plays and other educational material that I thought would be of interest to my groups. I am sure that if they find anything that they would like to know or really don't understand, they will let me know and I will render any assistance and cooperation to them that my ability permits, to make our Zone one of the best in the International.

The report of Delegate Mae Dailey was adopted by the Convention.

President Wilson called for a report from the Zone Supervisor of the other part of the Southwestern Zone.

Third International Vice-President, Fannie J. Caviness, Zone Supervisor of the Southwestern Zone which comprises the following cities:

San Antonio, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Ft. Worth, Texas; Houston, Texas and El Paso, Texas.

DELEGATE CAVINESS: Madam Chairman, I bring you greetings from the Lone Star State. I am indeed happy to be present in this one of the greatest meetings in America for Negro women. I am pleased also to bring a report on my work as Third International Vice-President and Zone Supervisor of Texas. Two years ago, at the last Convention, after I was elected Third International Vice-President and given the supervision of Texas (I asked for Texas) I found that I could do some good at home. At that time only two auxiliaries were registered with the International set-up. I went back with the determination to organize all divisions in Texas. Houston was organized in March, 1939, and has a total of 39 members. Ft. Worth was organized in 1939 and has a total membership of 33. Dallas has 23 members; El Paso has 7 members, but it has been disbanded. I have endeavored to reach the El Paso Auxiliary by contacting members of the Brotherhood who pass through El Paso. We will want to continue to improve the Texas Auxiliaries.

San Antonio has 50 members of which I am President. The Texas Zone has 152 members. I do want to congratulate the officers and members for their cooperation, because all of this work was done through correspondence and not through personal contact.

I also recommend to the various auxiliaries that there is room for improvement. Our local Auxiliary meets jointly, once every two months with the Brotherhood and discuss the contract with them. I find that these discussions are very instructive. In San Antonio, we have 22 in our Junior Organization. They meet twice a month and we study and discuss labor problems. We get out on the lawn with lemonade, watermelon and other refreshments and have our discussions. It is very hard to get adults to be interested in this type of Organization. Realizing that the Organization is one that was not born over night, we should go step by step to build our Organization on a sound foundation. We should not be too hasty in forming conclusions.

If we could do in the next two years, what we have done in the last two years, that will be progress, continued progress.

I am sure that every delegate will go home with a determination to do her job well, and our dreams will become a reality.

We are grateful that our understanding of the program of the Brotherhood makes it possible for us to return and do our work well, with the assistance of such excellent officers as our President, Secretary-Treasurer and Counsellor, we shall not fail.

This report was adopted by the Convention.

President Wilson then called for a report of the Pacific Coast Zone.

Fourth International Vice-President, Letitia Murray, is the Zone Supervisor of the Pacific Coast Zone which comprises the following:

Los Angeles, California; Oakland, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; Salt Lake City, Utah; Spokane, Washington.

DELEGATE MURRAY:

Madam President, official delegates and members and friends of the Ladies' Auxiliary:

The Fourth International Vice-President brings you greetings and presents her first report to the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The growth of the Pacific Coast Zone, has been slow, but steady. We believe that a growth of this kind makes for a lasting Organization. Struggle is good for us and develops

our stamina and courage.

Of the six Divisions which were assigned to me, only three were functioning. They were Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland, and they were barely carrying on. Salt Lake City was the first to be reorganized in November of 1938. Then Oakland in February of 1939 and Spokane in March of 1939. Everyone of these Divisions will give reports later on. We were able to accomplish this through correspondence and with the cooperation of Brother Dellums and Brother Strong, Secretary-Treasurer of Spokane, thus making the Pacific Coast Zone 100% organized. Each Division was supplied immediately with their equipment upon receipt of its request. We have 187 members in our Zone.

We have spent a busy two years informing and encouraging the Auxiliaries. We have kept them informed about the educational program of our Auxiliary as adopted in our International Convention in 1938. Through instructions from our International President, we were successful in opening classes in singing and labor drama, as well as informal discussion classes and forums. These classes were conducted free by the W.P.A. instructors. Some of our outstanding needs are increased facilities for training leaders and increased vigilance and perseverance. We have no Junior Councils, for most of the children have grown up.

The names and addresses of the members of our auxiliaries, as well as the Presidents of the Auxiliaries were sent to Miss Mary Taylor, President of the Women's Trade Union League so that reports and instructions might be sent to them. We are grateful to Mrs. Tucker for she has done much to keep us going. We are very grateful for our Song, "Marching Together," which we use in our local divisions. When we feel discouraged, we sing this song and it peeps us up. My report is based strictly on correspondence. I am sure that an organizational visit and additional correspondence will do much for our continued progress. I am grateful to all officers for their efforts to keep us informed and instructed and others for their grateful consideration, and kind advice in helping us maintain the high standards of our Organization.

The report coming from Delegate Murray was adopted by the Convention.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

President Wilson appointed Dorothy Williams, Agnes Thornton and Della Cole as a special committee to assist Mrs. Tucker, International Secretary-Treasurer.

President Wilson also appointed a special committee to take the names of all who attended the Convention. The members on this committee are: Anna Wilson, New York Division, Della Cole of Albany Division and Jannie Gray of Little Rock, Arkansas Division.

President Wilson adjourned the Convention at 5:30 P. M., to reconvene at 10:00 A. M. on Tuesday, after having attended the Labor Dinner at the Mecca Temple on Monday Evening.

CONVENTION LABOR DINNER

Monday Evening - September 16th, 1940

The Testimonial Labor Banquet in honor of the leaders of The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Ladies' Auxiliary was held in the Mecca Temple, 135 West 55th St., New York City at 8 P. M.

The guest speaker was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Other speakers were Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration; Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York; Honorable Charles Poletti, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York; Mr. Aubrey Williams, Director of the National Youth Administration; Mr. James C. Quinn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York; Mr. C. L. Dellums, Fourth International Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Mr. Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Reverend William Lloyd Imes, Pastor of the St. James Presbyterian Church.

Music for the occasion was furnished by Professor Furman Fordham, Director of Music of the 135th Street Y. M. C. A. and Professor Hulbert Finlay, teacher and Director of the Henry Lincoln Johnson Band. Other musical numbers were rendered by the Three Natural Alabamians and Miss Madine Waters. Flowers were presented to Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Bethune by Mrs. Halena Wilson, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary and Mrs. A. Philip Randolph.

CHAIRMAN TOTTEN:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am going to present to you, our first speaker of the evening, Mr. A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

PRESIDENT RANDOLPH:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mayor LaGuardia, Mrs. Bethune and Friends:

It gives me the greatest of pleasure at this time to present to this audience, the First Lady among the Negro people, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, who will present the First Lady of the American people.

DR. BETHUNE:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Ladies of the Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

May I, first of all, be permitted to bring to this courageous, economic

Organization the greetings of the National Council of Negro Women, representing the national organizations of Negro women in this country, dealing with the problems of American womanhood. May we congratulate you upon your achievements. We rejoice with you because of the strides you have made in a day like this. We hail, with great gratitude, the sound American statesmanlike leadership of A. Philip Randolph, that has brought you together in this Brotherhood.

I am honored, ladies and gentlemen, to be privileged to present to you our guest speaker on this auspicious occasion. During the past seven years, the height of service of American womanhood has been raised to its zenith. Our speaker is a personification in high places, and in the whole standard of living in that democracy that we have dreamed of and prayed for, especially in a democracy. No problem has been too great or too small for her thoughtful, sympathetic consideration. No life has been too lofty or too low for her tender touch. During her stay in the White House these past seven years, she has demonstrated the possibility of the service of womanhood in our great government. To know her is to love her. Ladies and gentlemen, I present to you Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

MRS. ROOSEVELT:

It is a great pleasure to be with you tonight. I think Mrs. Bethune said very kind things about me and I would like to say one thing about Mrs. Bethune and it is, perhaps she has served as an inspiration to many people and not only the people of her own race, because Mrs. Bethune has served as a woman and as a teacher, and has done things that any of us would have been very proud to have accomplished.

I was very much interested before coming here tonight, to read your statement of the things which you stand for, and one sentence I think that I would like to repeat and to talk to you a little about tonight is, and I quote, "We believe in American democracy. We know it is not perfect, but we have the right and the job here to make it so." I know that it is not perfect and you know, better than any other people, that it is not perfect, but we all have that right and that job, that great obligation to improve the democracy of the United States. Only in doing that can we possibly make this nation really safe.

I believe, even though you do not, that the Draft Act is a thing that we need for our safety here. I think it is best for our young people to have training in modern warfare, and I think that with this knowledge, we are willing to thus submit ourselves to training, and that we are not going to rely upon defense measures to save us from war, nor upon the best equipment in the world alone for the defense of the United States; but everyone of us has an obligation to try in every way we can to maintain and improve our democratic form of government here. You know well what it is to struggle against great hardships; minority groups of every kind in this country have to struggle against special handicaps. But, I think, the

more we learn to work together to meet these difficulties, the more we realize that we only overcome them as we work side by side to make life better in the country as a whole. Gradually, you who belong to trade unions - it happens that in your special union you probably have a little difficulty, but in many unions, it is only very gradually that the color line has been broken down, but it is coming to be a thing of the past. People realize that if we want better conditions in labor, for labor, we must work together. We cannot let any group suffer because they become a menace to the whole group. There are many other things that we are learning too.

I think we realize more and more today, more than we have ever realized before, how much America and all its citizens owe to the culture and the gift and the skill that have come to this country and become part of the heritage of this country from everyone of the minority groups that are the citizens of the United States who have contributed to the great arts. James Weldon Johnson said something once which I never forgot. He said, "You are making a mistake, the people of your race are making a mistake. You don't recognize how much more my race has to contribute in many artistic ways, and you don't try to develop them." I spent a very delightful evening with him. I never had a more charming escort than Mr. Johnson. I thought a great deal that night, and I hope that perhaps we have all benefitted a little by what Mr. Johnson said, because I have always looked and tried to further any opportunities for the development of the great gifts that you people have to give all of us in the way of art and music and a sense of rhythm, and many, many things which perhaps, before, many of us had not thought of. I think you should feel very proud, just as many other people who have come from other lands should feel very proud of the contribution they have made to the culture and life of the country.

Now, there are many things still to do, and you know how many difficulties there are that you have to overcome. I happen to be tremendously interested in young people, and because I know a good many of the young people of your race, I know how great are their difficulties. I am not going to talk to you about them, because I think Mr. Williams would say that I am stealing his thunder. But I can very well tell you what problems the young people are meeting today in your colored groups and I appreciate the leadership of some of your young people. There is a young girl who is a leader in the "YW" group whom I happen to see a good deal of, and I have the greatest respect for her ability and her tact, devotion and courage in doing the things which she thinks are right. It may be that a good many of you here tonight have met me on various occasions on trips here and there, and it may be that I will be fortunate to meet you many times in the future.

I would like, before closing, to say that I think you have shown great courage in the way you have carried on your Organization. I think you are going to need great courage, that you are going to need wisdom and patience, because great changes do not come overnight. But I want you to feel something which I feel very strongly now, that in the past few years, we have come in many ways far along the road to better understanding in this country, and in many

groups, we have also come to a greater appreciation of the dignity of human individuals, regardless of their race, or their creed, or their color. I think we have come to recognize the fineness in people, and I think a great many of us no longer think in little sections about people; we think of people as individuals and as contributors to a common cause.

Now, if we are going to develop things, if we are going to make things work better, we are only going to do it by each one of us giving the best that we have to give. If we do that, I think we are going to get a great deal in return. We have to give all that is in us that is worth giving.

I would like to pledge to you my faith and my cooperation to make this a better country, not for you alone, but for all of us to live in and to make you pledge in return, in order that as we move forward, we may feel that our country is safer because it is a better country to live in for everyone.

CHAIRMAN TOTTEN:

Before I present the next speaker, I wish to make a statement right here and now. I wish to say that in our sessions today a committee made a direct accusation that our Organization has set up a political program; that the whole Convention was based on a political background. I wish to say right here and now that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is not a political Organization, it is a labor Organization. I wish to state further that the one reason why the persons whose names appear on the program are here, is because of the fact that they happen to be persons who have some sense of human understanding for the common people. That is why we have all these speakers here who may have some political influence: While I might repeat to you that this is not a political Organization, I wish to state that we are very proud to have Mrs. Roosevelt here tonight as our guest speaker. I am still not politically minded, but I reserve the right to say that President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the husband of Mrs. Roosevelt, is without doubt, the greatest humanitarian that has ever stepped in the White House, and he is going to stay there.

Friends, I am going to introduce to you another man who knows how to reach the common people, a man who also has a great sense of human understanding, a man who knows something about the needs of the laboring people. May I present to you the greatest Mayor New York has ever seen, Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

MAYOR LAGUARDIA:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Now, the Chairman has made it perfectly clear to you that this meeting is absolutely non-partisan, therefore I can speak with perfect ease. The strange part of it is

that the Chairman is absolutely correct, for this is a non-partisan gathering and any gathering of men and women in this country who toil for their living, who has witnessed the progress made during the past seven years, who have seen the interest of their own government in their own families, would naturally be just as non-partisan as we are, and all for "F. D. R."

Now, I am not going to take much of your time. I knew Phil Randolph long before I was Mayor, I think, and long before you had a real powerful Organization. I have seen it grow year after year. None of you will remember, because there were only twelve of us there, when we held a most important meeting in a little bit of a hall. As I understand it, it was an undertaking establishment, but Phil said that it was next door to it. From that small group grew one of the most powerful labor organizations in this country. I believe that the greatest success of this Organization, and you have many, was not only the recognition of your right to organize, was not only the increase in your wages and better working conditions, but when the history of the Pullman-Porter Organization will be written, I say that the greatest contribution was giving self-respect to every Pullman porter who is employed by the Pullman Company.

Now, you have a long list of speakers here. You know, sometimes at the end of the day, I feel tired, all weary and worn out, and when I still feel sorry for myself, I say,--- "You old sissy, look what Eleanor Roosevelt does every day."

Now, someone said today that we are going to have a campaign of speakers who are all wearing different sizes and shapes of buttons. I do not think that is true. It is going to be a campaign of smiles and frowns - the smiles of the New Deal and the frowns of the disgruntled. We, who are appreciative of the great progress made during the past seven years, are going to join the great army of smiles.

CHAIRMAN TOTTEN:

We have a very important cablegram here that Mr. Randolph will read to you. The cablegram was sent by the delegates attending the Brotherhood's Convention to the British Trade Union Congress.

PRESIDENT RANDOLPH:

"DELEGATES OF BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS IN BIENNIAL CONVENTION ASSEMBLED IN NEW YORK CITY THIS DAY HAIL THE BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS' HEROIC BATTLE FOR BRITAIN AND THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY IN YOUR LAND. IN THIS TRAGIC AND DREADFUL HOUR YOUR BRAVE STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND FOR DEMOCRACY AGAINST THE RUTHLESS FORCES OF NAZI TERRORISM, BARBARISM AND DARKNESS, IS ALSO A FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY AND CIVILIZATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. WHEN YOU WIN, AS WIN YOU WILL, THE TASK TO HELP BUILD A WORLD OF PEACE AND PLENTY, BROTHERHOOD AND LIBERTY, WILL BE BEFORE YOU.

FIGHT ON, BRAVE AND NOBLE WARRIOR WORKERS, TO SAVE BRITAIN. OUR UNION WILL NOT ONLY PRAY THAT GOD MAY HELP YOU, BUT WE SHALL PROUDLY SHARE OF OUR FUNDS TO HELP RELIEVE AND HEAL YOUR PAINS AND WOUNDS, WITH YOU OUR FELLOW BROTHERS AND WORKERS."

CHAIRMAN TOTTEN:

We still have many distinguished guests, but I am going to ask that the remaining speakers take just a few moments.

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I present to you Mr. Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

MR. WHITE:

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very happy indeed to bring to you the warm greetings of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and our pledge to continue to work cooperatively with the Brotherhood and its distinguished President, A. Philip Randolph, for betterment of the working conditions of the Pullman Porters, Maids and Attendants of America. Yours is a fight which is of enormous importance, not only to the emancipation of black labor, but of all labor as well. If I may recall a bit of history, that fact was realized by my distinguished predecessor as Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. - James Weldon Johnson - who worked faithfully and successfully to secure a grant of \$20,000.00 from the American Fund for Public Service which helped in the organization of the Brotherhood. The N. A. A. C. P. was happy to be of assistance in helping to defeat the bill introduced in the current session of Congress, which would have prohibited a Pullman car being run in-charge of anyone except a Pullman conductor, because the union which advocated this bill bars Negroes from membership, and because passage of the act would have barred Negroes from running in-charge of Pullman cars as long as they could not join the union. And we are proud of the fact that your able leader, Mr. Randolph, is now a member of the national Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., in which position he has helped formulate our national policy on labor and other phases of the so-called race problem in America.

It is particularly fortunate that you chose to hold your Convention at this crucial period in the world's history. When the white world and what we have called "civilization" is reeling under the impact of totalitarian Stukas and Messerschmitts. They destroy not only London and Paris and Prague, but an entire way of life which has taken many centuries to build. The weakness of that structure, however, has been in its over-emphasis on purely material things, while hypocrisy has permeated the racial philosophy on which it was constructed. An upper-crust blithely and smugly gorged itself on the fat of the land and, because it had the ships and guns and economic power to get away with it, believed that God or Gobineau, or both, intended non-white races to exist only to create wealth for the so-called

white nations of the earth.

But even in the face of the dark and tragic history of Europe these last few years, the majority of white Americans have not yet awakened to the precariousness of the situation here in its similarity to European countries which have fallen victim to the dictators. England would be safe today, instead of on the verge of being conquered, did she have the loyal support of Ireland, India, Africa and the West Indies. She does not have that support, because for generations, she has exploited these people and denied them all but the most meagre share of the wealth which they produced.

Here in our own country, continue practices against minorities - racial and religious - which are so vicious that they have not alienated loyalty to the United States. Our national Congress has appropriated within the last few weeks more than fifteen thousand million dollars for national defense. But the majority of the industrial plants to which these orders have been given, and this includes Army arsenals and naval bases, deny employment to Negroes who will be taxed at the very same rate as white Americans to pay the bill.

Recently, I ran across a case in a New England industrial city where the leader of the local Nazi Bund was given employment in a plant making airplanes for the United States Army. That same plant curtly told a young Negro who had made an average of 98.4 percent in a topnotch technical school that there were no jobs in that plant "for niggers." How long does America expect a young Negro like him to wax patriotic when he hears "The Star Spangled Banner," when he sees a man who is working against the best interests of America given employment while he washes automobiles in a garage - the only job he could get - while his hard-earned training goes to waste?

Recently, I was in Nashville, Tennessee. While there, I was given the original of a letter written to a reputable Negro minister, in response to an inquiry he had made as to whether or not Negroes would be employed in the plant there, which is making Stinson planes for the United States Army. The president of the company wrote that very few Negroes would be employed, except, perhaps, as porters and truckmen. In another southern city, a reputable Negro lawyer received a similar reply from the head of another company with a huge government contract, in which the president addressed the letter to "Dear Amos." But he closed his letter with the assurance that, "At any time I can be of service in promoting the interest of the colored people I am always glad to do so."

I listened, with amusement, yesterday to William Green telling you that "So long as I can express myself, I shall fight against racial intolerance and hatred in America" and his statement that the A. F. of L. is leading the way against racial hatreds and prejudices here, similar to those that have caused the European war. In Tampa, Florida, five hundred skilled Negro shipyard workers are walking the streets today because the Boilermakers and other A. F. of L. unions, which bar Negroes from membership by constitutional provisions, secured a closed-shop contract with the Tampa Shipbuilding and Drydock Company which is building ships for the United States Maritime Commis-

sion. We have appealed repeatedly to Mr. Green, over a period of more than a year, to act in this situation, but to date, completely without results. In Los Angeles, trained Negro aviation mechanics have for many months been trying to get employment in airplane plants which are filling orders for the United States Army and Navy. Recently, the Boeing plant agreed to accept Negroes if they were members of the mechanics' union, but this union too, bars Negroes from membership, as the Boeing plant, I suspect, knew. Thus the Negro worker has his life-blood squeezed out between the upper and nether millstones of employer and labor union discrimination. As for myself, I will be more impressed by Mr. Green's speeches when he "expresses" himself against racial intolerance in deeds as well as in words.

And this is only a small part of the picture. An amendment to prohibit discrimination on account of race or color was put into the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill only after the most vigorous efforts by Negroes, and I doubt that even it will do very much good, since it appears, to me, to be nullified by another clause stating that persons will be admitted to the armed forces of the United States only "if they are acceptable to the land and naval forces." Negroes are barred from the Air Corps, and it is my understanding that the Army is not intending to use any Negro officers higher than the non-commissioned rank of Corporal or Sergeant.

The mob still rides, aided and encouraged by a minority of the United States Senate, which has filibustered to death every attempt to secure federal legislation against lynching. The Chicago Defender reports in its current issue that the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, Mr. Barkley, of Kentucky, has stated that lynching and the Anti-Lynching Bill will not be an issue in the presidential campaign this year because both political parties have entered into an agreement to do nothing about the Anti-Lynching Bill and thus keep it out of the campaign. But a reputable Negro citizen by the name of Elbert Williams lies in a Tennessee grave, killed by a mob at Brownsville in June, led by two local peace officers. A minister of the Gospel and several other reputable Negro citizens, including a successful business man, have been driven out of the town and told that they will be lynched if they return. What was their crime? Going to local officials and asking for information as to what they should do to qualify to vote in the presidential election on November 5th. Though the names of thirteen members of the mob were supplied to the authorities a grand jury returned the usual verdict - that Williams had come to his death at the hands of parties unknown. The Federal Department of Justice - apparently afraid of the McKeller-Crump machine - has been "investigating" the case for nearly three months, and has, as far as we are able to learn, done absolutely nothing but "investigate."

These facts make it increasingly difficult for Negroes to respond to pleas to "save democracy." The one bright spot in an otherwise dark picture is the fact that truly intelligent and courageous Americans like Mrs. Roosevelt and Mayor LaGuardia are able and willing to speak out and to act, not solely because of sympathy for Negroes, but because they realize that continuation of these conditions is the surest way to destroy democracy for all Americans.

That is why the deliberations of the Brotherhood at this time are tremendously important. We have got to continue to fight not only in our own behalf, but to save America from its own blindness and bigotry.

CHAIRMAN TOTTEN:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I now present to you Lieutenant-Governor Charles Poletti of Albany, New York.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR POLETTI:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mayor LaGuardia, Aubrey Williams, President Randolph, Friends:

As you consult your fine program here, you will notice that I, Charles Poletti, am not scheduled to make a speech, I sang. We all know of Phil Randolph's courageous leadership. I am pleased to be here with him tonight. I am also pleased to be at a dinner that is graced by the First Lady of the Land, because you and I appreciate the graciousness of each human being, regardless of race, or color, or creed. We realize that we have in her, the very essence of American democracy.

Just one word more, and that is, that I am in agreement with what my good friend, Walter White, said about more, and more truly intelligent and courageous Americans being willing to speak out for and act not solely out of sympathy for Negroes.

CHAIRMAN TOTTEN:

Another great friend of our race, a man who is devoted to the progress of our youth, is Aubrey Williams, Director of the National Youth Administration.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Williams.

MR. WILLIAMS:

Mr. Totten, Mr. Randolph, Speakers, Guests and Friends:

I know you all are wondering whether or not I am going to make a speech. Well, let me assure you that I am not going to make one. I am just going to tell you how glad I am to come here. I am happy to come here tonight and be among those who pay tribute to the Brotherhood. I have always wanted to do that. I hoped to get a chance to tell you how much we admire you all as people who do a very, very wonderful job. I have traveled a good deal during these twenty-five years and I have had a good deal of time to watch you fellows and see the ability you have to absorb and take punishment. I have become a great admirer of you. We never know when we influence people. Let me tell you that many times when somebody wants me to do

something, I know I should not do and they keep bothering me, I say to myself that I have got to be patient for a lot depends on what I say and what I do, and then I have thought of some of you.

I met a porter once and he never knew that he influenced me. He does not even know me. It was some fifteen years ago, when he became a sort of example for me. I was riding in his car and there was a good lady on that car in an upper berth, who had probably never been away from home before, who was intent on making everybody's business her business. There was somebody talking in the berth below and she could not let the porter out of her sight. She wanted him to watch her grips and to know, would he stay there until she got back, and all of that time, he never lost his good humor and never said things to her. She wanted him to watch her grips and to know, would he stay there until she got back. In addition to his routine work, he had to answer her many, many questions. He has been a great example to me all these years. I am glad to tell you that some of us appreciate you and we appreciate what you people mean to America.

Because of my type of work, I believe that I employ about as many people as anyone ever employs for the government. I take pride in the fact that the Negro boys and Negro girls have held up their end of the bargain in all that the federal government is trying to do for them. They have been a part of this vast program of the National Youth Administration in our, never to be forgotten, contribution to this democracy. We need to broadcast this fact with every means at our disposal, for it is of tremendous importance, and it means much to this thing we call democracy.

Seven years ago, President Roosevelt, urged on by the great woman who is his wife, agreed to spend some money to help young people stay in college, and after seven years, the record set by these young people speaks for itself, for in every instance, these young people have made higher grades and won more honors, in the institutions of America, than all others in the colleges of America. They won eight out of every ten honors in their colleges and they constitute only one-fourth of the student body. There can be no greater record to prove that the economic income of a people has nothing to do with their basic intelligence or worth and greatness. This has been true regardless of color, or race, for there has been a representative number of young people of your race, due to the assistance of Mrs. Bethune, who never lets me sleep until I have done just about everything she wants. Fifty thousand youths of your race have returned year after year to school and college, who probably would not have been able to have gone if it had not been for the work of your government.

Now, I am happy to pay my small tribute to you, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Totten and all your officers and these good women here, and above all, to say to you that I think that you are daily rendering a fine service to American society. You are giving them the daily lesson in thoroughness of work, patience on a job, well done under frequently difficult and trying circumstances. Do not minimize what you are doing. You are a very important part of American life, my friends.

CHAIRMAN TOTEN:

Now, friends, we have with us tonight another ardent worker in the person of Brother James C. Quinn, Secretary of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor. Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Quinn,

MR. QUINN:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Bethune, Mayor LaGuardia, Lieutenant-Governor Politti, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, I want to bring you the greetings of our New York organization. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been affiliated with our organization for a number of years.

I recall, as Mayor LaGuardia said, going to meetings, just a few years ago, where there were only a few in attendance, and there was no auxiliary. It is a pleasure, indeed, for me to come here and read in the foreword of your Souvenir Journal that you were successful in signing a contract with the Pullman Company in 1937. In those days when I attended those meetings, there was very little in sight for the Pullman porters, and no sign whatever of a contract. But with the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, you have continued to carry on and on until you are where you are today.

And now, the hour is late and I will say in conclusion that I will, at all times, be ready and willing to be of help to your Organization, and want to wish you every success.

CHAIRMAN TOTEN:

In the dark days, when it was hard to find a friend, we were fortunate in finding one in the person of Reverend William Lloyd Imes. May I present Reverend Imes.

REVEREND IMES:

Mr. Chairman, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The hour is late and I had not expected to speak at all. It was my function to have said grace for us, but somehow, we have been neglectful and sat down to our dinner tables without grace.

I think that the splendid messages from the First Lady of the Land and from that noble lady who introduced her, and the good and wise counsel given by the other speakers, are so timely and so wrought with common sense, and so many of you New Yorkers know me and my message, therefore, I shall not burden you by saying very much. It is very true that I was with the Brotherhood in its

early days of struggle, when many looked upon them as agitators, etc. But I take no credit to myself, and I know that there are many more of the clergy who feel as I do, that the rights of labor, for which the Brotherhood was fighting, are among the sacred rights of men and humanity, and your every fight for labor is a fight for God and the truth.

CHAIRMAN TOTTEN:

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to present to you the last speaker of the evening, in the person of our Fourth International Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Brother C. L. Dellums.

VICE-PRESIDENT DELLUMS:

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Bethune, other Distinguished and Honored Guests, Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Ladies' Auxiliary and Fellow Americans:

The struggle of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been one of the outstanding industrial developments of our country. During the life of the Brotherhood, it has had to face every obstacle that every other labor organization had to face and a few extra ones, because the struggle of the Brotherhood was the same as all other labor struggles, only that it was much harder as a result of race prejudice. Then, too, we had unusual opposition because we had to face almost united opposition of the Negro press and pulpit. The Organization fought for a decade without winning a single victory. After going before the Interstate Commerce Commission, they ruled that they did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter. After going before the District Court of Chicago, we found that they were not willing nor able to give us any help. Meanwhile, another organization was founded by the Pullman Company, paid for by the Pullman Company, and when I say paid for, I mean by profits from both sides of the table. This Organization, which was owned body and soul by the Pullman Company who claimed that they had most of the Pullman porters represented in their organization, was a company union, and they had a method of settling grievances, but we never found out whose grievances were settled by those who claimed jurisdiction over Pullman porters. However, our Organization moved on. We began to rally the men around an ideal and with such slogans as, "A Winner Never Quits and a Quitter never Wins," and "He Who Will Be Free Must Himself First Strike the First Blow," and to rally around such songs as "Hold the Fort," "Before I'll Be A Slave, I'll Be Buried In My Grave and Go Home To My Father To Be Saved."

Then, the American people got tired of waiting for prosperity to come from around Hoover's corner, and so, the New Deal was put in power. The N. R. A. was adopted for general industry and the Railroad Retirement Act amended for railroad workers. Then again, the Brotherhood ran into a peculiar situation. It was ruled that the Pullman Company did not come under the N. R. A., because it was a commercial carrier and that they did not come under the Transportation Act of

1933, because they were not a commercial carrier, which left the Pullman Company on top of the world, coming under nothing.

Then, we went about seeking amendments to the Railway Labor Act of 1926, and as a result, the united power of The Railway Organizations took over and carried on a successful campaign to amend the Railway Labor Act. The Brotherhood then saw the light - a legal way, however - for it could not win its struggle without an amendment to the Railway Labor Act of 1926. The Railway Labor Act was finally amended in 1934. The workers of America are indebted to the New Deal, for since it came into power more favorable legislation affecting workers has been passed than at any other one period in our history. I do not say this in a political way, but it just happens to be the truth, and if that happens to be political, make the most of it.

Through the amended Railway Labor Act of 1934, the Brotherhood was able to have the federal government to conduct the first national election of the Mediation Board ever held under the amended act. As a result of that election, the Brotherhood was established as a representative of the Pullman Porters, Maids and Attendants, and then the great and powerful Pullman Company, with the great and powerful J. P. Morgan, were convinced that we were in earnest and our request for a conference was granted. For two long years, those conferences were carried on, and strange as it may seem, on the twelfth anniversary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, we witnessed the signatures of Champ Carey, Vice-President and General Manager of the Pullman Company, and the one and only A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, affixed to an Agreement which set the Pullman porter free.

Now, just a word on what that Agreement meant. Before the Brotherhood signed that Agreement, the Pullman porter worked twenty-four hours to the day. Since the Agreement, they work eight hours a day. For nearly three quarters of a century, if you met a white railroad worker and asked, "John, when are you going out?" he would say, "I'm going out tomorrow." During those same years if you met a Negro railroad worker and asked, "John, when are you going out?" and under the same circumstances, he would say, "I'm due out tomorrow." He gave that reply because a Pullman porter never knew that he was going out until the train had departed from the station. That was because they had no contract and no rights, that the Pullman Company, or anybody else, was bound to respect, and anyone could take his job. A lady, who was the wife of one of the superintendents, one day saw a group of porters on a train, and told her husband that she did not like the looks of one of the porters, therefore, the husband should fire him. Before the train departed he was taken off. But today, when you meet a Pullman Porter and ask, "John, when are you going out?" he now says, "I'm going out tomorrow."

Friends, because it is so late, I will conclude. I want to say that the greatest lesson the American workers in general and the Negroes of America in particular can learn is the lesson from the struggle of the Pullman porter. I believe that the greatest lesson of all that will be learned and will be taught to Negroes is the one that has been shown and has been demonstrated by the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and that is, as Negro members of a minority group, we will grow and go forward if we have faith in our cause, and ourselves, a willingness to struggle for our freedom, victory will be won in due season, I think.

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The Testimonial Labor Banquet was brought to a close with the singing of "God Bless America," led by Professor Fordham.

CONVENTION JOINT SESSION

SECOND DAY - TUESDAY MORNING

New York City, N. Y.
September 17th, 1940

The joint session of the Conventions of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters convened in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, 135 West 137th Street, at 11:30 o'clock, for an address by the Honorable Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of the State of New York.

The Session was opened with the singing of "John Brown's Body." Prayer was pronounced by Brother Thomas T. Patterson, Vice-President of the New York Division, as follows:

"Not more of Light we ask, O God,
But eyes to see what is;
Not sweeter songs, but ears to hear
The present melodies;
Not greater strength, but how to use
The power that we possess;
Not more of love, but skill to turn
A frown to a caress;
Not more of joy, but how to feel
Its kindling presence near,
To give to others all we have
Of courage and of cheer.
No other gift, dear God, we ask,
But only sense to see
How best the precious gifts to use
We have received from thee.
Give us all fear to dominate,
All holy joys to know,
To be the friends we wish to be,
To speak the truth we know;
To love the pure, to seek the good,
To lift with all our might,
All souls to dwell in harmony.
In Freedom's perfect light."

Following this, the audience rose and sang "God Bless America," during which time Governor Herbert H. Lehman was escorted to the speaker's platform.

CHAIRMAN TOT TEN:

Officers, Members, Delegates and Friends
of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters:

For the benefit of our most distinguished guest, I am going to give you a brief history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in order that he might know a little more about it.

This Organization was started on August 25th, 1925, in the city of New York, as a revolt against the Company Union which had been forced upon the Pullman porters, maids and Attendants of the Pullman Company. As far back as 1925, a group of Pullman porters who had been operating under what is known as the Employees' Plan of Representation - a company union - decided that a bona fide union should be formed and that in order to make a success of such a union, since four attempts had been made with no success, it would be necessary to employ the services of a man who was independent of the Pullman company, who had the ability and the courage, the stamina and guts, the manhood and the determination of purpose, to lead the porters on. The task of finding such a man fell upon your humble servant. I did not have to go through New York for any length of time because I had already known and had already found out that we had in our race, even though there are some who do not want to admit it, a promising young man, who has since proven to be the greatest Negro the country has every produced, A. Philip Randolph.

I went to Brother Randolph and he said that he would certainly give all that there was within him to organize the men. He answered the call.

What was the trouble with the Pullman porter at that time? We were then operating on what is known as a mileage system and were required to make eleven thousand miles of railroad in one month in order to be in a position to get overtime. In those days a Pullman porter earned eighteen cents an hour for overtime. He would have to make eleven thousand miles before he would be in a position to get that eighteen cents an hour and mark you that eleven thousand miles represents four hundred forty hours work per month. Even though the Adamson's Eight Hour Day Act passed Congress in 1916, that act did not apply to the Pullman Company and porters were required to work far more than two hundred forty hours a month in order to get a month's pay. It must be remembered also that a large number of people had been under the impression that the Pullman porter received a salary. They are required to report for duty every day. If he fails to show up for seven days he is automatically dropped from the service. Even though he is not paid, he must report daily, which was true until 1937, when we signed the contract. He was paid a certain amount of money per month in order to be able to get some sort of pay based upon the number of hours in that month.

All of you know that there used to be a time when the Pullman porter was required to report for duty every day and sometimes would get one single trip per month, yet he had fixed occupational expenses amounting to thirty-three dollars per month. What are occupational expenses? He had to buy two uniforms a year and let me tell you this, Pullman officials in the Pullman service at that time were able to apply upon the porter a more rigid discipline than the army, the navy or the police department. No porter could go out on

the road, unless his uniform was inspected. So, he was paying for these uniforms, he was paying for his own equipment and a place to sleep and was paying for everything else. He had to buy the shoe polish and the shoe brushes with which to shine the passengers shoes. He had to pay for his own meals on the train. The average passenger does not seem to eat very much on the dining car. When the passenger pays a dollar and ten cents for a lamb chop, he is satisfied. The Pullman porter pays fifty percent of the cost of this lamb chop, but it must be remembered that a Pullman porter has to make twenty-seven berths in fifty-five minutes and when he is through, he can eat twelve lamb chops.

There were quite a number of things to be taken out of his pay. A porter reporting for a train leaving after midnight may have to start working at seven o'clock in the night, but his pay would not start until twelve midnight; so that every time he made a trip, he lost five hours out of his pay. The Pullman Company expects the Pullman porter to be a practical economist. They give the porter a loaf of bread which costs ten cents and expects him to cut the slices so thin that a dollar and ten cents profit must be realized. The porter would be required to make out all of his reports and bills and he must make them out accurately. He would turn them in to the Commissary and on pay day he would go to the pay window to get his wages and find that they are taking eight dollars out of them for buffet shortages.

Let me tell you something about the hours of work. You know that for a long time they used to call the sleeping car porter the "Sleepy Porter." He had to work twenty-one hours out of twenty-four. Some of the Pullman Company officials and those who are Pullman Company minded say that this is not true, but I want to tell you right here and now that there are two hundred and eighteen rules in the Rule Book to which the porter must give strict adherence on the trip at all times. He must be awake and asleep at the same time - no question about it. To give you an illustration, I knew a porter who ran between New York and Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited. One day he had on his car a woman who was interested in everybody's business. She would press the button for the porter and he would say, "Yes, Madame." She would ask, "Who is that lady sitting over there?" He would say, "I do not know, Madame." Then she would say, "Will you find out?" The porter would say, "Yes, Madame." Then a little later she would call him and ask, "Who is that man passing through this car?" --- "Don't you think that lady over there could have used more tucks in her skirt?" Then, somehow or other, he would go and take his three hour rest period, as he was told to do by the conductor. During this rest period, the same woman disturbed him again by ringing and asking, "What town are we passing through?" "Will you please stop that man over there from snoring so loud." Now that gives you an idea of just how much time the Pullman porter has for rest on a Pullman car.

The Pullman porter is not a porter alone while on duty. In this connection, I wish to repeat to you what I said to Senator Minton when the conductors tried to have a bill passed in Congress recently, to eliminate Pullman porters who ran in-charge. Senator Minton said to me, "Isn't it true that the Pullman Company advertises super-service and it is absolutely necessary to have a conductor on the

car to provide super-service?" I told him that was not true, for there is just one reason why they have conductors on the cars and that is to satisfy a race-hating section of the traveling public. I am glad to let you know that we have intelligent Pullman porters who do not need a conductor, the porter, the policeman, the brakeman, the flagman and he is even the nurse, for he brings children into the world at times.

And so, because of these conditions and largely because of the fact that during that period the Pullman porter was working for an unappreciative corporation, a corporation that did not realize that the cars are of no value to the Company unless there are Pullman porters on them, they did not appreciate, at that time, the value of a Pullman porter.

In a large number of districts, especially in St. Louis and other districts, we had superintendents of the Pullman Company who thought that the way to handle Negroes was to abuse them and call them names and in a great many instances, attempt to make them feel less than men. By reason of that fact, we started what is known as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, so that everybody will realize that the Pullman porter is on the train to render service to the traveling public and that he is not there to do a buck and wing dance.

When this movement began in 1925, we had great opposition. We have struggled along these fifteen years. I do not know of any organization that has had as hard a time trying to get recognition from a corporation as we have had. Again, I want to say that I am not speaking from any political point of view, but I believe that we must always give justice where it is due. We must always speak the truth. We must always love and honor those who have done something for us. It was not until 1934, when the New Deal came into being that we began to see that we were going to get somewhere. We fought on and fought on until in 1937, we were able to secure an Agreement from the Pullman management.

I will say this without fear of successful contradiction and I hope that there are some Pullman Company officials in the audience today. I believe that the Pullman Company itself would not want to see the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters disintegrate. I believe the Pullman Company has a great respect for this Organization today. It was this Organization that went down to Washington and killed the Conductors' Bill. It has saved the Pullman Company thousands of dollars and they have admitted it.

And so, friends, because of the fact that we have been able to get thus far and that we are rapidly becoming known all over the country, as may be noted by the fact that there are so many dignitaries of the nation who are showing their appreciation for the work that we are doing and are willing to come before our joint executive session to speak a kind word to us; it is indeed a great honor and a pleasure for me to present to you today, a great statesman, a great liberal and a great humanitarian, the Honorable Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of the state of New York.

GOVERNOR LEHMAN:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Randolph, Delegates
and Visiting Friends:

I have listened to the remarks with interest. I was particularly glad to have a history of the difficulties and hardships that were imposed on you during the early days of your Organization.

I am glad to have the opportunity to welcome you here to the Empire State. We consider it a very real honor that the Fifteenth Anniversary Convention of your great Organization, composed of men from all parts of this country, should have chosen New York State to hold its meeting. I bid you welcome and hope that you are enjoying your stay with us and that the deliberations of your Convention will be beneficial not only to you, but to the nation as a whole.

Your program tells me that this is the fifteenth anniversary of the Organization of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. I can hardly believe that fifteen years have already passed since Mr. Randolph and his associates first fashioned the small Organization which has developed into a strong international union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. I recall that your Organization had to overcome many difficulties and problems before it was placed on a firm basis. The difficulties were increased by indifference on the part of workers and by the opposition of some of the employers. Gradually, these difficulties were overcome and I take great pleasure now in congratulating the officers and members of the Brotherhood very heartily on the great advances made during the past fifteen years. I am sure that the future will bring even greater stability and usefulness.

I have come to know and respect highly a great many of your members, as I believe there are few travelers who pile up more mileage between New York and Albany each year than I do. I have been traveling that route almost weekly, sometimes more than once a week, for twelve years, which is only three years less than the life of your Organization.

Organizations of workers, when they are built on solid foundations, give dignity to the workers as well as to the work they do. We have long ago accepted trade unionism and collective bargaining as a definite part of our national life. We now recognize that groups of workers, acting together under responsible leadership, can greatly strengthen our social fabric and buttress our democracy.

Today it is of prime importance - almost of critical importance - that we employ all of the energy and resources of this great nation to prepare our defense against enemies from within and from without. A unity of purpose and of rededication to the democratic principles on which the Republic was founded will go far towards defeating the enemies within the nation. To defeat an enemy from without, we must possess, in addition to a unified people, strong armies of well-trained men, equipped with the most modern weapons and a navy unsurpassed by that of any other country. We must be so strong that no

aggressor or group of aggressors could attack us with any hope of success.

That is the best insurance towards
lasting peace.

This peace-loving nation realizes today that might has become the master of right in many parts of the world. Our national outlook has changed. We cannot avoid reality. The belief that millions of men will spring to arms overnight to defend the United States in an hour of danger is absurd and misleading. Courage and patriotism, so necessary to the success of any cause, must be backed by adequate, disciplined and determined man power, with trained leadership and modern equipment. And for those who face the foe on the field or on the high seas, there must be another army - an army of those who work in factory, on the farm, on the great transportation system and in every industry of this country.

We know what happened to other countries that ignored or underestimated the approaching storm. Some of them have disappeared; others are enslaved. The people of those devastated nations were just like us in their aspirations. They too wanted peace. They too desired to live their lives quietly and in contentment. They heard the far-away thunder of war; they could not believe the lightning would strike them. Some of them sought to appease their enemies. They did everything but the one thing that could have been effective. They neglected military preparedness.

The freedom we prize and the liberties we enjoy in America deserve every sacrifice on the part of everyone of us. Nowhere in the world have a people had such liberties at any time in the world's history. Today the United States is virtually the only great country where there is such freedom. We have a grave responsibility to maintain and defend the heritage which has come to us.

We must live up to that responsibility.

It is not improbable that we will be called upon to make many sacrifices during the months and years that lie ahead of us. There must be no weakness in our defense. There must be no lessening in our determination.

And labor has a particularly large stake in defending democracy against the ruthless attacks of dictatorship. Dictatorships, whatever they are labeled - Communist, Nazi or Fascist - are always the enemies of free labor. Where tyranny prevails, freedom for the wage earner dies.

The present crises is a challenge to the nation. It is a challenge to each particular individual. No other person can serve for each one of us when our country calls. Worker and employer, man and woman, the influential and the humble, all must "join up" for their nation's service when danger is near. And, today it is more imperative than ever that every person be prepared to do his utmost for his country. There must be no weakness in our weapons, no rents in our

armor, no doubts in our spirituality. Modern warfare is no respecter of persons; bombs and shells and bullets, poison gas and flaming liquids kill and maim the civilian as well as the soldier, the infirm as well as the strong, the child as well as the man. Total warfare is no respecter of class or caste, of race or religion. In this hour of peril we must be determined to do our full duty; we must be prepared to make every sacrifice for our beloved country.

* * *

The Governor, after a few appropriate remarks from Chairman Totten, left amidst general applause, and the group sang, "God Bless America."

* * *

Chairman Totten then announced that a Convention photograph would be taken in front of the Young Men's Christian Association building at 135th Street and invited the audience to be there promptly at 1:00 P.M.

* * *

The joint session of the Conventions being ended, the Chairman announced that the next session of the Convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters would convene at 2:30 P. M., in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association.

* * *

President Wilson announced that at 2:30 P. M., the various committees of the Ladies' Auxiliary Convention would reconvene in their respective places in the Young Women's Christian Association building, 135 West 137th Street.

THIRD DAY - WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

New York City, New York
September 18th, 1940

The Convention was called to order at 10:30 A. M.
o'clock by President Wilson.

INVOCATION

Delegate F. J. Caviness, of San Antonio, Texas, led
the Convention in prayer.

Roll was called.

Dr. A. Philip Randolph, International President of the
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was presented to the First Bi-
ennial Convention by the President of the International Ladies' Aux-
iliary, Halena Wilson.

Dr. A. Philip Randolph, International President of the
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and General Counselor of the
Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters brought
greetings to the women from the men's Convention.

In his usual manner of picturing in graphic words, he
commended the Auxiliary, for the growing magnitude of membership and
the constructive program that they are so nobly carrying forward and
said that the Auxiliary is fated to grow into greatness under the
brilliant leadership of President Wilson.

Delegate Ernest Smith also brought greetings from the
Brotherhood Convention.

The Chair called for a report from the Organization
Committee whose Chairman was Katherine Lassiter, New York City.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE REPORT

DELEGATE LASSITER:

Madam Chairman and Delegates to the First Biennial Convention of the International Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, we, your Committee on Organization and Propaganda, submit the following recommendations;

Organization

We recommend that organization committees be set up in the various districts. These committees may be as large as deemed necessary - the larger the better.

The Committee should have a Chairman and as many vice chairmen as are practical.

Purpose

The job of the Organization Committee should be to build the membership of the Auxiliary.

Method

The membership should be divided into squads or groups. Over each squad should be placed a captain. There should also be a lieutenant to serve if the captain is ill or away.

Assignment

The porters' women relatives should be divided by geographical sections of the city. Each captain with her squad should be placed over a certain number of porters' women relatives.

Each member of the squad should be delegated to call on a certain number of porters' women relatives and should report the results of her visit to the captain at the next meeting of the Auxiliary. Each squad should meet for a short while before or after the meeting of the Auxiliary or the meeting of the Organization Committee.

Porters' Families

Each porter's family in every district should be visited and a heart-to-heart talk had with the women visited about the value, power, necessity and importance of the Brotherhood and why every woman relative of a porter should join the Ladies' Auxiliary in order to give their moral, intellectual and spiritual support to the Brotherhood whose work and fight has benefited every Pullman Porter if he be a member or not.

If a porter's women relatives are not convinced of the reason, justification and common sense of throwing their lot in with the Ladies' Auxiliary, don't condemn them or give them up as hopeless, but try and try again and you may succeed at last, for right will ultimately prevail.

When a member of a squad visits the home of a porter to solicit membership, she should always inquire if the porter or porters in the home are members of the Brotherhood, and if so, if he is financial. This is most important since the main object of the Auxiliary is to help build up and support the Brotherhood and get the members of the Brotherhood to pay dues.

The Auxiliary squad members should urge the women to get their men, if not members, to join the Brotherhood. Even if it is necessary to call on a porter's women relatives twenty or more times, this should be done gladly. The Auxiliary member should not feel embarrassed for she is on a mission of good will, education and service for the benefit of the women she visits as well as for herself. For one cannot do a service for another without being of service to him or herself. The giver is well repaid by the gift.

If the Auxiliary fails to win women who are indifferent, apathetic and unconcerned or even opposed, the Auxiliary and the women are to blame. Because truth persistently pressed upon anyone will eventually get a hearing, even if opposed, and the will to doubt is not far from the will to believe.

Thus, through the captain-squad method, every woman who is the relative of a porter can eventually be educated into the principles and program of the Brotherhood and Ladies' Auxiliary, if not won as a member. To spread the gospel of the Brotherhood among those who will accept or reject, is in itself work of supreme value.

Meetings

The Organization Committee should meet at least every week to analyze and evaluate the reports of the captains of the squads. At the meetings of the squads, the members of the squad should report on their visits to porters' homes to the captain so that she may report to the Auxiliary when it meets.

Squad members visiting porters' homes to solicit members, should report to the Auxiliary when it meets.

Squad members visiting porters' homes to solicit members, should report if the women relatives of the porters are friendly or hostile and reason for joining or not joining the Auxiliary and for her husband, son or brother not joining the Brotherhood, if they are not members.

Discipline

Squad members should take orders from the captains or lieutenant and carry them out since discipline is the key to and basis of effective organization.

The captins in turn, should take orders from the Chairman of the Organization Committee and the Chairman of all committees should be governed by the president and the executive bodies.

Reports

At each meeting of the Organization Committee, captains or lieutenants of the squads should make reports of their work since the Committee last met.

At each meeting of the Auxiliary, the Chairman or some vice chairman should make a report of the membership builders.

By this method and through this machinery, every Auxiliary will be able to build up a strong membership.

Captains should direct their attention also to delinquent members.

Literature

All squad members should be armed with copies of the Black Worker for distribution among prospective members.

We recommend that the Auxiliaries engage in ceaseless and continuous propaganda for the cause of trade unionism in general and the Brotherhood in particular.

The report of the committee, as a whole, was adopted.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Chair appointed a special committee to visit the Brotherhood Convention Executive Session and to bring to them greetings from the Ladies' Auxiliary. The Committee was composed of: Lillian Collins, Chairman; Katherine Lassiter and Lela M. Lee.

President Wilson called for the report of the Workers' Education Committee.

WORKERS EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

DELEGATE CAVINESS:

We, the members of the Workers Education Committee beg to submit the following recommendations:

- A. We recommend that our International President be empowered to supply the Auxiliaries with material and literature for the Workers Education Program.
- B. We recommend that the International President and the International Counsellor advise the Zone Supervisors and that they in turn correspond with the duly elected chairmen of each Auxiliary to select such speakers as the above said supervisor shall approve.
- C. We recommend that the chairman of each local secure such speakers.
- D. Finally we recommend that the Auxiliaries should study the Brotherhood Contract.

Signed,

Sophia Whitaker Nannie M. Curby
Carlene V. Austin Della Cole
Anna Wilson Clara Fulcher
Cora E. White Jannie Gray
Myrtle Haskins F. J. Caviness
Carrie B. McWatt, Secretary

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chair called for the report of International Secretary-Treasurer, Rosina C. Tucker. The report covered two six month periods which began with July 1st, 1939, to December 31st, 1939, and January 1st to June 30th, 1940.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DELEGATE ROSINA C. TUCKER:

Sister Delegates and members of the Executive Board, I fraternally submit the following financial report:

Total Enrollment - August 1940	1,446
Total income from March 1939 through August 1940	\$1,619.75
Expenditures from March 1939 through August 1940	\$ 683.87
Balance in Bank	\$ 945.88

The report was wholeheartedly received by the Convention and a rising vote of thanks was tendered Delegate Tucker for her very excellent report. It was a token of her earnest and efficient effort to do a job well.

DELEGATE GARRETT:

How can New York have a delegate in the Convention and they have not paid their Convention tax?

PRESIDENT WILSON:

The tax money from the New York Local was just turned in. It was a thirty dollar check.

Mrs. Lassiter, President of the New York Local corroborated Mrs. Wilson's statement and said that the check had been sent before but that because of being wrongly addressed was returned to them and then overlooked.

CHARTER FOR THE LITTLE ROCK AUXILIARY

The Little Rock Auxiliary which was organized in June 1938 and which did not receive a charter until a year later was re-organized by T. D. McNeal and up-to-date is progressing nicely.

The progress of the Little Rock Auxiliary was commended by the Convention.

DELEGATE TUCKER:

I want to say to the Secretary-treasurers who are here that it has been a very hard job for me to keep up this work; but there has been a revealing feature - every Secretary-Treasurer has worked heart to heart with me and you don't know how pleased I was to meet so many at this Convention. I have requested many things of them from time to time and they have been good enough to comply with everyone for the good of our work.

.....
Now I have here the new forms which will carry you through the year, and which will be much easier for you to make out. Some of you write me in little tiny envelopes. Now please send your reports in a business envelope so it will not be lost. Also, kindly include the first names of your members. Some of our members move from one place to another and don't let me know. Please notify me or get in touch with the President of your Auxiliary

or your Zone Supervisor. You have the right to join the Auxiliary in whatever Zone you move. Avail yourself of application blanks because they help us with your records. When I get back to Washington, D. C., ask me for these application blanks and I will send them upon request. Kindly send your correct names and addresses and write them plainly on the reports. Make your reports out carefully. I thank you.

Mrs. Rosina C. Tucker was given a rising vote of thanks for her very excellent report.

President Wilson called for a report from the co-operative and Credit Union Committee whose Chairman was Mrs. Mae Dailey.

CO-OPERATIVE AND CREDIT UNION COMMITTEE

DELEGATE DAILEY:

The Co-operative and Credit Union Committee submits the following recommendations:

1. That every local Auxiliary make a thorough and careful study of credit unions and their advantages.
2. That each Auxiliary write to the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, D. C. and secure literature concerning Co-operative and Credit Unions.
3. That each local Auxiliary continue the study of the following books:
Skin Deep by M. C. Phillips
The American Chamber of Horrors by Ruth De Forest Lamb
Your Money's Worth by Stewart Chase
And other books similar to the above.
4. That any education program include the study of co-operative and credit unions.

Signed by,

Mae Dailey - Chairman - St. Louis
Marion Sappington - Secretary - Pittsburgh
S. O. Lester - New Orleans
Jessie M. Parker - Cincinnati
Louise Myers - Houston
Hattie Williams
Nannie Wells - Denver
Bertha Rector - Kansas City
Evelyn Ford - Jersey City

The recommendations of the Co-operative and Credit Union Committee were adopted by the Convention.

President Wilson called for report from Constitution and Resolutions Committee whose Chairman was Letitia Murray.

CONSTITUTION AND RESOLUTION COMMITTEE REPORT

DELEGATE DAILEY:

Madam Chairman, fellow delegates to the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood

of Sleeping Car Porters, after giving careful and deliberate consideration to the various resolutions and suggestions submitted by the various delegates and after giving due consideration to the needs that will promote the welfare and progress of the International Order, we, your Committee on Constitution and Resolutions fraternally submit the following report and recommendations:

Letitia Murray - Chairman - Los Angeles
W. Mae Dailey - Secretary-Treasurer - St. Louis
Rosa Taylor - Cleveland
Kate Garner - Chicago
F. J. Caviness - San Antonio
Mildred Berdine - Jacksonville
Venzie P. Witt - Denver
Katherine Lassiter - New York City

ATTENDANCE OF MEETINGS

Resolution No. 1 - By Delegate W. Mae Dailey, St. Louis, Missouri.

WHEREAS:

Some members do not attend Auxiliary meetings but keep their dues paid up,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The said members have no voting power unless they are employed, or have other reasonable excuses for not attending at least 2/3 of the meetings during the fiscal year.

This resolution is an Amendment to Article 17, page 5, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Committee recommends non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was received and adopted by the Convention.

PER CAPITA TAX

Resolution No. 2 - By Delegate W. Mae Dailey, St. Louis, Missouri.

WHEREAS: The present per capita tax is far from sufficient to take care of the International Auxiliary Order,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The monthly dues be raised to the amount of twenty cents per month, thirteen cents to be sent to the International Treasurer, seven cents to remain in the local treasury.

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was received and adopted by the Convention.

WORKERS EDUCATION

Resolution No. 3 - By Delegate W. Mae Dailey, St. Louis, Missouri

WHEREAS: Workers Education is essential to the growth of our Auxiliary,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: More interest be put in labor study than in entertainment.

The Committee recommends non-concurrence because the subject matter is covered in the Workers Education.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

ELECTION BALLOTS

Resolution No. 4 - By W. Mae Dailey, St. Louis, Missouri

WHEREAS: The election ballots should not be handled individually,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Local Executive Board and tellers count the ballots the same day as election and announce the results of same at the meeting.

This Resolution is an Amendment to Article VI

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

INCREASE PAYMENT OF DUES

Resolution No. 5 - By Nannie M. Curby, St. Louis, Missouri

WHEREAS: There should be an increase in dues,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: The dues of the International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters be fifteen cents per month payable to the next calendar month, ten cents to be sent to the International and five cents to the local Auxiliary.

This resolution is an Amendment to Article 14, Page 6, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence since the subject matter is covered in the Constitution.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

EDUCATION OF MEMBERS

Resolution No. 6 - By Letitia Murray, Pacific Coast Zone

WHEREAS: One of the chief functions of the Auxiliary is the education of the women relatives of the porters and attendants in the principles of trade unionism, and

WHEREAS: They must become aware of the identity of interests between the economic problems of their husbands or male relatives and themselves, and

WHEREAS: The ultimate accomplishment of the union depends upon the intelligent understanding and co-operation of families and of its members,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: The International Education Commit-

tee work out a uniform course of study, which is attractive and interesting. One that will make a concerted and direct appeal to the interest and needs of all the women relatives of the porters. This program is to be used in each Division.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence because the subject matter is covered in the resolution on Workers Education.

The committee's recommendation was adopted by the Convention.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Resolution No. 7 - By Letitia Murray, Pacific Coast Zone.

WHEREAS: The making of a monthly financial report for the International Secretary-Treasurer requires much time and effort, and

WHEREAS: The expense incurred for money orders, stamps, and etc., would be reduced to one third of the amount used when sending monthly reports,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The Local Auxiliaries be required to submit their reports quarterly instead of monthly and that a definite date be set by the International Secretary-Treasurer which will conform to her system of making her semi-annual reports.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

VOTING IN DIVISIONS

Resolution No. 8 - By Nannie M. Curby, St. Louis, Missouri

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

No member shall cast a vote in a local division who has attended less than six regular meetings of the fiscal year, unless the Auxiliary is less than six months old.

This resolution is an Amendment to Article 17, Page 65, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Ladies' Auxiliary

to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

ENTERTAINMENT

Resolution No. 9 - By Nannie M. Curby, St. Louis, Missouri

BE IT RESOLVED
THAT:

All local Auxiliaries have as a part of their annual program an annual International affair to raise funds to defray the expenses of the International Offices, and Conventions, and

FURTHER, BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

This affair be given in honor of the birthday anniversary of Dr. A. Philip Randolph, and

BE IT FURTHER
RESOLVED THAT:

2/3rds of the funds raised be sent to the International Secretary-Treasurer and 1/3 to the Local Secretary-Treasurer.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

SUPERVISOR VISITS

Resolution No. 10 - By Clara Fulcher, Kansas City, Kansas

BE IT RESOLVED
THAT:

Each supervisor make an annual visit to the locals in her Zone, and that a benefit be given by each local in the form of a tea or recital, etc. The funds received therefrom, are to defray the expenses of the Supervisor.

THEREFORE BE IT
FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

All of the surplus from these benefits be placed in a scholarship fund.

The first part was concurred by the Committee.
The second part was non-concurred by the Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted
by the Convention.

EXPENSE OF DELEGATES

Resolution No. 11 - By Lillian Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The President of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters have voice and vote as a delegate in the International Conventions but without compulsory expense to the Auxiliary.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence because it is covered in the Constitution of the International Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted by the Convention.

DELEGATE COLLINS:

I would like someone to explain to me why this resolution was non-concurred. As you know some delegates never get in office, because nobody will put them in .

Grant the President of the Auxiliary at the Convention the voice to give the little person a chance to get in office.

DELEGATE TUCKER:

Now, Sister Collins is a very fine worker. The thing that gives us representation is the number of your membership. You have one delegate to every one hundred

members. You take a city like Washington, D. C., where we have about two hundred men or maybe a few more. Now it is up to us to run our membership up if we want a larger delegation. If we don't and if we can't increase our membership up to one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-five we could not expect to have but one delegate to the Convention. We are not here to fight for offices, and that is a thing that we as a Race will have to get away from. We are here to work, to give all of that which we have for this Organization. This work is our blood, our body, our very life. We think too much of what we are going to get out of the Organization and not of what we put into it. I have the office of Secretary-Treasurer (International) but I don't ask for a vote and don't intend to ask for one here. This Organization is built upon hard work. There are some of us who have not been through the

troubled and dark days when this Organization started and now have it very easy. You are building upon the foundation that the rest of us laid. There isn't a soul in here with the proper attitude that will fight for a position. We are going to fight to show that we as a Race are somebody and that we have the courage to face these white people and to say that we are strong and that we are going to carry on this Organization, and be women. We as a Race act so very careless sometimes. We must fight and stand together for our rights. I asked you the other night what other colored Organization could have had the wife of the President of the United States to come here to a dinner of Negro people and to sit through the whole dinner with colored folk? Why? Because we are expressing power and democracy in our economic program. We are not going to resort to petty things as fighting for offices and fighting for something that, if some of us had, we would not know what to do with.

Now, sisters, we are going to show that we are willing, and that we appreciate what these men have done for us. We are going to do the things that are right and are not going to do small things that reflect against our best interest. I am sure that I can depend on you to do what is right.

SALARIES TO SECRETARY-TREASURERS

Resolution No. 12 - By Lillian Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

All the ladies auxiliaries,
Secretary-Treasurers be paid
a salary - the amount to be
fixed by the International Ex-
ecutive Board.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted, by
the Convention.

FINANCIAL REPORT FORMS

Resolution No. 13 - By Mary Crump, Minneapolis, Minnesota

WHEREAS:

I consider the report blanks
to be filled out by the Secre-
tary-Treasurer such an essential
part of our Organization, and

WHEREAS:

Only eleven spaces are arranged
for names of the members and be-
cause of the fact that some Aux-
iliaries report for over twenty-
five members,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

More spaces be allowed in all report
blanks - membership reports - making pos-
sible for secretary-treasurer to make out
the reports properly, and,

FURTHER, BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

A letter of dismissal accompany the mem-
bership card of any member transferred
from one Auxiliary to another.

The Committee recommends concurrence of the first part
and non-concurrence of the second part.

The Committee's recommendations were adopted by the Con-
vention.

TRIPS BY EASTERN INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

Resolution No. 14 - From Jersey City, N.J.

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

In the First Biennial Convention of the
Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of
Sleeping Car Porters that the Interna-
tional Vice President in the East cover her territory and give the neces-
sary information and advice to her auxiliaries.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the
Convention.

ALLOCATION OF DUES

Resolution No. 14, Part 2 - From Jersey City, New Jersey

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

Of all dues paid one half be left in the
Local Treasury and also one half of the
joining fee.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the
Convention.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Resolution No. 14 - Part 3 - From Jersey City, New Jersey

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The International Secretary-Treasurer give all Auxiliaries a final report annually or semi-annually.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Resolution No. 15 - From Atlanta, Ga.

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

This Auxiliary shall help sick members by donations withdrawn from the treasury or by sending flowers. That this Auxiliary

shall send a floral design for any deceased member, and a letter of condolence to the bereaved family.

BE IT FURTHER
RESOLVED THAT:

An anniversary shall be observed in May of each year, with Church services or public addresses by a minister or some respon-

sible person in honor of deceased members.

The committee recommended non-concurrence of both No. 1 and No. 2.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

The meeting was adjourned until 2:00 P. M.

THIRD DAY - WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

New York City
September 18, 1940

The Convention was called to order at 2:00 o'clock P. M.
by President Wilson.

HANDS-OFF POLICY BY LOCAL OFFICIALS

Resolution No. 16 - By Carrie B. McWatt of St. Paul, Minnesota

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: The Local Brotherhood officers shall
maintain a "Hands-Off" policy regarding
the social activities of the local aux-
iliaries and shall not interfere with
the entertainments, such as teas, receptions, luncheons, bazaars, apron
sales, dinners or any other affair, which is strictly within the scope
of women's activities.

FURTHER BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: They shall govern themselves according to
Article 12 of the Auxiliary Constitution.
They shall not have favorites and shall
be strictly non-biased or non-partisan
nor should cherish any personal grievance against any member of the Aux-
iliaries to the detriment of said local auxiliaries.

Resolution No. 16 - Part 2 - By Carrie B. McWatt, St. Paul, Minn.

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: The membership dues should be raised to
no less than twenty-five cents monthly
nor more than thirty cents that the In-
ternational and Local Treasury should
benefit thereof.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in No. 1 and
in No. 2.

The recommendations of the Committee were adopted by the
Convention.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

We are going to interrupt the order of business temporarily to ask Mrs. A. Philip Randolph to introduce our little guest artist.

We thought you would like to hear this splendid young person and so I present to you Mrs. A. Philip Randolph.

Mrs. A. Philip Randolph presented Miss Dolores Calvin, brilliant young artist, who rendered two lovely musical selections.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

We are very grateful indeed to Mrs. Randolph and to Miss Calvin for such a fine treat. We will now return to our resolutions.

DIVIDE OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

Resolution No. 17 - By Boston Ladies' Auxiliary

WHEREAS:

The International Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters striving for the common good of all; for the protection of our officers and to strengthen the confidence of our members in the Organization,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The offices of Secretary-Treasurer be held jointly by two persons instead of one.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

CHANGE OF CONVENTION DATES

Resolution No. 18 - By Boston Ladies' Auxiliary

WHEREAS:

In view of the fact that September is a school month which makes it difficult for mothers to leave home at that time, and

WHEREAS:

Realizing that most vacations are scheduled for July and August,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The Convention date be moved up to the last week in August instead of September.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

FREE YEARLY ENTERTAINMENT

Resolution No. 19 - By Mary B. Strickland, Asheville, N. C.

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

All locals be privileged to offer some form of a free entertainment at some season or period of the year, and

BE IT FURTHER
RESOLVED THAT:

The compliments of the Asheville Division be extended to the officers, delegates and friends, wishing them a successful Convention. Compliments gratefully accepted.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted by the Convention.

DELEGATE TUCKER:

I agree with the Committee's non-concurrence but I also think some explanation should be made. I don't think they made it plain as to how they wanted to finance that affair. Of course, any Auxiliary, is allowed to have an entertainment among their members but the non-concurrence is that they do not take that money from the treasury to do so; I don't think we should touch the money in our treasury. We don't want you to feel that this is such an ironclad organization that you can not have any fun, but we just don't want you to take the money out of our treasury unnecessarily. There is no objection to having free affairs. You can have an affair, if you like, that is purely up to the Division but we don't want to put that in our by-laws. You can do as you want to. That is the reason for the committee's non-concurrence.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

You have heard this recommendation what will you do with it?

The Committee's non-concurrence was accepted by the Convention.

VISIT OF ZONE SUPERVISOR

Resolution No. 20 - By Louise Myers, Houston, Texas

WHEREAS: We consider the necessity of educational advertisement to stimulate the interest of the local ladies' auxiliary, and

WHEREAS: There is an international supervisor in our Zone,

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: She should visit local ladies auxiliary at least once each year.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

INCREASE IN DUES

Resolution No. 21 - By Oakland, California Auxiliary

WHEREAS: It is time for our International Auxiliary and our Locals to become independent of financial aid from the Brotherhood, and

WHEREAS: To become independent there must be an increase in funds received,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: Our joining fee be raised from 50 cents to \$1.00 and

BE IT FURTHER
RESOLVED THAT: 75 Cents of each joining fee of \$1.00 and 20 cents of each month's dues of 25 cents be sent to our International - the balance to remain with the Local, and

BE IT FURTHER
RESOLVED THAT:

These changes go into effect January 1st,
1941.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the
Convention.

VISITS OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

Resolution No. 21 - By Oakland, California Auxiliary - Part 2

WHEREAS:

The growth of our local auxiliaries depends to a great extent on a continuous renewal of enthusiasm and information on our organization's activities and progress, and

WHEREAS:

This enthusiasm can best be stimulated by an International Officer, and

WHEREAS:

Auxiliaries will often accept such counsel from an outsider when such counsel is not recognized when transmitted by local members.

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

Either the International President, the International Secretary-Treasurer or a Zone Supervisor be allotted funds to visit each Auxiliary at least three times during the two year period between Conventions.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the
Convention.

CHANGE OF REPORT SHEETS

Resolution No. 21 - By Oakland, California Auxiliary - Part 3

WHEREAS:

In the past dues report sheets have been prepared for six month periods, and

WHEREAS:

Auxiliary members are at all times of the year paying dues for all times of the year, and

WHEREAS: With the present dues forms it is impossible to report a year's dues or any period's dues unless it is all paid within either the first six months or the last six months,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: New dues report forms be prepared so that any month's dues of the year, or a whole year can be recorded for an Auxiliary on one sheet.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted by the Convention.

TRANSMITTING DUES TO INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

Resolution No. 21 - By Oakland, California Auxiliary - Part 4

WHEREAS: There exists the regulation that Auxiliary dues are to be sent to the International Secretary-Treasurer as they become due, rather than as they are received, and

WHEREAS: We believe all monies belonging to the International Office should be sent there as soon as received, and

WHEREAS: Depositing this money in the Local Treasuries and later withdrawing it necessitates extra transactions with a bank,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: All dues and fees received by Local Auxiliaries be reported for to the International Secretary-Treasurer at the end of the month they are received.

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted by the Convention.

DELEGATE GARRETT:

What can the small auxiliaries do in this case? Would it not take a whole lot of money for postage to send in just a small sum of money each month?

DELEGATE TUCKER:

I think that there are some members who pay in advance - there are so many of the Auxiliary members who will pay from six months to a year - and some have paid up to 1941, and some of the Auxiliaries will hold that money and send in only the ten cents for that month. However, I think it all should be sent into the International Secretary-Treasurer as received.

SUPPORT OF ANTI-LYNCH BILL

Resolution No. 21 - By Oakland, California Auxiliary - Part 5

WHEREAS:

There still remains in our country the threats of lynch mobs, and lynch terror, and

WHEREAS:

The existence of our Organization and all trade unions depends upon certain basic democratic freedom that have been threatened at definite times and places, and

WHEREAS:

The program of our Organization depends for its existence on activities that lynch mobs often plan to destroy or defeat, and

WHEREAS:

The interests of our Organization are parallel to the interest of all Negro people,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

This Convention go on record as active sponsors of the proposed Anti-Lynch Bill, and

BE IT FURTHER
RESOLVED THAT:

We co-operate with the program of the NAACP or any organized program to put over this Bill.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was accepted by the Convention.

DELEGATE TUCKER:

This should be explained. I think that the Committee should inform the Convention that we have such a resolution already

in the Constitution.

JUNIOR AUXILIARY MEMBERS

Resolution No. 22 - By T. B. Soares, Los Angeles, California

BE IT

RESOLVED THAT:

In organizing the Junior Auxiliary that the membership consist of not only children of the Pullman Porters families but underprivileged Negro, Filipino and Mexican children as well. Thereby, broadening our field, and instilling the right attitude in youth that labor as well as the professional fields should be looked upon with respect. This will give us an opportunity to do a good charitable deed.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP

Resolution no. 23 - By Katherine Lassiter - New York City, New York

BE IT

RESOLVED:

We the members of this body appoint ourselves as a committee of one to bring in one or more members to this Organization in the ensuing year. That we will contact the wives and daughters of every porter within our district and impress them with the importance of the Brotherhood and the importance of becoming a part of the Auxiliary.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Resolution No. 23 - By Katherine Lassiter - New York City - Part 2

BE IT

RESOLVED THAT:

In order to improve our financial

condition that the monthly dues be increased over the present fee; that the President of the Ladies' Auxiliary be delegated the authority to appoint a committee to draw up a plan of establishing a concrete financial structure and said committee also be given the authority to determine a reasonable sum in excess of the present monthly dues, and report back to this Convention in session.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

OPPOSING DICTATORSHIPS

Resolution No. 23 - By Katherine Lassiter - New York City - Part 3

WHEREAS: It is a matter of common record that the trade union movement has been crushed and its leaders thrown into concentration camps, or exiled under the dictatorships of Communist Russia, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, and minority groups like the Jews, Catholics and Negroes are ruthlessly victimized, large numbers of whose leaders are wiped out through blood purges and weaker peoples like Ethiopia and Finland are subjugated or exterminated by imperialistic war.

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: This Convention go on record as opposing dictatorships of all forms and that the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in its First Biennial Convention assembled in New York City, September 15th to 20th, 1940, herewith expresses its unqualified opposition and condemnation of the Communist Dictatorship of Russia, the Nazi Dictatorship of Germany and the Fascist Dictatorship of Italy.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Resolution No. 24 - By San Antonio, Texas, Auxiliary

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: The last day of each Convention be known as 'Memorial Day' - memorial for our deceased;

That all Auxiliary sisters attending the

Convention wear white dresses
on that day;

That the duration of this ser-
vice be two, or not over three
minutes.

That the service shall be, three
raps of the gavel by the Chair;

That all members stand and re-
main standing in silence until
the expiration of service. Then
there shall be one rap of the
gavel by the Chair for all to be
seated.

FURTHER BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The hour of this service shall
be determined by the Convention
and this to be our only 'Mem-
orial Service.'

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the
Convention.

AUXILIARY SONG

Resolution No. 25. - By Washington, D. C. Ladies' Auxiliary

WHEREAS:

Our International Secretary-
Treasurer is a pioneer member
and organizer of the Brotherhood
of Sleeping Car Porters, as well

as of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and

WHEREAS:

She has used her every talent
for the success of the same,
and

WHEREAS:

She has been inspired to write
and publish a song dedicated
to the Ladies' Auxiliary,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The International Ladies' Aux-
iliary endorse this song and
urge every member of the many
auxiliaries to purchase a copy

or copies as souvenirs, and to learn to sing it at their meetings as
often as practicable.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

DELEGATE TUCKER: I would like to know the Committee's reason for not accepting this song?

PRESIDENT WILSON: Referring back to the Constitution: Article XXII - 'It shall be unlawful for the International Auxiliary Order or any Local Auxiliary to endorse any article or merchandise; It shall be unlawful for a local Auxiliary to sell or grant to any person or persons right to solicit advertisements or to issue souvenirs or any like matter in the name of the Auxiliary or the Brotherhood. Any members convicted for violation of this rule shall be suspended or expelled by the International Executive Board.

DELEGATE TUCKER: I don't think that this applies in this case. I think that applies to people who come around for endorsement of articles for sale.

PRESIDENT WILSON: I would just like to say that the Committee carefully deliberated over this matter and decided it is inspirational, and it does give us courage to go on and it is the opinion of the Committee that every member of the several auxiliaries should be urged to purchase a copy of the song either for Auxiliary singing or as a souvenir.

DELEGATE WILSON:
(N.Y.) I think when they were speaking of not having advertising they were speaking of outside people. But since it is for our own uplifting that this recommendation should really be favorably considered. She has given us such wonderful support.

PRESIDENT WILSON: The members of the Committee don't feel that they can concur with the resolution. There is no objection to the song but the Committee can not go on record as urging each member to buy it.

DELEGATE GARRETT: Would it be possible to strike out the last clause?

DELEGATE DAILEY: It is resolved that the International Auxiliary endorse this song.

PRESIDENT WILSON: Any other discussion for or against this resolution?

Delegate Wilson:
(N.Y.) Mrs. Tucker was inspired to write that song because after all we are here to help the Organization's progress and she was so inspired to write it.

DELEGATE GARRETT: Do I understand that this resolution will go down in the records or constitution or laws or what?

PRESIDENT WILSON: It means that this song will be endorsed as the official song of this Organization. Now the resolution has been corrected.

DELEGATE DAILEY: Our International Secretary-Treasurer is a charter member and organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as well as of the Ladies Auxiliary and since she has used her talent to compose this song and was inspired to write and to publish this song at her own expense in honor of, and dedicated to the Ladies' Auxiliary. BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Auxiliary endorse this song.

PRESIDENT WILSON: It has been moved and seconded that the Committee endorse the song as the song of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Convention recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

DELEGATE TUCKER: I thank you Ladies. I don't want you to think that there is any profit made from the sale of this song. After I had written the song I brought it here to New York City because I could have it published more quickly and I explained to Brother Totten, that I was on my way to the publisher to see what could be done and informed him that I should like to get the Auxiliary outs to have them placed on the cover and back of the copy and Brother Totten gave them to me free of charge. Now I don't want anybody here to think that a whole lot of money is being made from this song. You know some of us are so afraid that we are going to make a little something off the song.

CHANGE IN ARTICLE 22

Resolution No. 25 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: Article 22, page 59, proceedings of the First National Convention under the heading Souvenir is not sufficiently clear as to prevent a misinterpretation of its meaning.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: Article 22 be Amended by changing the second sentence to read: It shall be unlawful for a local auxiliary to sell or grant to any person or persons the right to solicit advertisements for personal gain or to issue souvenirs for personal gain or any like matter in the name of the Auxiliary or the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

ELIMINATION OF CONFLICTING ORDER

Resolution No. 26 - International Executive Board

WHEREAS: Article 14, page 4, Constitution and General Rules reads: That the sentinel shall admit no one who is not in possession of her membership card, etc., and,

WHEREAS:

Number 2 of the Order of Business on page 61, proceedings of the First National Convention is in contradiction with Article 14,

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The Order of Business be amended by striking out 'Order No. 2'.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

RECORDING SECRETARY

Resolution No. 27 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

The additional duties imposed upon the Secretary-Treasurer since combining the offices of the local Secretary and the

Local Treasurer interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of that office.

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The first paragraph of Article 6, page 62, proceedings of the First National Convention be amended to include the office of a recording Secretary. Let said office be elective.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

REPORTER

Resolution No. 28 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

It is essential to the life and the progress of the Auxiliary that favorable and wide spread publicity be given the affairs

sponsored by that body,

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The first paragraph of Article 6,

page 62, proceedings of the First National Convention be amended to include the office of a reporter, said office to be appointive.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

COUNTING OF BALLOTS

Resolution No. 29 - By International Executive Board.

WHEREAS:

Existing conditions as to time and membership in the various local auxiliaries do not appear to warrant a deferred counting of the election ballots.

BE IT

RESOLVED THAT:

Paragraph 4, article 6, page 62, proceedings of the First National Convention be amended to read: All auxiliaries shall count the election ballots immediately following the election.

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

DUTIES OF RECORDING SECRETARY

Resolution No. 30 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

The general welfare of the local Auxiliary requires the service of a recording secretary,

THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED THAT:

The following duties be delegated to the office of the recording secretary. She shall keep a true and correct record of all proceedings to be written in each meeting and the members present. She shall send notices of the regular and special meetings. She shall keep a permanent file of the minutes of all meetings in chronological order.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

President Wilson:

I want to inform you that the Committee asked me to strike out Order number 2 since it is contradictory to Article 14.

DELEGATE:

What are the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer? Why not separate the office of the Secretary-Treasurer to a Secretary and a Treasurer then the work will be less burdensome for one person.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

It has been decided that it is best that we keep that office as one because it deals with the finances.

The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer, as of Article X, are that she shall keep a true and correct record of all proceedings to be written at each meeting and members present. She shall be custodian of the funds and property of the Local Division Auxiliary. She shall keep a correct account of the local dues remitted to the International Secretary-Treasurer of the International Auxiliary Order. She shall assist in the collection of fees and assessments as directed by the International Secretary-Treasurer. The Local Division Auxiliary shall follow the rules and decisions submitted by the International Executive Board, and the International Counselor, in keeping its books and accounts. She shall keep a permanent file of the minutes of all meetings in chronological order and she shall keep a permanent file of all correspondence with the International Auxiliary Order. She shall also be bonded when funds warrant same. The Secretary-Treasurer shall handle all monies of the Local Division Auxiliary. She shall negotiate and sign all contracts and effect all business transactions under the supervision of the President. She shall hold and disburse all monies that may have been secured through fee, dues assessments or entertainments of any kind. The Secretary-Treasurer shall make a monthly report to the Local Division Auxiliary business meetings.

Now the recording secretary will send out all notices for regular and special meetings. She will keep a permanent file of all minutes of all meetings in chronological order and these duties will give the recording secretary something to do and will take much of the work from the secretary-treasurer.

DELEGATE COLLINS:

I had a recommendation dealing with the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer and it was lost and I know what it means. It meant that I lost a Secretary-Treasurer, and I am glad to say that she

was a good secretary-treasurer. However, she could not do all the work without some pay but by giving her a recording secretary it may help.

PRESIDENT WILSON: We must remember that we are not perfect. We must work to perfect our organization, and we also must remember that everybody can not be pleased at the same time. We must bear with our imperfections for a while and have it in our minds that we can not set up a perfect organization over night. You must realize that to perfect our organization we must work for its common good and that we only learn by experience and that only comes through work done. We must remember that we are a group of intelligent women and whenever these recommendations are concurred or non-concurred it is done for the good of the organization.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Resolution No. 31 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: The members of the various ladies' auxiliaries are not required to be absent from the city, in quest of a livelihood, and

WHEREAS: There does not appear to be sufficient reason for extending the nomination and the election over a period of two weeks,

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: Paragraph 3, Article 6, Page 62, Proceedings of the First National Convention be amended as follows:

Nominations shall take place the first regular meeting in June, voting shall be conducted during the second meeting in June. Where a special meeting is required all members shall be duly notified of same.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

Resolution No. 32 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer are

unusually exacting due to the merging of the office of the Secretary and that of Treasurer,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

Article 10, Page 63, Proceedings of First National Convention be amended by eliminating the first sentence of that article and by striking out the following words: "She shall keep a permanent file of the minutes of all meetings in chronological order."

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

AFFILIATION WITH NON-LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Resolution No. 33 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

It may not always be to the best interest of the local ladies auxiliaries to become affiliated with non-labor,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The second paragraph of resolution number eight be amended by adding the following sentence: "The local auxiliaries shall not become affiliated with any non-labor groups without the approval of the International Counsellor and the International President of the Ladies' Auxiliary."

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

OFFICER OF AUXILIARY

Resolution No. 34 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

The Ladies' Auxiliary is a subordinate part of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and was organized to assist in the general development of and in furtherance of the Brotherhood's program, and,

WHEREAS:

The life, strength and power of the Brotherhood depends almost entirely upon a faithful, staunch, and loyal one hundred per cent paid up membership, without which the Brotherhood would cease to exist, thereby, sending the Ladies' Auxiliary into oblivion,

THEREFORE, BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

No member in the Auxiliary may hold an elective office whose male relative if regularly employed is not in good financial standing in the Brotherhood.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

TAX OR ASSESSMENTS

Resolution No. 35 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

The Constitution does not prohibit the local auxiliaries from levying a special tax or assessment upon the local membership, and

WHEREAS:

The Constitution should be so worded as not to permit any doubt relative to its meaning, and

WHEREAS:

It is thought to be to the best interest of the Organization, as a whole, that careful consideration be given to all forms of taxation,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

At no time may any tax or assessments be voted except upon authority of the Convention delegates when so assembled or in accordance with the provision contained in Article 8, Page 2, Constitution and General Rules.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

JURISDICTION OF LADIES AUXILIARIES OF SUBORDINATE GROUPS

Resolution No. 36 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: The Brotherhood is now composed of other groups of railroad workers beside Pullman Porters, Maids and Attendants whose women relatives are eligible for membership in the existing Ladies' Auxiliary, and

WHEREAS: It is essential that all such persons become an integral part of the Organization,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: Every effort be made to encourage these persons to join the existing auxiliary in their respective divisions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: When requested by a majority of the ladies and when in the opinion of the International Counselor and International President it is thought advisable, that separate and new auxiliaries be organized. However, only one auxiliary to each group of workers may be organized in said division, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: All such auxiliaries shall be chartered by and come under the supervision and jurisdiction of the International Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

STATUS OF WIDOWS

Resolution No. 37 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: The question arises occasionally concerning the eligibility and the status of a widow of a deceased Brotherhood member,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: Said widow if not already a member of the Auxiliary be eligible for membership at any time within a year after the passing of the said Brotherhood member.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was accepted by the Convention.

UNITY OF LABOR

Resolution No. 38 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: The split of the labor movement, as between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Division, weakens the efforts of the workers to develop their working conditions and to bargain for shorter hours and increased pay, thereby playing into the hands of the employer,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, go on record as favoring unity between the two opposing factions.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

CREDITING DUES OF MEMBERS

Resolution No. 39 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: Unemployment, whether total or partial, has a tendency to disturb the even channel of the home, and

WHEREAS: It is the purpose of the Auxiliary to improve the living conditions of its members and not to create additional hardships,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The dues of an auxiliary member be credited during the period that her husband is placed on furlough, provided that said member was financial, at the time her husband's furlough became effective.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the

Convention.

AMEND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Resolution No. 40. - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: The National Social Security Act does not include domestic and agricultural workers who constitute practically the majority of the working class population of the nation, among whom are numbered hundreds of thousands of Negro workers;

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters go on record as favoring the amendment of this Act to include the domestic and agricultural workers and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and the appropriate committee in the Senate and the House dealing with this subject.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

DEMAND ENACTMENT OF ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Resolution No. 41 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: During the last fifty years more than five thousand persons have been the victims of a lynch outrage including white and Negro women which stands as a blot upon a civilized world, and a hindrance to the progress of the Negro people.

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters demand the enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill since the States appear incapable of putting an end to this form of violence.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

MAINTAIN W.P.A., P.W.A., ETC.

Resolution No. 42 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: Millions of American workers are still unemployed and private business is incapable of solving this problem known as the industrial depression,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters go on record as being in favor of the maintenance of the W. P.A. and the P. W. A. and all other forms of relief in order to prevent untold suffering on the part of the American people.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

ABOLISH LILY WHITE PRIMARIES

Resolution No. 43 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: 'Lily White Primaries' in the South are a nulification of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, since they deny Black American citizens the right to vote,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters go on record as condemning 'Lily White Primaries' and calls upon Congress and the President to sponsor legislation to wipe out this political evil which is in conflict with our Democratic Form of Government.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

BOYCOTT NON-UNION GOODS

Resolution No. 44 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: The laborer is often compelled to resort

happiness of himself and his family, to extreme measures to secure relief from economic exploitation in the hope of adding to the comforts, security, and

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters support the organized labor movement by refusing to cross a picketline, and refusing to buy articles of clothing, household furnishings, etc., that do not bear a union label, also by boycotting all businesses that appear on the unfair list of the various labor unions.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

JUNIOR AUXILIARIES

Resolution No. 45 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

The Junior Auxiliary constitutes the Youth Movement of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and offers unusual opportunities and wider contact to the younger people of our group, and

WHEREAS:

Thousands of our high school and college trained boys and girls are compelled to work at the more menial occupations,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

Every effort be extended to impress upon the Negro Youth of the nation the importance of the labor movement and its need for the protection which the labor movement can and does give its members.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

DISPENSATION ON ARREARS

Resolution No. 46 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

One of the important objectives of the Ladies' Auxiliary is to increase its membership, thereby, spreading knowledge of both organizations, to a great number of persons, and

WHEREAS:

There are many non-participating former members who might be encouraged to renew their affiliations as a result of this gesture,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The slate of all present non-participating former members be wiped clean and that the indebtedness beginning with October 1938 up to September 1940 be cancelled and that they be permitted to join as new, instead of as reinstated, members.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Resolution No. 47 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

It is important that the financial status of the local division be submitted monthly,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

Each division submit financial reports monthly and that the reports be made out in triplicate form and,

BE IT FURTHER
RESOLVED THAT:

A copy be sent the International Secretary-Treasurer, International President and that a copy be retained by the Local Secretary-Treasurer.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

DELEGATE:

Is it necessary to send in a monthly report if it is so small?

PRESIDENT WILSON:

All reports must be sent in to be recorded by the International Secretary-Treasurer and the International President.

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY FOR DIVISIONS

Resolution No. 48 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

Every effort is being made to add greater force, greater significance and more prestige to the Ladies' Auxiliary through a uniform national program, thereby, creating a greater interest and a deeper loyalty on the part of the general membership,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The opening ceremony attached hereto be considered the subject matter of this resolution and that it be adopted as the formal official opening ceremony for all local divisions of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

CEREMONY FOR INITIATION OF NEW MEMBERS

Resolution No. 49 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS:

The various ladies' auxiliaries were organized into an International Organization for the purpose of bringing about greater uniformity among the auxiliaries, and

WHEREAS:

The entry of a new member into the Auxiliary should be made as impressive as possible,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

The initiation ceremony attached hereto be considered the subject of this resolution and that it be adopted as the formal initiation ceremony to be used by the auxiliaries in all local divisions.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

PRESIDENT WILSON: I want to say that at present we don't have any uniform opening ceremony in our Auxiliary and thought it could be made more impressive so therefore we have arranged this short opening ceremony. I hope you think it will give uniformity to our openings and to our meetings. It will also give uniformity throughout the entire country.

UNIFORM OPENING FOR THE LADIES AUXILIARY

Brotherhood Marching Song

PRESIDENT: Sister Sentinel, what is the mission of the Ladies' Auxiliary?

SENTINEL: The mission of the Ladies Auxiliary is for each member to do her whole duty nobly, and well being ever mindful of her responsibility for and her obligation to her fellow members and to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

PRESIDENT: Sister Secretary-Treasurer for what does the Auxiliary stand?

SECRETARY-TREASURER: The Auxiliary stands for union, strength, love and peace. To this end we strive to develop women in body, mind and spirit.

PRESIDENT: Sister Chaplain, let us pray.

CHAPLAIN: Not more of light we ask oh God,
But eyes to see what is;
Not sweeter songs, but ears to use
The present melodies;
Not greater strength, but how to use
The power that we possess;
Not more of love, but skill to turn
A frown to a caress.

Not more of joy, but how to feel
Its kindling presence near,
To give to others all we have
Of courage and of cheer.
No other gift, Dear God, we ask
But only sense to see,
How best to use the precious gifts,
We have received from thee. AMEN

Roll call of the officers was taken.

Reading of the minutes, etc.

INITIATION CEREMONY

Sentinel ascertains presence of new member and conveys same to the President near the close of the meeting:

PRESIDENT: Sister Porteress, I am informed that we have a new member present will you make the necessary arrangements incident to her induction into our Ladies' Auxiliary?

The porteress escorts member to front of room, obtaining Charter and announces:

PORTERESS: Madam President, I have the pleasure to present to you Sister whose application for membership has been duly accepted by the members of this Auxiliary. The porteress places the member's right hand upon the Charter.

PRESIDENT: After short welcoming address, says:

This Charter is symbolic of a great achievement, it represents honesty, service, sacrifice, and unrelenting determination on the part of the pioneer members of this greatly beloved Organization. In the past numerous occasions arose which required a loyal and a heroic defense of its principles and of its leadership. Since the laws of the life of the Trade Union Movement is constant and relentless struggle and there is no positive assurance that such an occasion will not arise in the future you are requested to repeat the following pledge:

"I solemnly pledge myself to the great work of this Organization. I pledge myself to defend it and its leaders, against all unjust criticism. I will not criticise it or condone the criticism and attacks of others whether they are members or non-members. I will serve it to the best of my ability, come what will or may."

PRESIDENT: Will the members please come forward and extend a hand of trade union fraternal greeting to our newly inducted member.

General Hand Shake.

CLOSING CEREMONY

Resolution No. 50 - By International Executive Board

WHEREAS: There is a great need for a uniform closing ceremony in the Local Ladies' Auxiliaries, be it

THEREFORE
RESOLVED THAT: The ceremony attached hereto be the subject of this resolution and that it be adopted as a formal closing for all local division auxiliaries.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

UNIFORM CLOSING FOR THE LADIES AUXILIARY

PRESIDENT: Sister Recording Secretary as we leave this meeting to return to our respective homes what is expected of each of us?

RECORDING SECRETARY: As a result of the high aim and lofty purpose of our organization we are expected to have a love for God and for humanity and to make a great contribution to the progress of our fellow men. We are obligated to hold in strictest confidence all that is said or done during the Auxiliary meeting.

PRESIDENT: This is a timely admonition and should be faithfully observed by all who are present. We will now have our closing prayer.

CHAPLAIN: Heavenly Father, give us all fear to dominate,
All holy joys to know,
To be friends we wish to be,
To speak the truth we know,
To love the pure, to seek the good,
To lift with all our might,
All souls to dwell in harmony,
In freedom's perfect night. AMEN

LIMITATION OF HOLDING OFFICE

Resolution No. 51 - By Mazie Sandle, Washington Division

WHEREAS: Other members as duly qualified to hold such office,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: No local officer shall serve in more than one office at a time.

The Committee recommends non-concurrence.
The Recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

TRAINING FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY

Resolution No. 51, Part 2 - By Mazie Sandle, Washington Division

WHEREAS: There are members who are not able to qualify for office,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: Special training be given them to promote greater efficiency.

The Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the International Workers Educational Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

MONTHLY INSTRUCTION ON DUTIES OF ORGANIZATION

Resolution No. 51, Part 3 - By Mazie Sandle, Washington Division

WHEREAS: We must strengthen the Auxiliary and form a more perfect Organization,

THEREFORE BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: Special instructions should be given once each month in all matters pertaining to the duties and aims of the Organization as an integral part of the educational program.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

DELEGATE: Won't that interfere with the

teachers coming in from the Workers Education Bureau?

PRESIDENT WILSON:

It seems to me as I understand the resolution that instructions be given the local Auxiliary once a month but I expect it is to be done by some official or some member in the Auxiliary.

DELEGATE:

I move that we have non-concurrence on that resolution.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

The Committee has voted for concurrence so it will have to be turned back.

The resolution was reread for the benefit of all.

DELEGATE TUCKER:

Certain auxiliaries have been asked to cease using W. P. A. teachers who are experienced instructors themselves, now if the instruction is that you can not have them kindly tell us who can give us instruction. You are working one against the other.

DELEGATE:

I think our local council is to give us our instructions.

DELEGATE TUCKER:

But it doesn't say that.

DELEGATE:

But in the Workers Bureau it comes under that Department and I am of the opinion that the Workers Bureau would be the best place to get special instructions.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

Any further discussion.

DELEGATE COLLINS:

I understood that if we couldn't get a W. P. A. instructor we could get an A. F. of L. teacher who is just as good.

DELEGATE TUCKER:

These things have to be approved and we must be very careful who we have to come and instruct us.

DELEGATE COLLINS:

Our teacher is not from the W. P. A. but the A. F. of L. and she is endorsed by Mr. Randolph.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

Now we are a young organization and there are many things perhaps ten years from today I won't see but we are growing and we must be careful. There are people today who work themselves into organizations just like ours who bring in information and thoughts that are not in accord with the policies of our Organization. We had a W. P. A. teacher in Chicago and we had to discontinue the use of that teacher, because she taught out of accord to our policies. Many of these people get in organizations of our kind for the sole purpose of disorganizing and tearing down.

We can't think that it is all right for everybody to come in to teach us for there are many policies taught our people by communists who work their way into such organizations as we are developing, and they can bring in information and bring in thoughts that will not be in accord with our policies.

And so, when discussing these things try to think what is good for the Organization and what isn't.

The Committee's recommendation stands.

LOCAL OFFICER AS MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Resolution No. 51, Part 4 - By Mazie Sandle, Washington Division

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT:

No local office shall be a member of the Executive Board other than as ex-officio, according to Roberts Rules of Order.

The Committee recommends non-concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

ADHERENCE TO CONSTITUTION

Resolution No. 51, Part 5 - By Mazie Sandle, Washington Division

BE IT
RESOLVED THAT: The Constitution be strictly adhered to at all times.

The Committee recommends concurrence.

The recommendation of the Committee was accepted by the Convention.

The Chair requested Sister Dailey to act as Chairman in her place.

DELEGATE DAILEY: I believe at this time it would be fitting to hear from the Special Committee.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE BY DELEGATE LEE

The First Biennial International Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters sent this Committee over to you to bring you greetings. The spokesman for this Committee is delegate Lillian Collins from Philadelphia. I present Mrs. Collins.

DELEGATE LILLIAN COLLINS: Brother Randolph, officers, members and visiting friends: We, the Committee, bring greetings from the International Ladies' Auxiliary in its First Biennial Convention. It is a great pleasure for us to be able to bring these greetings to our men. We know that the struggle for these fifteen years has been difficult, but we know that you have been able to overcome them.

So, we, the Ladies' Auxiliary, have made great progress within the last two years, with the support of the Brotherhood, and I am sure that we will be able to do more in years to come to help you in your struggles. However, we are here today to ask the International Brotherhood (I feel that our Brothers like for us to ask them for things), to request the individual members to urge their wives

and women relatives to join with the Ladies' Auxiliary in the various Local Divisions. We are doing all we can do, but we are still women and need your help. We know we have the support of the men, but we need the women and the men need the assistance of the women too. So let's get together on the program.

We are very, very proud and very happy to be able to bring you greetings from the International Ladies' Auxiliary. The Committee is Lillian Collins, Lela M. Lee, and Katherine Lassiter, our First International Vice President. May your deliberations in your many sessions be successful.

PRESIDENT RANDOLPH:

On behalf of the officers and members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, we want to express our great appreciation for the greetings you have brought us. Thank you very much.

The report coming from the Special Committee was adopted by the Convention with thanks.

DELEGATE DAILEY:

At this time we will have our annual memorial service to the deceased members - we will stand and have two minutes of silence.

DELEGATE CAVINESS:

I don't think we ought to do that without our president.

The Chair then returned and memorial service was held.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

I would like to announce that one of our sisters was called away in the person of Sister Thelma Trotter because of the passing of her Father in Birmingham, Alabama. She left today.

I think that we should send Sister Trotter a telegram of condolence.

It was moved and seconded that the Ladies' Auxiliary send a telegram of condolence to Sister Trotter.

The motion was adopted.

Delegate Tucker of Washington, D. C. gave an explanation of how the new report sheets were to be made out.

The Meeting was adjourned until 7:15 P. M.

THIRD DAY - WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION

New York City, New York
September 18th, 1940

The evening session was called to order at 7:45 P. M. by the President.

Sister Caviness led the group in the "Lord's Prayer".

Roll call by Sister Rosina C. Tucker.

President Wilson called for the report of the Auditing Committee.

AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT

We, the members of the Auditing Committee, beg leave to submit the following report to the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. After careful and thorough examination of the records of the International Secretary-Treasurer, we find the report a model of accuracy and tact. It shows such marvelous efficiency that we commend our Secretary-Treasurer on her very excellent work. We also recommend that the Convention give her a rising vote of thanks for services rendered.

Fraternally submitted,
Agnes Thornton, Chairman
Auditing Committee

The report was accepted and the Convention gave Sister Tucker a rising vote of thanks.

DELEGATE TUCKER:

Madam President, delegates, members and friends, I am really honored in the way you have accepted my report and as the Committee said, I have worked under a great handicap. I thank you.

PRESIDENT WILSON:

At this time and without further prelim-

I am going to call upon Brother Ernest Smith who will go into the next order of business; which is the election of officers.

DELEGATE ERNEST SMITH:

Madam Chairman, and Delegates, it is very fine, the way you have gone through the arduous task before you with such tremendous brevity. This shows that harmony must have been prevalent. I know that you have carried out your program to a constructive end. All of us, I am sure, are going to look forward to the coming years with greater hope and bigger determination. We are conscious of the record that has been made in the past; we want that to furnish us a standard by which we may measure our record of the future. And to do that, it means that each of us will have to do our best in whatever sphere we function.

This is a rather solemn moment, I think. I think it is always a solemn moment when individuals who are acting collectively reach the moment when it becomes necessary to choose their leader. I think that is true in a benevolent group, it is true in a church group, it is true in a state and it is true in the Federal Government. And when that time arrives that we must make that selection I always feel that it is a solemn moment because that is the time, when we try to exercise our conscience faithfully. So tonight, knowing the character of the work you ladies have performed during the past two years, appreciating it, and as I said a moment ago, you have accomplished your purposes through phases of the progressive legislation you have considered and enacted and have arrived at this moment in a solemn mood.

Now as the first order of business, I will entertain a motion for nominees for the office of International President of the International Ladies' Auxiliary.

DELEGATE GARRETT:

Brother Smith, Delegates, members, and friends, this morning our International President, A. Philip Randolph, came to our meeting and brought us greetings from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, he also said that he thought that the officers for the last two years had carried themselves commendably; therefore, I would like to move that we suspend the rules and re-elect the officers we have had for the past two years.

This motion was seconded by Sister Mary Sledge of New York.

DELEGATE ERNEST SMITH: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the rules be suspended and that the officers who now occupy the positions in the International Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters be re-elected for the next two years as follows:

International President, Halena Wilson; International Secretary-Treasurer, Rosina C. Tucker; First International Vice President, Katherine Lassiter; Second International Vice President, Mae Dailey; Third International Vice President, Fannie J. Caviness; Fourth International Vice President, Letitia Murray.

The members of the International Executive Board, Nannie M. Curby, Carrie B. McWatt, Ella Johnson, Marion Sappington, Rosie Taylor, Venzie P. Witt, Anna E. Wilson, Carrie E. White, and A. Philip Randolph.

This motion was adopted unanimously.

DELEGATE ERNEST SMITH: Officers, delegates and friends, I wish to extend my individual expression of appreciation for this fine action. I don't know of anything that is so indispensable to genuine success as harmony and this is a manifestation of that indispensable quality. I am of course not a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary. I lack some of the qualifications to become a member, but I am delegated to commend you for this fine, noble and incommensurable expression of true harmony. I think it is a wonderful thing. I think it is a fine attribute and a tremendous lesson for our own organization because harmony is not always present in our own organization. Sometimes to dissent may become a virtue, but not on occasions like these, because here definite and enduring action of a constructive nature is being taken and it is fine that it is being taken in the atmosphere of harmony. Therefore, I find it a great pleasure. I know you ladies are tired, but I am going to call on each officer who has been re-elected to stand in a line, here in front. (Officers formed a line.)

CHAIRMAN ERNEST SMITH: Officers of the International Ladies' Auxiliary, it is a great honor, privilege and a pleasure to install you in your various offices for the ensuing term. It is an unusual happy moment at this time for as I said a moment ago, the work has been excellent and the accord magnificent and that obviates the necessity of giving any advice. There is always a hazard in business to give advice under the circumstances. Therefore, it is always an inspiring occasion when one can come upon a situation where one feels that no advice is required; therefore, for the next two years, I bid you God's speed in your offices.

I would suggest that if you wish to say just a word, that it could be done right now and in the interest of time.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
HALENA WILSON:

Brother Smith, delegates and members, I have been talking all day under quite a handicap. I am very happy and I shall do my best always.

The Ladies' Auxiliary is my life and I don't want any other and I have no desire to serve in any other capacity in any way, shape or form. I want to make the Auxiliary a success and I am very happy that you have re-elected me to the office of President. I shall do my very best in the future as I have done in the past. I thank you, one and all.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
ROSINA C. TUCKER:

Brother Smith, officers and delegates, I am very happy, because when I think back to the time when we first began and some of us don't

like to go back, I can see just how far we have come. There were times when I expected we would fail, but we had faith and Brother Randolph had faith, and to think that we have come this far, where we have an International set-up and this group of fine women, some of whom have traveled so far to the extent that they have come from all corners of this country and even from Canada.

It is truly gratifying indeed to see how far the influence of the Pullman Porter has reached and to think that the First Lady of the land came and sat among us and enjoyed the great program at our dinner. That is coming a great long way. And too, we have grown very, very powerful even more than we realize, in that every organization in this country watches us and watches our great gains and some would even like to get in with us somehow, and because of these reasons, we have to be on our guard at all times. We hold a high position.

May I say again that I am indeed very happy to know that you appreciate my work and that you have had confidence in me and re-elected me to my position. My work was hard and I am glad that I have done it well. I thank you.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
KATHERINE LASSITER:

Brother Smith, fellow workers, and friends, you know that for the last fifteen years, the Brotherhood and the Ladies' Auxil-

iary has been my second home. Now, I don't think it is necessary for me to say it in words, I think for the last fifteen years that has been demonstrated. The Brotherhood sets a very high standard and I do try with all that is within me to keep that standard. The Brotherhood is a school without walls, and I have watched it grow and I am so proud of this Organization that I just don't know what to say.

I assure you that the confidence

that you have placed in me in re-electing me, will always be remembered and appreciated. I will do the very best that I can. I have put my very heart, my very life into this Organization; I loved it from the very beginning. My husband and I were aware of the problems that the men had to encounter to obtain security on their jobs. We fought side by side and since he has passed on I have tried to carry on where he has left off, and to keep him as a beacon light.

Again thanking you for the confidence you have placed in me, for the work I have done. I will try to do more in the future than I have done in the past. From the bottom of my heart, I thank you.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

MAE DAILEY;

Brother Smith, International President Wilson, and the entire International officers, delegates and members of the Convention and visiting friends, I should

like to say that it has been a source of pleasure to serve you during the last two years. I have worked earnestly and faithfully. I have completed all that I could do within my particular group for this Organization. It is a part of my life and each day I give my strength with all of my human limitations to this Organization. I shall continue to do this.

I appreciate your confidence in me by re-electing me to this office. I will respond to this Organization's call any time of day or night.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL VICE

PRESIDENT, FANNIE J. CAVINESS:

Brother Smith, Madam President, officers, delegates and friends, I am indeed happy to be represented in an Organization that is so well equipped and qualified as the

Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. I am like a lady who said once that all you have to do is say the name of Randolph and all the good things will come. I want to thank you for re-electing me as your Third International Vice President. I want to assure you that I will do all that there is within my power to do. I have worked very hard in the last two years and I am going to work harder during the next two years for the continued progress of the Organization. I am always willing to co-operate with the program.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL VICE

PRESIDENT, LETITIA MURRAY:

Brother Smith, Madam President, officers, and members, delegates and friends, I am deeply grateful to you for the confidence you have shown in re-electing me as your

Fourth International Vice President. I realize the great responsibility

of this position and I accept it with all humility and with a desire of serving in the promotion of the program of this Organization. I will do all in my power to perform the work of this International Auxiliary.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER
MAMIE CURBY:

Brother Smith, officers, members, delegates and friends, it is a pleasure for me to stand here tonight, an International Officer of the Executive Board. I am very happy that you have confidence in me and have re-elected me to be a member, and I assure you that I will serve to the best of my ability. I have been a charter member of this Organization; my husband was one of the first men to join the Organization in St. Louis. There was no Auxiliary at that particular time. I have known all the difficulties, I have gone all the way and I know all the struggles, and, as long as there is a Ladies' Auxiliary, life permitting, I am going to serve it.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
MEMBER, CARRIE B. McWATT:

Brother Smith, officers, members, delegates and friends, I want to thank you for the confidence you have placed in me. I have worked hard in the past and I do intend to work harder in the future.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
MEMBER, ELLA JOHNSON:

Brother Smith, officers, members, delegates and friends, I am certainly proud to be back in the Convention again. I want to try to prove myself worthy of the position that is placed in me and I will do all I can to make this Auxiliary bigger and better.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
MEMBER, VENZIE P. WITT:

Brother Smith, officers, members, delegates and friends, indeed, it is a surprise to me that I was re-elected. I have been with the Organization all these years. Our Organization is fourteen years old in Denver; for twelve years, I have been President, and Secretary-Treasurer for two years. I feel that I have given my whole life to this Organization. My husband served twenty-seven years with the Pullman Company. I feel that it is my living. I will try to do in the future as I have done in the past.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
MEMBER, MARION SAPPINGTON:

Brother Smith, officers, members, delegates and friends, I can't say that I am a charter member of this Organization, but I have tried to do all that I can to promote its work. I thank you for the trust placed in me and for re-electing me. I shall do more to help this Organization to be bigger and stronger in every way. President Wilson, any time that you call upon me, I will be willing to serve.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
MEMBER, CARRIE E. WHITE:

Brother Smith, officers, members, delegates and friends, two years ago, I told you I would do all I could to make it a bigger and better Auxiliary and I thank you all for re-electing me, for you must have confidence in me or you would not have re-elected me. I shall go on and do all I can to make a bigger and better Auxiliary.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
MEMBER, ROSIE TAYLOR:

Brother Smith, officers, members, delegates and friends, it is quite gratifying to be represented in this great Organization. I was sure of its greatness at the last Convention, but I am doubly sure this time. I want you to know that I still have confidence in the leaders of the Organization. I promised my President that I would uphold her if she was right, but if she was wrong, I would assist in correcting her. I am glad to say that I have found her to be an asset. I thank you all for the confidence you have placed in me.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
MEMBER, ANNA WILSON,
MARY SLEDGE, PROXY:

Brother Smith, officers, members, delegates and friends, it gives me the highest degree of joy to stand in Sister Wilson's place as one of the International Executive Board members and I should like to talk for myself. I would like to say to the members and friends of this Organization that this is just another way of getting together. The Lord is in the plan of this Movement. If you have noticed, you will see that every Brotherhood activity has been blessed with a bright sunshiny day. Before our boat ride, we had a terrible rain, and on the day of the boat ride, the sun was so hot, we could hardly sit in it. I am glad to know that our staff was re-elected. Why? Because they are just finding themselves. I say, if they served well the last two years, let them go right back for the next two years. If Sister Wilson and her staff and the Brotherhood are bringing us up from the botton, they have God to bring us to the top. Let us as we have done tonight, keep our official staff, and co-operate

with them. And let this be our work - to try to get as many women into our Organization in the various districts as possible. Let this be our slogan:

"We shall waste no moment in weak
regret;
If the day were but one
And what we remember and what we
forget
Go out with the sun,
And be what our father would have
us to be,
We had but a day.

DELEGATE LELA M. LEE:

I would like to dedicate this poem to all women of this Organization:

THE NEGRO WOMAN

Of all the women in the world,
The Negro Woman is the pearl,
She is the diamond of her Race,
A valuable gem when in her place?

She is the Venus of her time
The purest human one can find
The morning star for one and all
Around her should be built a wall.

All thru' slavery, she's stood the test
That's why we know she is best,
Without any protection
She stood her ground
And in her place is usually found.

She does her best at all times,
And seldom grunts or fusses or whines.
But on she goes, with blistered hand
And has to be the woman and man.

Smile Negro Woman
Lift up your head and look to Jesus
As the Bible said
Soon he shall open the heavenly door
And there we shall rest forever more.

DELEGATE ERNEST SMITH:

It gives me great pleasure to return the Chair to the newly installed International President, Sister Halena Wilson.

President Halena Wilson entertained a motion giving Brother Smith a rising vote of thanks for services rendered.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the New York City Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Division and Ladies' Auxiliary, the host and hostess of the Convention.

The Convention was closed with the singing of "John Brown's Body", at 8:45 P. M.

The officers, delegates, members and friends were all in a jubilant, inspired and enthusiastic mood as they departed, determined to meet each other at the next Convention, in St. Louis, Missouri, two years hence.

THE CONVENTION WAS ADJOURNED

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS' DAY
AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Thursday, September 19th, 1940
COURT OF PEACE - 2:00 P.M.

* * *

The Court of Peace at the New York World's Fair was the scene of another special feature of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Fifteenth Anniversary Program. A larger number of Negroes attended the Fair on this date than any other single day during the two years' operation of the New York World's Fair, according to World's Fair officials.

The program was opened with the delivering of the invocation by Brother R. R. Matthews, Chairman of the Executive Board of the New York City Division. The invocation was followed by the singing of "God Bless America" led by the YMCA All Girls' Glee Club, under the direction of Professor Furman Fordham.

Other numbers on the program included "Lift Every Voice and Sing," by the audience and the All Girls' Glee Club. Solos were presented by the Misses Beatrice Allen and Maye Hooper and also Professor Fordham. A much appreciated novelty was supplied in selections rendered by the Three Natural Alabamans, three youngsters, aged five, six and seven.

Ashley L. Totten, International Secretary-Treasurer, acted as Chairman. Addresses delivered by M. P. Webster, First International Vice-President and A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters were broadcast over Station WNYC.

Mrs. Anna Wilson of the New York Ladies' Auxiliary presented a bouquet of roses to Mrs. Halena Wilson, President of the International Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who gave the following address outlining the efforts and successes of the Ladies' Auxiliary:

PRESIDENT WILSON: Mr. Chairman and Friends:

This is, indeed, a pleasant surprise. May I say, how very much I appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of the members of both Organizations. I should like, also, to say at this time that the Ladies' Auxiliary is, indeed, happy for this opportunity to congratulate and to extend its most sincere greetings to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters on this occasion, which represents the Organization's Second Biennial Convention, as well as its Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration.

There are times when it is difficult to

pay a fitting tribute for fear of appearing to exaggerate, or for fear of appearing to over-emphasize - but to say that this is a great and auspicious occasion for those who are familiar with, or who played a part in, the development, or in the ultimate achievements of the Organization is far from being an exaggeration, and to say that we have before us this afternoon men of exceptional character; men who conducted themselves so admirably under the most trying conditions and under the most adverse circumstances, is also far from being an exaggeration. As the women relatives of these men, we are happy for this opportunity to publicly thank them for the honor they have conferred upon us, and to thank them for the security, the protection and the peace of mind we now enjoy as a result of their efforts in our behalf.

As members of their Ladies' Auxiliary, we are in accord with, and most heartily endorse all that was done in the past and whatever may be done in the future, since we are confident that the well-being of the entire membership will be considered first and foremost. We wish for the continued success and the continued development of this great and powerful, Organization.

* * *

The main address of the afternoon, entitled, "Progress in Labor Standards," was delivered by Mr. V. A. Zimmer, Director of the Division of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor. Mr. Zimmer substituted for the Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

MR. ZIMMER:

I know how keenly disappointed you must be in the fact that Secretary Perkins was unable to be present here today in accordance with her planned schedule, due incidentally to an entirely unforeseen event, namely, the death of Speaker Bankhead. I may add that the Secretary is equally disappointed in being deprived of the opportunity to take part in the Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Your organization, I understand, was cradled here in New York fifteen years ago. Also here in New York, Secretary Perkins worked for years in the interest of better working conditions for men and women, and the Secretary naturally likes to come back to the scenes of those earlier activities in the struggle for better labor standards.

In this respect, I am in much the same position as Secretary Perkins, for I, too, was a part of the New York State Department of Labor for many years, and this is still my home State and my home city. I am glad to be here now as the representative of a Federal Department dedicated to the advancement of employment opportunities and to the improvement of working conditions for the wage

earners of the United States. That is the function specified by Congress in creating the United States Department of Labor. I happen too, that I have the honor to be the head of a Division within that great Department which has for its specific objective the promotion of better and sounder labor standards, not only in the Federal Government, but in our States as well.

The history of labor legislation in this country is one of a long and continued struggle. Now, as I see it, slowness in the development in any particular piece of legislation is not necessarily an evil; in fact this is a sound method of approach in a democratic government. But the difficulties encountered by proposed labor legislation do not stop at mere deliberations. There usually develops determined resistance that seek to block permanently any form of regulation offering any easement of labor's load. In practice, this opposition can often force a compromise as to principle or substance; and such compromises, not infrequently, produce weak, ineffective, pseudo remedial measures. A good example of this point lies in the workmen's compensation laws of the various States. At the time of their adoption there was so much compromise that in many instances the resulting legislation is today still grossly inadequate from the viewpoint of the worker.

In the development and the enactment of existing labor laws organized labor, of course, has played a major part. Indeed, labor laws of a State often reflect the protective provisions which earlier appeared in organized labor contracts with employers. Without the power of an organized group behind them, to foster and promote them, few of the statute regulations designed to protect the worker would have been possible of attainment. Today, we often hear from certain quarters that "we have gone too far in our labor legislation," and that there must be a retreat from existing standards. In some jurisdictions labor has been obliged to abandon programs for further improvement and devote its influence and power merely to holding gains already made, so strong has become the opposition.

As I see it, organized labor at this time must be more than ever alert to defend the remedial legislation already attained and to resist attempted destruction of hard-earned objectives. There should be no difficulty in doing this if labor presents a united front. And may I point out that regardless of direct benefit to any particular labor unit, every remedial measure, though it may have application only to certain employments or classes, benefits labor as a whole. Recognition of this point will bring about a united action which will assure continued progress.

What is the picture of existing labor legislation and the progress in recent years? It should be noted first that certain conspicuous Federal Labor laws, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Law, have rather pre-empted the spotlight during the past three or four years, and consequently, many people forget that the States still have a major responsibility in a much broader field of labor legislation. Workmen's compensation laws giving protection to workers against accidents and diseases; wage payment and wage collection laws; regulation of private employment offices, and indeed the actual operation of public

employment offices and unemployment compensation administration still lie wholly within the jurisdiction of the States. In addition, the States share with the Federal Government in Wage-Hour enforcement and Child Labor control.

I recently noted an interesting statement made by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, calling attention to the fact that three million Negro children under 16, constituting three-fourths of all Negro children in the United States in this age group, lived in States where laws fix a lower minimum age for work in factories and stores than the 16 years which is the national standard. Moreover, one-third of all Negro children under 16 live in four States, where school attendance is not required above 14 or 15 years. The important role of the states in social legislation, therefore, must not be overlooked. Any realistic approach to betterment of working conditions as they are effected through legislation, lies in the promotion of better and more uniform remedial legislation in the States.

There is still much to be done in this direction. Certainly substantial progress has been made in recent years. As a member of the United States Department of Labor, I am proud of the fact that this great Department has played a very vital part in this broad advance of the past few years.

Recognizing the importance of State sovereignty in this field, Secretary of Labor Perkins seven years ago initiated the plan of holding interstate conferences on labor legislation. Annually representatives of labor and labor administrators appointed by the Governors of the several States, have come together in Washington to discuss labor problems, to talk over measures for meeting these problems; to exchange experiences with various types of acts or laws, and out of this pooling of thought and experience to bring out recommendations for sound and constructive legislation, both Federal and State. In these conferences actually were cradled the ideas for much of the legislation now in the public eye, including such measures as the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Public Contracts Act, known as the Walsh-Healey Act, the establishment of an Employment Service on a national scale; the Labor Relations Act, and a few of lesser importance. Moreover, these interstate conferences were directly responsible for much of the advancement and progress among the States in a wide field of legislative subjects. Here are some examples of this progress. In 1933, only 9 States limited women's work hours to 48. By 1940, 14 additional States had set this standard as a minimum.

In 1933, only 2 States had a basic 16-year minimum work age. This year, 1940, 15 States have such basic legislation for the control of child labor. In 1933, only 1 State had exercised strict regulatory control over homework. By this year, 1940, 8 States have come into the field. In 1933, 6 States had wage collection laws; now 15 States have such laws, whereby the States aid workers in the collection of an aggregate of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, most of which would have been lost to the workers because the individual items are too frequently not large enough to attract the services of a lawyer to aid in collection.

In 1933, there were still 4 States in this country without a workmen's compensation act. At this time, 1940, there is only 1 State without such an act. In addition to this, the benefit standards of the various workmen's compensation acts have been materially raised in 18 of the States. Since 1933, State labor departments have been created in several of the States, and revitalized and equipped in several others. This progress has been notable particularly in the South. States which have either established or completely reorganized labor departments include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, South Carolina.

Looking at the picture as a whole, this is a rather notable achievement. Undoubtedly it should have been greater, but certainly no other period in previous years has seen anything like a similar advancement. Not the least encouraging in the whole situation is the increasing interest and activity of organized labor in the promotion of suitable State and Federal labor legislation. Within many of the labor groups today there have been set up special units for study in analyzing the details of existing or contemplated acts. These units study not only the possible effect and application of these laws, but they prepare and assemble data and facts in support of needed legislative programs. They are therefore in better position to mold and influence public opinion, and to present their case to the legislative committees.

In this organized labor program, I know of no other group that is in better position to lend a hand than the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. I will tell you why I make this statement. Seven years ago in company with a group of Labor Department officials of this State, I had occasion to take a trip lasting three or four days in a special car supplied by the Pullman Company, of course on a cash-and-carry basis. The car was in charge of one of the highly efficient porters of the Pullman Company. During the days and nights that this porter served our party, I had occasion to chat with him about many things, ranging from kings and queens to the growing of watermelons. I don't remember the name of that porter, but I still recall that he was one of the best conversationalists I have ever encountered. He had an astounding range of information, and he actually spoke with the fluency of an English professor.

I asked this porter where he had attended a college or university. "No, sir," he replied, "I have never had that opportunity, but in a sense I have attended what is really a first-class school, right here in a Pullman car. "You see," he continued, "It gives me an opportunity to listen to and sometimes talk to educated and cultured people and I have tried to keep my ears open and my mind in a receptive state." Ever since this little incident, I have frequently thought of the opportunities which all of you in this service have to pick up a fund of information and to broaden the horizon of your knowledge. That is why I say today that you in this particular group have an unusual opportunity to serve labor as a whole by contributing to or passing on to others in the movement, the essence of what you learn about labor economics.

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National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

October 7, 1940

Dear Members:

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to inform you of the successful conclusion of one of the great if not the greatest demonstrations ever arranged by Negroes in this Country. I wish it could have been possible for each of you to have witnessed the skill, the perfection and thoroughness with which the various committees performed their several duties. Everything possible was done to impress the delegates and the public with the power and the prestige of our great Organization.

Many resolutions and amendments were proposed during the Convention for the general good of the Ladies Organization. These will be explained in detail during the coming months, therefore, each auxiliary is requested not to attempt to enforce or institute any changes as a result of these resolutions until official notice has been received concerning such changes.

For the sake of uniformity the enclosed opening, closing and initiation ceremonies were adopted by the First Biennial Convention. In accordance with the wish of the Convention these Ceremonies are to become the permanent, regular, and official Ceremonies to be used by each local auxiliary.

If additional information is desired concerning the same please consult the International President.

Fraternally yours,

Halena Wilson
Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc
Encl. 1

THE LADIES AUXILIARY
to the
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
An International AF of L Union

4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

October 22, 1940

The Ladies Auxiliary
c/o Secretary-Treasurer

Dear Members:

Many helpful and timely suggestions were introduced by the various members of the International Executive Board of the Ladies Auxiliary during its recent meeting in New York. As a result of those discussions, the Ladies Organization is resting upon a firmer foundation than at any time during its existence. These officials pledged their whole hearted support to each other and expressed a determination to redouble their efforts toward the mobilization of the thousands of women who rightly belong in the Ladies Auxiliary.

It was with this latter thought in mind that the Board accepted a proposal to institute a National Membership Drive in honor of Brother Randolph's Birthday. This Drive will begin November 1st, and will end before April 15th, the exact date to be announced later. Each name obtained during the Drive will be attractively recorded and sent to Brother Randolph as an expression of these women's appreciation for, and devotion to, a Movement that lies so close to Brother Randolph's heart. Each Division will receive credit for the names submitted, also the person obtaining the same. Each Membership Committee should keep a careful record of its new members and send the original application to this office at the end of each month. This arrangement will be effective only during the Drive, after which, all applications will be sent, as usual, to Sister Tucker. Additional information and instructions will be issued from time to time.

The Brotherhood, as we all know, was organized by our husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, etc. for the maintenance and for the protection of their homes, and their families. Before the signing of the contract in 1937, the pullman porter had no rights that anyone had to respect. His job hung in the balance, therefore, his investments, his property, and his home hung in the balance also. That these conditions no longer exist was due to the fact that these men were farsighted enough to build a movement powerful enough to guarantee them the protection that previously had been denied them. As proof of the wisdom and power of Mass Organization these men now enjoy the same consideration accorded all other workers who are employed in the great Railway Industry. The porter now has rights that must be respected: he has job protection; he has job security; and as a result, thereof, he is in a better position to protect those who are dependent upon him.

That he has not obtained more is due to the lack of cooperation and understanding on the part of his women folk. To build an invincible Organization Negro men must have the same loyal support and the same encouragement that women of other races

The Ladies Auxiliary

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October 21st, 1940

give to their men, especially since the whole struggle is built around the home, wife and child. Without these responsibilities man would have no cause to contend for higher standards of living, better working conditions, shorter hours, or an increase in wages, therefore, our women must be made to realize that they are withholding their much needed support; that they are failing in their duties; and that they are standing in the way of progress when they ignore an Organization which means everything to them. I am sure you will find these convincing arguments during your drive for new members. We must make this Birthday Present worthy of the recipient and I am certain that nothing we could give him would please him more.

Fraternally yours,

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc

THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER
Ladies Auxiliary to The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

October 29, 1940

BULLETIN

DUES AND PER CAPITA TAX Effective, January 1, 1941. Membership dues will be raised to twenty (\$.20) cents per month, thirteen (\$.13) cents to be sent as per capita tax to the International Secretary-Treasurer, Sister Rosina Tucker, and seven (\$.07) to remain in the local-treasury.

CANCELLATION OF BACK DUES As there are a number of persons enrolled in each division who are six months or more in arrears and since it was the desire of the Convention to recapture the interest of these persons it was voted to cancel the back dues of all members who are six months or more in arrears. Such persons may rejoin as new members or they may reinstate, in either case, the amount required will be the regular joining fee of fifty (\$.50) cents. The dues to start the month following the reinstatement.

WOMEN RELATIVES OF FURLOUGHED PORTERS In as much as the family income is drastically curtailed during periods of unemployment it was voted during the Convention to cancel the dues of women relatives of furloughed porters providing the auxiliary member was financial at the time said relative was placed on furlough.

LOCAL TAXATION Since it was thought to be to the best interest of the entire Organization that careful consideration be given to all forms of taxation it was decided during the Convention that at no time may any tax or assessments be levied in the local division; except upon authority of the Convention Delegates when they are so assembled or in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 8, page 2, Constitution and General Rules.

FINANCIAL REPORT FORMULAS In accordance with the wish of the Convention Delegates the financial report sheets will be arranged so that additional names may be listed on each sheet. These new formulas will be sent to each auxiliary by the International Secretary-Treasurer, Sister Rosina Tucker.

MAIDS Because maids who belong to the Brotherhood are required to pay dues and a joining fee in that Organization they no longer will be required to pay a joining fee or monthly dues in the Ladies Auxiliary. To join the Auxiliary said persons have only to fill out an application blank. The dues card of such members should contain the following: "Member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. DUES REMITTED."

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE If we are to make a success of the Membership Drive in honor of Brother Randolph's Birthday it is essential that each member do her utmost whether as a part of the Membership Committee or as an individual. It is hoped that each member will do her very best to make this one of the most outstanding events in the history of our Ladies Auxiliary. Please do not delay but start now as it will take time to arrange the names in an appropriately attractive manner.

Fraternal ly yours,

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc

The Ladies Auxiliary
To The
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
An International AF of L Union
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

November 27, 1940

Dear Members:

I have found as a result of the visits that were made to a few of the auxiliaries that many of the members do not quite understand the purpose of a Labor Organization or the function of its' Ladies Auxiliary. Many appear to be of the opinion that since they are not actually employed that there is little or nothing for them to do in such a movement; or that there is little or nothing that such a movement has to contribute to their way of living. As a result of this observation, it is my intention to point out from time to time various reasons why the Labor Movement is of such vital importance to them, since wages whether large or small, regular or irregular determines the kind of house the worker may live in, the quantity and quality of food that the family of the worker may consume, the kind and quality of clothing that each may wear and the extent to which the children of the working class may become educated. Therefore, it is difficult to imagine anything more important than wages unless it is the job from which the wages emanate and this is true whether the wife and mother works for wages or whether someone else works for her.

In the beginning when America was first inhabited by the Pilgrim Fathers there were no stores, no factories, shops, man made machinery, etc. these early settlers simply decided upon a site for their homes and then, set to work cutting down trees with which to build some sort of shelter, even before this task was completed, they each applied themselves to the all important task of resting a living out of the bosom of mother earth. Here as always man needed and received the cooperation, the encouragement and the confidence of the women members of his family. Man went along in this mode of living for many years: free and independent knowing no boss other than himself. Finally, there came a day when all this was changed, instead of producing, processing and manufacturing for himself a new order was brought into being as a result of man's desire for more leisure, more comfort and greater conveniences. Modern machinery, the offspring of scientific research, soon replaced hand labor causing the factory to make serious inroads into individual or home production.

Where once money had been of small consequences it now presented a problem of major importance, since without money man could not purchase the commodities and other merchandise being manufactured by the new industrialist. Man soon discovered that he had "jumped out of the frying pan into the Fire" as the saying goes, instead of being the master, he had become the servant. No longer could he go to work when he chose nor stop when he felt so inclined, instead of receiving adequate wages

November 27, 1940

with which to purchase the articles he was manufacturing for someone else, instead of for himself, as before, he now found himself the victim of the worse form of exploitation. He was no longer free to do his own bidding, but was in virtual bondage to another man or set of men who were without mercy or a conscience, hence, the ultimate birth of the Labor Movement.

To Be Continued:

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
International President

HW:bc

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

December 3, 1940

BULLETIN

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

It is customary where facilities permit for the Convention Proceedings to be compiled by the Division that was host to the Convention. This being the case, the New York Division under the supervision of Brother McLaurin is now recording the respective Convention Proceedings into the permanent history of both Organizations. This, of course, requires time, but we have been informed that copies of the Proceedings will be sent to this office for distribution so soon as they have been completed. Anticipating the changes that were likely to take place regarding dues cards, financial report formulas, etc. only a small supply were on hand when the Convention met in New York. True to expectations, new financial report formulas were ordered by the delegates while the increase in dues necessitated the printing of new dues cards; these have been arranged by Sister Tucker and sent to New York where the bulk of the Organization's printing is done. It is hoped that all divisions will be fully equipped within a short time.

RECORDING SECRETARY

As the office of the secretary and treasurer were consolidated during the reorganization of the Ladies Auxiliary the duties imposed upon the secretary-treasurer were found to be rather exacting, therefore, the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary amended the Constitution, thereby, creating the office of a recording secretary. This office does not become official until the next regular election of the local divisions, however, the president may appoint a member to serve in that capacity until the date of election at which time said officer must be nominated and elected by the auxiliary members.

REPORTER

WHEREAS, The Constitution makes no provision for a reporter for the local divisions the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary amended Article VI of the Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries to include the office of a reporter. This office beginning with the next regular election of the local auxiliaries will be appointive.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Paragraph III of Article VI, Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries was amended by the First Biennial Convention to read: "Nominations shall be conducted the first meeting in June, instead, of the first two weeks in June. Voting shall be conducted during the second meeting in June, instead, of during the last two weeks in June. Where the auxiliaries meet, but once a month a special meeting shall be called on a specially designated night during the second half of June for the purpose of holding the election. In divisions where special meetings are required all members shall be notified of the same.

ELECTION BALLOTS

Paragraph IV, Article VI, Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries was amended to read: "WHEREAS, existing conditions as to time and membership in the local auxiliaries do not appear to warrant a deferred counting of the election ballots, be it

December 3, 1940

RESOLVED, That all auxiliaries shall count the election ballots immediately following the election, unless decided otherwise by a majority vote of the members present in which case the local executive board shall designate a date when said ballots are to be counted: such ballots are to be in the keeping of the local brotherhood pending the counting of the same."

NON-LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Resolution No. VIII was amended to read:

WHEREAS, It may not always be to the best interest of the Ladies Auxiliary to become affiliated with Non-Labor Organizations, be it

RESOLVED, That the local Auxiliary shall not become affiliated with any Non-Labor groups without the approval of the International Counsellor and the International President of the Ladies Auxiliary."

The following resolution was also adopted by the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary:

"WHEREAS, The Ladies Auxiliary is a subordinate part of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and was organized to assist in the general development and in furtherance of the Brotherhood program, and WHEREAS, The Life, Strength, and Power of the Brotherhood depends almost entirely upon a faithful, staunch, and loyal one-hundred per cent paid up membership, without which, the Brotherhood would cease to exist, thereby, sending the Ladies Auxiliary into oblivion, be it

RESOLVED, That no member in the Auxiliary may hold an elective office whose male relative, if regularly employed is not in good financial standing in the Brotherhood."

Care should be taken by the Auxiliary not to place the Brotherhood in an embarrassing position, therefore, the Auxiliary must always ascertain whether or not the Brotherhood officials in that division consider said relative to be unfinancial.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

It is important that the Auxiliary maintain, during its National Membership Drive the complementary opinions which were formed by the general public, and by the officials, and the members of the Brotherhood. This was due to the splendid impression made by the Auxiliary Officials and the Auxiliary membership during the recent Convention, therefore, we are urging that each member do her utmost to uphold the high standard of our Ladies Organization. For each new member means added strength to both Organizations and also indicates the high esteem in which we hold Brother Randolph.

Fraternally yours,

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
International President

HW: bc

National Office
Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

December 16, 1940.

Dear Members:

As a result of a recent conference with the International Counsellor of the Ladies Auxiliary, each local auxiliary is, hereby, requested to make the following corrections in all copies of the International Constitution of the Ladies Auxiliary and elsewhere as, herein, directed. It is pointed out that these changes should have been made during the first Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary so as to conform with the changes that were made in the Brotherhood Constitution. As no official communication was received from the International Officials of the Brotherhood concerning the changes that were made in the Brotherhood Constitution, no recommendation regarding the Articles in question were made during the Auxiliary Convention by the Auxiliary Officials.

Article II, Constitution of International Organization under the heading "Time and Place of Meeting" shall be changed by crossing out the word ANNUALLY and by writing above, the word BIENNIALY. Article VI, Constitution of International Organization; "Officers, Term and Installation" shall be changed to read: "TWO YEARS, instead of, ONE YEAR". Article 14, Constitution of the International Organization, under the heading "Joining Fee and Monthly Dues" shall be changed by striking out the word TEN and inserting the word TWENTY, the word EIGHT in the same Article shall be stricken out and the word THIRTEEN substituted in its place. Article VI, paragraph III, Rules and Regulations for the Local Auxiliaries shall be changed by crossing out ONE YEAR and by inserting TWO YEARS in its place. A recent bulletin that was issued by this office contains information concerning additional changes which occur in this same article.

It is the duty of the local officials to see that these changes are made in the Proceedings of The First International Convention also in all copies of the Constitution and General Rules. Where several lines have been changed in a particular article small strips upon which the correct wording is written may be pasted over the part which is effected by the change.

A bulletin containing additional instructions and information concerning the Resolutions and Amendments which were adopted during the recent Convention will be issued from time to time.

Fraternally yours,

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
International President

EW:bc

National Office
The Ladies Auxiliary to The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

December 31, 1940

BULLETIN

Now, that the old year is nearing its end we all should pause and give thanks to our Heavenly Father for all the good we have been permitted to enjoy in a world which has come to contain so much unhappiness and so much misery for ^{so} many of the less fortunate peoples of the world. Here in America we have an abundance of food, an earth rich in natural deposits, freedom of thought and action and a higher standard of living than exists in any other part of the world. By-far, the largest majority of our men folk have been steadily employed and under better working conditions than they have ever known before. We should be careful not to take these gains too much for granted lest we be deprived of them. We should rejoice in that we are free and privileged to work and to strive for the peace, the security, and the happiness of ourselves and of our fellow men. This is the way our Heavenly Father would have it be and this is a state of being that would cause Him to send showers of blessings and good-will not only upon this country, but upon the face of all the earth. We should be exceedingly grateful for our Organization, for our leadership, for our struggles and for our past hardships since all these combined made it possible for our men and our women to work together in peace and harmony out of a sincere desire to be of service to each other.

The cooperation and the loyalty which the auxiliary gave the Brotherhood throughout the years is a source of great pride to that body. Just as the cooperation and the loyalty of the local divisions will be to the International Ladies Auxiliary in the years to come. The Ladies Auxiliary since its inception has proved its worth. Where once the wives and mothers were reluctant and fearful because of their lack of understanding they now urge and encourage their men folk in their desire to create better and a more acceptable standard of living. That is why the Auxiliary is different from other organizations, that is why it must have direction and supervision from the body that brought it into being. The Ladies Auxiliary is important to the Labor Movement, yet, without the parent-body it could not exist. So just long as the auxiliaries realize this and hold fast to their original aims and purposes, just so long will they be a strong moral force in the development and achievements of the Parent Body which is the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

The International Auxiliary is very grateful for the cooperation received from the local auxiliaries during the past two years. Such cooperation has made the duties and the responsibilities of the International Officials much easier than they would have been had not this fine spirit existed. However, it is of the utmost importance that the International President have at her disposal at all times detailed and accurate knowledge of the financial condition of all local divisions. Auxiliaries failing over a period of time to send in duplicate copies of their financial statements are likely to appear enactive or negligent in discharging this necessary obligation. Therefore, it is hoped that the spirit of cooperation will continue and that there will be no such omissions during the coming year.

APPLICATIONS

All applications received during the present Membership Drive should be sent to the office of the International President of the Ladies Auxiliary, where a record is being kept of all such applications. Failure to do this may prevent some divisions from receiving full credit or may cause some individuals to be left off the list so do not fail to comply with this request. After the new applicants have been listed all applications will be forwarded to the International Secretary-treasurer.

CANCELLATION OF DUES

In a recent bulletin the local divisions were informed of the action taken by the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary regarding the cancellation of dues of women relatives of porters placed on furlough -- to remove any doubt concerning this resolution -- the local divisions are being advised that this provision should apply only to members who are directly effected by the non- or partial employment of the head of the family.

MY BEST WISHES TO ALL FOR A VERY HAPPY AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Faternally yours,

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
International President

HW: bc

Current Event Publications

Weekly News Review
744 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Life and Labor Bulletin
National Women' Trade Union League
Of America, 307 Machinists Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

A News Letter, 25¢ a year
James E. Mendenhall
Stephens College
Columbia, Mo.

Child Welfare & Child Labor

School Lunches Using Farm Surpluses
Dept. of Agriculture, Consumer'
Counsel, Washington, D.C.

Child Labor, William Green
Workers Education Bureau of America
476 West 24th Street, New York, N.Y. 10¢

Are You Training Your Child To Be
Happy, Publication, #202
Children's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Home Play & Play Equipment
Publication, #238, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Children In A Democracy, 20¢
Supt. of Documents, Washington, D.C.

Negro Statistics

Public Health Service
U.S. Treasury Dept. Washington, D.C. &
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D.C.

1940
Women Workers

Women in Industry
Bulletin #164
Womens Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor

The Negro Woman Worker, Bul. #165
Women's Bureau, U.S. of Dept. of Labor

The Employed Homemaker, Bul. #148
Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Also a complete list of publications
of the Women's Bureau.

Moving Pictures and Charts of Women
Workers

Charts on Negro Women Wage Earners
U. S. Dept. of Labor
May borrow from Women's Bureau
Pay postage only

A set of three Albums
Containing pictures of women at work
in different industries.
May borrow from Women's Bureau
Pay transportation cost.

Within the Gates, Motion Picture
Lent by Women's Bureau
Pay transportation costs.

Behind the Scenes in the Machine Age
3 reels-pay transportation costs
Lent by Women's Bureau

What's in a Dress
Lent by Women's Bureau
Pay transportation costs.

How to Make a Dress, Film free
Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C.
May borrow-pay costs

Consumer Information

What is Consumer' Cooperation
By-James Peter Warbasse
167 West 12th Street, New York, N.Y.

The Discovery of the Consumer
By-Beatrice Webb
167 West 12th Street, New York, N.Y.

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New York, N.Y.

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sumer Cooperatives, 15¢

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Washington, D. C.

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A 3 reel film. From the Harmon Foundation
Rental \$4.00 per day.

A House Without a Landlord, 2½ reel silent film
\$3.00 per showing
Amalgamated Coop. House, N. Y.
Write Cooperative League of America
E. R. Bowen, Secy. - 167 West 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

Harris, Ella 4958 Langley Avenue 6/40	Edwards, Cynthia 4515 Prairie Avenue 12/39	Andrews, Emma 2320 South State Street 8/40
Turner, Lucille 4705 Champlain Avenue 6/40	Johnson, Erna 5033 Prairie Avenue 6/40	Martin, Alice 2311 S. Dearborn Street 4/40
Smith, Consulla 4850 Champlain Avenue 9/39 ✓	Jenkins, Mable 5634 Prairie Avenue 3/40	Montgomery, Anna 5436 S. Dearborn Street 3/39
Butts, Lillian 4838 St. Lawrence Avenue 8/40	Gear, Lula Cruse 5824 Prairie Avenue	*** Lucas, Daisy 3744 Giles Avenue 5/40
Elam, Gertrude 6720 St. Lawrence Avenue 4/40	Johnson, Fannie B. 6044 Prairie Avenue 4/40	Ealy, Pearl 5815 Perry Street 7/39
Dean, Naomi 4859 Forrestville Avenue 6/39 ✓	Robinson, D. J. 4044 Indiana Avenue 3/39 ✓	Glass, Lillian 11136 S. Ashland Avenue 6/40
Owens, Louise 4905 Forrestville Avenue 7/39 ✓	Kyle, Hassie 4355 Indiana Avenue 7/40	Markum, Mildred 5211 Loomis Blvd. 7/40
McNece, Fannie 4853 Vincennes Avenue 8/39 ✓	Farne, Lillian 4846 Indiana Avenue 12/39 ✓	Pope, Ola Mae 6205 Loomis Blvd. 11/39
Lucas, Leota Lucas, Leota 4923 Vincennes Avenue 6/40	Hobbs, Mary E. 5524 Indiana Avenue 10/39 ✓	Luker, Sallie 6413 Vernon Avenue 5/39 ✓
Thompson, Dollie 5048 Washington Pk. Ct. 4/39	Wilkerson, Peggy 5717 Indiana Avenue (moved)	Goof Birdie 3223 Maple Avenue 8/39
Guy, Seth 4340 South Parkway 8/40	Shaw, Clarine Shaw, Clarine 4200 Michigan Avenue 5/40	Goldsberry, Sadie 11345 Carpenter Street 6/39
Harvey Cora 4346 South Parkway 11/39	Lang, Bettie 4248 Michigan Avenue 11/40	*** Fortenberry, Eunice 510 Oakwood Blvd. 5/40
Williams, Zora 5415 South Parkway 11/39 ✓	Love, Bessie 5031 Michigan Avenue 5/40	Manson, L. O. 544 E. 44th Street 7/40
Williamson, Fannie 5037 Calumet Avenue 5/39	Jones, Lula B. 5425 Michigan Avenue 4/40 ✓	Thornton, Nellie 703 E. 44th Street 6/40
Thompson, Katie 5619 Calumet Avenue 10/39 ✓	Hawkins, Ruth 6128 Michigan Avenue 7/39	Arnold, Florence 57 E. 46th Street 10/39 ✓
Gaunt, Etta 6023 Calumet Avenue 8/40	Hallie, Davis 6133 Michigan Avenue 7/40	Joplin, Inez 357 E. 40th Street
Sterling, Delilah 6111 Calumet Avenue 3/40 ✓	Redmond, Alberta 4639 Wabash Avenue 10/39 ✓	Shelby, Sylvia 440 E. 49th Street 3/39 ✓
Hobbs, Mary 6119 Calumet Avenue 8/40	Alley, Elizabeth 5344 Wabash Avenue 8/40	Jones, Jaunita 64 E. 50th Street 1/40
Terry, Iris 6121 Calumet Avenue 2/39 ✓	King, Lela 5413 Wabash Avenue 3/39 ✓	Lee, J. M. 204 E. 56th Street 1/39
Thompson, Mollie 5048 Washington Park Ct	Cruse, Anna 6120 So. Parkway ✓	Rayne, Lillian 4846 Indiana Avenue

Brazley, Anna
226 E. 56th Street 4/40

Jackson, Anna M.
316 E. 56th Street 7/40 ✓

Smith, Madeline
107 E. 58th Street 1/40

Obbey, G. E.
329 E. 59th Street 3/37 ✓

Jefferson, Amanda ✕
386 E. 59th Street

Johnson, Moleda ✓
363 E. 59th Street 1/37

Hague Anna M.
615 Marquette Rd. 7/37

Millette Birdie
623 Marquette Rd. 7/37

McDowell, Mary
623 Marquette Rd. 7/38

Ellis, Cora
5337 Calumet Ave

King, Lela
5413 Wabash Ave ✓

Ealey, Pearl
5815 Perry Ave

Robinson, D. G.
4404 Indiana Ave ✓

Woods, Bertha
6027 Calumet Ave ✓

To The ~~Officers~~ and Members OF The
Ladies' Auxiliary To The
BSCP

1940?

Dear Members:

Owing to a recent occurrence that took place in this city some few weeks ago it became necessary to ascertain the true temper of the members of our Ladies Auxiliary. To begin with it is deeply regretted that any one of the members of our Auxiliary could have been misled into taking part in a movement that was designed to divide, to cause confusion and to bring about dissension within an organization which Negro men have fought so valiantly over so long a period to establish in the hope and with the desire of bring greater protection and a higher degree of economic freedom and economic security to the members of our particular group.

It is not conceivable that any other group of women of any other race whether innocently or otherwise could be found who would be willing to betray their menfolk, their families and their own best interests by aligning themselves with a force that has done everything within its power to defeat every attempt that was made by our men to obtain fair treatment and a just recognition for the service rendered. Knowing these things to be true one cannot help wondering if Negro women are that much different from other women. If not wouldn't they have more confidence in and wouldn't they stand more closely and more loyally by the men whom they themselves brought into the world.

Negro men like other men discounting those who appear incapable of doing their own thinking are trying to justify themselves before the eyes of the world, and yet it appears that these men must stand by and witness the tragic spectacle of their womenfolk cooperating with and coming under the influence of a common enemy. Such an unbelievable situation naturally causes one to wonder when, if ever, will the Negro wake up. It also causes one to ask what if anything, can be done to help the Negro; or how will it be possible to make him realize and accept his responsibility to himself and to his fellowman; when, if ever, will Negroes stop being misled by a few strips of red rags held in the hands of those who care not whether they live or die once they have gotten out of them all that they want. And one is tempted to ask, why should they care?

For years the Brotherhood has fought for and finally won a hard earned victory. The opposing forces having failed in their fight with the men are now evidently, attempting to regain a footing by using the women relatives of the very men once so badly abused by them. But this must not be permitted to happen. Our women surely will not forget that "United We Stand, or Divided We Fall". Nor will they once they understand lend their assistance to any body especially, when that body is known to bode no good to our group.

The Auxiliary to the PPBOM is not concerned with hours of work or with rates of pay. Its chief concern is and always will be for the maintenance and this latest move can be looked upon as another method of attack but from an entirely different angle. And we as women cannot afford to permit ourselves to be the dupes in this subtle maneuvering.

Sincerely yours,

Helena Wilson

Helena Wilson

UNIFORM OPENING for the LADIES AUXILIARY

- Brotherhood Marching Song -

President: Sister Sentinel, what is the mission of the Ladies Auxiliary?

Sentinel: The mission of the Ladies Auxiliary is for each member to do her whole duty nobly, and well being ever mindful of her responsibility for and her obligation to her fellow-members and to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

President: Sister Secretary-Treasurer, for what does the Auxiliary Stand?

Secy-Treas.: The Auxiliary stands for union, strength, love and peace. To this end we strive to develop women in body, mind, and spirit.

President: Sister Chaplin, let us pray.

Chaplin:

Not more of light we ask, O God,
But eyes to see what is;
Not sweeter songs, but ears to hear
The present melodies;
Not greater strength, but how to use
The powers that we possess;
Not more of love, but skill to turn
A frown, to a caress.

Not more of joy, but how to feel
Its kindling presence near,
To give to others all we have
Of courage and of cheer.
No gift, Dear God, we ask,
But only sense to see,
How best to use the precious gifts,
We have received from thee. AMEN.

Roll Call of Officers
Reading of the Minutes, etc.

UNIFORM CLOSING for the LADIES AUXILIARY

President: Sister Recording Secretary as we leave this meeting to return to our respective homes what is expected of each of us?

Rec. Secy.: As a result of the high AIM and lofty PURPOSE of our Organization we are expected to have a love for God and for humanity and to make a greater contribution to the progress of our fellow men. We are obligated to hold in strictest confidence all that is said or done during the Auxiliary meeting.

President: This is a timely admonition and should be faithfully observed by all who are present. We will now have our closing prayer.

Chaplin:

Heavenly Father, Give us all fear to dominate,
All holy joys to know,
To be friends we wish to be,
To speak the truth we know,
To love the pure, to seek the good,
To lift with all our might
All souls to dwell in harmony,
In freedom's perfect night, AMEN.

INITIATION CEREMONY

Sentinel ascertains presence of new member and conveys same to the president near the close of the meeting.

President: Sister Porteress, I am informed that we have a new member present will you make the necessary arrangements incident to her induction into our Ladies Auxiliary?

The Porteress escorts member to front of room, obtaining charter and announces:

Porteress: Madam President. I have the pleasure to present to you Sister - - - whose application for membership has been duly accepted by the members of this Auxiliary.

The Porteress places the member's right hand upon the Charter.

President: After short welcoming address, says,
This Charter is symbolic of a great achievement, it represents honesty, service, sacrifice, and unrelenting determination on the part of the pioneer members of this greatly beloved organization. In the past numerous occasions arose which required a loyal and a heroic defense of its principles and of its leadership. Since the laws of the life of the Trade Union Movement is constant and relentless struggle and there is no positive assurance that such an occasion will not arise in the future you are requested to repeat the following pledge:

"I, - - - solemnly pledge myself to the great work of this organization. I pledge myself to defend it and its leaders, against all unjust criticism. I will not criticise it or condone the criticism and attacks of others whether they are members or non-members. I will serve it to the best of my ability, come what will or may."

President: Will the members please come forward and extend the hand of Trade Union Fraternal greeting to our newly inducted member.

- General Hand Shake -

J. L. Williamson

1940

Opening--Processional--Brotherhood Song

We meet today in Freedom cause
And raise our voices high
We'll join our hand in Union strong
To battle or to die.

Chorus

Hold the fort for we are coming
Union men be strong
Side by side we battle onward
Victory is come.
Look my comrades see the Union
Banners waving high
Reinforcements now appearing
Victory is nigh.--Chorus

See our numbers still increasing
Hear the bugles blow
By our Union we shall triumph
Over every foe.
Fierce and long the battle rages.
But we will not fear
Help will come when'er it's needed
Cheer my comrades, cheer.--Chorus.

Part I

Part II

LEADER:--O, come let us worship and bow down. Let us kneel
before the Lord our Maker.

RESPONSE:--Congregation--For he is the Lord and we are the
people of his land, the sheep of his pastures.

(Song) "Day is dying in the West"

Day is dying in the west,
Heaven is touching earth with rest;
Wait and worship while the night,
Sets her evening lamps alight--Thru all the
sky.

-Chorus-

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts!
Heaven and earth are full of Thee;
Heaven and earth are praising Thee,
O, Lord most High!--Amen.

Lord of Life, beneath the dome,
Of the universe, Thy home;
Gather us who seek Thy face,
To the fold of Thy embrace
For Thou art nigh.--Chorus

When forever from our sight,
Pass the stars, the day, the night;
Lord of angels, on our eyes,
Let eternal morning rise--
And shadows end.--Chorus

LEADER:--In this great day of our Lord, women are asked to meet the needs of their brothers. Women, large heartedly and large mindedly are giving wider service, remembering at all times that the possession of any political, civic or religious power involves the duties of faithfully and conscientiously using their power.

(Response by Women)

O God, our Heavenly Father graciously behold us as women ready for service in the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Give us the vision of our duty, and made us glad and strong in doing it. Grant us wisdom, courage and patience, and fill us with the spirit of loving service, that whatever we do in the way of deeds, may be done in the name of Jesus Christ.

"TAKE MY LIFE AND LET IT BE"

Take my life, and let it be,
Consecrated, Lord to Thee;
Take my hands, and let them move,
At the impulse of Thy love;
At the impulse of Thy Love.
Take my will and make it Thine,
It shall be no longer mine;

Cont'd next page

Take my heart, it is Thine own.
It shall be Thy royal throne;
It shall be Thy royal throne.

PURPOSE:--I am the Auxiliary Purpose, bearing the light of service. (Will you join with me in repeating our purpose?)

ALL:--The mission of the Auxiliary is for each member to do *her* ~~their~~ whole duty nobly and well, not in strife and vain glory, but in humility and love. Let us bear one another's burdens and ever remember the words of our Dear Saviour: "That Ye Love One Another."

PURPOSE:--The Auxiliary stands for Union, Strength and Peace and to this end we strive to develop women in body, mind and spirit. I light the candle of Union, that flames of love for God and humanity may become a united burning torch in the progress of the world.

UNION:--The true light, even the Light which lighteth every man that cometh in to the world.

PURPOSE:--I light the candle of strength, that through healthy bodies womanhood may be strong to serve.

STRENGTH:--The light shineth in darkness and darkness comprehendeth it not.

PURPOSE:--I light the candle of Peace, that womanhood may meet the problems of life and intelligently help to solve them in Peace and Good Will.

PEACE:--God hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.

PURPOSE:--Even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, receive this symbol of service that ye, too, may serve.

(All candles are lighted during playing of soft music.)

PURPOSE:--Will you, holding aloft your symbol of service, stand and repeat this pledge of loyalty?

(Congregation Standing)

Cont'd next page

-4-

ALL:--As workers and friends of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, we pledge anew our loyalty to the purpose and object, which is to help the Brotherhood obtain economic justice for the working classes, and bring about a better acquaintance between the porters and their families, and consecrate ourselves in service of our master, in helping to interpret to others the Christian Way of life. Blessed Master help us to keep this pledge.

(Song) "DEAR LORD AND FATHERS OF MANKIND"

Dear Lord and Father of Mankind,
Forgive our feverish ways,
Reclothe us in our rightful mind;
In purer lives Thy service find,
In deeper reverence praise.
In simple trust like theirs who heard,
Beside the Syrian sea,
Thy gracious calling of the Lord,
Let us, like them, without a word,
Rise up, and follow Thee. Amen.

(Congregation Seated)

LEADER:--And now abideth Faith, Hope and Love.

ALL:- And the greatest of these is Love.

Benediction

(Please do not applaud during the entire service.)

1940?

Consumer Information

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By-James Peter Warbasse
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E. R. Bowen, Secy. - 167 West 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

1940?

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

on the

NEW SIMPLIFIED PLAN

FOR THE FOOD RATIONING PROGRAM

AND THE USE OF TOKENS

1-6740-411-1-Cover of

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THE PROBLEM

On Sunday, February 27, 1944, a new and simplified plan for two major food rationing programs will be put into operation. The two programs involved are those rationing processed foods; and meat, fats and oils.

Three important changes will be made. First, each stamp will have a point value of 10 points; second, tokens will be given as "change;" and third, the stamps will have a longer validity period, i.e., approximately 12 weeks.

These changes are being made in accordance with the OPA policy to simplify the rationing programs and to reduce the work of all who handle ration currency. The new simplified plan is especially beneficial to retailers. It will reduce the number of stamps they have to handle by 60 percent. Inasmuch as all stamps will have the same point value, i.e. 10 points, the work of sorting and counting will be reduced materially.

In order that the transition from the old plan to the new be accomplished with a minimum of confusion, and the full benefits of the new plan be secured, it is important:

1. That the public and the trade be fully informed about every detail of the new plan.
2. That the public and the trade be made to understand that the use of tokens is only one phase of the new simplified plan.
3. That all be told that the change is being made in accordance with the OPA policy to simplify all procedures.

For the past several months, tokens have received considerable publicity. As a result, the other factors in the new simplified plan have been ignored and considerable confusion exists in the minds of both industry and consumers. This confusion must be eliminated at the same time the new plan is explained.

It is the purpose of this document to provide the facts--as completely and accurately as possible. Separate sections relate to information to be given the consumer, the retailer, the wholesaler and all others who handle ration currency.

Probably the most important group to be informed are the retailers. They benefit most....they must make the most extensive changes in their methods....and they come in daily contact with the housewives who purchase food. Special effort should be made by all who cooperate to get complete information into the hands of every retailer.

The Program In Brief

1. A new simplified plan for rationing processed foods, and meat and fats will be put into operation on February 27, 1944.
2. It will reduce the clerical work of the retailer tremendously and simplify the work of all who handle ration currency.
3. The red stamps in War Ration Book Four will be used for the meat and fats program.
4. The blue stamps in War Ration Book Four will be used for the processed foods program.
5. The numbers on the stamps--8, 5, 2, and 1--will no longer indicate their point values. All stamps will have a point value of 10 points each.
6. When purchases are made, tokens will be given "in change"--red tokens for red stamps and blue tokens for blue stamps. Tokens will be valid indefinitely.
7. The validity period of all stamps will be increased to approximately 12 weeks--hence there will be little if any reason for consumers to "hoard" tokens.
8. Initial distribution of tokens will be made to retailers only through the banks in units of 250.
9. Retailers will calculate their token needs in accordance with a simple formula and file their requests with the banks through which they wish to receive their tokens supply on or before December 15, 1943.
10. Retailers will obtain their supply of tokens (in units of 250) before the new plan goes into effect exchanging therefor a corresponding amount of ration currency, i.e. stamps, ration coupons, check or certificate.
11. Adjustments of "allowable inventories" will be made where the purchase of tokens proves to be a hardship.
12. Tokens transactions with banks (either withdrawals or deposits) must be made only in units of 250 in standard containers.

The Simplified Plan...
for the Consumer

Three important changes will be made in two food rationing programs at 12:01 A.M. on Sunday, February 27, 1944. The two programs which will be simplified are the rationing of processed foods and the rationing of meat, fats, cheeses, canned fish, canned milk, etc.

Processed foods will use the blue stamps in War Ration Book Four; meat, fats, cheeses, canned fish, canned milk will use the red stamps in War Ration Book Four. Sugar will continue to use the stamps so labeled. Thus, only one ration book (War Ration Book Four) will be needed by the consumer when marketing for food.

The red and blue stamps in War Ration Book Four carry both letters and numbers like the green stamps in the same book and like the brown stamps in War Ration Book Three. At present the letters indicate the validity period and the numbers indicate the point value.

This will no longer be true with the blue and red stamps in War Ration Book Four.

Both the letter and the number will indicate only the validity period. For example, blue stamps #A8, B8, C8, D8 and E8 all become valid on February 27.

All red and blue stamps in War Ration Book Four, regardless of the numbers on them, will have the same point value, i.e. 10 points for each stamp. For example, blue stamps A8 and A5 both will have a point value of 10 points.

A regular schedule of validity dates and periods of validity will be established. Under the new simplified plan, blue stamps will become valid on the first day of each calendar month (with the exception of the first month when they become valid on February 27). They will remain valid until the 20th of the second succeeding month. Three red stamps (total 30 points) will become valid every two weeks beginning February 27, 1944. The first series of six red stamps will remain valid until May 20, 1944, giving a total of six stamps (60 points) for each four weeks period. The first stamps to become valid and their expiration dates are listed below.

Blue Stamps (Processed Foods)

<u>Stamp Number</u>	<u>Validity Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
A8	February 27	May 20
B8	February 27	May 20
C8	February 27	May 20
D8	February 27	May 20
E8	February 27	May 20

The next series will become valid from April 1 to June 20.

Red Stamps (Meat, Fats and Oil)

<u>Stamp Number</u>	<u>Validity Date</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
A8	February 27	May 20
B8	February 27	May 20
C8	February 27	May 20
D8	March 12	May 20
E8	March 12	May 20
F8	March 12	May 20

These longer validity periods will be advantageous to both consumers and retailers. Housewives will have longer periods over which they may budget their points. Much of the "last minute" rushes before expiration dates should be avoided, thus avoiding confusion and extra work for both consumer and retailer.

It will be seen by the above tables there is a difference between the allotment of points under the old procedure and under the new. For the thirty-four days between the first and second validation of blue stamps (February 27 and April 1) 50 points have been allotted. Under the terms of the old technique 48 points were allotted for each calendar month. Similarly, three 10-point red stamps (a total of 30 points) are allotted for each two weeks period for meat, fats, and oils, etc. This compares with an allotment of 16 points per week under the old system--one point more per week than is allowed under the new plan.

These changes in allotments will be taken into consideration when the new point values are established. Hence each ration book holder will receive the same quantity of food as under the old system.

Probably the most conspicuous difference between the new simplified technique and the old is the use of the much publicized "tokens". Fundamentally, it is not a radical revision. The tokens will be used only in "change making" like the brown one-point stamps are now used. Tokens, however, are the basis for the simplified technique because without them it would not be possible to use stamps of one denomination.

Tokens will have a point value of one point each.

The consumer will come into contact with tokens for the first time when she makes her first purchase after the program begins. She will not have to obtain a supply of tokens before she shops.

When she goes marketing after the new plan goes into operation, she will make her purchases in the same way as in the past. Point values will be posted both on the official table and near the merchandise.

When she pays her bill, she will give the retailer stamps valued at 10 points each. (Blue stamps for processed foods and red stamps for meat, fats and oils, etc.). If these stamps do not total to exact amount of her purchase, she will receive "change" in return--red tokens for red stamps and blue tokens for blue stamps.

The procedure is the same as with monetary currency. For example, if a consumer made a ninety cent purchase and gave the retailer a one dollar bill in payment, she would receive coin to the value of ten cents in "change". Similarly, if a purchase amounting to 17 points were made and 20 points given in payment (two stamps @ 10 points each) the "change" would amount to three tokens with a value of 1 point each.

Unlike monetary currency, however, this new ration currency is of only two denominations, i.e. the stamps have a value of 10 points each, and the tokens a value of 1 point each. Furthermore, only the red tokens will be given as change for red stamps, and only blue tokens will be given as change for blue stamps.

The tokens, of course, may be used in making later purchases. They have no expiration dates. They may be used in any store selling rationed foods by any member of the family living in the same home.

Consumers will not be permitted, however, to change stamps into tokens without making a purchase of a rationed commodity. This provision has been made at the request of industry in order to spare them from the work involved in passing out tokens promiscuously.

Tokens may be "spent" by any member of the family in the same household.

Through the examination of the records of many retailers in all sections of the country, it has been determined that the average transaction will require less than 5 tokens as change. Of course, some sales will require more tokens--others less. However, the average is less than 5. Thus, it may be seen that it will be unnecessary for housewives to carry a large number of tokens at any time. Under no circumstances will it be necessary for her to have more than nine tokens in each program. In all probability she will have less than five. They should cause her no inconvenience. Tokens remain valid indefinitely. They may be used in the purchase of rationed foods in any store that sells them--and by any member of the family. Thus children may be sent to the store with tokens--and the ration book can remain at home. The chances of losing ration books is reduced.

Special Note

On February 27, 1944, when the new simplified technique goes into use, several stamps which were made valid previously will still be in use. These stamps are green stamps K, L, and M in War Ration Book Four, and brown stamps Y and Z in War Ration Book Three. All these stamps will remain valid until March 20, 1944.

These stamps, however, will not be used like the red and blue stamps in War Ration Book Four. They will be used in accordance with the procedure used at present. They will have a value of 8, 5, 2 and 1 points as indicated. Tokens will not be given in change when purchases are made with these stamps.

The Tokens

There will be tokens of two colors -- red and blue. The red will be used for meat, fats, butter, canned fish, and all other commodities now rationed with the brown stamps in War Ration Book Three. The blue tokens will be used for processed foods, now rationed with the green stamps in War Ration Book Four.

Each token will have a value of 1 point. There will be no other denomination.

The tokens will be made of a vulcanized fiber. This material is extremely sturdy. In fact, it is used for the facings on pile drivers. It is not a strategic war material as are metals and plastics. Each token will be .642 inches in diameter and .047 inches in thickness, with a thickness tolerance of .0045 inches. Thus, in diameter, the new tokens are similar to the tax and street car tokens used in many parts of the country.

The design on both sides will be the same. The red tokens will have a display of the line "OPA 1 Red Point". The blue tokens will have a display of the line "OPA 1 Blue Point".

Each token will consist of three layers of vulcanized fiber. The outside layers will be in either red or blue. The middle, or inside layer, will be a distinctive yellow.

The tokens will be packaged in containers holding exactly 250 each. They will be distributed by the banks in these containers. The banks will not break containers.

On and after February 1, 1944, illustrations of tokens (photographic and otherwise) may be used in newspapers, magazines, periodicals and other publications. These illustrations may be made in any color provided they are at least one and one-half times actual size of the tokens. No illustrations of tokens may be used, however, prior to February 1, 1944.

The New Simplified Plan for the Retailer

The plans to simplify these two rationing programs have been under consideration for many months. Inasmuch as it benefits the retailers more than any other group, every detail has been worked out with representatives of all divisions of the trade.

In order that retailers may make the transition from the old plan to the new with a minimum of effort, it is essential that each one has an adequate supply of tokens the day the new program goes into effect (February 27, 1944). It requires time to manufacture tokens. Hence, retailers are being asked to make their estimates and report to their banks not later than December 15, 1943.

Tokens will be distributed to retailers through the banks. Almost every bank in the United States is cooperating to enable every retailer to obtain his initial supply of tokens without delay or confusion. Retailers who have ration bank accounts should file their estimates with their own banks. Others may select any bank they wish. In all cases, however, the estimates must be filed with the bank through which the retailer wishes to receive his tokens.

Retailers will exchange the present ration currency for tokens when they are issued. It is important for the retailer that he secure the exact number of tokens he will need. If he secures too many, he will have too large a percentage of his inventory tied up in tokens ---- if he secures too few, he will have difficulty serving his customers, particularly during the first week.

In order to gauge the number of tokens each retailer will require, OPA has conducted a series of tests and analyzed the figures of stores serving all classes of trade in all sections of the country. The needs are remarkably similar. All the figures indicate one token will be required for each five points received.

For the convenience of retailers a simple formula has been devised which will enable him to "double check" his needs. By the use of this formula any retailer can calculate his needs in a few minutes and by filing his request with a bank immediately he can be assured of an adequate supply of tokens when the program begins. The formula is given below.

To calculate the number of red tokens which will be necessary,

First. Take the number of points received during any average week between October 3 and November 27. (Retailers who have ration bank accounts should estimate their average weekly business in points in accordance with the point deposits they made with the banks. Retailers with no bank accounts should give either a close estimate or an actual point count for an average week's business).

Second. Divide this number by 5.

Third. Take the amount of the allowable inventory. (This figure is on line 20 of the Retailers Registration Blank -- or may be obtained from the local War Price and Rationing Board).

Fourth. Divide this figure by 10.

Fifth. Take the lesser of the results obtained in the second and fourth operations. This will give the number of tokens needed.

Sixth. As a margin of safety, add 25% to the figure obtained in the fifth operation.

Here is an example:

For Meat-Fats

Average Week's Point Sales	----	9640
Divide by 5	----	1928*
Allowable Inventory	----	27080
Take 10%	----	2708*

Enter below lowest figure starred above

Basic Token Requirements	----	1928*
Add 25% for Reserve	----	432
Total Requirements	----	2410

To calculate the number of blue tokens which will be necessary:

First. Take the number of points received during any average week between October 3 and November 27. (Retailers who have ration bank accounts should estimate their average weekly business in points in accordance with the point deposits they made with the banks. Retailers with no bank accounts should give either a close estimate or an actual point count for an average week's business).

Second. Divide this number by 5.

Third. Take the amount of allowable inventory. (This figure is on line 18 of the Retailers Registration Blank ---- or may be obtained from the local war Price and Rationing board).

Fourth. Take 2% of this figure.

Fifth. Take the lesser of the results obtained in the second and fourth operations. This will give the actual number of tokens needed.

Sixth. As a margin of safety, add 25% to the figure obtained in the fifth operation.

Here is an example:

For Processed Foods

Average Week's Point Sales	----	15600
Divide by 5	----	3120*
Allowable Inventory	----	20200
Take 2%	----	4056*

Enter below lowest figures starred above

Basic Token Requirements	----	3120*
Add 25% for Reserve	----	780
Total Requirements		3900

Trade associations and food suppliers, such as wholesalers and manufacturers are furnishing blanks which make it easy and simple for the retailer to compute his needs. These blanks may be filled out and filed with the banks.

In the processed foods program, some retailers have elected to do business without an allowable inventory. These retailers are the ones who were doing a gross business in processed foods of less than \$200 per month when rationing began. These retailers will report the business in processed foods they did during the month of October 1943 in dollars. It will be unnecessary for them to make any other calculations.

Only retailers who are registered with their War Price and Rationing Boards (or with the Washington office of OPA) will be eligible to receive tokens. All retailers who deal in processed foods must register under Ration Order 13. Those who deal in meat, fats and oils must register under Ration Order 16. Those who deal in both must register twice. Almost all the retailers are now registered correctly. It will not be necessary for them to register again. The remaining few should call upon their War Price and Rationing Boards immediately and have their records brought up to date.

If the purchase of tokens for either Processed Foods or Meat-Fats program result in a hardship, adjustments may be applied for before the issuance of tokens.

The procedure for retailers is as follows:

- First. Estimate the number of tokens he will require to report his needs to a bank on or before December 15, 1943.
- Second. The retailer has the responsibility for securing his initial supply of tokens before the plan goes into operation. These he will obtain from his local bank. All that is necessary is for him to draw upon his "ration bank account" -- or to surrender stamps or other evidence (such as a certificate) in exchange for tokens. The stamps he gives his bank before the new program starts will not have a value of 10 points each. They will have the value of 8, 5, 2, or 1 points as currently established. These stamps must be presented to the banks in envelopes.

It is not necessary that the retailer have a "ration bank account" in order to obtain tokens from his bank. This service is being rendered by the banks to all food retailers everywhere.

The retailer should not "wait until the last minute." He should get his supply of tokens at the earliest possible moment and in so doing, avoid confusion and crowding. Already, the banks are working under a tremendous load of work -- with decreased manpower. This added task should be made as easy and simple for them as possible.

All token transactions with the banks must be in multiples of 250 tokens. The containers in which the tokens are packed are designed to hold exactly 250 tokens -- and will be issued by the banks in these containers only. Thus, the retailer must estimate his initial supply in units of 250.

Furthermore, if he wishes to make deposits of tokens, they, too, must be in units of 250 -- in the standard container.

Third: A poster showing the consumer how to shop in connection with new, simplified technique, will be sent to all retailers. It should be posted in a prominent place as it will answer almost all questions the consumers are likely to ask the retailer. Traffic in stores will move faster.

Fourth: Inasmuch as there must be an adjustment of point values to compensate for the new allotment of points, it is imperative that retailers post the new official tables of point values as quickly as they are received.

Fifth: The retailer should start giving "change" in tokens immediately upon the inauguration of the plan. This is a simple operation -- just like giving "change" with monetary currency. Give only red tokens in "change" for red stamps, and blue tokens in "change" for blue stamps. He should give "change" to consumers only when they purchase rationed commodities. Otherwise, he may assume an unjust burden of work and also is likely to find his stock of tokens will deplete rapidly.

He should not give "change" either for the brown stamps in War Ration Book Three or for the green stamps in War Ration Book Four. These stamps will remain valid for several weeks after the program begins but they can be used only in accordance with the former procedure.

Sixth: Before the new simplified technique goes into use, local War Price and rationing Boards will have a supply of gummed sheets and envelopes for the use of retailers. All retailers should obtain a supply of them both.

Each gummed sheet has places for 25 stamps -- thus each sheet, when filled, will contain a total of 250 points. Whenever a retailer who has no bank account wishes to obtain an additional supply of tokens, it will be necessary for him to affix the stamps to the gummed sheet and present it to his bank. He also may use stamps affixed to these gummed sheets in other transactions if he wishes.

The envelopes supplied by the local War Price and rationing Boards are identical with the ones now in use. The new plan provides that each envelope must contain one hundred or more stamps.

The quantity in each envelope must be plainly marked on the outside in the spaces provided.

As in the past, envelopes for bulk deposits (amounts in excess of 2,000 stamps) will not be supplied by the local War Price and rationing boards. They must be supplied by the retailer himself.

The Wholesaler's Role

Wholesalers, although their responsibilities in the new program are few, will benefit materially. Their work will be both simplified and lessened. The clerical work which has been so difficult for the men making deliveries will be reduced to a minimum.

Wholesalers who now supply retailers without bank accounts are forced to handle many thousands of stamps each day. Many of these stamps have to be sorted and counted. It has been a task of gigantic proportions.

Under the new plan, the retailers who have no ration bank accounts will give stamps of only one denomination -- i.e. 10 points. Furthermore, these stamps will be given to wholesalers either in envelopes containing specific quantities or on gummed sheets. Thus, the task of counting will be simplified materially.

It will not be necessary for wholesalers to obtain a supply of tokens for change-making purposes before the plan goes into operation. Practically all transactions will be made with the old stamps or with checks until the new plan has been in operation for several days.

When the plan is in complete operation, wholesalers probably will receive tokens only to make up odd points in a sale. In the many cases the delivery men will give them back as change to other retailers. Thus, the number of tokens it will be necessary to have will be very small indeed. As in the case of the retailer, deposits must be made in units of 250.

The Simplification and Saving

The two food rationing programs (processed foods, meat, fats and oils) which will use the new simplified technique have been responsible for the largest volume of work for the food retailers.

It is estimated that a total of more than 4,000,000,000 stamps are handled by the retail trade each month in connection with the two programs as they are now conducted. There are stamps of four denominations: 8 points, 5 points, 2 points and 1 point. Each stamp has a validity period. All must be sorted and counted -- and eternal vigilance is required in order to avoid accepting invalid stamps.

With the new plan, much of the work is eliminated and the entire procedure is materially simplified. All stamps will be of the same denomination, i.e. 10 points. All the sorting that will be necessary is the separation of the red and blue stamps. They will be easy to count because all that will be necessary is a simple multiplication by 10 instead of three multiplications by 8, by 5 and by 2.

The gummed sheets and envelopes (which will ^{be} supplied to retailers without charge) will simplify the counting still further. It will not be necessary to fill envelopes or to paste up sheets with stamps bearing the same letters and numbers. All that will be required is that envelopes and sheets contain either all red stamps or all blue stamps which are valid for use.

The number of stamps which must be handled will be materially reduced. At present each strip of four stamps bearing the same letter is valued at 16 points -- or an average of 4 points per stamp. When the new simplified technique goes into use, each stamp will have a value of 10 points, thus effecting a 60% reduction in the number of stamps the retailers must count.

The use of tokens to "make change" is a simple operation. Ever since meat rationing began, the 1-point red stamps have been used for change making without inconvenience to either the retailer or consumer. The stamps wear out quickly and cannot be used for more than one or two transactions, however. The tokens are durable. They are easy to handle, light in weight and as easy to count as coins.

For the consumer, the new plan provides a simple method for counting and budgeting points. Under the old system, errors were frequent. The American public is not trained to calculate in multiples of 8, 5, 2, and 1. The decimal system -- 10 points for each stamp and 1 point for each token -- is familiar to all. A quick glance at the ration book will reveal the number of stamps which are valid. All that is necessary is to multiply by 10 to learn the number of points which may be spent.

Wholesalers and banks are also benefited. The counting and sorting which took many thousands of man-hours is reduced to a minimum. The opportunity for error is materially reduced. Under the new system, banks and most wholesalers will handle only envelopes with the quantity of stamps clearly marked on the face or on sheets with a maximum of 250 points. Both are easy to handle and quick to count. The accuracy of the count is evident instantly.

The new simplified plan will enable one rationing book to do the work of at least two, and probably three. Under the system now in use, twelve stamps are needed each month to ration processed foods. Under the new plan, only five are

needed. For meat, fats and oils, 16 stamps are now needed for each four week period, whereas, under the new plan only six will be required. In addition, the same book is used to ration sugar.

In addition, there is a saving of man hours both by the public and the volunteers. The distribution of nearly 130,000,000 ration books is a gigantic task. Many thousands of volunteer workers spent hour upon hour in tedious work. Millions stood in line awaiting their turns. The new simplified plan will eliminate frequent registrations and make unnecessary the issuance of a new food ration book for many months to come.

INFORMATION OBJECTIVES

I. To the Consumer

A. Explain HOW the new technique works.

1. That it will be used for two rationing programs--
i.e. meat, fats and oils; and processed foods.
2. That the red stamps in War Ration Book Four will be used
for meat, fats and oils program.
3. That the blue stamps in War Ration Book Four will be used
for the processed foods program.
4. That each stamp (both red and blue) will have a value of
10 points. The numbers on the stamps no longer indicate
the point values.
5. That tokens will be given in "change" when purchases do
not equal the exact number of points which can be given
in the ten point stamps.
6. That red tokens only will be given in change for red stamps,
and only blue tokens given as change for blue stamps.
7. That tokens remain valid for an indefinite period.
8. That tokens may be used in making later purchases.
9. That the validity period of both blue and red stamps has
been increased to approximately 12 weeks.
10. That tokens will only be given in change when purchases are made.
11. Explain that tokens may be spent by any member of a family in
the same household.

B. Explain that the new technique has been adopted in accordance with
the OPA policy to simplify all procedures.

C. Explain that tokens are only one part of the new simplified technique.

D. Explain that because of the longer validity periods of the stamps,
there is no reason for hoarding tokens.

II. To Retailers

A. Explain that the new simplified technique will save him many hours
of work.

1. He will have 60 percent less stamps to handle.
2. All the sorting required will be to separate the red and blue stamps.
3. That all stamps have the same point value, i.e. 10 points.

B. Explain how the new technique works.

1. That it will be used for two rationing programs-- i.e. meat, fats and oils, and processed foods.
2. That the red stamps in War Ration Book Four will be used for meat, fats and oils.
3. That the blue stamps in War Ration Book Four will be used for the processed foods program.
4. That each stamp (both red and blue) will have a value of 10 points. The numbers on the stamps no longer indicate point values.
5. That tokens will be given as "change" when purchases do not equal the exact number of points which can be given in 10 point stamps.
6. That only red tokens will be given as change for red stamps.
7. That only blue tokens will be given as change for blue stamps.
8. That tokens may be used in making later purchases.
9. That validity periods of both blue and red stamps has been increased to approximately 12 weeks.
10. That tokens will be given as "change" only when purchases are made.

C. Explain what the Retailer must do.

1. Estimate the number of tokens he will require and that he will need only 1 token for each 5 points he receives from his customers. (date and formula).
2. Obtain his supply of tokens from his bank (date) in units of 250--giving ration currency in exchange.
3. Display the poster describing the new simplified technique.
4. Display the new revised point value table.

5. Give change in tokens--red tokens for red stamps--blue tokens for blue stamps.
6. Give tokens in change only when purchases are made.
7. Get a supply of envelopes and gummed sheets from local War Price and Rationing Boards.
8. Deposit tokens only in units of 250 in standard containers.

III. To wholesalers, producers, processors, etc.

- A. Explain that the new technique will simplify handling of rationing currency.
- B. Explain details of the new simplified technique.

IV. To farmers

- A. Explain the new simplified technique for both consumers and retailers.
- B. Explain the change in technique is in accordance with OPA policy to simplify all procedures.
- C. Explain that tokens are only one part of the plan for simplification.

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LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

REPORT OF CONSUMERS EDUCATION COMMITTEE

This committee chose the Consumer movement as its base of study. As consumers what is it that we want to know about the various goods that are offered for sale? We want to know the quality, and, what are fair prices for these goods? What higher or lower prices should we pay for higher or lower quality to get our money's worth? We want to know also how trade practices affect the consumer and how to use the goods we purchase to get the maximum in service and satisfaction.

There are three measuring sticks whereby goods may be measured. First: what characteristics determine the usefulness of a given commodity? In order to get an answer to this question we look to the standards that have been established by the United States National Bureau of Standards, the United States Pharmacopeia and to the investigations made by Consumers Union of the United States, Inc., and the American Medical Association. Second: How does the commodity measure up to these standards and results of investigation? Grading, wherever possible classifies goods as to relative worth so that hidden values and hidden defects may be evaluated by experts for buyers who are not experts. Third: Where can consumers get this information? Generally, information may be had through the Consumers Union, Consumers Guide, the American Medical Association, Federal Trade Commission, and Food & Drug Administration.

We have gone into the study of fraudulent and misleading advertising quite thoroughly. Some examples of this study are: Information regarding the fallacies of endorsements; claims made about the wonders of antiseptics, cure-alls, etc., and a few of the facts gleaned from our studies that are of general interest are:

1. There is no such thing as "skin food" as claimed by advertisers.
2. No cosmetic known can reduce enlarged pores.
3. Best soap for shampoos is one free from alkali; Palmolive Beads, Lux, Ivory Snow.
4. No known preparation will restore the natural color to gray hair.
5. No powder, lotion, or salve so far known will permanently and safely remove hair.
6. Hand brushes with black bristles wear best.
7. The best thing for baldness is to learn to admire it.
8. The American Medical Association maintains, at no cost to consumer:

Council on foods
" " drugs
" " devices and a
Bureau of investigation.

9. Buy no meat unless it is stamped with a round purple stamp bearing the label U.S. This label is not an assurance of quality, but simply the government's guarantee that the carcasses were not diseased.
10. Groves Laxative Bromo Quinine contains acetanilid- a substance which lowers fevers and produces serious reaction especially if taken repeatedly over a long period. A number of deaths have been traced to its use.
11. Magazines with large subscribers list rent its names and addresses for direct mailing advertising purposes and for sales campaigns at prices ranging from \$8 to \$15 per thousand names. Many hospital clinics and drug stores rent the names of persons suffering because of different ailments to medical quacks, so be careful.
12. Inferior grades of salmon are dyed and sold as genuine pink salmon. Green oranges are dyed deep rich colors to increase their market value.
13. Fruit and vegetables in some areas are supposed to have grade marks on the crates. Watch for them.
14. Hams that are allowed to stand in their wrapping for many weeks dry out. Ignore the weight tag. Insist that the article be weighed. In Illinois $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. deductible for paper wrappings.
15. Stores that constantly under sell other stores in the neighborhood either have inferior foods or short weight scales.
16. Many articles sold at the Ten Cent Store are equal in quality to those selling for \$2 and \$3 elsewhere. Only difference being that of "finish."
17. Highly advertised products are often inferior products.
18. Fraud and misrepresentations cost the consuming public many millions of dollars a year.
19. 90% of the furs marketed in this country are not genuine, nor marketed under their true name. Cat and rabbit furs are treated and sold as genuine furs.

The average wardrobe contains many articles of wearing apparel that could be utilized. Check over your wardrobe carefully before making any additions. Consider what can be altered, made over or cleaned. Then plan your accessories, such as, shoes, hats, gloves, purses and etc.

20. Always look for seal of inspection on scales.
21. Always inquire price per pound of all articles bought.

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CO-OPERATIVES IN AMERICA

First, there are three rules called the Fundamental Principles of Consumers' Co-operation.

(1.) Democratic control. That means one vote per member without regard to the number of shares held. Owning one share or ten makes no difference in control. Members vote as persons, and not as owners of a given portion of the capital.

(2.) Returns to capital shall not be more than the minimum prevailing rate of interest. Dividends do not go skyrocketing with earnings. The Boards set the interest rate at five per cent but the percentage is left to the discretion of the members of each society. This principle eliminates speculation. Co-operative shares do not fluctuate in value with earnings.

(3.) After operating expenses are paid, reserves and education cared for, interest paid, the remainder of earnings are distributed to patrons on the basis of patronage. The one who spends the most with a society gets the most in return.

With these principles go certain methods which are sometimes called the Methods of Consumers' Co-operation; sometimes the Secondary Principles of Consumers' Co-operation.

(1.) Open membership. No one shall be denied membership in a co-operative society unless it is known he wishes to join for the purpose of making trouble for the organization.

(2.) Political and religious neutrality. Members shall be left free to support any or no political or religious sect as conscience dictates.

(3.) Non-members may buy their way into membership. They may do it by purchasing a share of stock or by simply giving their trade to the organization. Non-members often receive their portion of the patrons' refund in terms of credit toward their initial shares. As soon as the refund equals the value of a share of stock the patron automatically becomes a member with full voting privileges.

(4.) A portion of the earnings shall be spent for the education of members and non-members. Usually, though not always, education is confined to spreading knowledge of the techniques, philosophy, and history of co-operation.

(5.) Labor shall be fairly treated. Every effort is put forth to make working conditions as ideal as circumstances will permit.

(6.) Business shall be done for cash.

(7.) Current market prices shall be charged.

- 2 -

(8.) Adequate reserves for depreciation, expansion, and unforeseen difficulties shall be regularly set aside.

(9.) Where possible, co-operative societies shall combine their strength in democratic associations for the purposes of wholesaling, manufacturing, and providing services too large to be undertaken by local organisations.

1940?

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
INTERNATIONAL OFFICE
4231 South Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BULLETIN OF INSTRUCTION ON DECISIONS AND ORDERS OF THE FIRST CONVENTION OF LADIES' AUXILIARY
AND INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

WORKERS' EDUCATION:

The creation of a workers' education bureau was recommended at the first convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood. Your International President and International Counselor will proceed to work out the structure and program of this agency when, in their opinion, conditions warrant same, since more pressing matters important to the organization of the Ladies' Auxiliary, now engage their attention. ✓

SECURING SPEAKERS:

Local Auxiliaries are advised and urged to secure local speakers from the Women's Trade Union League if this organization exists in your city and from the central bodies of the American Federation of Labor and any of the colleges and universities located nearby to speak on labor problems and questions that concern the interest of the workers.

OTHER INTERESTS:

In harmony with the report of the Committee on Workers' Education, local Auxiliaries should be interested in and have their Executive Board, or a special committee, investigate civil liberties, housing conditions, health problems, clinics and health centers, hospitalization plans, social security laws, the Pullman Porters Benefit Association of America and the Pullman Company's pension system. These efforts should be made only in consultation and with the cooperation and advice of the local Brotherhood Division.

WORKERS' PLAYS:

Local Auxiliaries should not stage any play which does not depict and portray some labor principle and struggle. The International President will recommend groups of plays to the local Auxiliaries.

LITERATURE:

Local Auxiliaries should plan to develop local libraries composed largely of labor books and liberal and labor papers and periodicals selected with the advice and cooperation of the International President.

CREDIT UNIONS AND COOPERATIVES:

Local Auxiliaries, so soon as convenient, should subscribe for "Consumers' Union" and "Consumers' Guide" that will enable them to get the full value of the dollar in purchasing goods. As an aid in helping the Auxiliaries to understand this whole question of the consumer's problem, the following books may be secured from the local libraries and read: "Skin Deep" by M. C. Phillips, "The American Chamber of Horrors" by Ruth Lamb and "Your Money's Worth" by Stuart Chase. As a part of the workers' education program, the local Auxiliaries may also secure recognized and bona fide doctors and representatives of Consumers Union of the United States, Inc. to speak to them on subjects of health and the comparative values of goods.

Information about the history and conduct of consumers' cooperatives may be secured from a book entitled "A Short Introduction to Consumers Cooperation". It may be secured at Central States Cooperative League, 3954 W. 27th Street, Chicago, Illinois, and also the story of "Toad Lane" from Consumers Cooperative Services, 433 W. 21st Street, New York City.

CREDIT UNIONS:

Local Auxiliaries are also advised to study credit unions, books on which may be secured from the local libraries, but no auxiliary should enter into the establishment of a credit union or cooperative of any kind without first receiving the consent of the International President and International Counselor.

ALLIANCE WITH WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE:

Local Auxiliaries are permitted and advised to join the Women's Trade Union League for the purpose of sharing in the struggle of women trade unionists for labor legislation and general social legislation that benefit all women without regard to race or color. Before joining the Women's Trade Union League, the President of the local Ladies' Auxiliary should first inform the International Vice President who supervises the Zone under which the Auxiliary is working. The local Auxiliary should also consult with the local Brotherhood Division before entering into the alliance with the Women's Trade Union League in order to secure advice and cooperation on this matter.

SUPPORTING MOVEMENTS:

Relative to the question of the Ladies' Auxiliaries allying themselves with various movements, the following resolution is explicit and definite:

WHEREAS, Any action of the Ladies' Auxiliary is certain to have its effect upon the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and since the purpose of the formation of the Ladies' Auxiliaries is to give support and cooperation to the Brotherhood which provides security of the job and the wages of the porter thereby insuring the stability of the home of the porters' women relatives, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the First National Convention of Ladies' Auxiliaries to the Brotherhood, go on record as refusing to ally with any movement as an international organization or local organization, except approval is received from the International President of the Brotherhood and International Executive Board.

This resolution is designed to protect the Ladies' Auxiliaries from victimization and misrepresentation by groups that are interested merely in the advancement of their own interests without regard to the cause of labor.

LABOR UNITY:

The Ladies' Auxiliaries, along with the Brotherhood, are definitely in favor of labor unity--the coming together of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization. The primary concern of the Auxiliaries is the organization of the Negro workers in particular, and the workers in general so that they may be able to raise their wages, reduce their hours of work, improve working conditions and help in the enactment

of legislation that will benefit the workers. ✓

ANTI-LYNCHING:

The Ladies' Auxiliary is seriously interested in the enactment of a Federal anti-lynching bill and local Auxiliaries are advised and urged to support the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this worthy cause. ✓

SCOTTSBORO BOYS:

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has always supported the Scottsboro boys, financially and morally with a view to securing their liberation. The Ladies' Auxiliary also is deeply interested in securing the freedom of these boys, and is advised to cooperate with the International Labor Defense and all other movements that are seeking to free these boys from Alabama terror.

AFFILIATION WITH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS:

Local Auxiliaries are herewith advised not to affiliate with the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs until they receive specific instructions from the International President, although the Ladies' Auxiliary is in favor of becoming a part of this movement at a time which warrants same.

SUPPORT W.P.A. AND P.W.A. AND RELIEF:

Since almost two-thirds of the Negro people of most communities are receiving their bread and butter from W.P.A. and P.W.A. and various forms of relief, the Ladies' Auxiliary advises that the local Auxiliaries support the maintenance of the W.P.A. and P.W.A. for the well-being of the Negro people and the workers.

LABOR SCHOLARSHIPS:

Local Auxiliaries are advised to employ a part of their income from affairs, such as dances, teas, plays etc., for the purpose of creating scholarships for children of the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary. More detailed information about this matter will be sent you by the International President and the International Counselor. ✓

REGIONAL AUXILIARY CONFERENCES:

Regional Auxiliary conferences shall be planned by the International Vice Presidents for the Zones over which they preside at periods agreed upon by the International President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the International Vice President of the Zone in question, and the International Vice Presidents of the Brotherhood who may supervise that Zone and the International President of the Brotherhood. Regional conferences of the Auxiliary should be held in conjunction with regional conferences of the Brotherhood since the object of both conferences is to strengthen the Brotherhood in order that it may be able to protect the interests of the porters of whom the members of the Auxiliary are relatives. The International President of the Brotherhood will map out the general program of regional zone conferences for the Brotherhood, and in cooperation with the International President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, map out plans for regional zone conferences for the Ladies' Auxiliary which the International Vice Presidents of the Auxiliary, in cooperation with the International Vice Presidents of the Brotherhood shall be expected to execute.

LOCAL ELECTIONS:

Local elections should be held according to the provisions of the constitution in the secret ballot form. Time required for holding the election should not be more than a night or day. Nominations should be made sometime during the first two weeks of June, according as the constitution provides. One night is sufficient for conducting nominations. However, both nominations and elections of local Auxiliaries may be held in harmony with the resolution adopted at the convention, in accordance with the present practice and time of the local Auxiliaries. But following the convention of 1940, all nominations and elections must strictly conform to the provisions of the constitution and be held in June. It does not matter what the present practice of the Auxiliaries may be with respect to the time of holding the nominations and elections.

BROTHERHOOD AND AGREEMENT:

Local Auxiliaries should spare no pains in having their members become fully conscious of the meaning and significance of the wage agreement negotiated by the Brotherhood with the Pullman Company which secured a twelve dollar increase in pay per month and job security for the husbands of the women. To understand the agreement, will require study by the membership of the Auxiliary. To this end, local Brotherhood officials should be called in from time to time to discuss the wage agreement with the membership.

COMPANY UNION:

In the classes on workers' education and the literature and books on the value of labor organization, the subject of company unions will be discussed. It is important for the membership of the Auxiliary to know that for twelve years a company union known as the Plan of Employee Representation stood between the wives of porters and job security and a decent living.

TRAVEL OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS:

The traveling of international officers will be determined by the finances of the Auxiliary and the urgency of problems to be met and the International President and the International Counselor shall confer on the advisability of the travel of the International Vice Presidents at any time.

INFORMATION TO AUXILIARIES:

The International President and the International Counselor shall keep the International Vice Presidents informed of important developments in the life of the Auxiliary from time to time, and the said International Vice Presidents shall transmit same to the local Auxiliaries of their Zone. From time to time, the International President and International Counselor may write the local Auxiliaries directly in the interest of developing morale.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP:

Honorary membership cards were voted in the First National Convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Miss Thyra Edwards and Miss Lillian Herstein because of their interest in and work for the cause of the Auxiliaries and labor.

JUNIOR AUXILIARIES:

Junior Auxiliaries shall be under the direct supervision of the local presidents of the

Auxiliaries. The local President may designate any member of the Auxiliary to serve as the supervisor of the Junior Auxiliaries. There shall be only one Junior Auxiliary in each local Auxiliary.

BUSINESSES ON UNFAIR LIST:

Auxiliaries are required to support businesses that are fair to organized labor and not to support those that are on the unfair list. Members of Auxiliaries shall under no condition cross a picket line. When workers are picketing to improve their condition, they should receive the support of the Auxiliaries. To make it explicit, members of Auxiliaries should not enter a theatre or any other business which is being picketed by the employees of that place for better wages and working conditions.

PASS WORD:

At the direction of the International President, the International Secretary-Treasurer will transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer of each local Auxiliary, the PASS WORD so soon as convenient.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION:

The present name, The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was selected for clarity and definiteness. Some confusion arose in the past because of the use of the name Colored Women's Economic Council and the name Ladies' Auxiliary. Some people felt that the Brotherhood had two Ladies' Auxiliaries.

BONDING OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER:

At the proper time, the International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will direct the International Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood to negotiate bonds for the International President and International Secretary-Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary who sign checks for the International Auxiliary Order.

WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS:

No funds may be withdrawn from the bank after deposited to the Ladies' Auxiliary except by check signed by the International President and International Secretary-Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Local Auxiliaries may handle their funds according to the provisions of the constitution.

TERM OF OFFICE:

The term of office of local officials of local Auxiliaries shall be determined by the general practice and custom of the local Auxiliary until 1940.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES:

Local Auxiliaries are strictly prohibited from engaging in any business activity without first informing the International Vice President who presides over the Zone and also the International President and International Counselor.

CHARTER AND SEAL FEE:

Local Auxiliaries will be required to send to Mrs. Rosina C. Tucker, International Secretary-

Treasurer of the Auxiliary, five dollars for their charter and seal which they will receive.

DISPOSITION OF LADIES' AUXILIARY CONVENTION FUND:

After the bills and incidental expenses of the convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary were paid, there was a balance on hand of \$195. The International President of the Brotherhood has advised the International President of the Ladies' Auxiliary that this money be sent to Brother Ashley L. Totten, International Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood by Sister Rosina C. Tucker, International Secretary-Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary, to help defray part of the expenses incident to the setting up of the International Auxiliary Order.

NAME OF LOCAL AUXILIARY:

The name of the local Auxiliary shall be that of the city in which it is located. For example, the Auxiliary in Chicago will be known as the Chicago Ladies' Auxiliary.

AFFAIRS PLANNED BY AUXILIARIES:

When affairs are planned such as dances, plays and other forms of entertainment by the local Auxiliaries, the local Brotherhood officials should be informed of the time and place so that if the Brotherhood has already planned an affair, the change may be made by the local Auxiliary since there must be no conflict, because the purpose and object of both Auxiliary and Brotherhood are common. In the interest of coordination and cooperation, the Auxiliary and the Brotherhood should inform each other of all affairs they plan so that one may support the other. The Brotherhood Divisions should be informed immediately the plan is made so that there may be ample time to make changes if necessary.

SUPERVISION OF LOCAL AUXILIARY:

The supervision of local Auxiliaries shall be in the hands of the International Vice Presidents of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The International Vice Presidents shall have control over the local officials of local Auxiliaries and shall be responsible for the development of the Auxiliaries that come within their regional Zone. The Vice Presidents shall be responsible for the committees of the local Auxiliaries within her Zone.

COOPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENTS OF BROTHERHOOD AND AUXILIARY:

International Presidents of the Brotherhood and the Ladies' Auxiliary shall be required to cooperate in building up the Brotherhood movement which embraces the Ladies' Auxiliary. The International Vice Presidents of the Ladies' Auxiliary shall not initiate any movement or policy that may affect the Brotherhood or the Auxiliary without informing the International Vice President in whose Zone she is located of the proposed move or policy and receiving his consent and cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:

International Executive Board members of the Auxiliary shall have no authority or power to interfere with the affairs of the regional Zone or the Auxiliary. Their work consists in formulating legislation in the International Executive Board of the Ladies' Auxiliary which, along with the constitution, governs the Auxiliary. All members and local officials in any Zone shall be required to give an International Executive Board member the respect and honor the place on that important, high and honorable body deserves.

MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS AND INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:

International officials including the International President and Vice Presidents and members of the International Executive Board, shall retain and hold membership in the local Auxiliary of the city in which they reside. As members of local Auxiliaries, they shall have a voice and vote in the affairs of the local Auxiliary.

BLACK WORKER:

Local Auxiliaries shall be required to send notes of their activities regularly to the Black Worker for publication. Some member of the Auxiliary should be designated to look after this matter. The Black Worker should be religiously read by the membership of the Auxiliary in order to keep abreast of the Brotherhood movement of which the Auxiliary is a part.

Halena Wilson
President of the Auxiliary

Halena Wilson

A. Philip Randolph
President of the Brotherhood

A. Philip Randolph

1948?

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

It is customary where facilities permit for the Convention Proceedings to be compiled by the Division that was host to the Convention. This being the case, the New York Division under the supervision of Brother McLaurin is now recording the respective Convention Proceedings into the permanent history of both organizations. This, of course, requires time, but we have been informed that copies of the proceedings will be sent to this office for distribution ~~as~~ soon as they have been completed. Anticipating the changes that were likely to take place regarding dues cards, financial report formulas, etc. only a small supply were on hand when the convention met in New York. True to expectations, new financial report formulas were ordered by the delegates while the increase in dues necessitated the printing of new dues cards; these have been arranged by Sister Tucker and sent to New York where the bulk of the Organization's printing is done. It is hoped that all divisions will be fully equipped within a short ~~space~~ of time.

RECORDING SECRETARY

As the office of the Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated during the reorganization of the Ladies Auxiliary the duties ~~of the~~ ^{imposed} the secretary-treasurer ~~have become~~ ^{who found to be} rather exacting, therefore, the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary amended the Constitution, thereby, creating the office of a recording secretary. This office does not become official until the next regular election of the local divisions, however, the president may appoint a member to serve ~~in~~ ^{in that capacity} until the date of election at which time said officer must be elected by the auxiliary members.

REPORTER

WHEREAS, the Constitution ~~does not contain~~ ^{makes no} provision for a reporter for the local divisions the first Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary amended Article VI of the Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries to include the office of a reporter. This office beginning with the next regular election of the local auxiliaries will be appointive.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Paragraph III, Article VI, Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries was amended by the First Biennial Convention to read: "Nominations shall be conducted the first meeting in June, instead, of the first two weeks in June. Voting shall be conducted during the second meeting in June, instead, of during the last two weeks in June. Where the auxiliaries meet, but once a month a special meeting shall be called on a specially designated night during the second half of June for the purpose of holding the election. In divisions where special meetings are required all members shall be notified of the same."

ELECTION BALLOTS

Paragraph IV, Article VI, Rules and Regulations for Local Auxiliaries was amended to read: "WHEREAS, existing conditions as to time and membership in the ~~various~~ local auxiliaries do not appear to warrant a deferred counting of ^{the} election ballots, be it

RESOLVED, that all auxiliaries shall count the election ballots immediately following the election, unless decided otherwise by a majority vote of the members present in which case the local executive board shall designate a date when said ballots are to be counted; such ballots are to be in the keeping of the local brotherhood pending the counting of the same.

NON-LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Resolution No. ⁸ ~~VII~~ was amended to read: "WHEREAS, it may not always be to the best interest of the Ladies Auxiliary to become affiliated with Non Labor Organizations, be it

RESOLVED, That the local auxiliary shall not become affiliated with any Non-Labor group without the approval of the International Counsellor and the International President of the Ladies Auxiliary."

The following resolution was also adopted by the First Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary:

"WHEREAS, The Ladies Auxiliary is a subordinate part of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and was organized to assist in the general development and in furtherance of the Brotherhood program, and WHEREAS, the life, strength, and power of the Brotherhood depends almost entirely upon a faithful, staunch, and loyal one-hundred per cent paid membership, without which, the Brotherhood would cease to exist, thereby, sending the Ladies Auxiliary into oblivion, be it

pas. "RESOLVED; That no member in the Auxiliary may hold an elective office whose male relative, if regularly employed is not in good financial standing in the Brotherhood. Care should be taken by the Auxiliary not to place the Brotherhood in an embarrassing position, therefore, the Auxiliary must always ascertain whether or not the Brotherhood officials in that division considers said relative to be unfinancial."

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE *membership* It is important that the Auxiliary maintain, during its National Drive ~~for additional members~~, the complementary opinions which were formed by the general public, *and* by the officials, and ~~the~~ members of the Brotherhood ~~due to the splendid impression~~ made by the Auxiliary Officials and the Auxiliary membership during the recent Convention, therefore, we are urging that each member do her utmost to uphold the high standard of our Ladies Organization. For each new member means added strength to both Organizations and also indicates the high esteem in which we hold Brother Randolph.

1940?

International Office
Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
4231 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Excerpts from
THE WORKER AS A CONSUMER
by
Helen Norton and Mark Starr
Educational Department
of the
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

PART ONE

The Machine Age

Machinery is more and more doing the work that men and women used to do. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told a Senate committee in 1930 that in the boot and shoe industry, 100 machines took the place of 25,000 men; that one man could turn out 32,000 razor blades in the time it used to take him to make 500 blades. "In 1918, it took one man a whole day to make 40 electric bulbs," he said. "The next year came a machine that made 73,000 bulbs in 24 hours. Each of these machine throw 992 men out of work." One man with a combine machine takes the place of 135 men in harvesting wheat.

In steel, 15 workers in the new continuous strip can do the work of 100 men under the regular system. In the manufacture of glass there has been a trebling of production while manpower has been reduced by one-fifth.

The output per wage earner increased 62 per cent between 1899 and 1929. The demand for goods, however, did not increase accordingly, so that fewer workers were needed than before. This displacement of men by machines through technical improvements makes for an increasing amount of "technological unemployment" even without a depression.

Add to this the fact that our modern machines can be operated by unskilled labor, and it is easy to see that the strategic power of workers as producers is going to be lessened and, therefore, that organization of workers as consumers becomes more necessary. Even though labor unions have broadened their field to include the great mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, they still have to develop public opinion among other groups because they will not be able to enforce their demands by economic power alone.

Farmers and Workers

Too often there is felt to be a clash of interest between farmers and workers. When the price of meat and bread goes up, the city worker grumbles, and envies the farmer, not realizing that only a small proportion (or perhaps none) of the increased price goes back to the farmer.

Now the fact of the matter is that neither farmers nor workers can for long prosper at the expense of the other. If farmers do not get enough for what they produce to buy what workers produce, then the demand for goods will fall off, and unemployment will result. Similarly, unless workers make enough money to be able to buy all they need of what the farmers raise, then the demand for farm products will fall. The real fault lies, not with greedy farmers or greedy workers, but with the extra expenses that go into the final selling price of the products in the form of profits, advertising, and speculation on the part of middlemen in the process of getting these products from the producers (both farmers and workers) to the consumers (both farmers and workers).

In the sense that farmers and workers (white-collared and overalled) make up 85 per cent of the consumers, they have the best right to speak both as producers and consumers. Let us see, then, what sort of consumer organizations there are already in the United States.

CONSUMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The consumer movement "consists today of cooperatives both wholesale and retail; some commodity testing service; local councils for mutual information and service; special sections of national organizations notably of women, with wider aims that include consumer interest; and groups that marshal consumer demand behind the movement for better conditions of work for labor." -- (Consumers' National Federation statement.)

Fraternally yours,

Halena Wilson

Halena Wilson
International President

HW:le

Amendments - sent to report

Election Resolutions also - by any member - 4 weeks before Convention.

Appoint credentials Com. (very true) (one)

3 m Com.
Prior to election, Badges, officials, Fraternal)

delegate, members - "Lucker" (Form) (supply form)

Report El. Pass. "dissolving" special election (charters 100.)

(Membership - Newark) -
Report of Int'l off. first day. Write for greetings from prominent women, "Instruct Bro. Tolson grant

Honorary Membership." ^{write} Help defray expense of

Int'l official suggest Ron. Antonio send Mrs Laverne. Min: \$3.50 for delegates, (week) (Local aux

help defray expense of Int'l officials)
organization Com. Educational Com. (appointed during conv. ^{print Com.})

Meeting of Executive Board, May, home, in N.Y.

Report content of address - recommendations - Amendments, to El. Council.

Aux must be within 3 m. distance per capita tax, 6.

(write ^{at S.} about souvenir program) Send money to

Center Lucker "El. Pass." (self supporting; aux) ^{must become -}

(increase dues)
discuss, acknowledgment of communication) ^{include in address information}

in address) (Aux of train porters. Chas Car

& coach porters fireman;) where in B.F. may join

Aux. separate organization, have locals of their own. welcome same into aux. "Will sessions be closed or open?" Educational public meeting. (poll Ex. Board.)

Send reservations to Mrs. Sotter, who will submit
to com. U.P. may lead committee.
supply - out with ballots - credentials

Write U.P. for more and reorganize out.
since committee.

It now becomes my pleasing duty to declare the ~~Second International~~ ^{Biennial} Convention of the ~~International Auxiliary Order~~ of the Ladies Auxiliary to the ~~International~~ Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters open for the dispatch of such business as may regularly come before it.

It is with a feeling of deepest appreciation that I acknowledge in behalf of those who are here assembled the warmth of your welcome and the untiring efforts that have been extended in their behalf. We are conscious of the sincerity and the genuineness contained in the welcoming addresses which have been made by the various representative persons who have appeared before this body. There are those among us who are paying their first visit to this great Metropolitan City and I am happy to say for them that we shall never forget the gracious manner in which we have been received. We ^{we also} appreciate the welcome that was extended by the officials of this city.

Many of us have a deep and lasting admiration for the man who so unselfishly and so admirably represents your great City. We shall never forget his loyal friendship nor the valuable service which he has rendered our beloved Organization throughout the many years of its existence.

I am sure that the delegation from my own local division still have a vivid recollection of that Sunday afternoon some six or seven years ago when this dynamic man and his lovely wife made a special visit to the city of Chicago to address a mass meeting that was being sponsored in that city by the Chicago Division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Such acts are concrete expressions of sincere friendship for which men and women everywhere are deeply grateful and which linger long in their memory and for which should the opportunity ever present itself they will demonstrate their appreciation in a very definite and tangible form.

To our hosts and hostesses we can only say that we are grateful for the kindred interest that bind us together. Together have we suffered, together have we struggled, ^{and} together have we conquered. So what more ^{NEED} can be said. We are mindful that here is the birth place of a movement which has meant and which still means so much in the lives of those whom it serves. Here we are reminded of the men who were the fathers of a movement which due to their foresight now offers a maximum amount of protection to a once greatly exploited people.

We salute those who still remain and bow our heads in sad memory for those who were called away before they had the pleasure to witness the glorious victory for which they had planned. The resentment which they felt because of the injustices that were perpetrated against workers in general and their group in particular, although many years later was closely akin to that felt by the other groups who rose up toward the end of the 19th Century to rebel against the drastic curtailment of their rights both as workers, and as American Citizens.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

It was due to the inhuman treatment that was thrust upon the men and women following the advent of a new industrial order in this country that they ~~were compelled~~ ^{WORKERS FUGHT} to organize in an effort to combat the cruel and unfair tactics that were employed by the industrialist during that period. So fierce were these attacks upon, and the opposition to all attempts on the part of the workers to organize that they were compelled, for their own safety, to arrange secret meeting places and to bury their records in the ground in an effort to prevent them from being destroyed. From the very beginning their organizations, like ours, were bitterly opposed and every method whether legal or illegal was resorted to with a desire toward poisoning the minds of the ^{little} people as a whole and toward arousing distrust and suspicion among the workers, ^{in general}, thereby, keeping them in fear of, and in disagreement with each other.

FAMILY OPPOSITION AND MISUNDERSTANDING So well planned were these attacks that even the workers own families were influenced against any attempts on the part of a ^{relative} worker to become indented with such a movement. Spies and other representatives of wide spread corrupt Labor Spy Rings, or Association, as they were termed, were hired for the purpose of visiting the wives and other ^{dear} relatives of the men who were suspected of being in sympathy with the fight that was being waged by the exponents of economic justice for the workers. These women, the same as our women, were told of the dire consequences that would befall their homes and incidentally their children if their men persisted in joining the unions in opposition to the will of their employers. It was to enlighten the families of these workers and to muster all the potential strength of the working classes against such invasions of their homes that the Ladies Auxiliaries and later the Junior Auxiliaries were organized. It soon became evident that if this movement was to succeed that the workers, first, would have to enlist the aid of their own families. Experiences taught that if the fears and the misgivings of the workers relatives were to be put at rest ^{it was felt that} that an intense educational program would have to be entered into; and there was no better course to pursue than that of creating a common interest, whereby, all members of a family would be of the same mind and of the same opinion.

LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

When the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized in this City in August 1925, very little was known by our racial group about trade unions or their ladies auxiliaries, therefore, the entrance of our group into a practically unknown field was looked upon by many with suspicion and distrust. As is the case in most pioneer movements, man-power, adequate facilities and sufficient funds were sadly lacking. What under different circumstances would have been comparatively easy of accomplishment became increasingly difficult due to the skepticism on the part of the persons who ^{their problems} ~~should~~ most concerned. (The opposition encountered from the Porters relatives differed, but little, from the opposition that was encountered by the Trade Unionist of a by-gone era.) The solution to this opposition was brought about in much the same manner, first by removing the fear that existed, thereby, building greater confidence within the membership ranks; and second, by creating an economic interest which was embodied in the program that was outlined for the Ladies Auxiliaries.

Auxiliary Purpose According to statistics at least 85% of all moneys that are earned as wages is spent by the wives and mothers by way of maintaining and perpetuating a happy family relationship. In as much as, wages and working conditions whether high or low, good or bad, have a direct bearing upon the wellbeing of such homes, it stands to reason that the labor movement and all for which it stands should be of genuine concern and of vital importance to the women who fall into this particular category. In times of economic unrest and economic insecurity these women through their auxiliaries are expected to bolster up the courage and the determination of their menfolk through their willingness to make personal sacrifices and to render moral, spiritual, and financial assistance through the ladies auxiliaries which are now generally accepted as a vital part of the great labor movement. The auxiliaries have since their inception proved their worth in divers ways. Where once the wives and mothers ~~were~~ *were* reluctant and fearful because of their lack of understanding they now urge and encourage their menfolk in their efforts to obtain better working conditions, more pay and shorter hours of work ~~with~~ *with* the realization that what ~~was~~ *was* being done ~~was~~ *was* primarily for themselves. In fact now where the struggle is the fiercest and the opposition the greatest will be found large numbers of ~~women~~ *determined* women sharing the hardships equally with the men. They not only consider this the natural thing to do but they are teaching their children to do the same. This united front has done more to strengthen the labor movement than almost any other single thing and will be a great boon to our racial group when such an attitude is embraced by a larger percentage of our Negro population.

Re-organization of Ladies Auxiliaries After the long and bitter fight to obtain economic justice had been won by the Brotherhood the attention of the Brotherhood officials was once again directed to their Ladies Auxiliary. Where in the past the auxiliaries had functioned as separate units, each unit lacking contact with the other; the prestige of the organization now called for greater coordination and greater uniformity on the part of these loosely connected groups. These requirements were met through the re-organization of the auxiliaries and by enacting laws and regulations which ~~would~~ *would* be national in scope ~~and~~ *and* in application.

International Auxiliary Thus, the first National Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was held in Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1938. Although only two short years have elapsed since that memorable event there can be no doubt concerning the wisdom that prompted the bringing about of this new order through the establishment of a National Governing Body in the form of the International Ladies Auxiliary. Today the exact status of each auxiliary is a matter of record. The financial condition and the total membership of each is now recorded in the offices of the International Secretary-Treasurer and the International President of the Ladies Auxiliary. All of which be-speaks the great improvement over the conditions that existed prior to the re-organization.

Time Unimportant in the Development of the International Auxiliary In considering the progress or the general program of the International Auxiliary the time element is of little consequence. It is well to bear in mind that the International ~~Ladies~~ *Auxiliary* represents a pioneer movement within our racial group and that its present officers are pioneering in a field that is more or less new to them. Never before have they been called upon to decide matters of such significance or ~~importance~~ *importance*. They are acquiring their training and their knowledge step by step in the school of actual experience; this requires time especially if mistakes are to be kept at a minimum and if the International Auxiliary is to proceed in a manner which will reflect creditably not only upon the women of this particular group, but upon the women of ~~the~~ *the* entire race.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF THE LOCAL
AUXILIARIES AND THEIR OFFICIALS

If we are however, to make the most of the time that is before us a more dutiful attitude in acknowledging communications or in corresponding with the International officials of the International Auxiliary will have to be observed by the local auxiliaries otherwise, there will be a ~~great~~ waste of time which can not well be afforded. Such commissions retard the work of the officials and make the accomplishments of their tasks more difficult. For the present due to limited funds the only method of contact between the officials and the various auxiliaries is through correspondence, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that all communications be dutifully received and that they be dutifully acknowledged by the officials to whom such communications are addressed. Complete and unbiased information and assistance should always be given when ever it is requested. Since the zone supervisors are held accountable to and will eventually be judged by this body in accordance with the measure of success that is obtained by them in the performance of their duties; they should be in complete harmony with and should receive the utmost cooperation from the auxiliary officials in their respective zones.

S. W. C.
FRATERNAL AUXILIARIES

When the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters was granted its International Charter in 1935 by the American Federation of Labor it automatically received the right to organize and to issue ~~Federal~~ *local* Charters to any group of workers over whom the Brotherhood is awarded jurisdiction by the American Federation of Labor. Since that time the chair car porters, train porters, and commissary attendants on a number of railroads have been placed under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood. The lady relatives of these Brotherhood members are cordially invited to become a part of the local auxiliaries in what ever division they may reside with the full assurance that they will receive every recognition and every privilege that is accorded all members who come under the jurisdiction of the International Ladies Auxiliary. In divisions where it is thought advisable new ladies auxiliaries will be organized. The nature of the auxiliary will be determined by the group of workers who are to be organized in that particular division, however, all such auxiliaries will be chartered by and will come under the supervision of the International Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

JUNIOR AUXILIARIES

If an effective Youth Movement is to be developed within our group a far different attitude on the part of our adult members will have to be brought about. It is only natural for parents to want for their children advantages and opportunities which they, in many instances, were denied. This is as it should be, but if we are to keep pace with the rest of the world we will have to look facts squarely in the face. We will have to accept as true the fact that only a very small percentage of our boys and girls will for many years to come receive the training and the education which will fit them for the more lucrative occupations. It is a foregone conclusion due to our lack of ~~economic independence~~ *economic independence* and to our lack of cohesiveness that a far larger number of our boys and girls will be listed among those who work for small wages than will be found among those who ~~occupy~~ *THE HIGHER SALARIED AND* the more ~~and~~ technical professions. Therefore, our young people should be taught that civilization is founded upon hard-work, that the houses in which they live, the food which they eat, and the clothing they wear, all represent the toil of one or more persons and that in most instances such toil is representative of an over-worked, poorly paid and a much exploited group of his ^{own} fellow-men. Our youngsters should be taught to build as they climb, to leave something worthwhile to point out the way to another individual as he or she makes the arduous climb to better things. The minds of these young people should be so

molded in their youth that they will be capable of looking back and giving a helping hand to those who did not have the same opportunity to prepare themselves for a more worthwhile position in life. So the next time mention is made concerning the Junior Auxiliary forget the fact that you are not rearing your boy to be a pullman porter or your girl to be a maid in the pullman service, but try, instead, to remember the necessity of training them to be of greater service to those less fortunate than themselves. The Junior Auxiliary of the Ladies Auxiliary is the Youth Movement of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and as such, it has great possibilities. The Government sponsors a Youth Movement, the Catholic Church sponsors a Youth Movement, newspapers and various civic organizations sponsor such movements. The two major political parties in this country, also sponsor a youth movement, infact, the general trend of the day is toward specialized training for the youth of the country so they may be better equipped upon starting out in life than were their predecessors. The Youth Movement of our Organization may be, with proper encouragement and understanding, instituted, and constituted on the same broad scale as the other youth movements throughout the country. The only difference being that where other movements are political, religious, social, competitive, etc., the chief interest of our young people would be the labor movement which is in keeping with our classification as a race of working people. The truth of which should be all the more reason for wanting to train our youth in the art of collective action so through their own efforts they may secure for themselves greater economic independence than we, their predecessors, have ever known.

SCHOLARSHIP

The practice of giving scholarships to as many deserving students as possible is becoming increasingly evident and reflects the broad and enlightened vision of the individual or group of individuals who include this among the more important objectives for which each is striving. The need and the wisdom of creating a scholarship fund within our own organization was soon recognized by the delegates to the First Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary which accordingly, became a part of the general program of the Auxiliary. That we might get started upon this important phase of our Auxiliary program without further delay, I wish to submit the following recommendation: That each auxiliary give one affair a year, the entire proceeds to be sent to the International Secretary-Treasurer who shall keep this fund separate from all other moneys received by her. I further recommend that the International President, International Secretary-Treasurer, International Counsellor, and two other members of the International Executive Board be empowered to administer this fund which ~~will~~ **SHALL** constitute the Scholarship Fund of the Ladies Auxiliary, the International President to be the chairman of this committee.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORTS

It has been noted that several auxiliaries have failed to send duplicate copies of their monthly financial reports to the office of the International President. This is a serious omission since it has a tendency to create a negative impression by allowing speculation concerning the activity or the lack of activity in such auxiliaries. These reports are essential in that they indicate the progress and the well-being of each local division: they also enable the International President to consult with the zone supervisor with reference to auxiliaries which appear to be in need of help or encouragement. The

cooperation of the local auxiliaries is sincerely requested as such cooperation makes it possible for the International officials to have at first hand information without which they would be seriously handicapped and placed at a great disadvantage when considering various phases of the International and Local Organization activities.

ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

FOR MEMBERSHIP

Present indications are toward a slow, but general increase in the Auxiliary membership. The International Secretary-Treasurer recently stated that she had already filled two membership rosters and that a third was needed. This, in its-self, is encouraging but is still far from being satisfactory. It has been estimated that the potential membership of the International Ladies Auxiliary is about thirty (30) or forty (40) thousand and this, no doubt, is a conservative estimate. These thousands of ladies belong in the auxiliary and I am confident that they will gladly affiliate once they come to realize and understand the full import of the Organization and to what extent their safety and well-being depends upon their participation and upon the protection which the Organization affords them. Not only is it the duty of the Organization Committee, but it is the duty of each member to constantly and continuously point out to the individual that his or her own self-interest and self-protection if no loftier purpose may be advanced are reasons enough why they should become a part of this great movement. They must be made to understand that the Organization has no other aim or motive than to develop unity, solidarity, understanding and cooperation within our group so that a great and powerful bulwark may be erected which can be used to off-set the predatory desires of stronger and better organized peoples. They should be made to realize that the most that is required to them is that they accept the wisdom and the necessity of minority groups banding themselves together for their own protection and preservation. They should be made to see that there is no recognized place in the world today for a people who continually refuse to fight to protect themselves or their own interest whether the fight is waged upon a battle field or upon an industrial or economic field. These individuals should not be permitted to feel that they do anyone a favor but themselves when they join the Organization. They should be approached with the conviction that the Organization presents itself as a friend bearing a great and important message which none in justice to themselves can afford to ignore. There are many in divers ways to make known the purpose and the aim of both Organizations, but most important of all is that the individual member possess so deep a love for the Organization and so great an appreciation for its heroic achievements that he or she never will tire of talking of or hearing about the wonders which the Organization has wrought. The general development and effectiveness of our Ladies Auxiliary depends upon the members willingness to assume responsibility, for and to accept as necessary all phases of the Organizations program. It is believed if the recommendations found on page 79, Proceedings of the First National Convention which were submitted in 1938 by the Organization and Propaganda Committee are adopted as basic principles of action that gratifying and satisfactory results will be obtained during the coming Campaign to increase the membership of our Ladies Auxiliary.

JOINT QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Because the time has come when men and women must think, reason, and act together the local Brotherhood divisions are being requested to arrange joint meetings at least once every three months for the purpose of discussing and outlining plans of action concerning matters which affect the well-being of the worker and his family whether these matters pertain directly to the Brotherhood Organization or whether they are of national or local significance. There was a time not so long ago when the rights, privileges or views of women were ~~hardly~~ ^{scarcely} taken into consideration. Politics, government, economics, labor all were thought out of her sphere or range of understanding. It was presupposed that she did not have the ability or the mental capacity to grapple with such weighty problems. Revolutionary changes were taking place all around and about her yet she was not even suppose to know what it was all about. There was one thing, however, that she did comprehend and very clearly and that was that her men folk worked interminably long hours ~~and~~ the longer they worked the poorer they all became. Finally, out of sheer desperation man decided that something would have to be done to change the deplorable state of affairs. It was not until he had meet with repeated failures and disappointments that he realized the futility of attempting to rectify the existing conditions without enlisting the aid of his women relatives. With this revelation came the realization that man alone could do little or nothing with the problems, the changes and the ills which beset him and his world. Hence the Ladies Auxiliary to the Labor Movement, Women's Political Organizations, P. T. A., Consumers Cooperative Movements, etc., today despite man's inherent prejudice where women's so-called rights are concerned there is living evidence of the wisdom of this change of attitude. Women, now, everywhere and in all walks of life are playing prominent rolls in almost every conceivable movement that is peculiar to the present age. Therefore, since the trend is toward more freedom, more participation and greater opportunity for women it is recommended ~~that~~ the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters give all possible thought to the mental, physical, and educational development of the women of their Organizational Group. Broader fields, wider contacts, ~~deeper~~ and keener penetration into our own organizations policies as well as the national, or local policies of the country cannot help but be the result of these joint meetings especially, ~~if~~ ^{if} serious consideration is given these problems by the members of both Organizations. For with understanding will come unity, strength, and solidarity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Several recommendations were adopted during the Convention in September, 1938. Some of which have not as yet been acted upon. As was said before, haste in an Organization as extensive as our Ladies Auxiliary is not always to the best interest of the membership or to the general well-being of the Organization. To introduce sound policies and to lay a firm foundation upon which constructive future building may take place is of far greater significance and will mean more in the long run than will any attempt to rush these recommendations through before the Organization, as a whole, is ready for such action. Therefore, it was thought better to wait upon the general development of the Organization before attempting to enforce certain of these recommendations. However, as soon as conditions warrant these recommendations which were meant to enlarge and to extend the field of activity within the Ladies Auxiliary will be dutifully complies with.

GENERAL WEL-FARE OF LADIES AUXILIARY To say in conclusion that there has been perfect accord throughout the Ladies Organization during the past two years would not be quite true. In all organizations of its size and importance difference of opinions are bound to arise and this is more or less to be expected, it is only when these differences are conceived in a spirit of maliciousness that they become harmful and destructive and then under no circumstances should they be tolerated. In all movements that embrace a large number of persons, the individual loses many of his personal prerogatives because the individual's interests are merged with the interest of the other persons who are also a part of that movement. In as much as, this holds true the tendency to approach organizational problems from an individual point of view should be firmly discouraged. Out of consideration for the safety and the general well-being of the majority every effort should be directed toward the development of a broad organizational point of view, wherein the least active member is as important and as much needed as the most aggressive member, both being only a small part of a wide spread and powerful movement. Wherein, the happiness and the security of one is as important as the happiness and the security of the other. In labor organizations it is not so much what one says or even how it is said that makes a lasting impression in the life and the development of that organization, but rather what the individual has done or what he can be depended upon to do should a situation arise that required an unusual sacrifice on the part of that particular member. This is the only method by which the true worth of an individual may be ascertained. An individual may be ever so capable and yet lack the ~~ability~~ ^{stability} to stand his ground in the face of impending hardships. That is why this type of organization is different from any other that is generally known to our racial group. It is different because it plays such an important part in shaping man's destiny. The Labor Movement makes it possible through its protection and through its curtailment of economic pressure for the worker to regulate, control, and develop the forces which lie within himself, thereby, opening a door through which a higher standard of living and higher cultural attainment may become a reality. The members of the Ladies Auxiliary are to be congratulated upon their awakening to these truths, they are to be complimented upon their understanding and upon their acceptance of a new order which is rapidly changing the face of the earth. Thereby replacing the old customs and old traditions which previously governed man's thoughts and man's actions, ~~and~~ ^{all of which were instrumental in creating situations which many of us are still far too reluctant to make the necessary adjustments.} The cooperation and the loyalty which the various auxiliaries ~~bring to~~ ^{have} the Brotherhood throughout the years is a source of great pride to the ~~Body~~ ^{Body and clearly} and indicated the presence of a broad understanding which speaks well for the future accomplishments of this group of women who someday will be a great and powerful force in the local and national affairs of this country. Of which there can be no doubt so long as the members hold fast to the ~~aims, principles, and~~ ^{aims, principles, and} purposes of this Organization.

TAXATION

All movements that are organized on a national or an international scale are composed of a number of local organizations. The representatives of these local groups meet in convention on a date designated in the constitution for the purpose of drafting laws and deciding policies by which the general membership is to be governed. Owing to the nature and the composition of such organizations the only possible method of raising the funds that are needed to carry on the work of these organizations is through some form of taxation. These taxes usually consist of a membership tax which is more commonly referred to as a "per capita tax", a special tax which may be levied upon the local divisions, also a part of the initiation fee which is paid by the new members when joining the local organizations. The moneys raised in this manner are used to defray all the legitimate expenditures of the International Organization such as: salaries, traveling expenses, Convention costs, postage stamps, stationary, printing, etc. Since the general development of the Ladies Auxiliary depends upon the remittances received from the local divisions adequate forms of taxation are self-evident. It, no doubt, will be noted that the International Treasury had a net balance of over seven-hundred dollars (\$700) at the end of June 1940. This was due to the liberal financial assistance given by the International Brotherhood during the past two years and to the fact that for more than a year the International President and the International Secretary-Treasurer did practically all of their own corresponding hiring help only when it became absolutely necessary. During that period the total expenditures of the International President including office fixtures was less than one hundred dollars (\$100), while the expenditures of the International Secretary-Treasurer including office furnishings and other necessary equipment was not a great deal in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100). As time goes on and the demands upon the entire official staff increases the expenditures of the International Auxiliary will increase also. Personal visits to the local divisions are very essential, however, this privilege and duty had to be and must continue to be postponed until the finances of the International Auxiliary make such visits possible. It is realized that much good will result from these contacts and it is hoped that something from a financial standpoint will be done whereby the necessary contacts may be made. Eight cents per month per member when considering the present membership of the Auxiliary is far from adequate and will not finance the important work of this Organization.

CANCELLATION OF PER CAPITA TAX

In August 1939 the Little Rock Ladies Auxiliary expressed its inability to pay all of its per capita tax stating that they were few in number and slow in growth and that to be required to pay all of the tax dating back to October, 1938 would incur quite a hardship upon the Auxiliary. The matter was placed before the members of the International Executive Board and the majority agreed to grant the aid that had been requested, whereupon the Auxiliary was notified of the cancellation of a part of its indebtedness which was from October, 1938 through March, 1939.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS

In August, 1939 the members of the Salt Lake City Ladies Auxiliary expressed a desire to place two more members on their Executive Board in recognition of the faithful services these two had rendered the Brotherhood and the Auxiliary at a time when staunch and loyal members were all too few. The request to hold a special election was granted.

DISBANDED AUXILIARIES

Word was received around the first of the year to the effect that the few remaining members of the El Paso Ladies Auxiliary had voted to disband due to a lack of interest on the part of the majority of its members. Everything possible was done to prevent the dissolution of this Auxiliary. Personal letters were written to each member calling to their attention the improved conditions under which their men now worked and reminding them of the need of the protection that the Brotherhood is giving its members also pointing out the part that they should play in helping to strengthen the organization, thereby, increasing the amount of protection that could be given to them and to their homes. Finally after consulting both the Brotherhood and the Auxiliary Zone Supervisors the President was instructed to return the charter and to send all moneys that remained in the treasury to Sister Tucker, the International Secretary-Treasurer of the Ladies Auxiliary.

GENERAL DEVELOPEMENT OF THE
LADIES AUXILIARY

The general development of the Ladies Auxiliary both locally and Internationally has shown marked improvement during the past two years. In September, 1938 there were 32 local divisions ladies auxiliaries 27 of which were represented during the First National Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary. Since that time 9 new auxiliaries and 3 reorganized auxiliaries have been added to the original number making a total of 44, however, the dissolution of the El Paso Auxiliary reduces that number by one which shows a total gain during the past two years of 11 auxiliaries. The membership enrollment although far from satisfactory also shows a visible gain over that of 1938. The present enrollment, however, constitutes somewhat of a challenge to each paid up member in all divisions of the International Auxiliary. Sister Tucker reports far too many unfinancial members in all divisions. Because of this the members are urged to extend every effort toward recapturing the interest, and toward developing greater loyalty and understanding of the part of all such members. Making contacts with these members should constitute the more important phases of the Organization Committees Campaign which each division is urgently requested to develop during the coming months.

NEW AND REORGANIZED AUXILIARIES

The auxiliaries which were organized during the past two years are located in the following cities: Spokane Washington, Toronto Canada, Salt Lake City, Utah, Louisville, Ky., Houston Tex., Cincinnati, Ohio, Baltimore, M.D., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Shreveport, La., The reorganized auxiliaries are located in El Paso, Texas, Oakland, California, and Fort Worth, Texas.

H. H.
 Mar. June. 20.00
 July-Dec. 25.00
 Jan. June 300.00

 345.00

K. T.
 Mar. June 20.00
 July-Dec. 49.22
 Jan. June 71.35

 160.57

345.00
 160.57

 505.57

H. H. H.
 Dip No. 1938 51.52

 Total 557.09
 office Exp. 82.95
 R.O. \$

 640.04

The Ladies Aux was organized as a subordinate part of the labor movement. Its purpose is to ~~support~~ assist, to encourage and to lend all of the moral, spiritual and financial assistance that it has at its command. To support its parent organization without reservation placing ambition or personal desires far into the background. Altho we would witness the unhappy spectacle of a house, shall we say divided against itself ^{since} the labor movement is made up of the husbands, some, fathers and brothers of the aux members ^{it is} which causes it to be imperative that there ~~always~~ exist a spirit of cooperation and a oneness of purpose ~~without~~ ^{or sympathy} between the two groups without which the aux would no longer be an asset but a hindrance and as a result ~~there~~ ^{there} would no longer ^{be} have any reason ^{to exist} for its ~~existence~~. The ^{Ladies} aux can not function as a thin, apart but must ^{be} ^{the aux!} ~~be~~ ^{remains} a ^{integrated} closely interwoven link in the general plan of the labor movement. x x x x x

The Ladies Aux is indeed happy for this opportunity to congratulate and to extend its most sincere respects to the brother hood of IOP on this great and auspicious occasion where on times when it is difficult to pay a fitting tribute for fear of appearing to exaggerate or for fear of appearing to over emphasize but to say that this is a great and auspicious occasion to those who are benumbed with a who have had play a part in the development and the ultimate achievements of the organization is far from being an exaggeration and to say that we have before us this afternoon men of exceptional character, men who conducted themselves so admirably under the most adverse ^{conditions} ~~circumstances~~ and under the most trying circumstances is also far from being an exaggeration. As the women relatives of these men we are happy to give for the opportunity to publicly thank them for the honor they have conferred upon us and we thank them for the security, the protection and the peace of mind we now enjoy as a result of their efforts in our behalf.

of the working man and his family. There some persons should not lose sight of the fact that the employer groups have paid at one time if not now millions of dollars for harmful and unfavorable publicity including spies, ~~stool~~ informers and other key men whose business it was to disrupt and to discredit the labor movement ^{in the eyes of the public}. The La Follette Comate Investigators some years ago established definite proof of ^{this} ~~such~~ conniving between the employer groups and various persons with unsavory reputations, as a result of which the workers both male and female turned from the labor movement thereby placing into the hands of the ^{employer} capitalists who ~~early~~ ^{had} ~~recognized~~ ^{in the labor movement} ~~as~~ a threat to their ~~business~~ ^{business} and ~~earnings~~ ^{profits}. ~~(It is well known)~~ ^{that} ~~that~~ ^{no} group of workers ^{in the country} ~~is~~ ^{with} more exploited than the members of our own organization ^{without} any group of workers ever overcome a more powerful opposition. Where in the past the porter and his family lived in a constant state of fear and anxiety the B. N. through its vast powers now ^{assures} ^{of} ~~affords~~ ^{formal} ~~him~~ ^{protection} ~~never~~ before dreamed of. ^{relations of the women} ~~Their~~ ^{because of the B. N.} ~~women~~ ^{into} ~~live~~ ^{all reasonable} ~~happily~~ ^{of the} ~~in the security of the~~ present and are enabled ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{compare} ~~plan~~ ^{about} ~~and to prepare~~ ^{for} ~~their~~ ^{holding the} ~~future~~ ^{as long} ~~because~~ there is no longer any ~~concerning~~ ^{concerning} the husband's ~~job~~ ^{job} as long as he does what is required of him. Where in the past porters were discharged at will and for the most absurd reasons, his ^{new} ~~quilt~~ ^{must} now be established beyond a reasonable doubt or else he ~~cannot~~ ^{can} not be discharged. If the B. N. never does ^{another} ^{thing} ^{more} than furnish ~~this~~ ^{the} ~~porter~~ ^{his} ~~this~~ ^{protection} it ~~has~~ ^{done enough to} ~~earned~~ ^{and is} ~~entitled~~ ^{loyalty} ~~to the entire~~ ^{of all} ~~appreciation~~ ^{porter} and ~~dedication~~ ^{members} of ~~all~~ ^{and} ~~members~~ ^{their} ~~families~~.

As a group of workers it probably can be said that fewer if any in the country were ever more exploited than the workers of our own group nor have any group of worker ever overcome a more powerful opposition than the members of our own organization.

As a result of our closer relationship to the B.S.C.P. we have become accustomed to think in terms of the B.N. when referring to the ladies and to thinking in terms of the A.N. when referring to the G.N. and that is as it should be. However, if we are to develop our ladies organization or if we are to impress ^{upon} women with the importance of the labor movement ^{and with their need of the protection it affords}, it is essential that we address our remarks to our women ^{in terms}. It was with this ^{desire} to present this much needed information to you ^{the women} in the following facts have been arranged. First of all we want to say that our women in particular ^{almost all other} women in general evince a very deplorable lack of interest in the labor movement. The lack of permanence in the avowed intentions ^{on the part} of the women worker to leave the industrial world as soon as a suitable marriage is entered into places women workers on a very ^{poor} and a very insecure economic basis. According to statistics there are 10 3/4 million women between the ^{ages} of 16 and 60 who work out and at the home. In a census that was taken ^{in 1929} by the women's Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Labor in ^{Illinois} ^{and} ^{Ohio}, it was found that 74% of the women investigated were between the ages of 25 and 60 and that most of these women had been compelled to seek employment because their homes had been disrupted ^{due} either ^{because} of the death of the husband, ^{due} because of his long illness or ^{due} because the husband had abandoned the home thereby causing his responsibilities to fall upon his wife or widow at a time when ^{she} ^{was} ^{not} ^{at} ^{all} ^{able} ^{to} ^{assume} ^{those} ^{responsibilities}. These women ^{due} to unpredictable circumstances were forced to reappear upon a scene ^{which} had undergone unbelievable and amazing changes during the years ^{that} had been spent in the making of a ^{the} raising a family or in making a home. These women instead of being free and unfettered found themselves at a late age in life weighted down with the responsibility of rearing their children and of keeping their homes together on their very meagre ^{and inadequate} earnings. In 1930 it was possible for the first time to obtain authentic information for the entire country concerning the women whose duties included a paid job as well as the responsibility of making a home ^{for their families}. These records which are obtained from the Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor reveal that there were more than 3 3/4 million or to be more exact 3,882,143 women ^{actively} ^{employed} in the U.S. who had the double responsibility of holding a job and ^{at the same time}

maintaining a home ~~at the same time~~. Nearly 1 million of these women were from homes that had no man at the head. Personal data shows a larger percentage of older women, ^{housewives} gainfully employed than is to be found among younger ~~and stronger~~ women. At least 1/3 of these gainfully employed women were 45 years and older. While the percentage among Negro women was almost 40% greater than that of the native white or ~~total~~ foreign families. Because life changes and because there is nothing certain or ^{truly} permanent but death, women, for their own protection, if for no other reason should be vitally concerned over their future and whether they are employed or not they should support the labor movement against the day when misfortune may force them alone and unaided to again join the vast army of their sisters who must seek employment at starvation wages. ^{and} Not only should they support the labor movement ^{themselves} but they should insist ^{that} their menfolk do likewise. ^{in other words} they should become trade union conscious ^{not only for their} ^{protection} ^{but} for their future protection. ^{as well} During the recent enforcement of the wage and hour ^{bill} a Mr. Curstons the senior U.S. Investigator, for the states of Md, Wisc and Ill. ^{and} found women of all ages working under the most deplorable ^{and} conditions. ^{some of which not only brought their health but their lives as well.} Children between the ages of 6 and 12 were ^{found to be} carrying heavy ~~loads~~ cartons containing home work for as little as 3 and 5¢ an hour for which the women home workers received as little as 5 and 10¢ an hour. There were other instances where children between the ages of 5 and 7 were hired to place paper pegs in punch boards ^{at the rate of} 5¢ a thousand. It was hard to believe that whole families were found to be working for as much as 560 hours a week for a combined salary of 5 and 6 dollars a week. In view of these facts it is difficult to understand how people so exploited can put up such a stubborn resistance or exhibit such an indifferent attitude to a movement which seeks only to elevate such unfair and ^{inhuman} conditions. It may be reasoned by some that this indifference is due to certain objectionable conditions within the labor movement. While it may also be reasoned that ^{when such conditions exist} it is due to ^{the} ^{very} indifference on the part of the union member ^{which makes it possible} ^{and} on the part of the non-union workers, ^{that} racketeers and other obstructive forces ^{to} gain control of a movement that was originally organized for the protection

Dear Sister Lassiter.

I am writing ~~at present~~ to make
reservation for ~~myself~~^{me} to stay in the "oj"
during my stay ^{in New York} while attending the
Convention. I will arrive Sunday
September 15.

Further information will be
sent upon acknowledgment of this
letter.

Maudie H. H. C.
618 E. 64th

Cora Hawley
4346 N. Parkway

Margaret Smiley
4828 Indiana

Kate Lambert
4413 Prairie

Anna Gibbs
4326 So Parkway

Albina Merrill
4758 Forestville

Opheia Hunt
5436 So Birch

Lillian Hills
5607 Calumet

Lucie Sussenger
4342 Birch

Bertie Scott
4811 Vermont

Lena Jones
4255 Vermont

Olga Thompson
6762 Ashland

Esther Hill
3632 1/2 Hill

Lucille Henderson
6223 Sycamore

Sarah Sellers
1248 E 36

Key Harrison
5364 E 4th

Key Gagner
5606 Prairie

Lula Stark
3034 Michigan

Gantner and Mattern make sweaters
and bathing suits under the following trade
names:

Bo-Sun

Floating Bras

Golden Gate

Miss America

Angel Wings

Shining Seas

Balai Rina

Good Neighbor

Daisy Chain

Wikies - (boys' and men's
bathing trunks)

Hi-Boy - (men's bathing trunks)

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Balsi Rina

Good Neighbor

Daisy Chain

Wikies - (boys' and men's
bathing trunks)

Hi-Boy * (men's bathing trunks)

*Die
4664*

*Stout.
3010 Cal.*