

Citizen Eccarius then opened the debate on the Reduction of the Hours of Labour Question. He said: Forty years ago a man working twelve hours a day would have received sufficient for making a dozen pair of trousers to support a family for two weeks. In 1863 Mr. Lord visited a shop in Whitechapel where a young woman with a machine and three female assistants, by working long hours, made a dozen pair of trousers a day, for which they received, after deducting sewing trimmings, 8s. In 1861 there were 12,000 females employed in the tailoring trade of the metropolis, 3,000 of whom never worked less than 14, frequently 16, or 18 hours a day, occasionally all night, for 7s. to 10s. a week. I know, from good authority, that there are practices quite as bad in other trades where women and children are employed, but they have not come under any personal observation. A law was passed in 1867 to put a stop to this abomination, but it is a sham. The same Parliament that added £3,000,000 a year to our permanent expenditure could not afford a few thousands for a staff of workshop inspectors to enforce its own law. I think it high time that those of my friends who take an active part in electioneering should interrogate the candidates about this matter. He then proved, from Government statistics, that the development and increase of the powers of production in our staple trades had far outstripped the increased demand for labour or the increased number of persons employed. In the ten years, from 1850 to 1860, the raw material consumed in the cotton trade had increased 103 per cent.; the export of yarn 52 per cent.; that of piece goods 104 per cent.; the number of persons employed 12 per cent. In the stocking trade an increase of 344 per cent. of the exports had led to an increase of persons employed of 30 per cent. The foreign wool retained for home consumption had increased 97 per cent.; the export of yarn 99 per cent.; piece goods 20 per cent.; the persons employed 1 per cent. A very considerable increase of production had taken place since then; the number of persons employed had positively diminished. In proof of this he read a statement from Dr. Marx's work on political economy, whose figures are all based on government returns, according to which the number of adult persons employed diminished by 1,700 between 1856 and 1862; but the number of children under 14 years of age had increased. The produce of the coal mines had increased 43 per cent.; the number of persons employed 34 per cent.; that of the iron mines had increased 55 per cent.; the number of persons employed 6 per cent. The produce of the lead mines had increased 3,000 tons; the number of persons employed had diminished by 2,000. The exportation of machinery had increased 266 per cent.; the number of persons employed 43 per cent.; and with a progressive increase of exports the society of the Amalgamated Engineers had on an average 2,000 members out of employment on the funds every day during the year 1867. In the rural districts the diminution of labourers employed had been going on continuously during the last thirty years. He thought this was a sufficient reason why the working classes should insist upon a general reduction of the hours of labour. Another reason was that all the medical inquiries that had taken place proved that the working population was greatly overworked. Two remarkable phenomena had established this beyond a doubt. When the cotton famine had set in, the death rate in the cotton districts had greatly diminished. Again, last winter, when the population of St. George's-in-the-East had been in a state of semi-starvation, the death rate which was usually higher than in any other metropolitan district, had fallen almost below the most favoured districts. This was incontrovertible evidence that full work, which was synonymous with over-work, was more destructive to life than privation. He then pointed to the increase of wealth that had lately taken place, which led him to the conclusion that society could very well afford to pay the labourer the increased wages, which would be the inevitable result of a general reduction of the hours of labour.

Citizen Milner could not take the same view of the subject. A general reduction of the hours of labour, however desirable, meant a diminution of the production of wealth; the opposition it would encounter from those who had amassed large fortunes out of other people's labour would be too great for the working-class to overcome. He thought a rise of wages could easier be obtained; the reduction of the hours of labour would follow that.

Citizen Marx could not coincide with Eccarius, that it would lead to an increased amount of labour, because where the restrictions had been introduced the instruments of production had been vastly more developed than in other trades. It had the effect of introducing more machinery, and made production on a small scale more and more impossible, which, however, was necessary to arrive at social production. The sanitary question was settled. But a reduction of the hours of labour was also indispensable to give the working class more time for mental culture. Legislative restrictions were the first step towards the mental and physical elevation and the ultimate emancipation of the working classes. Nobody denied, now-a-days, that the State must interfere on behalf of the women and children; and a restriction of their hours led, in most instances, to a reduction of the working time of the men. Eng-

diminished production

eight hour movement.

Letter Editor of the Standard -

Hopedale May 13 1868.

It was voted by the society that an enclosed copy of a vote to Mr. Wilson be mailed to the Standard for publication -

Hopedale May. July 13 1868.

To the Hon Henry Wilson -

Dear Sir At a recent meeting of our Social Science Association it was unanimously voted that a letter of approval and congratulation be addressed to you by the President and Secretary in view of the part you have taken in securing the passage of the eight hour bill by Congress -

As a Society such an expression would ~~seem to be~~
~~in direct opposition~~ of our duty, more especially
since unlike the "American Social Science Association"
we have made labor our central problem - to whose
solution alone we must look for our permanent
amelioration of the disorders of the social state.
While Social Science covers all other ~~branches~~ of
~~social~~ general reform, we regard all others as secondary -

Even the cause of Temperance to whose promotion
you have given so much of your time and talents
obviously must wait for its final seal of triumph
on the removal of the still more formidable evil of poverty,
the elder sister of Intemperance - and the foster-
mother of all those minor crimes which are
unravelable by law - Now allow us to see that to

remove poverty and the "lock up" involves:

1. A searching examination of our industrial system
2. The discovery that the most indispensable & ^{man} trouble industries are the least rewarded; that those who toil the greatest number of hours receive the least pay, or that instead of being the most independent "Nature's Noblemen" as they are poetically styled, are the most dependent of all the classes of society -

3. The inference that the essential principle of slavery exists in a "monopoly of the means of living" and hence that the emancipation of the people, and the exaltation of Republican institutions lies in the direction of a "more equal distribution of wealth"

Finally - That the first practicable legislative measure towards such an equitable distribution is the "reduction of the hours of labor" for the reason that while it is within the power of legislation to reduce the hours of toil it is not within its power or province to limit the rate of wages; so that practically a "reduction of hours is an increase of wages" that is a more just and equal redistribution of wealth.

We are all aware that this is a new political doctrine &c

^(English edition)
The annual report of the
American Secretary of the General
Council of the International
Workingmen's Association.

^(English edition)
Sept: 1866 to August 27, 1867.

The first event relating to the province of the American Secretary which claims notice after my acceptance of that post was the arrival in England of the September number of the "Ironmolders' International Journal" published at Philadelphia by W. H. Sylvis, Editor of the same and President of the International Ironmolders Union. This number contained a lengthy report of the first National Labour Congress of the working class delegates of the United States, which had been held in Baltimore in the course of the preceding month. A résumé of the proceedings thereof and the resolutions in full were published in the Commonwealth in the course of October, 1866. Particular attention was drawn to the fact that the Baltimore Congress had been made aware of the fact that a European Labour Congress was

about to assemble at Geneva and
that it had passed a resolution authorizing
the Executive Committee of the National
Labour Union, then & there formed, to send a
representation to the next European Labour
Congress.

From the above named journal I learnt that
the Corresponding Secretary of the United States ~~of~~
"National Labour Union" was William Gibson
of New Haven in the State of Connecticut.
It is only since the beginning of August of this
year that I discovered that this was a mistake
and that Mr. Gibson's address was Norwich
(not New Haven) Connecticut. This error on the
part of the compilers of the report of the Congress
has been almost fatal to the operations of my
Department.

I did not however immediately attempt
to open up communications with Secretary Gibson
for this reason, because, I thought, the best
possible overture would be the official report of
the proceedings of the Geneva Congress. The causes
of the delay in the publication of that report ^{have} ~~had~~
~~happened~~, ~~had~~ stated in the General Report of the

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in the English language began to appear in the International Courier of London. So soon as four numbers had appeared i.e. in the month of April I despatched the said series of four numbers of the International Courier to four persons, namely, one batch to Secretary Gibson at his presumed address, a second to the above-named W. H. Slocis, a third to the Editor of the Voice, a daily newspaper devoted to the interests of the working-classes and published in Boston, Massachusetts, and a fourth to the Editor of the Workingman's Advocate of Chicago, Illinois, the leading working-class organ in the Western States of the American Union. The newspapers directed to Secretary Gibson were accompanied by a letter, setting forth the importance which the General Council attached to the existence of intimate relations and frequent correspondence between the General Council and the Executive Committee of the National Labour Union of the United States.

No response has ever been received to this letter and no acknowledgement of receipt of the journals has ever come to hand at the explanation of this silence is that the letter and papers were addressed to New Haven instead of to Norwich. One good result of the despatch of the batches

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to several American newspapers
and to several prominent Statesmen
on the subject. I did so, and the letters were
taken out by Citizen Koszak, a Pole, who
was starting for New York. I have never
however received any response to these letters
nor have I heard from Citizen Koszak since
his departure.

In June, I was directed by the General Council
to write to W. H. Sylvis to crave assistance
for the London tailors on strike. I wrote accordingly
on June 11 and took advantage of the opening to
state at the same time my disappointment at not
having heard from Secretary Gibson. I asked W. H.
Sylvis to give me the name of another official
of the National Labour Union. His reply, dated June
25, informed me of the reasons why the American
crew trades could not respond favourably to the
General Council's appeal and also gave me the
name & address of William J. Jessup, of
New York, as the man to apply to in connection
with the National Labour Union.

After laying this letter before the General Council
I received instructions to write without delay to
William Jessup, informing him of the date of the
Lausanne Congress and stating how glad the
General Council would be to have an American

This letter expresses ^{expresses} the writer's ^{opinion} ⁸
that the prospect of a closer
intercommunication between the workingmen
of the Old & New Worlds and especially with those
of Britain. He thinks that when the National
Labor Congress ^{shall have at Chicago} meets (i.e. August 9) it will be
too late to send a delegate to Lausanne. He adds
he adds that in making his report to the
~~National Labor~~ ^{body} ~~Labor~~ Congress, of which he is the Vice President and
Corresponding Officer for the State of New York, he
will read my letter believing it of sufficient importance
"to the public." He promises to keep the
General Council well informed what is done
by the Chicago Congress. Citizen Joseph ~~stated~~ announces
that whether he is re-elected an officer of the
National Labor Congress or not (although I have
no doubt he will be so re-elected) he will keep the
blackmail papers and maintain a cor-
respondence with the General Council in
the capacity of Corresponding Sec. of the New York
Workingmen's Union.

Although C. J. Joseph is of opinion that it
will be too late to take for the Chicago Congress
blackmail it is right to say that
I have seen an Editorial statement in a recent
number of the Chicago Workingmen's Advocate

in the
eyes of his young wife of
working men of
other parts of the country now in great
numbers by the young reformers of
hopes of success of their cause
of the working men young people

to the effect that the propriety of sending a delegate to Laisiacine will be one of the first questions that will be brought before the Chicago Congress.

At the beginning of this month Citizen Marx communicated to me a letter from F. A. Lange in the name of the Hoboken branch of the International Workingmen's Association and the Statiles of the Communist Club in New York which had also adhered to our Association.

Also at the beginning of this month the Editor of the London International Concil showed me the Address in pamphlet form, of the Executive of the National Labor Union to the workingmen of the United States, commanding them to send delegates to the Chicago Congress. On the title-page of this pamphlet was written the name & address of Secretary William Gibson and as I became aware of the mistake in which I had been led without any fault of my own, as to his address, sighing over the loss of valuable time, I can only repeat the well-known proverb, "Better late than never!"

The Eight hours movement. The agitation¹⁰ among the American working classes for more leisure popularly called the Eight Hours' movement occupied the attention of the Geneva Congress. It may not therefore be out of place to state the substance of what I know has been done in this matter during the past year. The movement ripened with great rapidity and immediately found an echo in Congress and the State Legislatures. In Congress, (the Federal Legislature) an eight hours bill was only lost by a tie vote. Several of the State legislatures have enacted that in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, a legal industrial day shall consist of eight hours. In the State of New York, such an act has been passed but the working classes have not yet ~~less~~ ventured to demand that it shall be put in operation. The workingmen of that state have lately held a delegate meeting to consult on the policy to be pursued. It was resolved that a simultaneous and general demand to put the act in force should be made on the 1st of November next, without reduction of wages, if possible, with a reduction of wages, if necessary. In most cases it appears from the debates of the Assembly that a reduction of wages ~~will~~ will be proposed by the workingmen.

In the State of California, an eight hours' act has not yet been carried. Nevertheless for the last nineteen months, the eight hour system has prevailed there. My last news from that State, however,

5. William J. Jessup,
Vice-President of the National Labour
Union and the Secretary of the New
York Workingmen's Union.

11 Norfolk St.

New York City.

6. The Workingman's Advocate
72 Fifth St.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Peter Fox

Secretary for the United States

August 37/67.

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LONDON: SATURDAY AUG

land had taken the lead, other countries had been obliged to follow to some extent. The agitation had seriously commenced in Germany, and the London council was looked to for taking the lead. The principle had been decided at former Congresses; the time for action had arrived.

Citizen Copeland thought the condition of the working classes would be ameliorated by a reduction.

Citizen Weston did not think that any effort on the part of the council would result in an improvement.

Citizen Lucraft was of opinion that the question ought to be agitated.

The debate was adjourned to Tuesday next.

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*In the motion of
Citizen Shaw*

Mr. Jungs. Akavima
Dr. G. Creelius Secretary

Council Meeting August 18

Members present: Buckley, Dupont, Ecarious, Jung, Johannard, Limbourg, Lessner, Lucraft, Mrs. Law, Marx, Milner, Weston.

Cit. Jung in the Chair

The Secretary read

A letter was read from Mr. Jessup, corresponding representative of the National Labour Union of America, in which the writer expressed regret that no provision had been made for the expense of a delegate to Brussels, and could not be made in time. Respecting the bricklayers' strike of New York, Mr. Jessup states that it is looked upon as the grand struggle for the enforcement of the eight hour law for the state of New York, and that the working men of the United States were never so united as they now are to support the New York bricklayers. Up to July 30 the bricklayers received 20,000dols., and the sums pledged to be remitted when called for amounted to 150,000dols. Besides, the men had taken 25 contracts for new erections, alterations, and enlargement of buildings, amounting in all to 300,000dols.

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Mr. Jessup stated that none of the letters written by citizen Shaw had come to hand. He suggested that in future letters should be exchanged at regular intervals. He requested that the ^{reports of the} proceedings of the Congress be forwarded to him & promised to return the compliment by sending the reports of the annual session of the Labor Union.

The Secretary was instructed to reply.

Citizen Marx read a letter from a workman of New York who stated that a worse state of things prevailed there than in London.

The correspondence from Germany announced that the Austrian police has prohibited the fraternisation feast of the working class at Vienna, and that a pamphlet has appeared at Berlin on the history and development of the International Working Men's Association. Dr. Marx has been invited to the annual conference of the General Working Men's Union by the following letter:—“To Dr. Carl Marx, in London. Berlin, July 6, 1868.—The undersigned president and executive of the General German Working Men's Unions do themselves the honour, in consideration of the extraordinary services you have rendered to the cause of labour by your work, ‘The Process of Production of Capital,’ to invite you as a guest of honour to the annual conference of the Union, which will assemble at Hanover in the month of August next.” The executive

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consists of 24 members, residing in different parts of Germany, to each of whom the original had to be sent to obtain his signature. Only one gave a modified refusal. In Italy the Congress programme has been published in several papers, and M. D'Assie, the vice-president of the Italian Working Men's Union, has been appointed as delegate to the Congress. At Bologna and vicinity the right of meeting is suppressed; the officers of the working men's societies are in prison. The German Arbeiter Bildungs Vereine of Switzerland, comprising about 4,000 members, have at a general delegate meeting, held at Neuchatel, voted their affiliation to the International Association.

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Upon the proposition that the delegates to the Congress be now appointed a long conversation ensued as to the advisability of adjourning the appointment & also whether the delegation could not be made numerous by allowing members who wished to go to the Congress a part of their ~~expenses~~ expenses but making sure that the expense of one representative of the Council be paid. It was ultimately agreed that any wishing to go at his own expense should have credentials from the Council to attend the Congress. The proposition of appointing delegates at once was carried.

Cit. Lessner proposed & Cit. Johannard seconded that three delegates be appointed which was carried. The following members were members were then nominated:

Shaw by Lessner & Buckley; Dupont by Marx & Johannard; Eccarius by Johannard & Mrs. Law; Mrs. Law by Jung & Marx; Hales by Johannard & Eccarius.

The result of the ballot gave Dupont 9 votes, Eccarius 9 votes, Mrs. Law, Hales ~~Shaw~~ 5 votes each. A second ballot was taken which gave Shaw 5 votes, Mrs. Law 4 & Hales 3.

The affiliation of the Portman & Trunkmakers was announced by Citizen Lessner who was present as the delegate of that Association.

Cit. Milner proposed & Weston seconded that the Credit & Cooperative questions take precedent of the other questions in the order of discussion. Cit. Lacroft proposed the questions as they stand as an amendment which was carried.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

*C. H. Lang. Chairman
J. George Eccarius Secretary*

Council Meeting August 25, 1868.

Members present Dupont, Eccarius, Buckley, Lessner, Lacroft, Cohn, Mrs. Law, Marx, Milner, Johannard, Stepney, Weston, Cit. Jung in the Chair.

House painters of Birmingham send a letter announcing their resolution to withdraw. The Preston Trades Council declined to deal with the address.

Cit. Jung read a letter from the Secretary of the Society of Freethinkers of Geneva asking the Council to advise the Congress to admit a delegate to attend the Congress. Ph. Baker endorsed the letter.

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Cit. Marx proposed Dupont seconded that the recommendation be given. Carried. Cit. Cohn made a statement respecting the reasons of his delegation to the Congress. He was elected by a great majority. The cigar makers complain that many Belgians come over. He wishes to have the assistance of the other delegates.

Proposed by Marx seconded by Lessner that Cit. Lacroft receive credentials. The following resolution was proposed respecting the reduction of the hours of labour motion seconded by Dupont. See below. +++

Cit. Cohn proposed & Lessner seconded that 5 £ be given to the Secretary for Brussels. Carried.

The Secretary made a statement that with regard to the Nuremberg delegation he was willing to undertake it if the Council granted him an additional 2 £. Citizen Lessner proposed & Cohn seconded that the two pounds be granted. Carried unanimously.

+++ A resolution having been passed unanimously by the Congress of Geneva 18th to this effect: "that the legal limitation of the working day is a preliminary condition indispensable for the ultimate social improvements," the Council is of opinion that the time is now arrived when practical effect should be given to that resolution & that it has become the duty of all the branches to agitate that question practically in the different countries where the International Workingmen's Association is established.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

*P. Shaw Chairman.
H. Lang. Secretary pro tem*

Council meeting September 1. 1868.

Members present: Shaw, Cohn, Milner, Dupont, Buckley, Mrs. Law, Lacroft, Lessner, Johannard, Jung, Stepney, Limburg, Weston

Cit. Shaw in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed. Jung, in the absence of the Secretary read various

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poundage from the Liverpool Cigar Makers enclosing their annual contribution of. 8/9.

a Letter from the French polishers, informs the council that they have withdrawn from the association, 5/- contribution enclosed.

Proposed by Cohn & seconded by Lesser that the money in hand (£. 4. 1. 7/2) be given to Dupont, "adopted."

After the reading of the annual report by Cih Marx, it was proposed by C. Law & seconded by Cih Milner that the report be adopted. carried over.

Proposed by Marx & seconded by Dupont that credentials be given to Lang, carried.

A paper was read by Weston, on Co-operation.

Marx read extracts from a letter from Eccarius.

The auditors made their report expressing satisfaction with the manner with which the books were kept & have confirmed the correctness of the balance sheet, proposed by Marx & seconded by Lesser that the books be handed over to Dupont. carried.

the council adjourned till this night
fortnight

R. Shaw Chairman

H. Jung. Secretary pro tem.

Meeting of the New Council Sept. 22nd

Members present. Buckley, Eccarius, Jung, Lesser, Law, Marx, Bernard, Lafarge, Limbourg, Maurice, Weston.

(Eccarius read a letter from the Sunday League ~~inviting~~ ^{inviting} the Council to co-operate in a discussion of the Sunday ^{question}.)

H. Jung in the Chair. Eccarius announced that Congress had again appointed London as the seat of the Council & the following ^{members} had been unanimously elected as the Executive for the ensuing year. R. Applegarth

Bernard

Buckley

Cohn

Copeland

Dell

Dupont

Eccarius

Fox

Gales

Howell

Jung

Lafarge

Lessner

Limbourg

Law Harriet

Marx

Maurice

Milner

Odger

Stepney Cowell

Shaw

Walton

Weston

Williams

Zabitski

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It was then agreed that the names be published & the resolutions passed by the Congress urging the branches to ~~expel~~ carry out § 4 of the regulations & that § 8 of the said regulations shall be strictly adhered to at the next Congress.

Cit. Marx announced that he had received a letter from Essen in Germany announcing a strike of 1,300 miners to recover a reduction of wages, & applying for pecuniary assistance. An opinion was expressed that at present there was very little hope of getting money & Cit. Marx was instructed to reply to the letter to that effect.

Cit. Marx also stated that he had received a note from the Secretary of the Workingmen's Institute Boston U. S. that the member of that association desired to enter into correspondence with the Council.

Cit. Jung stated that the Incomplete Workers who had agreed to join about a twelve months ago had voted some money & also written some letters which seemed to have miscarried in consequence of the Council having shifted its quarters several times in the interval. He handed in the name of the Secretary & the address of the place of meeting.

Eccarius called attention to an American election address of Dr. Radcliffe some extracts from it.

Eccarius then gave a brief account of his mission to Nuremberg stating that he had been exceedingly gratified with the task the German Workingmen had acquired during the short time ~~that~~ they had been in possession of the liberty of publicly meeting. The question of joining the International Association had been carried by 68 against 46 the minority consisting of men who were afraid to meddle with politics. As he had been obliged to leave for Brussels the moment the question had been decided he could not say what further steps had been taken.

Cit. Marx stated that a committee of 16 had subsequently ~~had~~ been appointed to carry out the resolution & to act as the executive committee of the International Workingmen's Association for Germany & they had applied for power to act as such.

Cit. Luecraft proposed & Mrs. Law seconded that the ~~new~~ power granted said Committee be empowered act as the executive for Germany. The proposition was agreed to.

Cit. Jung then gave an account of his mission to Brussels. He said I arrived Sunday morning & went to the Swans Hotel where the Brussels section was engaged with verifying credentials I had to help, the English delegates had not yet arrived. A meeting had been arranged to at the National Cirrus Theatre to commence at two o'clock but ~~it had~~ ^{was} three o'clock before proceedings ~~had~~ commenced. I accepted the office of Chairman for that day. I gave a brief account of our doings during the past year & then called upon the delegates to do the same for their respective localities. These statements were intended for the public.

Stepney, Luecraft, & Lapont who had in the mean time put in an appearance spoke, Stepney representing himself as of the Reform League on the road to the Race Congress at Berne. Next morning at the Swan the Congress Committee was appointed, the proceedings were rather tedious, most of the delegates spoke French & everything was transacted in French. It was rather hard work as there was a great diversity of opinion.

Luecraft said there was a little confusion but if Jung had stopped the English delegates would have fared better. It would be better if in future a professional translator could be engaged there would be a better chance of having one's opinion properly conveyed. I do not believe that the essential points of the speeches were translated. I was rather out of order by ~~speaking~~ falling foul of standing armies but I do not regret it I think it has done good. There were many opinions expressed which I did not like but I think in the long run we will arrive at sound conclusions. We are young yet I believe we will accomplish our end.

Eccarius said the great difficulty is the great infusion of young men at every Congress. There was a remarkable absence of those who were present at former Congresses. Belgium was only represented by one delegate at the ~~last~~ Congress of Lausanne but the rapid progress the association has made since then in Belgium has introduced a prodigious number of young men, who formed a ^{almost} predominating party at the Congress. It is only natural that they should treat some questions about which our minds were made up years ago as something new & argue them with all the fervour of youth & novelty. It is tedious to the old ones but it cannot be avoided. Trade Unionism for instance which to English work-

men has assumed the form of an ordinary business necessity has only been lately taken up in Belgium, the workmen there treat it as new—idea; it pervades all their resolutions, all their speeches, they are going to care everything ~~with~~ by trades unions.

Cit. Milner asked whether Ecarins had not confounded some one's scheme with the doings of the late Brontere O'Brien in his speech on the Credit question. Brontere O'Brien had never instituted anything.

Ecarins said he had not stated anything of the kind in his speech but that he had alluded to ~~the~~ Brontere O'Brien as one who had devoted a good deal of his time to the question but his writings & speeches had not tended to any practical results & that the proposition then before the Congress would in his opinion share the same fate.

Cit. Lessner said when I arrived at the station I found no one to receive me, I found no one at the Smeans Hotel. De Paepe came at last & took me away as I was to the big meeting & I was called upon to speak & spoke several times. Next morning every thing seemed to have been arranged by the Brussels section. There was a great deal of misunderstanding. The French speaking delegates are generally noisy when English or German speeches are delivered. Much time was lost by the resolutions having to be brought on in the mornings meetings. We carried our points because some of the Belgians forsook their leaders. A professional translator is required. In future the Council must make different arrangements the Brussels arrangements were deficient.

Jung had not availed himself of the preparations made for the reception of ~~the~~ delegates but he thought the arrangements had been deficient. He did not endorse the opinion of engaging a professional translator.

Cit. Marx said we have heard nothing but censure of the French but we must bear in mind that it was an act of courage on their part to be present at the Congress at all & that any shortcomings in their tact in deliberative assemblies ~~was~~ owing to the circumstances by which they are surrounded.

Mrs. Law read ~~an~~^{an} article from the morning Advertiser referring to the

~~point of view~~ ~~of~~ refuting the assertions of the Junes respecting the question of strikes & machinery.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

H. Jung. Chairman

Council Meeting September 29

Members present: Buckley, Bernard, Cohn, Dupont, Ecarins, Jung, Applegarth, Lessner, Lacroix, Lefargue, Marx, Weston, Mrs. Law, Milner,

Cit. Jung in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting read & confirmed. Cit. Marx stated that the Strike at Esen was at an end the men having succeeded. Letter from Peletier New York acknowledged the receipt of the Lausanne Congress report. About Ab. Isar he stated that he was an active worker & an honest man, & that what has been said about him is untrue.

A German Dr. Hirsch has declared that all the ^{principal} trades Unions of England had withdrawn from the International Association.

Cit. Applegarth stated there was no truth in the statement as far as he knew.

He wished to know what position he held on the Council if he was elected by the Congress he would take his seat & ~~take~~ & do his duty.

The Chairman informed him that he was elected by the Congress.

Cit. Marx proposed & Dupont seconded that 24 copies of the proceedings of the Congress be ordered.

Lacroix proposed Dupont seconded that Ecarins be General Secretary. Carried an. Marx proposed Cowell Stopney as Treasurer. Lessner Seconded. Carried an.

Cit. Applegarth proposed Cohn seconded that the Secretaries for the various countries be reappointed. Carried an.

Cit. Dupont proposed Lessner seconded that Bernard be appointed Secretary for Belgium. Carried an.

Cit. Weston proposed Lacroix seconded that the General Secretary ^{other English speaking associations of America} take the correspondence with the National Labour Union. Carried an.

Cit. Marx proposed Dupont seconded that Siegfried Meyer & Peletier at New York be nominated corresponding members for America for the French & German languages carried unanimously.

Mr. Dodson, secretary of the Amalgamated Cordwainers, presented a letter from the Liverpool shoemakers complaining against some Russians working against the Union men & asking the assistance of the Council by communicating the fact to Germany. Eccarius was instructed to write a letter to be communicated to the Germans at Liverpool.

Cit. Cohn reported that he had succeeded in establishing among the Cigar Makers of Brussels to form a trades union & to join the International Association. He had also entered into communication with the Cigar Makers of Antwerp.

About the Brussels Congress he was of Lessner's opinion that a professional translator was required. The questions had not been sufficiently prepared discussed by the Council before the delegates went to the Congress & therefore they could not state the opinion of the Council. His employer had done differently to Eccarius's he had had a long conversation with him & expressed his readiness to enter into industrial partnership upon certain condition.

Cit. Weston thought that the best thing that could be done was to commence the discussion, at once upon the best means of ~~the~~ establishing co-operation.

~~The Secretary~~ ~~will think about it~~

The question of answering the letter of the Sunday League was then ~~and~~ raised. After some consideration it was proposed to appoint a delegation of three to give information, & to inform them that if the ^{League calls, a meeting} public discussion take place delegates will be appointed to take part in the ~~delegation~~ discussion. Unanimously carried.

Lafargue proposed that Jung, Lessner, Sahlmann, & Dupont be appointed. Unanimously carried.

P. Lucraft Chairman
W. Jung. Secretary pro tem

Council meeting 6. October 1868.

Members present: Bernard, Marx, Dupont,
Hrs Law, Sahlmann, Lafargue, Miller,
Lucraft, Jung.

Cit. Lucraft in the Chair

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, when Lafargue said that he was sorry to see that Eccarius that the secretary had omitted the remarks

that he made, on the previous meeting concerning cit. Eccarius. Cit. Lafargue then repeated his remarks & insisted that they should be inserted in that evening's minutes — Cit. Lafargue asked Eccarius for what reason he attributed to himself at the Brussels congress in the "Times" the resolution of the General council on Machinery. Cit. Eccarius said that it was by mistake because he was so much confused. But Lafargue answered him that he could not believe that assertion because the reports of Eccarius in the Times were too well written and his suppressions too arbitrary and cleverly done. Marx then proposed. Dupont seconded the adoption & the minutes were confirmed.

A letter was read from Cit. Dell wherein he stated that he could not devote any time at present for the International as his time was taken up by the reform League; Cit. Marx proposed & Hrs Law seconded that the secretary should answer his letter, adopted ~~unanimously~~.

A letter was read from the Sunday League fearing Thursday 22 Oct. to for the meeting of the members of the joint committee on the continental Sunday.

A letter was read from Cit. Eccarius stating that he was unable to attend being too ill to go out & asking to be informed whether the printing of the congress reports had been completed by the Editor of the People Belg.

Proposed by Lafargue & seconded by Dupont that the instructions of the general council

given at Geneva be printed with
the Brussels resolutions, adopted ~~man~~.

Cit Ling thought that we ought to send an address to Mr. Odger with a view of furthering his election to parliament, if we could do so without sacrificing our dignity. Cit Milder was in favor but on the condition that we remind him that he is there to discuss the labor questions.

Marc thought that a single working man was not much use in the house but thought that it might be useful for this association.

Lucraft made some remarks in favor of the address being sent, Ling then proposed & Marc seconded that an address be sent adopted man.

Marc was appointed to make a draft of said address adopted man.

Dupont made a motion that a Librarian be appointed.

Cit Weston remarked that a discussion had been opened on the employment of the unemployed poor at the Adelphi Club on Saturday evenings & he desired the working classes to be informed of it so that they should attend.

The meeting then adjourned.
Council meeting October the 13th

J. Colan Chairman

H. Ling Secretary pro tem

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Council meeting October 13th
Members present Marx, Lohmann, Ling,
Dupont, Lafargue, Lucraft, Limberg,
Lessner & Milder. Odger

Cit Milder in the Chair

Cit Marx announced that trades unions on the model of the trades unions were being formed throughout ^{English} Germany.

Lafargue then read the address to Odger.

Cit Lucraft read a statement from the star where it appeared Odger had stated, at a meeting of the electors & non-electors of Chelsea, that if he were returned to the house he would not simply go there as a representative of labor but that he would give his unflinching support to the great liberal party. Cit Lucraft hoped Odger's speech was wrongly reported else he would be compelled to withdraw his support from the address, for he would never ~~would~~ support a man who was pledged to any government or any party.

Cit Odger replied that he was most improperly reported, he had said he would support Mr. Gladstone in the Irish Church question - upon being proposed by Lessner & seconded by Lucraft the address was agreed to.

Cit Odger then stated that a delegate meeting would take place on the following evening to take into consideration a bill framed by some trades unions whose object it is to amend the law concerning trades unions, their funds & Lessner proposed & Lafargue seconded that Marx, Dupont & Ling oppose that resolution adopted.

Chairman

H. Ling secretary pro tem

Council Meeting October 20th 1868.

Members present Cohn, Dupont, Zabicki, Lessner, Marx, Limburg, Weston, Bernard, Johannard & Anz.

Cit Cohn in the Chair.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read & confirmed.

A very interesting letter was read from Cit Lessner, New York, it referred chiefly to their late congress - stated that our congressional reports did not arrive in time to be submitted to their congress.

Cit Dupont stated that he had received a letter from a late member of the French branch in London, now in New York, who says that the reports circulated concerning Thion were a tissue of falsehoods, the writer also stated that he had attempted to make some propaganda for our association but found out that it was useless unless he were provided with credentials from the general council.

Cit Dupont stated that Cit La Gauche, who was present, wished to make a statement concerning a member of the committee of the French branch, named Thion, who had been banished from France for having committed acts of the most infamous.

Cit La Gauche stated that in 1848 he had known Cit Eugène Thion who was clerk to Arles, the man dealer, that the said Thion used to act in conjunction with brothel keepers in order to ~~rob~~ the substitutes of their money, that he had witnesses who had also known Eugène Thion in the same

character in Paris, among whom was Alice, a Turner.

Cit La Gauche was greatly surprised to see such names taking a prominent part in such an association & he thought it deterred many from joining; many of his friends had complained to him about Thion & still he did not consider it his business to interfere until he saw Thion's name appended to some bills, (as member of a committee of the International) calling upon all democrats to attend a meeting under the auspices of the Lab. W. U. A. D.

Cit La Gauche attended said meeting & told the chairman, Cit Besson, that (in case) Thion should appear on the platform he would expose him publicly - Cit Besson begged of Cit La Gauche not to make any noise about it promising that he would prevent Thion from coming on the platform.

Subsequently he appeared before the French branch & there made the same statement that he was now making. Cit Thion denied that he was the man saying there were other Thions. & He admitted having been banished from France for having been compromised in a bad house robbery, known under the name of "robbery Valentine" but stated that nothing being proved against him, the police, out of spite had him banished as a hanger of bad women.

Cit La Gauche had brought the matter forward on public grounds - disclaimed all personal feeling w^t the subject.

Cit Marx & Lessner seconded that the matter be referred to the sub. committee, carried unanimously. Marx next read from a bill cowocding a meeting whose object

would be to decide whether the International W. M. Ass. should become a political association.

The Chairman thought the matter most important & said such an announcement, made on the part of a few members only, most impudent. referred to sub. com. sub.

It was then moved by C. Weston & C. Lessner that powers be granted to the sub. com. to act at once in this matter in case of need. adopted, m. Mars proposed that C. Bohm be added to the sub. com. adopted. the meeting then adjourned.

Chairman.

Mr. Lang. Secretary pro tempore.

Council Meeting Nov. 3. 1868.

C. Dupont in the Chair.

Members present: Townsend, Weston, Mars, Lang, Buckley, Johanna, Linburg, Bernard & Odger.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read & confirmed. A letter was read from C. Desirier in which he stated he had drawn up the report of the congress as determined by a resolution of the ; he feared it would be some time before he would be able to attend the meetings.

Mars announced the formation of a Democratic working men's club at Berlin, who had declared against Schultze Delitzsch, against Schweitzer & against the government.

Lang read extracts from an address sent by

the Swiss branches of the Int. A. m. dt. to the Spanish Working men expressing a hope that their revolution will be not simply a political one, but an economical one.

Weston proposed & Johanna seconded that an address be prepared & left in readiness to be sent to the Spanish Cortes. adopt. unan. — Weston proposed & Lang seconded that Mars should write the said address adopted unanimously.

Lang stated that he could ill afford the time required for the proper fulfilment of the extra labor devolved upon him through the illness of the general secretary & he hoped someone would be appointed provisionally to fill the place, after some discussion he said he had no objection to write out the minutes of the meetings of the council but he hoped somebody would be appointed to write the reports to the Beehive. It was then shown that the congress reports would take up a few weeks & the matter dropped.

The first part of the report was then read & adopted & Citizen Weston was appointed to get it inserted in the Beehive & to make arrangements with the editors with a view of printing 1,000 copies of these reports.

Lang proposed & Weston seconded that Mars be appointed to revise the translation of the remainder of the report, adopt. unan.

The secretary for Belgium then read a letter from Brussels. A committee had been appointed by the congress to inquire into certain charges made by C. Desirier against certain members of the I. W. M. F. C. Desirier had one month accorded to him to prepare his defense & to supply the proofs in support of his charges but although he promised to supply the proofs in

support of the charges made by him he failed to do so - the committee had to investigate the matter without the proofs; after a patient & lengthy investigation the committee adopted the following conclusions unanimously with but two dissentients - one abstaining & the other voting against the committee fail to discover the slightest trace of truth in the charges made by Mr Desirier & they consider him unworthy of belonging to an association who has for basis: morality

Justice - Truth.

Johann proposed & Lhaw seconded that the Belgian secretary should inform the committee to insert the decision in the papers & to communicate it to the French branch, adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman.

Mr Lang. Secretary pro tem.

Council meeting Nov. 10. 1868.

Cit Lessner in the Chair
Members present. Lucraft, Stepney.
Lhaw, Johannard, Lang, Dupont, Limburg,
Bernard.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read & confirmed.

The second part of the report was then read. Cit Lucraft thought that the first resolution concerning strikes was somewhat altered from the original; but on being compared to the French it was found

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to be a good translation, Cit Lucraft then said that the resolution had been softened down & that he had no objection to it now; at first it was sought to pledge the association to certain things but now it was left to the members.

Cit Lang proposed & Lhaw seconded, the report adopted to be adopted, adopted.

Dupont proposes that we should insert in the report that the labour statistic is still open & inviting societies to send in their reports. seconded by Lang, adopted - the meeting then adjourned.

Chairman
Mr Lang. Secretary pro tem

Council meeting Nov 24. 1868.

Cit Lhaw in the Chair
numbers present. Lucraft, Dupont, Hales,
Buckley, Weston, Mara, Melner, Lesser,
Lang, Stepney

The minutes of the previous meeting were read & confirmed.

Mara read a letter from Lassau from some miners who wish to join the association of which they had read in different papers but especially in a book (by W. Eichhoff); they agree with the principles of the I. W. M. D thinking their country would be a fair field for propagating those principles they ~~and~~ ^{asked} Cit. W. Lim, michel, president of the Liegean branch of the miners association brought the subject before

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the committee of the Lügan, Wirschnitz & Delitzsch
branches, when they unanimously agreed to give
the association & authorized C. W. Jungnickel
& G. A. Bachmann to get the proper information
in order to enable them to give

Since the year 1865 the desirability of having a common
fund between the miners of this place and the surrounding
districts was felt but many difficulties are in the way
the chief one is that all the colliers whether they are
worked by Cos or private individuals have a fund of
their own towards which every miner is obliged to contribute,
the master keeping the entire control of the fund without
being in any way obliged to contribute towards it at the
same time the master is at liberty to discharge his men
without the men having any claim to a fund to which they
may have contributed half their life time, ~~unless before~~ before
they can begin work in a new pit they must pay an
entrance fee varying according to age from 5/- to £6.

which entrance fee must be paid during the first 6
months of their stay; in case of illness the allowance they
get from the fund is not enough to sustain life

the same is the case when they get incapacitated from
work through accident or old age. They are even liable to be
struck off the books simply for displeasing the master. The
consequence of this state of things ~~is~~ worse for old men than for
young ones for if they leave or are discharged from a pit
besides losing all their contributions they stand very little chance
of getting any work. Some of those funds have accumulated so
much as £ 15,000. The only way to remedy this evil
is to amalgamate all those funds into one to be under the
control of the workmen themselves. A petition was drawn up
signed by seven thousand miners and two committees were
appointed with the view of accomplishing this object. In spite
of a three years fight no result has yet been obtained and the

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plan proposed by the president ~~that~~ ^{the workmen} petition should be
sent to the government convincing ~~them~~ that nothing will be done
as they know what to expect from that quarter and that their salvation
can only come from the union of the working classes of the whole world;
if Lügan has joined with only two thousand men ~~it~~ ^{it is} ~~not~~ ^{for} certain
that Zwicker will soon join with seven thousand and Potschappel
will join with as many more; in conclusion ~~the~~ ^{water} convention
that Lügan belongs to the 19th electoral district which is
represented in the North German Parliament by W. Liebknecht
Karl Marx's friend;

Weston then explained about his mission to the Beehive; he
called many times without finding any body at home; Potter
advised him not to keep the type unless it were to print some
slips as there would be no saving if the report was published in
a pamphlet ~~for these~~ from

Milner then spoke about a dinner that is to be given to Rev. Dr.
Johnson the American minister and he asked if the council would
take any part in it

Lucraft asked by whom the dinner was to be given, he said ~~there~~
were workmen who never worked; he disliked workmen who
live by their wits instead of their work.

Hales said that Allen who was one of the promoters had the
right to call himself a representative man and that it was
well known that dinners were only an excuse for
speech making.

Marx replied that speeches were often an excuse for dinners
and that Johnson did not represent the working classes of
America.

Jung said that the promoters of the said dinner were well aware
of the existence of the J. W. A. and if they wanted us to
take part in it they ought to have communicated with
us and until they do no steps shall be taken; the
matter then dropped ^{ought to}

Weston then said he had heard of the death of Mazzini

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As should the report be confirmed he would move that an address be written condoling for the great loss we had sustained in the death of Marzini.

Jung was opposed to any address being written by this council; however much he admired him as a patriot - a middle class republican he knew him to be opposed to the class struggle that was going on; while we are the leaders of one class he is one of the leaders of the other class & as such only could we treat him in an address.

After a few remarks by Mara & Hale the matter dropped.

Lessner was requested to call upon Eccarius in order that we should know whether the papers were still sent to America

& Belgium; Lhaw at the same time said that if Eccarius could not come himself he ought to send the books so that we should know what is our financial position.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman
As Surg. Secretary pro tem

Council meeting 1 December 1868.

Colt Lhaw in the Chair

members present: Buckley, Hale, Dupont, Marx, Johnson, Berrian, Lessner, Hickey, Limburg, Jung,

The minutes of the previous meeting were read & confirmed

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A letter was read from Colt Applegarth inviting the council to send a delegate to a meeting convened for the purpose of deciding what form the reception of Mr. Prendery Johnson should assume.

Lung saw no objection to sending a delegate whose mission should be to oppose such a demonstration - Mara thought Johnson did not represent the working classes of America, by shaking hands with Laird he had betrayed his country, the northern press of America was protesting against his actions in England & he then spoke of a letter, in the Daily News of the 1st December, written by an American as showing the spirit entertained by Americans towards Johnson's conduct; Mara concluded by saying the working classes ought not to go in the wake of the upper & middle classes.

After a few remarks by the chairman a resolution proposed by Morse & seconded by Dupont that a delegate be sent to act in conformity with the views expressed by the different speakers was unanimously adopted; Mara proposed & Dupont seconded that Lhaw & Lung be appointed, adopted unanimously.

Morse read a letter from Liebhaupt stating that the new rules had been drawn up on the model of the rules sent from England but with some modifications so as to bring them more in accord with the decisions of our Congresses. That he had called upon the 50,000 men who

had adhered to our association to reconstruct
themselves on that new plan.

Jung announced the formation of new branches
at St. Francisco, U.S.A.; one at Siegen-
burg, Prussia; Lorrach, Leckingen, Baden;
Aleinfelden, Lutzenland; one at Lutzenfleth,
Lutzenland. 2 sections composed exclusively
of ladies had been formed, one at
Geneva, the other at Basel.

The propriety of having the plate altered
was then discussed & a ~~form~~ was
agreed to; Marx proposed a Drapeau
seconded that 1,000 cards be printed &
Jung was authorised to see Mr. Gattam-

about it, adopted unanimously.

Lessner proposed & all agreed that
Shaw be secretary for America,
adopt unanimously.

Dupont proposed Dr. Johnson and seconded
that Marx be appointed keeper of
archives; Hale wished his duties to
be defined; Jung thought that the
written correspondence would remain
in the correspondants hands & that his
duties would comprise printed matter
chiefly would be put under his care,
adopt unanimously.

Lessner reported about his mission
to Scandinavia; Scandinavia was sending the
papers abroad but the books were not
then made up; the chairman thought
the books were wanted to enable us to
know our position; Hale proposed that
Jung should write, adopted. The meeting adjourned
Chairman H. Jung Secretary pro tem

Council Meeting 8 Dec 1868.
Members present Limburg, Miller,
Buckley, Weston, Stephen & Jung.
C. Weston in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting
were read & confirmed.

Jung stated that he had received 2
letters from France, one asking
him to contribute towards the new
paper, to which he had replied affir-
matively; the other he
thought could stand over till next
week; he then reported his the
result of his mission at the John-
son demonstration.

Mr. Cummingsby ~~said~~
stated that when he saw how Mr. Johnson was
feasted by the upper & middle classes he thought
the working classes ought to do something;

Mr. Lloyd Jones thought that if the working
classes of this country did not entertain Mr.
Johnson it would be taken as an insult
by the Americans; Messrs Cooper, Worley
& Beale were of opinion that it would
be better to let the matter drop opposed
to entertaining Mr. Johnson but said they
were pledged to a certain extent as Mr.
Johnson had been asked in the name of
the working classes if a demonstration would
be pleasing to him & he had answered in the
affirmative.

Mr. Cummingsby moved that the meeting
be adjourned for a week in order to give
it more a representative character; Jung
moved an amendment that this meeting

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adjourned until Grant should assume office,
no recorder being forthcoming the amendment
was lost & the resolution was carried.
The chairman thought Jung ought
to go again on Thursday.
The meeting then adjourned.

L. Dupont Chairman
Mr. Lang. Secretary pro tem.
Council meeting 15 Dec. 1868.
Members present: Bernard, Lohmann,
Dupont, Stepney, Marx, Lessner
& Jung.

Mr. Dupont in the chair
The minutes of the previous meeting were
read & confirmed.

Jung reported his mission to the
London demonstration committee & reported
stated the failure of the attempt to find him.

Mr. Lohmann.

A letter was read from Becker in which he
stated that the D. A. B. V., who numbered 1,800
had joined the I. W. M. A. some time past,
had offered to pay as their contribution the sum of
£2 per year to the general council & £2 to the
Geneva central committee; Becker hoped the
council would accept the offer as Liebknecht had
given a bad example in Germany by publishing
that societies could join the I. W. M. A. without
paying any contribution.

A long discussion ensued; Jung, Dupont were
in favor of accepting, as the same ~~rule~~ was
done by work societies in England, such as the Joiners,
who paid £2 & the Bricklayers £1.

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Lohmann was opposed; he did not consider it to be just
to allow some to pay less than others.
Marx did not think justice consisted in making
every one pay alike whatever his means might be.
At last it was unanimously agreed that Jung
be instructed to inform the D. A. B. V. that
we can only accept the £4. offered as an instal
ment. — Marx then referring to the
second subject stated that he had written to
Liebknecht requesting him to retract what he
had published about the contributions.

The letter further stated that a society calling
itself "La Alliance internationale de la Ligue
coative socialiste" had been formed & that
they had joined the I. W. M. A.; a programme
with their rules was enclosed in the letter.

Jung thought there were certain things
in that programme to which he could not
answer until he knew the opinions of the
council. —

Dupont, Lohmann etc.
thought that this new society could only be a
source of weakness to the I. W. M. A. that
the very objects they sought to attain were
being worked out by the I. W. M. A. in a
far abler manner than ever they could
by this new one. — It was then
unanimously agreed that the secretary
for Switzerland should prepare an answer
by next Tuesday to submit to the meeting.

It was further unanimously agreed that
in order to counteract the pernicious im-
pression produced by that manifesto
that the answer should be made public.

Jung read an extract from a

letter Lepnay had received from Robert
of La Chaux De Fonds, by which it appears
that the magistrates of Basel in Switzerland
had driven ~~from~~^{out} a member of our associa-
tion who ~~from that place~~ had been leader in
a strike that took place there a few
weeks ago.

Dupon read letters from Lyons, Paris
& Orleans. Dupont proposed that
a summary of the doings of the council since
last Congress should be written & published.

Jung wished members, who made such
propositions, would at the same time propose
somebody to do the work; Marx offered to
help Jung in making a short resume of
the transactions & Jung agreed to it.

Sophamard said that a few weeks
ago it was decided that an address be
prepared to be sent to the Spanish
Cortes at their first assembly,
& he wished to know how it was proceeding.
Marx said he would get it ready in
time to enable the council to make
any alterations that might be thought
necessary.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chairman
Mr. Jung. Secretary pro tem
Geo Odger Chairman.

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Council Meeting 28 Dec 1868.
Geo Odger in Chair
members present, Odger, Dupont,
Buckley, Marx, Lepnay, Lung.
Weston, Bernard.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read
& confirmed.

The secretary reads letter from Lepnay
enclosing a Cheque for £5.5. for
his distribution.

A letter from Belgium stated that they
were making good progress in that country;
last year they had not more than 300
branches now they have 60; they make get
1,000 new adherents every week; the weavers
of Gant & the spinners of Pepinster
have been successful in their strike.

A letter from Liebhrechit announced
that the new societies in Germany number
already ^{our} 11,000 men.

Jung read some papers from
Switzerland showing that our association was
being attacked by the middle class press
Marx proposed & Lesser seconded that
Jung write an official answer to those
papers; adopted unanimously.

Jung then read the answer to the
"Alliance Internationale à la Démocratie" after
some discussion it was unanimously agreed
to with the addition following addition proposed by
Dupont; reminding them that many who had
signed the programme of the Alliance had voted
at Brussels in favor of the resolution concerning the Peace
League.

Wex Weston was authorised to get the congress resolutions printed.

It was unanimously agreed that in future one penny should be charged for the cards.

Marx then proposed that the Franco-Greek question should be discussed the 1st Tuesday in the new year. Adopted. The meeting then adjourned to the 5th of January 1869.

Chairman
H. Ling. Secretary pro tem.

Council Meeting 5 January 1869.

Mr Fabre in the Chair

Members present Buckley, Lohmann, Dupont, Stephen, Bernard, Marx, Miller, Appleforth, and Lang Limburg. The minutes of the previous meeting were read & confirmed.

Ling stated that owing to some letters received from France & Switzerland the sub-comm. had met on Saturday last.

Marx brought up the report of the sub-comm.

It appears that the cotton goods manufacturers of France are forming an alliance with a view of underselling the English manufacturers in their own markets;

French manufacturers admit that in the although the English manufacturers they have better machine labor capitals than the French they have been enabled to hold their own owing to the low wages paid to the men in France they hope by lowering the

wages still more to be able to produce their goods cheaper than the English manufacturers can.

M^r Bertel, mayor of Luterville les Rouen one of the largest manufacturers of the place was the first to inaugurate this new crusade against the working classes; on the

True Citoyens Membres du
conseil Général de l'Internationale
villain
site
a, comme
le
membre
council

Citoyens,

Je viens solliciter
de votre bienveillance
quelques secours dans les
circonstances difficiles que
traversent les hommes qui longtemps
ont fait partie de la
Commune de Paris.

J'ai été nommé par
le Comité Central de la
garde nationale Directeur
du bureau télégraphique de
l'hôtel de ville. Il n'a pas longtemps
après, j'ai été appellé à la

meditation of the International, in fact
he considered the money as having been
lent to the International & had he thought
we were perfectly justified in transferring

Mr Weston was authorised to get the congress resolutions printed.

It was unanimously agreed that in future one penny should be charged for the cards.

Marx then proposed that the Russo-Greek question should be discussed the 1st Tuesday in the new year. Most unani-

the meet

5th of

Mr Lut

Bureau
of

Members of
Stepney, Bermondsey,
and Dang/Limberg. The au

cou

lungs &
from the
had met
Marx

It app
manufacture
with the
manufac
French.

although the English

laborers require more money than they
had been enabled to hold their own
owing to the low wages paid to the men
in France & they hope by lowering the

la Direction Générale des
télégraphes. Une circulaire
à mes agents a paru
dans l'Official du mardi
25 avril 1871.

Je me suis retiré des
affaires, citoyens aussi pauvre
que j'y étais entré, je
me suis décidé à avoir
recours à vous qu'à la
dernière extrémité.

Dans l'attente d'un
bon accueil à ma demande
reçuez, citoyens, mes salutations
fraternelles.

A. Pauvert

Le 31 Mai 1871

P. S. Prire madame au
votre réponse. — M. Gallot
me du pont neuf n° 13. Paris
pour remettre à M. Hale.

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wages still more to be able to produce their goods
cheaper than the English manufacturers can.

M^r Bertel, mayor of Lille les Rouen
one of the largest manufacturers of the place
was the first to inaugurate this new crusade
against the working classes; on the



Les délégués des sections Belges de
l'Association Internationale des Travailleurs
réunis en congrès, ont, dans leur séance
du 29 Mai 1871, émis à l'unanimité le
vœu que le Compagnon Herman, de Liège,
dans le cas où il se rendrait à Londres, comme
il en a l'intention, soit agréé par le
Conseil général de Londres, comme membre
correspondant de la Belgique par le conseil
général.

au Congrès de Bruxelles, le 30 Mai 1871

Les membres délégués au Bureau,
Julien Lettre et Le président du Congrès
Marie Vercet assuré Wm. D. Edmonson

recommendation of the International, in fact
he considered the money as having been
lent to the International & had he thought
we were perfectly justified in transferring

Mr Weston was authorised to get the congress resolutions printed.

It was unanimously agreed that in future one penny should be charged for the cards.

Mrs Weston proposed that the Russo Greek question should be discussed the 1st Tuesday in the next year. Motion carried.



Stepney
Borough

although the

largest capitals may be ruined they
had been enabled to hold their own
owing to the low wages paid to the men
in France. They hope by lowering the

185
wages still more to be able to produce their goods
cheaper than the English manufacturers can.

M^r Bertel, mayor of Lille ville les Rouen
one of the largest manufacturers of the place
was the first to inaugurate this new crusade
against the working classes; on the

say, at the
set out
a long
discussion
it
agreed to!

The council composed of men
of different countries & where
the conditions of the people are
different, cannot have any uniform
of thought & action as to
the best & possible remed
to apply, and should therefore
allow it more latitude, if
ever just before, than can
negative.

M^r James of a acute mind but
little tact of breadth of a diplomatic
bearing, of a domineering temper,
fables of the influence of others
without any philosophical
or religious faith, & I am
afraid with more hate, if
ever just before, than can
be recovered

recommendation of the International, in fact
he considered the money as having been
lent to the International & had he thought
we were perfectly justified in transferring

188
Weston was authorised to get the congress resolutions printed.

It was unanimously agreed that in future one penny should be charged for the cards.

Mars then proposed that the Franco Greek question should be discussed the 1st Tuesday in the next year. West won.

Stepney
Dunlop

although the

larger capitals than we now have they had been enabled to hold their own owing to the low wages paid to the men in France & they hope by lowering the

wages still more to be able to produce their goods cheaper than the English manufacturers can.

M^r Bertel, mayor of Lutterville Co Posen one of the largest manufacturers of the place was the first to inaugurate this new crusade against the working classes; on the

he offered a reduction of 3½ pence per day; ~~the~~ men refusing these terms they were locked out they have now appealed to the Int^r working men's Asso: for help; after some discussion the following resolution proposed by G^r Applegarth - seconded was unanimously agreed to by Mars

Dupont stated that in Vienna, 'Daphnide', 400 spinners had been locked out because they would not agree to a reduction of wages.

Mars thought we ought to give immediate relief to the men at Lutterville Co Posen & he thought the 20 £ lent

by the Amalgamated Carpenters & Joiners to the Bronze workers of Paris, had been lent under our guarantee that we could transfer them from the Bronze workers to the men of Posen - Applegarth said that whenever

they had advanced money to anybody ~~over~~ on the continent it had always been with the recommendation of the International, in fact he considered the money as having been lent to the International & hence he thought we were perfectly justified in transferring

it from one body of men to another.

It was then unanimously agreed that the bronze workers of Paris should be asked to send that money to Luttrell & Boucic - Dohamard was instructed to take the resolution to Paris & communicate it to the bronze workers.

Sing then stated that a large number of Belgian weavers at Basel were locked out, but his information was so scanty that he could not make out a case.

Mass said that 200 men had been discharged without notice, (for taking one quarter of a day usually given throughout Switzerland) although the custom in Basel requested 14 days notice to be given on either side; he then proposed a vote of censure to be passed upon the central committee of Switzerland for having left the general Council without the proper information on such an important matter. The proposition was seconded by Dupont & unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Sykes Chairman
Mr. Sing. Secretary pro tem.

Council meeting 12 January 1869.

Bit off in the chair

Members present: Lucroft, Lessner, Mass, Buckley, Milner, Dupont, Stepney, Sing

The minutes of the previous meeting were read

confirmed

It was unanimously agreed that the card be amended & that London be added to the card.

It was proposed by Mass & seconded by Lucroft that 10,000 be printed & unanimously agreed to.

Sing read a letter from Belgium where they had established new branches with a conference composed of delegates from different parts of Belgium. They had elected their general council for Belgium; Sing thought it would be advisable to change the word "general" for ~~and a~~
~~the word as central or federal;~~ Mass thought the word federal would suit them better; the secretary for Belgium was instructed to communicate that decision to the Belgian council.

Dupont read a letter from Rouen stating that out of the 100 locked out spinners 60 had found work & 100 still remained out; some help would be very welcome.

A letter from Paris stated that the Bronze workers were to meet on Friday when they would decide about the £. 20 advanced them by the Am. Carpenters & Joiners. Lessner thought ought to begin again at 8 o'clock instead of nine.

John Weston Chairman
Mr. Sing. Secretary pro tem

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Council meeting 19 January 1869.

Cit Hales in the Chair.

Limburg Members present: Hales, Lessner,
Buckley, Dupont, Lohamard, Warren,
Dyer, Stepaney, Weston, Jung, Bernard

The minutes were read & confirmed.

Cit John Warren delegate from
the Trunk makers society took his seat
at the council.

Lohamard made his report concerning
his mission to Paris; the brocade
workers of Paris gave him the £ 20
& he took them to Brussels. our
men both in Paris & Rouen are doing an
active propaganda.

Lessner proposed & Jung seconded that
3 languages be printed on the back
of health card.

Weston & Dyer propose that the
2000 cards we have, be also printed on
the back.

Lessner was requested to pay
one month's rent or to make arran-
gements concerning firing.

Lessner gives notice of motion con-
cerning the ballot question.

Lohamard stated that both in
Paris & in Rouen our members were eagerly
waiting for the programme of next congress.
The meeting then adjourned.

John Weston Chairman
Hs Jung. Secretary pro tem.

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Council meeting 26 January 1869.

Cit Lester in the Chair.

Members present, Lessner, Buckley,
Lohamard, Jung, Shaw, Dyer, Hales,

The minutes of the previous meeting were
read & confirmed.

A letter from Rouens thanking the
council for what we had done for the
locked out spinners.

A letter was read from M. de Ballalieu
& Cie asking for our rules & the congress
reports. the secretary was instructed to
supply them.

A letter was read from the Sunday League
asking the council to appoint a delegation. a long
discussion ensued when the following
resolution proposed by Dyer & seconded by Hales
was adopted with but one dissentient.

That the delegation put down in writing what
their knowledge & views of the use of the
Sunday on the continent by the working classes
are as compared with England & present their
report on this subject to the council for appro-
val before forwarding it to the Sunday League.

The following resolution was then uni-
animously agreed to: That the delegation be
requested to wait on the Sunday League to
inform them of the course adopted by the
council.

A letter from Brussels was read enclosing
£ 4 for contributions & promising a like amount
for next month; some questions were
also asked about a marble makers society
publishers

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C. J. Shaw undertook to procure the
said information.

John Weston Chairman.
H. Jung. Secretary pro tem.

Council meeting 2 February 1869
C. J. Weston in the Chair.
Members present Maurice, Eccarius,
Bassuer, Buckley, Bernard, Labouard,
Warren, Marx, Stevney, Miller,
Jung, Weston.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read & confirmed.

C. Jung reported on behalf of the deputation to the Sunday League. The Council of the League had expressed a desire that the Council of the International Association should take an official part in the discussion of the Sunday observance question, & give its influence in favour of the movement. He had been requested ~~to do so~~ by the Council of the League to state that they desired to send a deputation to argue the question. Upon the proposition of Maurice seconded by Eccarius it was resolved to receive a deputation from the Sunday League.

Cit. Marx stated that he had received a letter from Manchester concerning Ernest Jones' funeral in which he ^{had been} informed that the working who had followed on foot had not been permitted to enter the cemetery.

Correspondance. Brussels. The Belgian Secretary warned the members of the Council not to tell everybody what was going on there being detractors abroad who endeavoured to prove useless of the Association. There were more Vessiniers than one. A de Charnel had attacked the Association in the ^{in a malignant} Ciegel in the shabbiest manner. Jung, Dupont, Tolain &c had to have proved their innocence by duels.

Switzerland a letter from Bâle gave particulars respecting the silk-dyers' & ribbon-weavers' dispute of that town.

1. The silk dyers were locked out on the 26th of December on account of

- being members of the International Association. Number originally locked out 480. Victimized & out since January 4th 1869.
2. Ribbon-weavers victimized & kept out ^{for being members} since the end of November 1869.
3. Rate of wages, silk-dyers from 10 to 18 fr. a week & daily a measure of wine.
Ribbon-weavers at piece-work earn from 9 to 17 francs a week hours of labour 12 to 14 hours a day.
4. In the ribbon trade many women & young children are employed.
5. The exact number who at present belong to the Association is unknown. Before the lock-out the dyers numbered 400 the ribbon-weavers upwards of 350 at present it is supposed dyers about 250, ribbon-weavers about 200.
6. There is no specific sum allowed for support the relief consist principally in articles of food.
7. The ribbon-weavers' branch has made a loan of 700 fr. to aid their fellow workers. Not only the dyers & weavers in work but also other trades, particularly the engineers contribute as much as they are able.
8. The employers of Bâle as well as those of Zurich have entered into agreement not to employ any of the men turned out.

The Bâle committee is of opinion that pecuniary aid from London would have a great moral effect. They complain greatly of the behaviour of the middle-class press. The president of the branch Cit. Grey has been elected as a member of the great Council.

Cit. Jung said he was aware that there was not much hope of obtaining money under existing circumstances yet he thought the Council ought to try.

Marx spoke in favour of the matter being taken up the more so as it was not an ordinary strike or lock-out but an attempt to crush the Association. It was ultimately agreed that the secretary write to the principal trade Societies to receive deputations on behalf of the locked-out of Bâle.

A proposition that the secretary receive 15 s. a week for his services was carried against one.

The secretary was authorized to buy an account book.

The meeting adjourned at eleven o'clock.

H. Jung Chairman
J. George Eccarius Secretary