

THE SIXTH CONVENTION
OF THE
SOCIALIST "TURNERBUNDES" OF NORTH AMERICA
HELD IN PITTSBURGH, PA.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST THROUGH 5TH, 1856

The Delegates met in the "FREIMAENNERHALLE" on Monday, September 1st at 8 A.M.

The Convention was opened by President Esmann of the "Vorort" (National Executive Committee).

A committee on Credentials was elected consisting of Turners Baumgras, Werner, and Huth.

After the approval of the mandates a report was made stating that 43 National Societies were represented. Later there were 45 societies, 2 more added, and so the Convention remained.

Albany, N. Y.	Reventlow	Cleveland, Ohio	J. Nix
Boston, Mass.	Fr. Reuter	Columbus, Ohio	J. Nix
Burlington, Iowa	Rosenzweig	Chicago, Ill.	Huth
Baltimore, Md.	Buhrke	Dedham, Mass.	F. Reuter
Buffalo, N. Y.	Allgewaehr	Detroit, Mich.	A. Loeser
	Meier	Dubuque	J. Bittmann
Belleville, Ill.	Rosenzweig	Davenport	Ch. Hill
Cincinnati, Ohio	G. Tafel	Freeport, Ill.	J. Bittmann
	F. J. Werner	Guttenberg, Iowa	F. J. Werner
	M. Jakobi	Galena, Ill.	A. Meyer
	Koehne	Hartford, Conn.	Tresch
	F. Bertsch	Indianapolis, Ind.	A. Metzger
	A. Fisher	Keekuk, Iowa	L. Stifel
Covington, Ky.	F. J. Werner	Lafayette, Ind.	A. Fischer

Louisville, Ky.	G. Tafel	St. Louis, Mo.	Stifel and
Norfolk, Va.	S. Loew		Eschman
Newport, Ky.	M. Jakobi	Sheboygan	D. Huth
New Bedford	Fr. Reuser	St. Charles	Eschman
New Brittain, Conn.	Tresch	Toledo, Ohio	Huth and
Nashville, Tenn.	M. Jakobi		Allgewaehr
New York	G. Gambs	Terre Haute	W. E. Hendrich
Ottowa, Ill.	Ch. Hill	Troy, N. Y.	Damm
Pittsburgh, Pa.	C. F. Bauer	Utica, N. Y.	P. Baumgras
Peoria, Ill.	Rosenzweig	Washington	Gerhard
Peru	Ch. Hill	Wheeling	R. Fischer
Rochester, N. Y.	J. R. Fellmann	Waterbury, Conn.	Tresch
Syracuse, N. Y.	P. Baumgras	Winona	J. Bittmann

Turner Nix made the motion that the Convention should function only in a temporary form and that the "Vorort" should explain the reasons for such an action.

Turner Tafel made the motion that the Convention should organize permanently at once. Tafel's motion was carried. After this a vote was taken to elect the officers of the Convention. The following were chosen:

President - Turner Bauer from Pittsburgh.

1st Vice-President - Jacobi from Cincinnati.

2nd Vice-President - Bittmann from Dubuque.

It was decided that only one secretary should be elected from the delegates and two more from the membership of the Pittsburgh Society.

Secretaries - Fellmann from Rochester, Wilhelm Krebs and Karl Gentsch from Pittsburgh.

A motion by Allgewaehr requested the President to appoint a committee of three to set up the order of business for the Convention. Turners Esmann, Reventlow, and Tafel were appointed by the President to this committee.

Esmann made the following motion: that the Turners and representatives from Baltimore, Washington, and New Albany Societies which did not as yet belong to the National Turners should be admitted as delegates and be given the right to participate in the discussions.

Buhrke of Baltimore objected to this motion in the name of his society.

The President explained that it was not proposed to permit the Turners to function as delegates, for such action would be unlawful.

Jacobi asked to have this decision postponed until the criticisms were presented.

Esmann, Nix, and Fischer stated they believed that the presence of these Turners would be of great importance in order to shed light on the question. The motion by Eschman to this effect was carried.

After a 15 minute recess the Committee on Order of Business submitted their report.

A motion made by Koehne was carried and set up the policy to discuss each point separately.

After some changes the order of business was adapted in the following form:

1. Negotiations will be conducted according to parliamentary rules, if no other rules are made.

2. Voting if requested will be taken by societies according to the alphabet.

3. No Turner can speak more than 10 minutes and not more than twice on the same subject. The person making the motion has the last word in addition.

4. If requested all motions should be submitted in writing.
5. To facilitate business transactions the following standing committees were appointed:
 - a. Mandate Committee (to examine mandates)
 - b. Finance Committee (to examine Treasurer's and Bookkeeper's books)
 - c. Auditing Committee (to revise and examine all other books and documents of the Vorort)
 - d. Constitutional Revision Committee
 - e. Grievance Committee
 - f. Committee for Turnerpaper

All committees were to be appointed by the President of the Convention and sanctioned by the Convention.

Meetings were to be held from 7:30 to 12:00 in the morning and from 2:00 to 6:00 in the afternoon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Transferring Conventions
2. Report of the Vorort
3. Criticisms of the Vorort
4. Criticisms of the Societies of the Vorort
5. Criticisms of the editors and vice versa
6. Negotiations regarding the Turnerpaper
7. New Business
8. Revision of the Constitution

A motion made by Allgewaehr added the following rule: a motion must be seconded by at least three delegates before it could be discussed and voted upon.

Bittmann's motion adjourned the Convention until 2:00 P.M.

Convention Session Sept. 1st at 2:00 P.M.

The minutes of the morning session were read.

Delegate Reuter of Dedham remarked that he was instructed to object to setting up a Grievance Committee.

The minutes of the morning session were adopted.

The President appointed the following committees:

Finance Committee - Turners Gambs, Nix, and Buehrke

Auditing Committee - Turners Fischer, Meyer, and Metzger

Grievance Committee - Turners Baumgras, Nix, and Rosenzweig

Constitution Committee - Turners Reventlow, Bertsch, and Loew

Turnerpaper Committee - Turners Bittmann, Tafel, and Bauer

A motion by Buehrke requested the removal of Nix from the Grievance Committee. Allgewaehr was appointed in his place.

Huth stated that due to ill health it was necessary that he leave the Convention. His instructions from Chicago and Toledo would be turned over to Allgewaehr and those from Sheboygan to Baumgras. He requested that he be excused and that the Convention grant the full authority of his instructions to these Turners. Lastly, he appealed to the delegates to remain true to the Turner Movement especially in these critical times.

A motion by Nix made Huth's request a ruling.

Next on the order of business was to decide the City for the next National Turner Convention.

Esmann presented, in the name of the Vorort, two letters, one from Cerhard and one from Braun of Washington, also newspaper clippings to which these letters referred. These were read in detail and Esmann added that after reading these documents the Vorort came to the conclusion that the delegates could be assured of their personal safety in Washington. For this reason the request was made.

In the meantime Turner Huene of Williamsburg submitted his mandate, which was submitted to the mandate committee for consideration.

Nix supported the steps taken by the Vorort and made a motion for the Convention to consider the action of the Vorort as fully justified. He also stated that the National Executive Committee should receive commendation for their action.

Jakobi seconded this motion.

Baumgras showed that the last circular (letter) from Washington had a double meaning and had for its purpose the justification of the action of the Vorort.

Esmann stated that he believed the instructions from the Washington Society showed that the platform set up at Buffalo was ignored and appeared to be voided.

Buehrke thought the promotion was plausible but stated that it should have been made known. For this reason he believed that it was unnecessary to hold two Conventions. He also stated he wanted to understand Huene's stand on the matter.

Huth received instructions from three societies to choose Washington. He, himself, was convinced that the reasons given are sufficient to justify the selection of Washington.

Bertsch stated that the Vorort has the right and duty to transfer and asked that Huene's mandate be tabled until the present motion is disposed of.

Rueter from Dedham was instructed to oppose the transfer of the Convention. However, after hearing the arguments given in favor of it, was ready to accept the transfer.

A. Eggers was in favor of sanctioning the mandate. He had the courage to step up and try to prevent a break with the Turnerbund

if possible. The only question under consideration was the desirability of the transfer to Washington, not the security of the delegates in Washington. The Vorort had overstepped its constitutional rights.

Rapp felt urged to speak on the subject since according to the newspaper clippings the responsibility of the whole dissension was placed upon his shoulders. He defended his actions on the basis that he took these steps as the first executive officer only in the interest and well-being of the Turnerbund. The shameful insinuations that he was the leader, the dictator of the Vorort or the Turnerbundes were untrue. He did not believe any member of the Vorort was afraid to go to Washington.

Jakobi was in favor of maintaining the Turnerbund but was opposed to the principle concessions.

Werner admonished the delegates regarding the predicate of cowardice. He stated that though the actions of the Vorort were not justified according to the letter of the law, still in any organization situations arise making it necessary to act without making rules beforehand.

Nix made it clear that the circulars from Washington did not state any reasons for going there.

Eggers believed that the dangers were focussed through a magnifying glass. A demonstration of the democratic party in Washington against the Turner Convention because of the political situation would not take place.

Eschman had faith in the good intentions of the Vorort but found their reasons insufficient. He feared not only a separation of the Turnerbund to one in the east and one in the west but also additional separations. According to his instructions from his organization he requested that the Convention meet in Washington.

Fischer reminded Eggers about the contradictions he made through this speech. He accused him also of his neglect of duty as a member of the Vorort. Fischer was not in favor of a separation of the Turnerbund. It would mean only a relief of sick limbs and thus the balance of the healthy body would benefit.

Buehrke requested that Gerhard from Washington should state what he knew of the primary reason for the transfer situation.

Gerhard stated in general the known story and definitely stated that there was no question about the sincerity and honesty of the writers intentions in these letters. In view of these the Vorort acted accordingly.

A. Fischer made a motion to table Nix's motion for the time being, to examine Huene's mandate and if it were accepted to give him the floor. This motion was carried and the mandate again read.

A. Fischer made a motion stating that the so-called Convention in Washington be considered unlawful and because of this their representative could not be accepted as a delegate. However, as a Turner, he should be allowed the privilege of speaking before the vote was taken.

Reventlow understood that only delegates were permitted to take part in discussions.

Huene stated that he was a delegate from three national Turner societies.

Huth stated that as such a delegate he was permitted to speak.

Fischer's motion was carried.

Huene reported that 21 societies with 11 delegates having 33 votes were present. He maintained that the so-called eastern societies were in accord with the principle of the Turnerbundes.

They did not want a separate Turnerbund. There was no danger in Washington. The reason for the transfer was not at hand. He was received with friendly consideration, stayed with a gentleman who was a Democrat and was treated with respect and courtesy. Before his trip here his host drove him to the depot in a buggy with a negro driver in front.

The delegates in Washington want unity in the Turnerbund and were the first to extend the hand. Huene requested the books of the Turnerbund and declared that if this request were not granted the eastern societies would start new books and would collect outstanding bills.

Nix said the Convention should take precautions in negotiating with Washington because they have members who do not belong to the Turnerbund.

Reuter and Buehrke proposed a middle course.

Jakobi asked that the delegation vote at once.

The motion made by Nix was carried.

The delegates from St. Louis were opposed to the decision and requested that their opposition be recorded in the minutes.

Buehrke favored following a middle road and made a motion to transfer the Convention to Philadelphia. This motion was declared out of order.

Jakobi was opposed to any concession.

Stifel asked for suspension of the order of the business. This request was carried.

Baumgras believed the many accusations against the eastern societies had not been completely proven and was in favor of an honorable way to save the Turnerbund. Therefore, he presented the following motion: The Convention explain to the delegates

present in Washington that the Convention in Pittsburgh made a correct decision and requested the delegates in Washington to join in the discussion for the welfare of the Turnerbund. Situations in Washington were such that it was impossible for a Convention to convene there.

Nix was opposed to the motion.

Fischer remarked that it appeared that the work of the entire day would be lost if concessions were made. He felt that the matter was entirely disposed of.

Reventlow asked that individual societies be informed of the action taken.

Baumgras was not inclined to make concessions but believed that an invitation should be made.

Allgewaehr was instructed to make every effort to bring about unity for the National Turners. Therefore, he was in favor of the motion made by Baumgras regarding sending a telegraphic report. Baumgras' motion was carried.

Bertsch requested that the telegraph be sent at once. Carried.

Nix made a motion that Turner Gustav Tafel be authorized to expedite the matter. Motion carried.

Allgewaehr made a motion that the mandates of the St. Louis delegates be returned to them. Carried.

Nix proposed giving these delegates a record of the present organization. Carried.

A motion closed this session of the Convention.

Minutes of September 2nd, 1856

A motion by Bertsch postponed the reading of the protocall until the afternoon session.

A motion by Bertsch suspended the order of business for a period of 30 minutes.

A motion by Bertsch established this ruling: The Convention directs that all Bundesvereines receive a circular stating that the present convention here assembled has declared itself as the only legitimate one. However, the Washington delegates also make this statement. Warning will be given to all societies not to be taken in by the statements made by the Washington Convention because they are willing to get new books and make some settlements as to the possessions of the Turnerbund.

Again a motion by Bertsch was carried: The President will appoint a committee of three to edit the circular.

The President appointed Bertsch, Nix, and Baumgras to form this committee.

Jakobi stated that it would be our duty to warn the societies which are represented in Washington that they will be held responsible for any stand they take.

Werner stated that the circular should be sufficient.

After the elapse of thirty minutes another vote was carried to suspend the order of business until the decision regarding the circular was clarified.

Bertsch reported for the committee by reading the content of the circular.

A motion by Reuter adopting the circular was carried.

A motion by Jakobi decided that the circular should be signed by the President and the Secretary.

Tafel moved that the circular be submitted to the bureau for publishing.

Bertsch's motion to print 1000 copies and mail them in suitable numbers to societies was carried.

A. Fischer moved that the friendly press should be requested to print the content of the circular. Carried.

Following this business the Convention continued with the order of business.

Esmann read the report of the Vorort.

Allgewaehr moved that the report be accepted.

Eggers reported on the financial situation of the Turnerbund.

Bittmann proposed that the bookkeeper of the Vorort be requested to submit a special report regarding the financial situation of the Turnerbund as far as discretion will permit. Such report to be added to the Vorort's report to clarify these matters.

Jakobi requested that Bittmann's motion be tabled until the report of the finance committee was submitted. Carried.

Since the report of the Grievance Committee was not ready, a motion was made by Jakobi and carried to give them until the afternoon session to make the report ready.

Werner, Esmann, and Jakobi asked for proof regarding the situation between the Vorort and the New York society. This should be investigated by the Grievance Committee.

Nix stated he couldn't see how an investigation could be made since the New York society was not represented and so had no defender.

Jakobi and Damm believed an investigation could be made even though the New York society was not represented. The latter has presented several documents regarding the situation.

Loew requested that this matter be dropped.

Werner moved that the Grievance Committee investigate this situation and include it in their report. Time was given until the following morning.

Bertsch and Fischer stated they couldn't see how this criticism could be made since there was no representative to present it.

Werner maintained there was no criticism at this time only an investigation. He believed this was due to the society from which the Vorort was organized.

Esmann stated there was no criticism at hand, it was an administrative matter, regarding which the Vorort wanted an investigation in order that a clear understanding could be reached instead of mistrust and ambiguousness.

Werner's motion was carried.

A motion by Jakobi gave the Turnerpaper Committee time until the next morning.

Fischer's motion adjourned the Convention until 7:00 P.M. to give committees opportunity to work. At the same time he moved to continue the evening session until 10:00 P.M. Carried.

Submitted by Fellman, 1st Secretary

Evening Session of September 2nd.

The minutes of the previous session were read and adopted.

A telegram from Washington was read which stated: "We declare your statements regarding the transfer of the Convention to be lies and request the immediate return of Huene."

A. Fischer moved to place this telegram with the discharged documents.

Gambs requested that the Finance Committee be given more time in order to submit a complete report. This Committee was given time until the next session.

The Grievance Committee reported on the dissension of the Washington society and made this motion: In spite of the repeated demands of the Vorort to effect an understanding with the dismissed party, the Washington Turnverein brought about no results. In addition repeated efforts to effect the same purpose were received coldly and sarcastically and were even brushed off. Therefore, the committee decided:

1. That the dismissed group of the Washington society from now on should be considered the rightful National Turner society due to its tendency in thinking and its delegate, Gerhardt, should be admitted to the Convention and given the right to speak from the floor and to vote.

Our reason for the above action against the Washington society is due to the immoral action of individuals who acted as swindlers and were false to the main rules for which our Turnerbund stands.

2. The new society should be permitted to admit to membership those from the dismissed group who appear worthy and willing without requiring the payment of initiation fees and without waiting for the test period.

3. The Vorort was negligent in not sending the Turnerpaper and the Turner passes to the Washington society when requested.

Jakobi requested that the statements regarding the Vorort be separated from the rest of the motion.

- A. Fischer requested information as to whether the Vorort made real efforts to bring together the two factions of the Washington Turners

Allgewaehr stated that no one has the right to question the report of the Grievance Committee which was able to consider carefully the legal documents in the case.

Bertsch stated the Vorort has no compunction but that they followed the wishes of the society regarding the dispatch.

Becker: The Vorort is not at fault if the paper and Turnpasses did not arrive in Washington.

A. Fischer requested that the parts of the Grievance Committee's report be discussed separately.

Nix made a motion to discuss the questions in this way: to first decide whether to expel the Washington society which is now a member of the Turnerbund, and whether the other society shall be admitted to membership. Motion carried.

Eggers felt this action was too hasty and requested a report from the delegates who went to Washington.

Allgewaehr was certain there was sufficient evidence to suspend the Washington society.

Meier from Buffalo was opposed to waiting for an answer and holds that this society being untrue to the Buffalo platform deserves to be suspended.

Bertsch couldn't understand why Turner Eggers felt he knew more about the Washington situation than the Vorort. He felt it could only mean that Eggers must have been having secret transactions with the Washington society.

Eggers considered these remarks slanderous and requested an investigation.

Bertsch stated that Eggers stated that this Convention should not be recognized and the books should not be surrendered at this time. He also refused to consider the reasons leading to the transferring of the Convention by the Vorort.

Nix stated that since the Washington society betrayed the Turnerbund in several ways it should be expelled. He made a motion to expel the Washington Turner Society. Carried.

Jakobi stated that those members who withdrew from the Washington society and upheld the interests of the National Turners must receive consideration.

The motion by the committee stated: the new society composed of members who withdrew from the original society should be admitted as members of the Turnerbund. The rights to speak from the floor and to vote should be given to their delegate Gerhardt who is present. Carried.

A motion by Fischer stated that point two of the report of the Grievance Committee regarding admitting members of the suspended society into the new organization was tabled.

Nix made a motion to accept the report of the Grievance Committee, admitting the parts where the Vorort was criticized and part two. Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CRITICISMS

(The disagreement between the New York Turner Society and the Vorort).

After careful examination of several documents regarding the disagreement between the New York Social Turner Society and the Vorort, we have come to the conclusion that the Society is guilty of breaking not only the rules of the National organization but also their own constitution by calling together a meeting of delegates to discuss situations and make rulings, which can be done only by a legal number of National societies with the authorization of the Vorort.

We see no reason for the first criticisms of the Vorort, the editor, and the cost of the Turnerpaper by the New York Society. All National societies are assessed alike for this paper and all regulation regarding it were placed with confidence in the hands of the Vorort by the National Convention. The criticisms this society made are almost all similar accusations which were effected due to their first detrimental steps.

The circular letter of the New York Social Turnverein reveals that they are making every effort to gain honor for their society at the expense of the Turnerbund. This could cause the ruin of any large movement and in this way the National Turnerbund could easily be forced out of existence.

Considering the above reasons the committee considers the action of the Vorort toward the New York Turner Society wise in every respect.

If the conduct of the Vorort appears self-centered, it was effected by the forceful language used by the New York Society. It was necessary to take forceful steps against this society's actions using a language to compete with theirs yet done so as to preserve the dignity and honor of the Vorort. When the editorial staff printed the article which the New York Society felt was too one-sided, they attempted to hide the squabbling of the outer group and call attention to the voices which criticized the constant digging agitation of the eastern group.

The Convention must consider this policy desirable. It would be detrimental to the interests of the Turnerbund if this were not done. In its efforts the editorial staff must consider the illustriousness, honor, and dignity of the National organization above the ambitions of individual societies.

It is, therefore, our belief that the New York Society could again be admitted to the Turnerbund after fulfilling its duties providing an understanding between the New York Social Turnverein and the Maenner Turnverein could be effected.

We find it necessary, however, to criticize the Vorort for not publishing in the supplement paper the defense of the New York Social Turnverein.

Nix made a motion not to take notice of the entire New York situation because the society in question was not a member of the

Turnerbund and sent no one to the Convention in order to defend itself.

Reventlow found the report confused and suggested it be returned to the committee so that it might be presented in a clearer and more logical form.

Fellmann: We cannot pass this action. He received instructions to criticize the Vorort because they did not publish the New York decisions.

Werner was in favor of receiving the report omitting reprimanding the Vorort.

Buerke requested a thorough discussion of the situation.

A. Fischer held that this situation was clear but as a matter of form an investigation should be held.

Jakobi was opposed to tabling this matter. He felt the Vorort was justified in its actions and seconded Werner's motion.

Bertsch sided with the editorial staff and proved that the Vorort published all reports sent to him from New York.

Nix stated it was unnecessary to debate this situation any longer.

Werner stated this matter must be handled with great care in order to come to a definite agreeable decision.

Fellmann stated that the New York Society was in the wrong but the Vorort failed in its part to satisfy the New York Society.

Bertsch stated they could not comply with the wishes of the New York Society because they were too far reaching and because they were obligated to print them in the Turnerpaper.

Jakobi ascertained that throughout the proceedings the Vorort was justified and believed it would have been unfair to publish the report in the Turnerpaper.

Esmann: The course followed by the Vorort regarding the publication of the report was essential because of the relationship between the Vorort and the editorial staff.

Loew: The action of the New York Society was out of character and was in opposition to the National Constitution.

The report of the committee was adopted omitting the last paragraph regarding the criticism of the Vorort.

The Convention rejected a criticism from the Rochester Society regarding the editing of the paper because of insufficient evidence.

Respectfully submitted,

Krebs, 2nd Secretary

Minutes for Morning Session, September 3rd

A motion by Nix postponed the reading of the minutes until the afternoon session.

Order of Business - Criticisms.

The Grievance Committee reported there was insufficient grounds for considering delegate Damm's criticism of the Vorort in regards to their procedure in re-admitting the New York Social Turnverein upon the payment of a definite sum of money.

Meyer, delegate for Buffalo, moved to accept the report.
Carried.

Gambs, delegate for New York, requested the delegates to present facts to justify the accusations made against the New York Society.

These facts were presented: The New York Society admitted members whom no National organization could accept as such.

Because the financial report could not be made until later, Baumgras requested a discussion on the lectures. He presented a plan which he considers as practical as the one proposed by the Vorort. The

Vorort shall send a list to organizations desiring lectures. A society requesting a lecturer shall submit an application. The net income from such lectures shall be paid to the National Treasury and from the fund the lecturer shall be paid regardless of whether or not the society was in the position to pay the cost.

Bertsch remarked that he saw nothing new in this plan because in general it was the same as the plan submitted by the Vorort.

This undertaking had hitherto been hindered because of the indolence of the organizations. Bertsch believed that these lectures would soon be organized if a definite proposal were made to the Vorort to take this matter in hand.

The Grievance Committee reported another criticism made by the Vorort regarding its receipt of literature from several societies in flowery language. The committee read a goodly number of these letters which were written in indecent language. It recommended that the next Vorort table such letters without answers if any such letters are received.

Nix made a motion to accept the report. Carried.

Jakobi proposed to give Secretaries Krebs and Gentsch who were elected from the Pittsburgh Society the right to participate in the discussions.

Loew objected to this proposal.

Baumgras stated that it would be breaking a set rule.

Damm did not believe that any rule would be broken by such action.

Tafel stated it would be against the rule to give them the right to vote but not to participate in the debates.

Secretary Krebs clarified this matter by stating that this request was made because the delegate from this society was elected President of the Convention and as such was not in position to speak in behalf of his society and to represent it.

The motion by Jakobi was carried.

Esmann announced that a letter expressing the good wishes of the New Orleans Society addressed to the Vorort just arrived.

Next on the order of business was the report on the Turnzeitung. Tafel submitted the majority proposal and Bittmann the minority.

The majority report is in general as follows:

It is not possible to enlarge the paper at this time but more space can be obtained by purchasing smaller type to use for reports, etc.

The following proposition is made regarding the management of the paper:

1. This paper should be kept free from personal and political controversies.

2. Space in the paper on political, literary, and social questions, and on progress of free thought should be apportioned equally.

3. A weekly general and European review is requested.

4. The Vorort should try to obtain articles on practical Turning.

5. It is the duty of the Vorort to see to it that the above requests are properly executed by the editorial staff.

The committee reported that in the present situation hiring one editor was an order. The report of the minority differs on this point for they believe two editors should be hired to be responsible for and sign each article with their respective names. They also believe that a bookkeeper should be hired with a yearly salary of \$312.00 to have as his duty managing the publishing office. The report of the majority requested that the National Turnzeitung should never be changed to a political paper.

Eggers stated that there appears to be little hope that some of the eastern societies will return to the Turnerbund and some western societies may follow their lead. This would cause a loss in the Treasury. Therefore, for economic reasons he is opposed to purchasing new type. He also stated that by condensing the print the cost would be higher as would the cost for the editorial staff. He wanted to separate the enterprise and believed that one editor would be sufficient. Most weekly papers, also many bi-weekly papers are edited by one man. Societies should submit more reports and articles on Turner activities which should be published in the Turnerpaper.

A motion by Kaehne stated that the report should be discussed point by point.

Reventlow wanted the paper to stay as is, in its present form. He believed that smaller type would be advantageous.

Nix wanted a larger paper instead of using smaller type.

A. Fischer was opposed to smaller type because larger type is easier to read and is better in appearance.

Bittmann: The increase in size of the paper would cost \$200.00 and would necessitate the purchase of 200 pounds of type. The paper would look better in the smaller form.

Esmann wanted the committee report to be understood in such a way that the quantity of the print should not be definitely decided.

Werner: A better way to save space would be accomplished by omitting the spacing between lines instead of using small type. Headings and sub-headings could be set up in smaller type and thus the appearance of the paper would be improved.

Eggers again pointed out reasons of economy and repeated the previous expenses. He stated that the cost of the paper cannot be higher. He held that the quality of the present reading material

at the present price was sufficient and satisfactory. We must prevent financial difficulties.

Koehne: "Since the experts have voiced their opinion he believes there would be no danger. He believed, however, that Eggers' explanation was not fully correct."

Baumgras: "An increase in reading material is very much desired and should not be disputed. The gain in morale would soon be noticeable."

Werner: "Our discussion is regarding the necessity of the proposed improvements. The Turnzeitung stands alone in its technical equipment. We should consider our readers who want to read a lot. The best method of increasing the popularity of the make and enlarging its subscriptions is to increase the reading material."

Krebs: "If the first article of the proposal is not adopted the additional proposals cannot be carried out."

The report of the committee was accepted and carried.

Regarding the Management of the Paper

1. Allgewaehr believed that controversial questions cannot be eliminated for reasons of honor but they should be brief.

Mayer (Galena) was of the same opinion. The editors must have the opportunity to defend themselves.

Rapp stated that the frequent shameful attacks should be answered. After the election battle this will lessen to a great extent.

Baumgras stated that the present battles are battles in principle and tendency which cannot be passed over lightly.

Koehne stated that it should be understood that the report does not mean that the editors should not defend themselves.

A. Fischer stated that the editorial staff should work toward a refined and more pleasing attitude instead of physical roughness. The editorial staff should stay clear of extremes. We are against extremes and expect to have our national organ kept free from them. It should take a definite stand against attack, but should not allow itself to be taken in by a squabble.

Nix did not want the editors to be prevented from taking a stand and answering attacks if their honor is at stake.

Tafel and Bauer defended the proposal and requested that the word possible be inserted.

Bittmann showed that Nix and others did not understand the subject under discussion. He explained what was meant by controversies. Proper answers should be given at all times but these should not develop into pen battles.

Bauer: The editorial staff always has the right to answer but such answers should not be lengthy discussions. Often the opposition is mean and controversies with them lead to known results.

Eggers: The Turnzeitung is the organ of the Turnerbund and not of the editorial staff. Every attack so far was directed not to the Turnerbund but rather to the personalities. Therefore, in general, it is unfair for the editors to use the paper to answer these attacks. In many cases they were one-sided. He requested a sharp division between material and personal and was in favor of strict adherence to the proposal when it was adopted.

Reventlow stated that the previous speakers did not appear to understand the situation of the American editors. He wanted everyone to have the right to defend himself in his paper against any personal attacks. The editorial staff of the paper should not be limited but instead be given more freedom.

A motion by Nix was carried which adopted the amended committee report omitting the word "political."

2. Fellmann requested that the word "scientific" be substituted for the word "literary."

Loew requested that the word "technical" be added.

Baumgras defended the last motion.

Reventlow requested that "social" and "technical" be separated.

The motion with the amendment by Loew was carried.

3. Baumgras asked to have "general review" defined definitely.

Esmann stated that the sphere of the paper is positive and also the general view.

A. Fischer requested an appropriation of \$100.00 for the Vorort to be used to gain access to the latest European literature.

Nix was opposed to this proposal because it was an unnecessary expenditure.

The motion with Fischer's amendment was carried.

4. Reventlow and Rapp reported such material should not be printed in the paper. They stated that specific technical articles would be valuable and should be printed. If they had known that such articles would have helped Turners, they could have forwarded them very easily.

Bauer: Rapp should have known that requests for this type of article were made many times. He was not of the same opinion as Reventlow and believed that such articles were very practical.

Werner: The middle road to our goal is still very incomplete. Because of the neglect in printing such articles we fail to see the way that would contribute a lot toward education in general. The Vorort should take the proper steps. It should not be left to the editorial staff.

Bertsch: I am surprised that delegate Reventlow does not hold in higher esteem of Turner exercises. It is **sad** to see only movements in these exercises. All bodily exercises are of greatest importance in building up a sound mind and a sound body and help toward the correct development of the human being. Thus they play a major role in the educational program. The most educated races of the ancient nations, Greeks and Romans, yes, even our forefathers, the old Germans, placed a high value on it. They knew the value of physical development for the human being, for family life, and for national life. Today it should again be our aim to make Turning a major part of the all-round development of the human race!

Bittmann: The articles in question should explain not only specific exercises and how they are done but should also show what can be accomplished by our Turner exercises.

The motion of the committee was adopted.

5. The statement on supervision was carried without any discussion.

Next on the order of business was discussion of the report of the minority regarding hiring one or two editors.

Rapp stated that Becker and he preferred not to be separated and if the question were pecuniary they were ready to make a sacrifice.

Loew was instructed to suggest a confidence vote and to state that one editor is not sufficient, especially since a ruling was just made which would necessitate more work for the editors. He was in favor of keeping both editors.

Baumgras stated that if the editors were willing to take a reduction in salary, he would support the minority report.

Nix stated it would be a shame if now, at the crises in principle, one editor was eliminated from office. It would certainly be a concession to some eastern societies.

Eggers was of the opinion that Nix's worry was without foundation. However, he prefers to retain two editors until November 4th, then let one editor go. He requested that the publishing office be separated from the editorial office and that the Vorort take over the former.

A. Fischer wanted to consider this matter not as a personal question or question of principle but in a practical way. He asked, "could one editor of the Turnzeitung edit the paper or not?" He believed it could be answered with, "Yes." He showed that the Turner-paper receives many original articles and that the editors have plenty of time to go around making speeches. Also, he showed that the editors do not spend all their working time on the Turnerpaper. It is also generally recognized that W. Rapp is the only editor. Nix's fears have no foundation. The discharge of only one editor will not be a setback.

Reuter was instructed by his society to give the editors a vote of confidence and to express their desire that these two editors be hired again with the addition of a manager. He was, therefore, in favor of the minority report.

Loeser and Reventlow felt the same as the last speaker and approved two editors without a reduction in their salaries. Two editors liven things up and assist each other. It would be too bad if the editor also functioned as the manager. For this reason we could consider letting the editors make a sacrifice in order to hire a manager.

R. Fischer received instructions to vote for two editors. He believed that, if one considered the content of the reading material offered so far and wished improvement as the organization grew, this procedure would be best.

Buerke stated the opposition of the Baltimore society to hiring two editors in the previous convention and repeated it in this one. He requested one editor and a manager in order to prevent difficulties from arising. One editor should be sufficient to edit a weekly paper.

Allgewaehr was in favor of only one editor so the other would be in a position to publish another paper.

Damm believed that the Turnerpaper was properly edited.

Rapp advised the delegates not to pay heed to the remark made by a previous speaker regarding the upper and under command between Becker and him. He also defended himself against other accusations regarding wasting time.

Gerhardt stated he received no special instructions from his society but regards hiring two editors necessary. He wanted to know how much less pay they would take in order to expedite the matter.

Metzger wanted two editors, so one could write articles largely about Turning.

Hendrich requested a confidence vote for the two present editors but requested that in the future only one editor with a trained manager be hired.

Werner: It was largely because of pecuniary reasons that the majority report requested one editor. If two editors can be maintained and their salaries paid without placing the Treasury of the Turnerbund in an insecure position and endangering its credit, then he was in favor of retaining the services of two editors.

Bauer stated that a firm financial foundation is the best and most necessary foundation for the Turnerbund. For this reason it is the most important question to be considered at all times. With this in mind the report of the majority was made. He believed that one editor could do the job without lowering the quality of the paper.

Nix stated that the report was misleading. First, it mentioned the contents of the paper, then the man who should do the work, and then the pay he should receive. He was in favor of having two editors under any circumstance.

Rosenweig had instructions to vote for two editors. He preferred to increase the price of the paper.

Hill requested two editors with the addition of a business manager.
Adjournment until 2:00 P.M.

Afternoon Session - September 3rd.

Turner Franz Tresch presented his mandate as a delegate from Hartford, New Britain, and Waterbury. This was inspected by the committee on credentials and found to be in order. As requested, delegate Tresch made the following report: He received instructions from his society and attended the Convention in Washington with the belief that it was not necessary to transfer the Convention and sincerely believed that in the end the Convention would meet in Washington. He had proved to himself through his reasoning and experience that it would be better to hold the Convention there. His first reception was very heartwarming and courteous but as soon as he started with the political attitude the friendliness disappeared and the beer almost went dry. It is without question that the society in Washington is working with the Democratic Party. The Convention could have been held in Washington if no delegates mentioned any doings of the Republican Party. As soon as this were done it would have been the signal to separate and divide the Convention into two factions. It would have been worse than the condition now existing.

Tresch stated that he signed the dispatch from Seifert, the Chairman and delegate from Newark but that it was not prepared that

way. If the word "lie" appeared it must have been changed by the carrier of the dispatch. He recited the following anecdote: As soon as the meeting started a large figure wearing a long blackcoat and a white tie sneaked in and took a place in a corner. The Speaker asked if it was his pleasure to believe that a representative of the press was here as a reporter and offered him a seat in the hall. This was answered with a broad YES. Soon thereafter several letters concerning transferring the Convention were read and the Speaker requested the Convention delegates to give permission to submit these letters to the press representative for the purpose of having them printed in the New Yorker Staatszeitung. Tresch made a motion to reject this request. Tresch was soon positive of the attitude of those present and left Washington for Pittsburgh. He believed that an agreement could have been reached if both sides had been less stubborn.

Continuation of the discussion relating to the editor.

Loew believed that two editors were necessary because they can relieve each other. A paper with only one editor cannot produce as satisfactory results as one with two.

Eggers offered again the financial consideration and also believed that the grounds for the greatly feared impressions of principle were insufficient.

Kleinecke from Baltimore believed that the additional expense during the previous year was paid in full and requested two editors for the future with an added manager, if this were possible without increasing expenses.

Koehne also believed that the present conditions would not be of long duration and, therefore, requested a ruling that the management and editorial work be separated, as a favorable change.

Bittmann: Leaving all other situations out of the question it is a necessity to have two editors because of the many decisions made by this Convention. If it was found by the previous Convention that two editors were necessary it is even more evident now that two are necessary since the increased duties of the Turnerbund must be taken care of and since we hope to increase the circulation of the Turnerpaper more and more to others outside our organization.

Bauer remarked that he stood firm on the financial standpoint and stated that accepting the report of the minority would effect the ruinations of the Turnerbund.

The minority report was separated for voting. The motion for two editors was carried with 35 votes in favor and 26 opposed. By a general vote it was decided that the editors should sign their names to their articles.

The following passages of the report were amended as follows:

Allgewaehr: The editorial staff should receive \$24.00 for each issue.

Buerke made a motion to give the editors \$1,000.00 a year with the possibility of a gratification at the end of the year if the financial condition of the Turnerbund would permit it.

Eggers requested that the salary be reduced to \$400.00 and the same sum allotted to the Vorort for circulation and bookkeeping.

A. Fischer stated that since the decision had been made to have two editors, they should both receive fair wages and should not be paid what only one would receive.

Baumgras was in favor of Bittmann's motion.

Bauer was in favor of Allgewaehr's motion and was of the belief that this was similar to the settlement made in the previous Convention. He definitely was not in favor of an increase.

Nix believed it shameful to pay less.

Buerke upheld his motion.

Werner and Baumgras spoke in favor of Allgewaehr's motion.

Bittmann believed it might not be possible to find two editors who were willing to work for \$1000.00 (\$500.00 each).

Bittmann's remark was rejected and Allgewaehr's motion carried.

Koehne made a motion to set aside the sum of \$500.00 for the circulation of the paper and the business management.

Nix requested that the circulation and bookkeeping be separated. The foreman of the printing office taking the responsibility of the circulation and thereby receiving more pay. A bookkeeper should be hired for the sum of \$400.00.. This motion was lost.

Esmann held that the concentration of the Vorort's business for the Turnerbund was very beneficial and advantageous and most desirable for the Vorort. He recommended hiring a business manager who would be under the supervision of the Vorort.

Krebs requested that a business office be set up but thinks a good man who understands this work could not be hired for the sum of \$500.00. He requested a raise to \$600.00 or \$700.00.

Eggers considered a business manager necessary due to the amount of business the Vorort has. He requested \$600.00 for the position.

Buerke was opposed to allotting more than \$500.00.

Koehne thought \$500.00 was definitely sufficient.

Baumgras was convinced that no man who could do the job well would be willing to work for that salary.

Esmann again pointed out the advantages the Turnerbund would receive through these changes.

Koehne's motion was carried.

The entire, and much improved motion regarding the Turnerpaper, was then carried.

Since a motion by Bittmann suspended the order of business for a period of 30 minutes in order to receive the report of delegate Tresch (for Tresch's report see earlier report of the minutes) a motion by Bittmann referred back to the order of business and delegate Tresch received the thanks of the Convention.

The Finance Committee submitted its report (see financial report of the Vorort). Allgewaehr moved that the report be adopted. Seconded. Carried.

The Auditing Committee requested permission to make a verbal report.

Jakob's motion to receive the report was carried.

R. Fischer reported that they had only a short time to examine the books but found them in good order and stated they were kept with extremely good care.

Jakobi made a motion to accept this report. Carried.

Bittmann made this motion and requested a discussion: The book-keeper of the Vorort should be requested to present a special report on the financial situation of the Turnerbund, as far as discretion permits. This report should be a suppliment to the report of the Vorort. Such would effect a clearer explanation.

Bittmann's motion was carried.

A motion by Jakobi was carried and decided that a special committee of three delegates be elected to collect and study important instructions.

A motion by Werner requested the President to appoint this committee. Carried.

The committee appointed consisted of Gerhard, Meyer (Buffalo) and Loeser.

Eggers made a motion to adjourn the Convention until 8:00 the next morning.

Gamb's request to transfer his mandate to Damm and S. Loew's request to transfer his to Reventlow were granted.

Eggers retracted an expression he used "cowardice" (Feigheit).

Meeting adjourned.

MINUTES FOR SEPTEMBER 4TH, A.M.

The Second Vice-President Bittmann opened the meeting.

Secretary Krebs read the minutes of the session on Tuesday evening, September 2nd.

Eggers requested that it be recorded that he offered proof against the accusations that he had secret doings with the New York Social Turnverein, or else he demanded an investigation.

The remarks made by Allgewaehr, letting off steam, were settled in the report by A. Fischer.

Baumgras made a motion to accept the minutes. Carried.

Secretary Fellmann read the minutes of the September 3rd morning session.

Baumgras remarked that his motion regarding the lectures was not stated properly. His motion was as follows: The proceeds of each lecture should be turned over to the lecturer after the expenses of the respective society were deducted. All societies could have suitable lectures because though the proceeds might be smaller for smaller societies, the larger proceeds from larger societies would compensate.

Eggers remarked that this correction be made regarding his statements in a certain part of the minutes: That at this time the hope for a conciliation would be placed in the background.

Jakobi remarked that this should be recorded. He and his delegates were completely in accord with the editorial question and were not permitted to express their point of view.

Reventlow made a motion to adopt the minutes with the corrections.

A. Meyers requested that the order of business be suspended in order to bring in a resolution to shorten all debates.

Koehne did not want to shorten the debates. He stated that we owe it to our Constitution to see to it that all business is thoroughly settled.

Meyer's motion was lost.

ORDER OF THE DAY

Gerhard report for the committee on the study of important instructions.

Baumgras requested the acceptance of the report without further debate, because the important points were connected with the revision of the Constitution.

Jakobi, Nix, and Buehrke requested single discussion.

Bertsch stated that most of the points would be settled in the discussion of the Constitution's revision.

Koehne's motion stated that several points of the report should be taken up separately. It was amended by Werner to refer the points to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and they should decide whether it was a part of the Constitution revision or should be discussed separately. Motion carried.

The articles 1-7 were submitted to the Constitution Committee for consideration. It was voted after a motion from Jakobi to take up the immediate investigation of the debt situation of the Vorort in Philadelphia according to the specific instructions of the Cincinnati delegates as stated by Article 8.

Baumgras asked if legal documents were not such that this matter could be settled at once.

Esmann's motion was carried which decided to call the speaker of the previous Vorort, Wm. Rapp.

Bauer's motion requested that the Chairman should call G. Becker, as the expert, at the same time.

Delegate Loeser was sent.

Baumgras' motion requested that the balance of the report be submitted to the Constitution Revision Committee. A request to ratify the Republican Presidential nomination was received from the Rochester society.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

In order to keep the entire proceeding together it was decided that the protocall be continued at a later time.

With the arrival of Wm. Rapp and G. Becker the investigation of the Philadelphia society began.

Eggers reported on the matter in a lengthy detailed talk, reading letters, etc.

Rapp stated that the accusations directed to him were not presented in the way he expected. The National Executive Management in Philadelphia was very bad. He stood alone, deserted by all and admitted that many mistakes were made. He did not wish to accuse Dotter nor did he blame himself. A great deal of figuring was done by the Treasurer and himself, as well as other persons and mistakes could easily have been made because of inaccurate bookkeeping. He recognized the receipt given to Bernheimer. Giving bail as security was a matter for the Vorort. The Treasurer mailed the papers and if the delivery was retarded it was neither his nor Rapp's fault. Small sums of subscription money was received by the Treasurer but every time he forwarded this money to Dotter or settled it some other way.

Rapp stood ready to make good any mistakes that were proved to be due to his carelessness or mistakes. He hoped there would be no suspicions regarding his intentions which were honorable. There was no attempt to deliberate cheat though there may have been some inaccuracies.

Eggers proved his right to mistrust the Philadelphia society by showing contrary statements were made.

A. Fischer stated that the Cincinnati Vorort had long ago been certain that the business management was corrupt. He requested a thorough investigation. Many things had to be considered in settling this matter. He suggested that an investigation committee be appointed to look into and clear up this matter.

G. Becker stated he had no recollection of the \$176.00 which was in question from the start. Receipts were given to Dotter and Rapp. The society did not expect these would be withheld and did not know what happened to them. He checked the subscription money with Dotter but was sure that Dotter at the end of the year did not know how much money had been turned over to Becker.

Rapp once again objected to these accusations. He stated he was willing to make good any amount if proof was given that it was due to his neglect.

Allgewaehr's motion made this ruling: This matter should be submitted to the Vorort for investigation, and thence be settled definitely.

Allgewaehr requested that the amount of \$70.00 be credited to his society. This amount was sent to the Vorort in Philadelphia for the benefit of Columbus and never received by the latter.

Eggers requested time to examine the books.

Baumgras stated that the Turnerbund must suffer the losses.

Eggers made a motion which submitted the entire situation to the Vorort so that a proper settlement could be reached. Carried.

Recess.

Respectfully submitted,

Fellmann, Secretary

REPORT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION COMMITTEE

September 4th - P.M.

Bertsch read the report of this committee and explained and defended its points.

Bertsch made a motion in his closing sentence stating that in the Introduction "the general revolutionary ideas" be changed to "the general current ideas of decided progress."

Paragraph 1 - adopted as reported.

Paragraph 2 - changed from five to ten minutes. Carried.

Paragraph 3 - carried.

Paragraph 4 - Baumgras made a motion to omit this paragraph.
Carried.

Paragraph 5 - changed from 14 days to 4 weeks. Carried.

Paragraph 6 - Jakobi moved to retain the former paragraph.

Kleinecke stated that the existence of two societies in one city could do the Turnerbund no harm.

A. Fischer made a motion that the Convention should make the decision on the application to join when a Turner was already in existence there.

This motion was lost.

Buerke: There should never be two National Turner societies in the same city.

Jakobi's motion was carried.

Paragraph 7 - carried as requested by the committee.

Paragraph 8 - carried.

Paragraph 9 - carried.

Paragraph 10 - carried.

Paragraph 11 - carried.

Complaints directed against the Vorort or the editorial staff can be printed in only the Turner-paper, no other. The Vorort must print such accusations in the supplementary sheet of the paper as soon as possible when requested to do so.

Paragraph 12 - carried as changed.

Paragraph 13 - carried.

Paragraph 14 - By Werner's motion the former rule in paragraph 11 was inserted here instead.

Paragraph 15 - carried.

Paragraph 16 - by Baumgras' motion paragraph 23 of the former rule was inserted here instead.

Werner made a motion to change paragraph 4 as follows: Every society joining the National groups must submit a membership report and a statement regarding the society's doings in general.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND CONVENTION

Paragraph 17 - carried.

Paragraph 18 - carried.

Paragraph 19 - Rights and duties of the Vorort.

1) Carried.

2) Carried.

3) Carried.

4) Carried.

5) Omitted.

6) Carried.

7) Carried.

8) Carried.

9) Carried.

10) Carried.

Paragraph 20 - carried.

Paragraph 21 - Carried.

Paragraph 22 - carried.

Paragraph 23 - carried.

Paragraph 24 - Points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, carried.

Paragraph 25 - Bittmann requested the words "on request" be added. Carried.

Paragraph 26 - carried.

Paragraph 27 - Catalogue of all National Organizations.

Baumgras requested this be omitted since it was unnecessary.

Krebs was of the same opinion, more so because without these the names are already made public by printing the addresses.

This paragraph was omitted.

BY-LAWS

Paragraph 1 - a, b, c, d, carried; e eliminated and the last part of paragraph 1 of the former rules was added.

Paragraph 2 - carried.

Paragraph 3 - Societies helping National Turners in traveling or giving Turners sick benefits may request compensation from the National Treasury for such disbursements.

Baumgras stated that in this ruling is one of the most worthwhile aids to any Turner, namely, hospitality.

Krebs was firmly opposed to it because it would deplete the National Treasury too much and would lend itself to a lot of misuse of the Treasury.

Werner favored this proposition of the committee.

Jakobi had instructions to support it.

The paragraph in question was finally omitted.

Allgewaehr made this motion: National societies are requested to establish sick benefit branches.

Baumgras seconded this motion as instructed by the Sheboygan society, however, personally, he is opposed to it.

Nix was opposed to it.

Krebs was also opposed to it because small organizations would be ruined by this. It was practical only for larger societies.

Tafel, Jakobi, and Werner were all opposed to it.

Damm's motion to also form a benevolent branch was rejected.

Allgewaehr made a forceful and enthusiastic appeal for creating a sick benefit branch. His motion was defeated.

The proposal of the committee to recommend the establishment of sick benefit branches in all societies was carried.

Paragraph 4 - A. Fischer was opposed to the first part of this paragraph. He made the motion to substitute paragraph 3 of the former rules to take its place.

Carried.

Paragraph 5 - Carried.

Paragraph 6 - 7 - Carried.

Paragraph 8 - Nix changed this paragraph to read "only recommended.

Carried.

Paragraph 9 - Carried.

Paragraph 10 - Jakobi made the following improvement: "During the coming year the Vorort should send printed drawings of pyramids and new apparatus designs to all societies, in an insert in the Turnerpaper." Carried.

Paragraph 11 - Carried.

Paragraph 12 - Carried as recommended by the committee.

Paragraph 13 - Carried.

Paragraph 14 - Baumgras was opposed to this paragraph.

Eggers asked what the cost would be.

Tafel stated that the setting-up process could be made very simple and should not cost very much.

Carried.

Paragraph 15 - Carried.

SESSION OF SEPTEMBER 5TH - A.M.

Continuation of the Revision of the By-Laws.

Paragraphs 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, Carried.

Paragraph 23 - Nix requested a change, to strike out "east and west." Carried.

Paragraph 24 - Baumgras requested a prize for graphic art.

Buerke requested a prize be given for oration.

Both requests were carried.

Paragraph 25 - Carried.

Paragraph 26 - Tafel had instructions from Louisville to request that the Turnfest and Convention be held in the same city.

Nix requested they be held in separate cities.

Tafel's motion was rejected.

The proposal of the committee was carried.

Paragraph 27 - Arrangements for the Turnfest.

Jakobi had instructions from Nashville to propose St. Louis for the Turnfest.

Additional cities were proposed: Milwaukee, Chicago, Baltimore.

Buehrke stated that Baltimore was ready to accept the Turnfest.

Fellmann proposed Buffalo, N. Y.

Meier announced that Buffalo could not accept.

Jakobi recommended Milwaukee as a consideration to the Western societies.

Several others recommended Milwaukee.

This city, Milwaukee was chosen as the Turnfest city.

The following cities were proposed for the place to hold the National Turnerbund Convention: Wheeling, Baltimore, Boston, Rochester, Detroit and Chicago.

Fellmann was in favor of Rochester. He remarked that this city was suitable and very advantageous.

Buehrke stated that since the Turnfest was not to be held in Baltimore, he would like to have the Convention held there.

A. Fischer proposed Indianapolis.

The voting decided that Detroit would be the Convention city.

Cincinnati was elected by acclamation as the Vorort.

Paragraph 29 - Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Krebs, 2nd Secretary

DEBATE REGARDING THE EDITORS

Paragraph 5 - Wilhelm Rapp and Godfrid Becker as editors of the Turnerpaper.

A. Fischer stated that the committee presented a proposition and was of the opinion this should be accepted without the privilege of voting.

Baumgras remarked that this was done in the last Convention. Because he did not believe that the accusation directed at the one editor was justified, he was in favor of the committee report.

Meyer from Galena had instructions to vote in favor of retaining the present editors.

Eggers requested that O. Reventlow replace W. Rapp.

Jakobi requested that nominations be made.

Gerhard was in favor of a vote of confidence for and the reelection of the present editors.

Rapp stated he did not want to appear to be praising himself but he was of the opinion that, in spite of the many accusations directed at him, he still has a clear conscience. Otherwise he would not have appeared at the Convention. To the best of his ability he worked courageously for the principles of the Turnerbund and for freedom. He answered in an honorable way the many attacks, resulting from the Buffalo Convention Platform to which he was subjected.

A. Fischer stated that the members had a right to know the editors beliefs. The editors appeared to have refused to sign the articles in the paper.

Werner was of the opinion that Rapp should not be present during the debate. However, he was not in any way influenced by his presence.

Jakobi and Koehne stated that they wanted to express their personal opinion and did not wish to be influenced by the committee.

Buehrke was of the same opinion but was against any ruling which prevented an accused from defending himself personally. He requested open and free voting.

Esmann was of the opinion that the entire debate was out of order since no motion had been made.

Baumgras did not see how in any way the delegates from Cincinnati could be influenced by a motion.

Jakobi's motion was adopted.

Becker, Reventlow, Danai, Rapp, Rothacker, and Hielscher were nominated.

Loew stated that inasmuch as the present editors were not being re-elected the members were affirming the action of the New York Social Society.

A. Fischer stated that he did not blame the editors, he was of the opinion that they were merely doing their duty.

Bauer objected to the insinuating remarks made by Loew.

Loew avered, and he requested it be recorded, that the delegates who had instructions from their societies to re-elect the editors, and who permitted themselves to be misled by superficial accusations to dismiss one of these editors, were being unfair and mean.

Werner stated that the accusations Cincinnati made were not superficial, on the contrary they were definite facts. He had the best opportunity to watch the actions of the editors and was convinced that this situation could not exist much longer without being very harmful to the National organization. The best could not be accomplished because the two editors disagreed. Another point to be considered was that the editors represent the National organization and so must not only edit a good paper but also one that has the respect of a larger circle - the public. Personal opinions should be omitted and the interests of the National organization considered.

Meyer from Galena was of the opinion that the editors were good and honorable and should be re-elected.

Bittmann stated he will have to give an account of his actions to his society **if** he voted in opposition to their instructions.

Koehne was of the opinion that delegates would not vote in opposition to their instructions if it were not fully justified.

Rosenweig requested that the editors must be morally clean.

Baumgras stated that the members of the Vorort and the society from which they were chosen represent the moral character of the Turnerbund more so than the editors of the Turnerpaper. The paper is the expression of the intelligence of the National organization not the character of the editors. They may be subjected to attacks at any time and are often unjustly criticized. Every delegate who stood with Rapp, praised him highly. Some time ago the Turnerpaper even received a national commendation.

) Metzger was in favor of a vote of **confidence**. He was opposed to the trend of the accusations stated as if the Turnerpaper was Rapp's paper "so stated by Knight Rapp and his Knave."

Hill stated he would disregard his instructions and vote as he sees fit.

Gerhard's motion closed the debate and requested a vote.

Tafel stated that the best interests of the Turnerbund should be considered most important rather than the personal dislikes of the Cincinnati delegates.

Damm stated he was of the opinion that Rapp's actions in the Philadelphia situation were not justifiable, and believed he could vote as he thinks best.

A. Fischer stated that if the vote is taken only on the report of the committee the whole purpose of the debate is lost. The other proposals should also have been discussed. The question is not to dismiss the editors but rather to take a new vote.

R. Fischer stated that he was not sure that the present editors could work together harmoniously in the future. He has not made up his mind as to whether their re-election would be detrimental.

Vote was taken: Becker 59, Reventlow 37, and Rapp 18.

Protest made: Baumgras voted for Rapp and Becker.

Reventlow state that he would be a candidate only if all new candidates were considered, not if, as stated in the motion of the committee report, his name were substituted for Rapp's.

This was done.

NATIONAL ORGAN

Paragraph 1 - Carried.

Paragraph 2 - Loeser received instructions to propose that societies should be required to take only 70 subscriptions per 100 members not as many papers as they have members. Motion was lost. Paragraph 2 carried as is.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 - Carried.

Paragraph 5 - (See Debate regarding Editors).

Paragraph 6 - Buehrke made a suggestion for improvement - that the editorial staff must act in accordance with the ballot taken.

SESSION, SEPTEMBER 5TH - P.M.

The minutes of the last session were read and adopted by a motion from Nix.

The revision of the Constitution was continued. After the conclusion of this revision the following subjects were discussed.

Werner made a motion proposing that the school plan proposed by the committee should be printed in the next issue of the Turnerpaper.

A. Fischer pointed out that since a report on a general meeting of the Settlement Project, held a few days ago, was to be printed in the paper, his report on this project was unnecessary at this time. He stated he would answer any questions regarding it at this time. He made a motion that the relation of the Turnerbund to the Settlement Project remain the same.

Loew's motion requested a vote of confidence for the editors.

Loesser's motion decided that a vote of confidence be given to the Vorort for the faithful execution of National business.

Werner's motion decided that \$50.00 be given to Rapp and the same amount to Becker to cover their traveling expenses from Philadelphia to Cincinnati.

Egger's motion decided that the half-yearly report must be submitted within two months after the closing of the half year.

Several additional proposals were added to the by-laws.

A motion by Pellmann and amended by Bittmann came to the following conclusion:

As citizens of the United States, in the interests of the great Jeffersonian principles, and in the interests of our own political, which we consider our duty, we should take part in this political movement.

The delegates of this Convention passed the following recommendation:

We, as Turners of the United States, who are members of the National Turnerbund urge all Turners to support the platform and candidates of the Republican Party which was set up on July 17th of this year in Philadelphia. Since this important election is

closely allied with our program we should all work together for its final triumph.

A motion by Rosenzweig set up the following resolution: the delegates of this Convention express their sincere thanks and appreciation to the Turner society here and to all the citizens of Pittsburgh for their friendly reception and courteous treatment during our stay.

A motion by A. Fischer gave thanks to the chairman and secretary of the Convention for their thorough and prompt action in managing the business of this Convention.

The delegates present in the evening supported the President and Secretary in completing the minutes of the Convention.

Adjournment.

The following part was added to the minutes in order to get a better oversight.

SESSION, SEPTEMBER 5TH - 8 P.M.

The remaining minutes were read and adopted. The entire minutes were submitted to the Vorort and then "Auf Weiderschen."

Respectfully submitted,

Fellmann, 1st Secretary

FINANCIAL REPORT - SEPTEMBER 2, 1856

Submitted to the Pittsburgh Convention by the bookkeeper of the Vorort, August Eggers.

(The Day Book reports to August 20th, the Treasury Book to August 18th.)

The closing of the main books on August 20, 1856 shows the following assets:

Complete outstanding, minus Dotter's account	\$3,481.77	
National assets including printing office, books, furniture, etc.	586.87	
Printing paper on hand	45.62	
Amount due from former National Treasurer	457.30	
Cash on hand	<u>514.25</u>	\$5,085.81
Total Liabilities	1,487.18	3,598.63

The total assets include the questionable amount which is somewhere between \$500 and \$1,500 leaving the total assets somewhere between \$2,098.63 and \$3,098.63.

SPECIAL FINANCIAL REPORT. - PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 5, 1856

The Treasury of the Philadelphia Vorort was turned over to King and Baird. The Cincinnati Society has to start a new Treasury.

Total income from November, 1855.

August 18, 1856	\$6,484.42
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Expenditures	<u>5,970.17</u>
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Balance on hand	\$514.25
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At start of Cincinnati Vorort,

November, 1855

Total expenditures	\$2,548.65
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On Aug. 20, 1856 total assets

of all departments	<u>1,487.18</u>
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Expenditures were reduced to	\$1,061.47
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At the closing of the Philadelphia Vorort only \$81.82 remained in the Treasury. Now the sum of \$514.25 is on hand. While the total Treasury at the beginning of the Cincinnati Vorort was \$50.00, only recorded in the books, the amount on August 20, 1856 was \$586.87

including printing material, books, etc. From the Cincinnati Gemeinde the Treasury amounted to \$205.50 credited to the Vorort, not as yet turned over, making a total of \$719.25.

The paper issues 1-42 - expenditures for

typesetting, paper, printing, salary,

salvaging of type, rent, etc. \$4,699.16

Total income of delivered and sold

papers 5,987.14

Net income on issues 1-42

\$1,287.98

Application fees and quarterly dues to

August 20, 1856 \$ 577.05

Expenditures of Vorort for paper inserts

salary, etc. 250.82 326.23

Net income for adds (estimated) 240.00

Total \$1,854.21

10 % off \$ 680.42

Balance \$1,173.79

This was an increase from November 1, 1855 for our National Treasury.

Most of the organizations are paid up to July 25, 1856.

For the Vorort, Submitted by
the Bookkeeper of the Vorort

REPORT OF
THE NATIONAL
TURNERBUND
EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

OCT SEPT
1855 — 1856

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OCTOBER, 1855 - SEPTEMBER, 1856

BY THE 1ST SPEAKER, HEINRICH ESMANN

The North American Turnerbund already in existence for a period of six years has had inner and outer battles to fight during this time. Nevertheless, the past year was the most interesting and important in every respect.

In 57 meetings we received 1,040 letters, 430 of which were answered directly and their requests settled.

To date the membership is 5,000 in round numbers. Three societies disbanded during the year and six withdrew from the Turnerbund. Compared with this, 31 societies were admitted and 14 societies were newly organized and will soon join our National Organization.

In the last half year we received reports from 55 societies, 35 expulsions and 25 receptions were made public. A very small group participated in the lectures and many of our organizations showed no interest in this matter. Not much was accomplished in mental Turning. This was almost entirely left to the trade and day schools. Theatre performances were popular and many were given. This also helped to strengthen the Treasuries of the societies.

At the close of last year the membership of the Turnerbund was about 75 societies. This year it has grown to 96. This growth was largely due to the actions of last year's Convention. This is a good sign - a real spirit exists, in most of our societies. This should bring about a good future for our Turnerbund. I am sorry to report, however, that because of wrong,

spirited disputes our ambitions were retarded. It started with a minor dispute and appeared to end with the withdrawal of many southern societies who disagreed with our anti-slavery platform, which was to be expected. However, several southern societies requested the dispensation of our platform. Some of the eastern societies became restless and wished to disregard and even change the newly formed rules of the last convention. This would be detrimental to the fundamental rules of our Turnerbund.

The National Executive Committee stood for unity, tried to prevent disputes, and upheld the wishes of our organization as presented in the rules set up at the previous convention. To the best of our ability, we did everything possible to settle these disputes to the best interests of the Turnerbund, always trying to keep the honor of the organization intact and keep the restlessness from spreading. It seems most of our efforts were misunderstood or were knowingly misunderstood, therefore, we were unsuccessful in our attempts. The organizations insisted on the recognition of their decisions and also went so far as to set their wishes and rules above those of the Turnerbund. One organization so forgot its place that it turned its back on the Turnerbund by severing all ties until the next Convention.

The Vorort did its duty by calling their attention to the National rules and regulations in a quiet and courteous way. This effort effected no results, however, as was shown in their action of separating from the National organization.

The Vorort always took a firm stand on the resolution and spoke freely without tie-ups. However, we feel obligated to bring the decisions of the Baltimore and New York societies before the National organization for balloting. We cannot give the report on this balloting because only a small group submitted their returns.

The Vorort made every effort to prevent other societies from following the example of the New York Social Turner Society. In order to fill the place left vacant in New York, the Manner Turnverein of New York, which had no indictment made against it, was accepted into membership of the Turnerbund. The Vorort decided to leave further steps in this matter to the next Convention where every detail must be acted upon. The Vorort is convinced that everything possible was done to preserve the honor of the Turnerbund and to execute the decisions of the Convention. We believe the National Executive Board measured up to the responsibility of their task.

The financial situation was in poor condition when we took over and is now, as the figures will show, greatly improved. Some organizations are slow in making payments, especially those in arrears with their dues. The National expenses were reduced to \$1,487.18 and the outstanding amount due the Turnerbund amounts to \$3,481.77. The National assets including the amounts due are \$3,593.63. The National property consisting of the printing establishment, furniture, books, etc., equals the amount of \$586.87. Were it not for the forceful separations and continued scheming against the Turnerbund, the Turnerbund would at this time be free of debts. All around this is a bad situation. Steps were taken to have the funds which are still in the hands of the former Treasurer turned over so as to receive outstanding money. We hope we are successful in getting them.

The Vorort will not report on the Turner Settlement Project, which has taken a great upswing, because the Turner Settlement Management Committee will submit their report in detail.

The stand of Turners to outsiders has changed considerably. Forming strict fundamental rules has resulted in making many enemies. On

the other hand the Turnerbund has also gained a goodly number of friends who are willing and able to do much for our organization to help build our mental advancement program to great heights. We must realize that our organization which is still very young has a heavy duty to perform. At the same time, all societies must work and act together to eliminate small grievances and disputes and instead to work for the great aims of our Turnerism wholeheartedly and enthusiastically.

The duties of the national organization so clearly and distinctly set up should form the center of activity for the German-American life in every way. We should admit to Turner-life all Germans who are interested in joining. We should form educational institutions for the citizens and for all free thinking people. Educating our youth and continued education for adults should always remain the aim of the national organization.

If we are successful, and this should be so, if we concentrate every effort toward this aim, then the concern of the Turnerbund is secure for all time. Therefore, it should be our great ambition to effect the results for which we are striving and to make the Turnerbund larger, strong, and powerful, so we will always be in the position to accomplish all we undertake.

Many new changes were brought about in the new constitutional rules which must be settled and adopted. These changes cannot be accomplished easily because of the unsettled conditions at present. The business management of the Vorort should be made easier by adopting new rules. A more workable set-up should be formed for the relationships between the Vorort to the societies and the editorial staff and vice versa.

For these reasons the present Convention has a very important duty to perform. We have to give the platform of the last Convention a strong backing. All hindrances must be removed and maliciousness be eliminated so the Turnerbund is a bulwark to preserve the principles of humanity.

We hope the present Convention will be successful in reaching a trustworthy understanding among all societies. If organizations have legitimate criticisms we highly recommend this elimination so that we can discuss the more important questions as soon as possible. Let us not forget that our enemies are ready and willing either openly or secretly to attack us at any time and try to divide this National organization and lastly with little effort to destroy all that is left.

Gut Heil!

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST TURNERBUND
OF NORTH AMERICA

The Turnerbund has for its aim, the development of a strong mind in a strong body. It also has the responsibility of presenting to its members in an understandable and practical way, the newest ideas regarding social, political, and religious reforms.

The members should be willing to take part in the above activities as an individual and as a member of the society not only for personal health and enjoyment but also to uphold the rights and privileges of the National organization.

In order to live up to the principles of the Turnerbund in relation to American politics, we have to support the party that stands for changing the present abuses. The Turnerbund considers as burning points, the following issues: slavery, nativism, and temperance, and sets up the following rules:

1. The Turners will not vote for any man in any office who belongs to the Knownothing Order, or who is a party to nativistic minded corporation, or who does not openly declare himself opposed to these principles.

2. The Turners are opposed to slavery. Slavery is unworthy to a republic and is opposed to all the principles of freedom.

3. The Turners are opposed to any temperance law. These restrict our personal freedom and, therefore, are in opposition to all the principles of freedom.

The Turnerbund should be an advanced school for general and practical ideas of the progressive movements which are created by a natural and thereby a rational view of the world.

ORGANIZATION

Paragraph 1 - The Turnerbund consists of the united Turner societies of North America.

Paragraph 2 - Every society of the Turnerbund must consist of a minimum of 10 members and has one vote in the Turnerbund for every 50 members. Over 50 members they are entitled to 2 votes, and for every additional 50 members they are entitled to one extra vote.

Paragraph 3 - Each society planning to join the Turnerbund must submit a membership list and a report on the activities of the society.

Paragraph 4 - A society which joins the Turnerbund is only responsible to the Turnerbund in Turnerbund's affairs.

Paragraph 5 - The intentions of a society to join will be announced to all societies in the Turnerpaper and after a waiting period of four weeks the society will be admitted to membership.

It's acceptance as a National member will then be announced in the National Turnerpaper.

Paragraph 6 - Only one National Turner society can be established in one city. If differences in opinion prevent union then the respective society may organize branch societies.

Paragraph 7 - Every society is requested to submit a half-yearly report to the Turnerbund and to forward these promptly in the latter part of March and September.

The Turnerbund's year extends from October 1st to September of the following year.

Paragraph 8 - The Turnerbund has the duty to assist and help each Turner belonging to the National organization even as his individual society would do.

Paragraph 9 - Correspondence on relations between a special society and the Turnerbund, subscriptions to the Turnerpaper, Turnpasses and books, etc., are to be submitted to the Vorort.

Paragraph 10 - Permission to withdraw from the Turnerbund is granted to all societies. However, the request for withdrawal must be made one month in advance in order to be legal. No release can be made unless the society has fulfilled all its obligation.

Paragraph 11 - If one National society requests the expulsion of another or if three National societies object to the membership application of another it is necessary to submit the reasons to the National Turnerbund. In both cases these reports will be submitted to the next Convention along with a report of the society in question.

Paragraph 12 - A society will be expelled for non-payment of dues under the following conditions: if in arrears of dues for 3 months, if notified twice by the Vorort and if no valid excuse is received.

Paragraph 13 - A society which is expelled or which withdraws from the Turnerbund has no claim on the assets of the Turnerbund.

Paragraph 14 - The Turnerbund itself and the yearly Convention is the only competent body for settling disputes.

No member of the Turnerbund has any right to criticize the Vorort or the editorial staff or any other member society in any paper except the National Turnerpaper.

It is the duty of the Vorort to print if requested, such criticisms in the monthly insert of the Turnerpaper.

Paragraph 15 - Application fees and dues.

The expenses of the Turnerbund must be borne by all societies.

1. The application fee is \$3.00 for one vote.
2. For every additional vote the organization obtains an additional \$3.00 must be submitted.

The quarterly dues for every one vote is
\$1.50.

Paragraph 16 - The quarterly dues are to be paid October 1st, January 1st, April 1st, and July 1st.

Paragraph 17 - The Turnerbund cannot be disbanded as long as two societies, with at least 5 votes are members and have the required membership.

Paragraph 18 - National Executive Committee and Convention.

The management of the National Executive business, National Turnerpaper and the execution of the Convention resolution is vested in the Vorort, which consists of 9 members as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) 1st Speaker | f) Treasurer |
| b) 2nd Speaker | g) Bookkeeper |
| c) 1st Secretary | h) 1st Turn Leader |
| d) 2nd Secretary | i) 2nd Turn Leader |
| e) 3rd Secretary | |

Paragraph 19 - The National society in the city chosen by the Convention elects the National officers.

Paragraph 20 - Rights and Duties of the Vorort.

1) To manage the Treasury of the Turnerbund and as far as possible to pay necessary expenses.

2) To submit a yearly report to the Convention regarding its activities, the status of the Turnerbund and of its National societies with detailed statistical statements.

3) To conduct a general vote throughout the Turnerbund on important questions when requested by at least 10 societies or on its own decision, all votes cast will be collected by the National office and will be printed either in the Turnerpaper or in supplement issue.

4) All information on Turner or Turner society news will be published monthly in the supplement issue of the Turner-paper.

5) The Turner society which elected the National Turner Executive Officers will receive a quarterly report from the bookkeeper and treasurer. The books of the National officers must be submitted quarterly to this same society for inspection.

6) The Vorort has the right to call an extra Convention: a) when urgent business which cannot be postponed turns up and b) if a majority of the societies request it.

7) If the time is too short to call an extra Convention and the conditions are such that a transfer of the regular Convention to another place is necessary, the Vorort has the right to act accordingly.

8) In case no results can be obtained through the societies votes on any outstanding questions, the Vorort is held responsible for giving a detailed report and these results to the next Convention.

9) To see to it that the National Turnerpaper is edited according to the rules laid down by the National Turner Convention and that the editors follow closely to the policy of the paper.

10) Has the right to spend \$500.00 for circulation and management of the paper.

Paragraph 21 - In order to give full account to the Convention two members of the Vorort, Speaker and Bookkeeper, and one of the editors are required to attend the Convention. Their expenses will be paid out of the National Treasury.

Paragraph 22 - No delegate may have more than 5 votes. The delegates of the Vorort and editor are not allowed to vote and

cannot represent any society.

Paragraph 23 - Convention.

The delegates of the National societies meet at a given time and place designated by the previous convention. The National President or his representative shall call the delegates to order and open the Convention.

Paragraph 24 - The Convention examines the mandates, elects its officers, and provides an agenda of the meetings.

Paragraph 25 - Duties of the Convention.

1) To receive the report of the Vorort, examine it, and accept it.

2) To consider the management of the Vorort and render a decision on their activities and that of the National organization.

3) To make the final decision on disputes within the Turnerbund and on expulsions from the Turnerbund.

4) to revise the Constitution.

5) To elect the editor of the Turnerpaper and to formulate the policy of the paper.

6) To decide the city for the next Turnfest, Convention, and the city for the National Executive Office.

Paragraph 26 - The voting in the Convention will be taken by request according to the rules set up on National voting.

Paragraph 27 - Changes in the National Constitution during the time elapsing between the two Conventions can be ordered only by the Vorort if at least 1/3 of the National societies request it.

BY-LAWS

Paragraph 1 - a) Any Turner possessing a Turnpass made out in Germany, who is willing to observe the rules of the society he wishes to join, may be admitted to membership at once without waiting out the trial period set up for applicants and without paying any initiation fees.

b) A Turner who remains in a place where there is a National Turner society for four weeks without handing in his Turnpass, will be treated as a non-member unless a valid reason is given for his actions.

c) It is not permissible to admit to membership in a National Society a Turner who has no regular prepared Turnpass or any way of proving his identity.

d) The Turnpass of a Turner will be kept by the society he joins and if he again leaves, a new Turnpass should be issued for him.

e) Any Turner who leaves a society without meeting all his obligations and joins a new organization should be suspended from the second society until he has met his obligations to the first society.

Paragraph 2 - In order to examine the character of a person wishing to become a Turner, a trial period of four weeks shall be observed.

Paragraph 3 - Societies are urged to start a sick-benefit branch.

Paragraph 4 - Members who are expelled because of dishonorable conduct should be reported to the Vorort. If the Vorort deems it necessary their action should be reported in the Turnerpaper.

Paragraph 5 - Money submitted to the National Treasury should only be sent through proper channels (express). Money forwarded in

any other way is the responsibility of the society sending it.

Paragraph 6 - Refunds on money sent will be acted on only if the request is made within six weeks from the date the money was sent. If this is not done within the stated period, no refund will be made. For Turner societies in California a period of three months is given.

Paragraph 7 - A society cannot deduct any amount from the total due the National Office, which they themselves point out as misbilled.

Paragraph 8 - The incorporation of societies is recommended.

Paragraph 9 - Every society shall possess a society stamp for use on letters and documents.

Paragraph 10 - The Vorort shall during the coming year send printed drawings of pyramids and new apparatus designs to all National societies as an extra edition in the Turnerpaper.

Paragraph 11 - Every Turner member who is not a citizen is urgently requested to become a citizen at his earliest convenience.

Paragraph 12 - All Turner societies are requested to have well rounded and systematic exercising and to obtain best results should have leaders in fencing and exercising classes. The Vorort is requested to assist all organizations in promoting these classes.

Paragraph 13 - In addition to Turning on apparatus, free exercises, wrestling, jumping, throwing, running, etc., it is deemed essential that each society have exercises with military arms and military tactics. As a special request the thrust, strike, and bayonet exercises are recommended.

When ordering guns it would be advantageous for organizations to order together so that a uniformity may be achieved.

Paragraph 14 - A school for training Turnteachers in all round scientific and body exercises should be started in the city where the

National Office is located. The starting of the school is in the hands of the National Executive Office.

Paragraph 15 - In order to give youth an early start in training for physical and mental efficiency it is recommended that societies start classes for boys and girls. These classes should be under competent instructors.

Paragraph 16 - Technical and Day Schools.

In order to promote mental culture in our societies, technical schools should be established. As far as possible the following subject should be part of the curriculum: English, mathematics, nature study, practical chemistry, drawing, history, geography, and bookkeeping.

Paragraph 17 - Societies which are not able to do much along these lines are requested to have instructions in the English language.

Paragraph 18 - In every Turner society an effort should be made to establish day schools for boys and girls. These classes should be organized according to the plan arranged by the Vorort and approved by the National Convention. It is the aim of all Turners not only to develop a strong body but also to make a great effort to train the mind as part of an all round human efficiency program.

Paragraph 19 - It is recommended that all societies establish junior classes for the mental training of youth to make them proficient in life after the school years.

The National Executive Office is requested to give support in every way possible to assist the societies in this undertaking.

Paragraph 20 - The organization of educational and practical lectures in the national societies to aid in mental development is to be brought into being through the efforts of the Vorort.

Paragraph 21 - The Vorort should advertise every two weeks one or two subjects in order to give the societies a chance to select material for the debate.

Paragraph 22 - The National societies should establish libraries, although they may have only a few books to start with. All Turners should help to build up a good library.

Paragraph 23 - Every year a National Turnfest should take place. The National Convention decides where this is to be held.

Paragraph 24 - Prizes will be awarded at the Turnfest for literary and technical work, recitations, music, and artistic productions as well as for Turning.

The prizes will be set up by the Vorort and cost paid out of the National Treasury.

The Vorort will set up a literary program six months before the Turnfest. Two subjects of popular origin should be presented and published in the Turnerpaper.

Paragraph 25 - The Turnfest will be held at the end of August, the Convention in the beginning of September.

The precise time will be set by the Vorort.

Paragraph 26 - The next Turnfest will be held in Milwaukee, Wis.

Paragraph 27 - The next Convention will be held in Detroit, Mich.

Paragraph 28 - The National headquarters for the next year will be in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Paragraph 29 - A summary report of the Convention will be presented to all National societies.

NATIONAL TURNER ORGAN

Paragraph 1 - The Turnerpaper must be edited in accordance with the National Turner rules.

All radical advancement in thought on political, literary, technical, and social questions should be published and should be equally treated as such.

It is also recommended that a general panoramic view on the homeland and Europe may be added.

Articles on practical Turning should be a definite part of the efforts of the Vorort.

Paragraph 2 - The Vorort will supervise the Turnerpaper without making the editorial work more difficult. It is its responsibility to see to it that all rules regarding the Turnerpaper policy be properly executed. It also has charge of all incomes and expenditures.

Paragraph 3 - The Turnerpaper is edited weekly at the seat of the Vorort. The price for Turner societies is 3¢ per copy.

Paragraph 4 - The societies are requested to take as many subscriptions as they have members.

Paragraph 5 - The National societies are the agents for the paper and are responsible for it.

It is their duty to work for the expansion of the paper, to solicit ads, collect the money and forward money to the Vorort.

Paragraph 6 - The following were hired by the Convention as editors, G. Becker and Otto Reventlow.

Paragraph 7 - The change in the editorial staff can be made by a vote in the National Convention. If the Vorort deems it necessary to make a change in the editorial staff during the time elapsing between the two National Conventions it can order a vote taken of all the National Turner societies for this purpose.

The Vorort must also take such a vote if 1/3 of the National societies request it.

The editorial staff must accept the decision of such majority vote in every detail.