

January 1921.

The International Congress of General Factory Workers.

HISTORY OF THE FEDERATION.

From the 25th to the 27th October 1920 delegates of general workers of various countries met at Amsterdam for the purpose of reconstituting their International Federation. The "general factory workers" are, in general, unskilled workers. Their unions are connected with the following principal industries:—

Chemical industry. The manufacture of potash, colours, aniline, tar and other by-products of gas works. The powder and explosives industry: the manufacture of matches. The manufacture of chemical manures, charcoal and vegetable tar. Tallow-melting, soap-boiling and the manufacture of candles. Oil-refining, the manufacture of lubricating and illuminating oil, varnish, glue and felt. The manufacture of rubber, celluloid, and artificial silk goods. The manufacture of cellulose and lignose. Rag-picking, paper-making and the manufacture of «papier mâché». The artificial flower industry. The manufacture of linoleum, artificial leather and oilcloth. The quarrying of gravel, sand, lime, chalk and clay. The manufacture of objects in clay, plaster and cement. Brickworks, cement, lime and artificial stone industries. Dairying and the breeding of cattle and poultry. The manufacture of starch and vinegar. Food and drink trades. Coffee roasting; the manufacture of coffee substitutes. Smoking, salting, etc. of fish. Manufacture of margarine, vegetable oils, jams, beet sugar refineries and ice manufactories.

In England, the National Federation of General Workers (i.e. unskilled workers) includes, in addition to the above-mentioned groups, workers belonging to the public services, the dock, wharf and riverside workers, enginemen,

firemen, and other less important classes of workers. It is obvious that the general workers form an important part of the world of labour. Their number, moreover, increased abnormally during the war, and the Belgian delegate, Mr. de Bruyn, drew attention to this fact at the Congress. He stated that, since the beginning of the war, vocational education had been interrupted in Belgium, and that boys of 14 attained manhood without learning a trade. In no other group of workers has the percentage of unemployment been so high as in the ranks of unskilled labour.

Belgium has doubtless lived through exceptional times; but it is quite evident that the war, with its devastation of extensive areas, with conscription, and with the disorganisation of all industrial life, has put obstacles in the way of vocational education the whole world over, and has seriously increased the number of unskilled workers.

The great differences existing between the industries mentioned above will explain the difficulties encountered in the organisation of workers in them. One section is concerned with agricultural workers, another with the most modern type of industries, and a third belongs to the ancient crafts which can adapt themselves only with great difficulty to present conditions of production.

The result is that the national and international organisation of such heterogeneous groups does not constitute a power analogous to that of the trade unions representing the ordinary crafts and industries.

Before the war there existed an international secretariat, established in 1907, on the occasion of the international congress at Stuttgart, by the representatives of the *Arbejdsmandsförbund* of Denmark, the *Grov- och Fabriksarbetareförbund* of Sweden, the Union of the Paper and Rubber Workers of Austria and the German General Workers. Its main work consisted in regulating the conditions governing the transference of members from one organisation to another and in instituting an international travelling expenses fund. In 1910 a second conference, at which Germany, the three Scandinavian countries and Bulgaria were represented, took place at Copenhagen. This conference consolidated the organisation of the secretariat, which at that time represented 224,715 workers. According to the *Internationale Gewerkschafts-Korrespondenz* of the 1st May 1914, this number in 1912 had grown to 298,001 workers divided into eight national unions.

The Copenhagen Conference passed three resolutions the first of which insisted on adherence to the principles of the International Union of Trade Unions (1); the second

1) The International Union of Trade Unions was the forerunner of the International Federation of Trade Unions. It met for the first time at Stuttgart in 1902, then at Dublin, in 1903, Amsterdam 1905, Christiania 1907, Paris 1909, Budapest 1911 and Zurich 1913. Its influence was merely formal.

declared that each national organisation should, as far as its own disputes and activities were concerned, trust to its own resources, and should invoke the assistance of foreign organisations only in very severe disputes and then only subject to the approval of the central organisations of the country itself; the third resolution regulated the transference of members from one organisation to another. The position of the secretariat itself remained extremely unimportant, and during the years immediately preceding the war it received the following contributions:—

In 1911	Bulgaria	Marks	16.
"	Holland	"	42.
In 1913	Germany	"	208.
"	Denmark	"	37.
"	Norway	"	23.
"	Austria	"	14.26
"	Sweden	"	13.
"	Belgium	"	5.
			Marks 358.26

Such a sum, it is clear, is not sufficient to support international action. The secretariat was reduced to a mere administrative and statistical bureau, and during the war it had to renounce even this very modest function. It was only after the conclusion of the Armistice that international relations were gradually re-established. One of the first acts of international solidarity consisted in the despatch of 20,000 francs to the Belgian organisation (on the initiative of the Dutch, Swedish and Danish unions) in order to assist in the reorganisation of this body. Mr. de Bruyn expressed his gratitude, and added that the Union, which had included only 3,000 members, and which during the war had been threatened with complete extinction, now comprised 55,000 members. The Austrian delegate, Mr. J. Weiss, also thanked the Congress for another expression of international solidarity, i. e. the sending of foodstuffs to the population of Vienna through the International Federation of Trade Unions.

THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS.

The Delegations

As the initiative in holding this congress was taken by the Dutch, Belgian and German organisations, the secretariat of the Congress consisted of a Dutch delegate (Mr. Stenhuis), a Belgian (Mr. de Bruyn), and a German (Mr. Brey). The following unions were represented:—

Country	Name of Trade Union	Number Affiliated
Netherlands	Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Fabriekarbeiders, (4 Delegates)	180,000
Belgium	Centrale des Ouvriers de Fabrique et Industries diverses (3 délégués)	60,000
Germany	Deutscher Fabrikarbeiter Verband (3 Delegates)	680,000
Austria	Verband der Arbeiterschaft der Chemischen Industrie Oesterreichs (2 Delegates)	38,000
Bohemia	Internationaler Verband der Arbeiterschaft der Chemischen Industrie (1 Delegate)	22,000
Czecho-Slovakia	Verband der Chemischen Industrie. (1 Delegate)	140,000
England	National Federation of General Workers (5 Delegates)	1,277,000
Denmark	Danske Arbejdsmandsforbund (5 Delegates)	91,000
Norway	Norske Arbejdsmandsforbund (2 Delegates)	40,000
Sweden	Svenska Grov- och Fabriksarbetare- forbundet (2 Delegates)	51,000
	Total	<u>2,417,300</u>

These figures show to what extent the number of affiliated organisations, and more especially of the workers represented, has increased since the Copenhagen Conference (1).

The French trade unions representing the chemical products industry and the paper mills had announced their intention of attending the Conference, but failed to do so for a variety of reasons. On the other hand, the Danish Union of Factory Workers expressed the wish to join the international federation, but it was not represented at the Congress. The Congress admitted this organisation to membership.

Moreover, three representatives of the Russian Factory Workers sent a telegram from Berlin to the Congress requesting it to use its influence to obtain a Dutch visa for their passports. A similar request had also been addressed to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Debate on the General Direction of the Movement.

The Congress spent the first day in discussing the general direction to be given to the Federation. At the end of the debate, the following resolution was passed:—

“That the Congress of General Workers met at Amsterdam on the 25th October and on the following days, declares that the present conditions governing this class of labour necessitate the formation of a strong International Federation and has consequently resolved that:—

1) Vide Appendix: Detailed Statement of Organizations which took part in the Congress.

- a) Reconstitution of the International Secretariat of General Workers should date from the 1st October;
- b) The International Secretariat should adopt the principles of the organisation of the International Federation of Trade Unions and should invite the General Workers of every country to adhere to the re-constituted International.”

Having resolved on the reconstitution of the new International Federation, the Congress requested nine delegates (2 English, 1 German, 1 Austrian, 2 Scandinavian, 1 Czecho-Slovakian, 1 Belgian, 1 Dutch) to prepare a draft constitution. The second day was devoted to this work; the third to its discussion and adoption at the plenary sitting.

It could not be expected that this Congress, the first to be held after the war, could enter into a very detailed discussion of the problems arising from the general conditions of labour among the working classes at the present time, or of the special conditions affecting general workers. Several of these problems were, however, touched on by various speakers, and it will be interesting to give a brief summary of the main tendencies which revealed themselves at the Assembly.

As in the majority of post-bellum Congresses there arose what may be termed the “previous question”, i.e. the question of future relations between the countries of the Entente and those of Central Europe.

This question was solved in a simple and fundamental way by the Belgian representative, Mr. de Bruyn, who was one of the first to speak. He said he did not wish to attack his German comrades for their behaviour during the war. In his opinion, it was far better not to discuss the war that was now over, but to unite all the working classes for the prevention of fresh wars.

The German delegate, Mr. Brey, former Secretary of the International Federation, held out his hand to Mr. de Bruyn in reply to his speech. The Congress applauded, and this difficult question did not subsequently arise.

What can general workers, as such, do to prevent future wars? The German Delegate, Mr. Prull, stated that their action could always be decisive, for no war was possible without the co-operation of the chemical and explosives industries. The British delegation was not very interested in measures for the prevention of wars. According to them, even the action of politicians in Great Britain was of small import in this matter. They mentioned what the Committee of Action in Great Britain had done to prevent a war against the Soviets. They agreed with Mr. Prull, however, that a refusal on the part of the working classes, not only to produce, but likewise to transport munitions, would render

future wars impossible. They thought, however, that a decision of this kind could not be taken by one class of workers only, but that the entire organisation of labour, the whole world over, should take the requisite steps if necessity should arise.

The Congress was unanimous in rejecting the Moscow principles; it not only made this fact quite clear in the above-mentioned resolution, but emphasised it in Article 2 of the Constitution:

“The Headquarters of the International Federation of General Workers shall be in the same country and in the same city as the International Federation of Trade Unions, at present in Amsterdam.”

It is noteworthy that the most definite repudiation of the Moscow principles came from the German and Scandinavian Delegates. The German delegate, Mr. Prull, declared that the Moscow danger was not an imaginary one, and that Bolshevik propaganda was attractive, especially for the hitherto unorganised working masses. It was the worker with a long experience of trade unionism who was offering the stoutest resistance to Bolshevism.

The method of action advocated by all the speakers was the pre-war method, i. e., trade union action, supplemented and supported by Labour legislation. Slight differences of opinion, however, arose. The German delegates were undoubtedly inclined to emphasise social legislation more than the English representatives. It was the German side, also, which, through two of its speakers, insisted on the necessity of international legislation and the usefulness of the International Labour Office. On the other hand, the British were not the most moderate in the aims they advocated. They declared that they were striving for the regulation of wages and other labour conditions, and that they also wished to determine questions of currency and to regulate profits with a view to their eventual abolition.

The Congress dealt with the new institutions which had been established in certain nations, e. g. Works Councils, Industrial Councils, etc. The German delegate, Mr. Grossman, speaking of Works Councils, said that they were institutions to which the workmen were not yet accustomed, so that no great results could be expected from them in the immediate future.

The British delegate, Mr. Ross, then alluded to a tendency in the British chemical industries to advocate the control of this industry by a Joint Commission of Employers and Workers. He offered no opinion on this subject; at the same time he defended a resolution proposed by his delegation recommending recourse to action by the Unions and conceived in the following terms:-

“The Congress declares that the manufacture of chemical products constitutes an element of primary importance for all industry. The Secretariat is instructed to institute an immediate inquiry and report on the particular conditions governing this trade, with a view to supplying exact information on wages, hours of work, and the conditions, profits, prices, and general situation in this industry. The Congress wishes to obtain a list of the undertakings in the various countries which are under the control of international employers' associations or combines. The Congress declares this investigation necessary in order to enable the affiliated organisations to unify and standardise wages, hours and working conditions in the various countries”.

Mr. Ross added that in England nearly all the workmen in this industry were organised, and had succeeded in obtaining good wages, but that at the moment the employers were resisting their demands, and had even threatened to close the works if wages were to rise still higher.

He mentioned that the Food Controller had stated that shipments of chloride and other chemical products had been landed in Aberdeen at a price which rendered all competition futile on the part of the British industries. In any case, apart from this, the delegation believed that an international combine of manufacturers was gradually extending over the entire industry; but as they were not in possession of accurate information, they were requesting this investigation. The secretariat of the Congress refused to undertake so extended an investigation; but it promised to do all that was possible in this direction. After this declaration of the Congress, the British delegation withdrew its resolution.

Communications similar to those of the British delegation were made by various countries. The German organisation of Czecho-Slovakia had seen the increase of its members from 800 to 22,000 in 1920. They had succeeded in raising wages from 70 % to 100 %. On the other hand, the cost of living had shown a rise of 140 %. The Danish delegate, Mr. Sørensen, announced that in his country wages had increased in proportion to the rise in the cost of living. The Swedish delegate, Mr. Jonssen, stated that the number of members of his organisation had risen from a few thousand to over 51,000, and that they had succeeded in greatly increasing the strength of their legal and economic position. The two Scandinavian organisations were, however, faced by the employers' combine, which had already announced its intention of turning the threatened crisis to its own advantage by lowering wages and lessening the influence of the workers on labour conditions generally. The Norwegian delegate Mr. Volau, after stating that a tenth part of all chemical fertilisers, (artificial manures) were manufactured in his country, inform-

ed the Congress that the workers in this industry worked 6 hours per day, in four shifts, i.e., 42 hours per week. Whereas all the other workmen in Norway had only 14 days' holiday per annum, the workers in the chemical industry received 4 days more. The question of the socialisation of the industry was being discussed in the Norwegian Parliament at the present time. But in Norway also the employers were beginning to complain of foreign competition, and to use this argument to justify their attempts to increase the number of working hours.

The German delegate, Mr. Brey, stated that, since the Revolution, the trade union movement had gained tremendously in power, and that in this respect Germany could no longer be referred to as a backward country. The position of the unions at the present time not only differed from that of 1914, but even from the situation in 1918. They were recognised alike by the Constitution and by employers as the normal representatives of the working classes. They had not been called upon to sacrifice a single principle to obtain this result. Their fighting spirit was as strong as ever. They lived in days of international crisis. Nowhere was this crisis more acute than in Germany and Austria, but whereas, in the past, each crisis entailed a fall in wages, abnormal unemployment, and a collapse of the organisations, they had on this occasion obtained repeated increases of wages, and unemployment had been prevented by shortening working hours to 6, 4 or even 3 per day. The German workers' movement was obliged, in view of the present national crisis, to observe a spirit of moderation, but it had lost nothing of its former energy and vigour.

One important aspect of trade union organisation was referred to by the Belgian delegate, Mr. de Bruyn, who indicated that a new tendency to concentration was apparent in his country. In Belgium there existed about 30 trade union federations on a craft basis, but the last Congress of Belgian Trade Unions had accepted the principle of organisation on an industrial basis. The result of this is that all the workers of one particular industry now belong to the same Union; for instance, cement factories, lime kilns, brick yards, tileries, potteries, etc., would be included in the Building Industries Union. The Federation of General Workers numbered about 15,000 members in one of these industries. Other central federations about to be formed were those of the paper industry and the food and drink industries. To these federations the Federation of General Workers would have to transfer about 10,000 of its members. Nothing would be left to them then except the workers in the chemical industries and in a few minor trades. The number of trade union federations would thus be reduced to 10 or 11. The Committee of the Federation of General Workers had opened negotiations with a view to an amicable settlement of the

problem. It is in favour of the new system, and it collaborates with the other central unions for the transfer of its members into other organisations (1).

The Congress declined to discuss the matter. The English delegate, Mr. Ross, declared most emphatically that the system described by Mr. de Bruyn was not suitable for British conditions. Workmen should be permitted to organise according to their own inclinations. The unions thus constituted have every opportunity of amalgamating. The same view was supported by the Dutch and Swedish delegates; although they were favourable to the principle of concentration, they considered it inopportune to ask the Congress to pass a resolution in this sense. Each country should be allowed to follow the principles it most favoured. As the President of the Congress, Mr. R. Stenhuis, pointed out, any other decision would place the Secretariat in a very difficult position. The argument with regard to the necessary independence of organisations was again invoked in connection with the following resolution submitted by the Scandinavian delegates:

"The Congress is of opinion that, in principle, the transfer of members from one organisation to another should not entail the payment of entrance fees, the members thus transferred being entitled to the assistance and privileges common to both organisations in question. The Congress instructs the Executive Committee to prepare a draft transfer regulation and to submit it for the approval of the next Congress."

The British delegation opposed this resolution, in view of the fact that there existed in Britain several trade unions which refused to admit new members except under certain given conditions.

(1) In a article published by the Vooruit on the 27th October, the Secretary of the Trade Union Committee of the Belgian Labour Party, C. Mertens, enumerated 15 central unions which the Committee desired to establish. These are:

1. Food and Drink Industry, including the staffs of hotels, restaurants, etc., and a part of the workers at present organised in the Federation of General Workers.
2. Building trades, wood industries, quarry workers.
3. Non-manual employees and teachers.
4. Paper and printing industries.
5. Metal workers.
6. Miners.
7. Precious stones and metals.
8. Tobacco Trade.
9. Transport.
10. Glass Trade.
11. Clothing and Textile Industries.
12. Agricultural labour.
13. Theatrical employees.
14. Public Services.
15. Unskilled labourers.

The Congress, without expressing any opinion on the main point, decided that it was not proper for one particular group to determine principles which concern the trade union movement as a whole.

Further the question of the transferring of members had become more complicated since the introduction of unemployment insurance subsidised by the State. In order to restore the liberty enjoyed before the war, it would be necessary that international conventions or understandings between states should be reached.

The delegate of the Czech organisation of Prague asked the Congress to declare that in each country only one federation be admitted to the international organisation. This really meant forcing the Congress to choose between the Czech and German organisations existing in Czecho-Slovakia. The Congress immediately refused to do so, and decided to admit both organisations temporarily, and entrust the International Federation of Trade Unions with the task of securing the realisation of national unity in all countries. All these questions will doubtless arise again at the next Congress, unless a solution is discovered in the interim. The Congress of Copenhagen (1910) had already decided, in agreement with the International Conference of Secretariats in Particular Industries at Amsterdam (1905), that each country should be represented by one organisation only; and they had adopted, as mentioned above, a resolution governing the transfer of members. In accordance with this resolution, the Swedish, Norwegian, German, Austrian and Bulgarian organisations had made an arrangement by which members of these organisations, emigrating from one country to another, were assured of the protection of their rights by the trade unions of the latter country. It may readily be understood, however, why the Congress, the first to be held after the War, in entirely new conditions and with new groups, endeavoured, before all, to restore international unity, and was, therefore, eager to avoid any decision liable to endanger this work of reconstruction.

The Constitution.

The main task of the Congress was the preparation of the Constitution. The choice of name which would correctly cover the groups of workers belonging to the Federation also presented a certain amount of difficulty. "International Federation of General Factory Workers" was at last decided on. The headquarters of the Federation, as we have already seen, was to be in the same town as the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions, i.e., at Amsterdam. The Congress, in consequence, requested the Dutch Federation to appoint temporarily an international Secretary. The latter unanimously elected its President, Mr. Stenhuis,

who is also President of the Federation of Dutch Trade Unions. Mr. Stenhuis consented to act in this capacity until the following Congress, to be held at the same time and place as the next International Trade Union Congress, i.e., in July 1921, at Paris.

The main articles of the Constitution are Articles III and IV, which are as follows:—

"*Article III.* — The object of the International Organisation of General Factory Workers is to weld the industrial organisations of these workers in all countries into one sole, powerful and homogeneous international federation, for the following purposes:—

- (a) To defend both the social and economic interests of all General Factory Workers.
- (b) To support all national and international action demanded by circumstances in the struggle against the exploitation of labour and to maintain the international solidarity of the working classes.

"*Article IV.* — The Federation will accomplish these aims by

- (a) Establishing relations between the various trade unions.
- (b) Seconding efforts towards the organisation of General Factory Workers in those countries in which they are feebly organised, or taking steps for the formation of such an organisation in countries where they are not organized at all.
- (c) Publishing a journal in several languages.
- (d) Preparing and publishing information with regard to social conditions, and more particularly the wages and conditions of labour of General Factory Workers in various countries.
- (e) Opposing the introduction of outside labour in cases of dispute.
- (f) Organising if possible or in case of need financial assistance during important strikes and lockouts.
- (g) Regulating the free transfer of members of affiliated organisations.
- (h) Endeavouring to achieve close collaboration between the national organisations of General Factory Workers.
- (i) Initiating and developing regular relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions as well as with other international central organisations."

Two other important resolutions are embodied in Articles V and VII, the first referring to conditions of adherence to the Federation, the second to the independence of the various affiliated organisations. The text reads as follows:

“Article V.—All organisations of General Factory Workers may join the International Federation, subject to approval by the Executive Committee and confirmation by the succeeding International Congress.”

“Article VII.—Any organisation adhering to the Federation of General Factory Workers will preserve its complete independence except with regard to the obligations imposed by its own constitution and by the resolutions of the International Congress.”

With regard to expenses, Article IX provides that the affiliated organisations shall pay a *pro rata* share according to the number of their members on the 31st December of the previous year. The following system was established for 1920: organisations to pay 30 florins per thousand members for the first hundred thousand members; for the remainder they will pay 20 per cent of this assessment. The following table indicates the sums payable by each country according to this principle.

British Federation	Fl.	7,000
Dutch	”	540
German	Mks	5,800
Austrian	Cr.	2,280
Czecho-Slovakia German . . .	Cr.	1,320
Czecho-Slovakia Czech . . .	Cr.	6,480
Belgian	Fr.	3,300
Swedish	Cr.	2,300
Norwegian	Cr.	2,250
Danish (Men's Fed.)	Cr.	4,000
” (Women's ”)	Cr.	675

To avoid difficulties resulting from fluctuations in the rate of exchange each organisation will pay in the currency of its own country. The total of the assessment for each national organisation will be determined in accordance with pre-war par of exchange. The result will be an increase in the revenue should the rate of exchange eventually improve.

It remains to be stated that the Federation, in Article XXI, has accepted four official languages, i.e. German, French, English and Swedish, and that the Executive Committee will be composed of five members. These will be appointed within one month as follows: one by the British Federation, one by the Dutch-Scandinavian Group, one by the German Federation, one by the Franco-Belgian group, and one by the Austro-Czecho-Slovakian group.

Conclusion

The new International Federation of General Factory Workers has been constituted, but the groups organised in it represent a small part only of those which might be included. Even if, as is expected, the workers in the French

chemical and paper industries join the Federation in the future, there will still remain various important groups to be drawn into the organisation. Moreover, the Congress has shown that the Federation is faced by problems of organisation the solution of which will probably result in the loss of many groups of members.

The development of this organisation deserves the attention of all who are interested in the problems connected with trade unionism and with social questions, for it represents a considerable section of the world of labour. This section forms the social stratum from which the new industries will probably recruit their workmen. The tendencies and aspirations of this part of the world of labour will thus have a real influence on the development of industrial life.

The Austrian organisations, for obvious reasons, had not prepared any statistics. As for the British organisation, its constitution is entirely different from that of the other unions of the International Federation. Twelve independent unions are associated in the British Federation, of which eight were represented at the Congress. They are:

	Members	Weekly Contributions towards Strike Funds.	Strike	Weekly allowances in case of Lockout
Workers' Union	480,000	4d.	12/6d	12/6d
Municipal Employees Association	70,000	4d.	12/6d	12/6d
National Amalgamated Union of Labour	180,000	6d.	20/-	16/-
Gas, Municipal and General Workers Union	55,000	4d.	12/-	12/-
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Workers Union	250,000	6d.	15/-	
National Amalgamated Union of Enginememen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers	40,000	6d.	12/-	12/-
National Union of General Workers	445,000	6d.	16/-	16/-

It is the general custom of these unions to grant allowances for accidents and death, and to provide their members with the requisite legal assistance. The International Federation does not concern itself with this form of trade union activity.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION WHICH TOOK PART IN THE CONGRESS

COUNTRY	MEMBERS		INCOME	EXPENDITURE FOR :					CASH IN HAND AT END OF YEAR	
	MEN	WOMEN		STRIKES LOCK-OUTS	EMPLOYMENT BONUSES	SICKNESS	PROPAGANDA	JOURNAL		COMMITTEE AND ADMINISTRATION
Belgium.....	44,000	11,000	702,853.— Fr.	163,000	11,802.—	—	45,000.—	20,600.—	39,600.— ⁽¹⁾	163,299.—
Holland.....	19,206	1,567	238,478.97 Fl.	64,000	11,070.82	9,539.27	28,926.88	16,297.82	—	131,316.15
Denmark.....	91,235	— (2)	10,84,243.50 Kr.	452,000	11,121.17 ⁽³⁾	—	8,287.80	1,075.91	151,990.72	1,071,020.94
Sweden.....	41,898	4,449	943,397.40 Kr.	266,000	—	—	9,671.77	39,196.73	81,453.32	1,038,260.53
Norway.....	38,986		1,898,464.— Kr. ⁽⁴⁾	802,000	11,000.85	—	37,307.—	—	126,610.—	250,106.—
Czecho-Slovakia... (Czech)	59,807	18,080	1,794,620.81 Kr.	21,000	1,718.80	1,7785.45	99,979.52	166,724.05	636,747.54	1,230,077.11
Czecho Slovakia... (German)	15,517	6,189	538,686.30 Kr.	37,000	1,047.56	2,022.20	20,830.09 ⁽⁵⁾	18,827.50	59,023.10	304,062.18
Germany.....	421,048	480,955	13,244,974.80 M.	1,017,000	1,100.45	1,054,350.88	543,968.86	694,122.11	741,690,051.—	4,641,249.59 ⁽⁶⁾
England.....	1,052,902	124,607	£ 3,973.2 s. 2 d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 1,220.5s. 9d.

(1) Salaries for members of the Committee.

(2) Women are organised separately.

(3) The unemployment funds are administered separately by a Committee of Trade Unions.

(4) All Revenues.

(5) Including Travelling Expenses Fund.

(6) December 31st 1918.

STUDIES AND REPORTS

already issued.

Where the English or French text of a Report has not yet been published it will be issued at a later date.

Series A.

- N^o 1. THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SPANISH WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS, issued on September 25th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 2. THE DISPUTE IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN ITALY. TRADE UNION CONTROL OF INDUSTRY, (First part) issued on September 25th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 3. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS 1920, issued on October 4th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 4. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKERS IN THE FOOD AND DRINK TRADES, issued on October 11th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 5. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. CONFERENCE BETWEEN SIR ROBERT HORNE AND THE MINERS' FEDERATION, issued on October 11th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 6. THE CONGRESS OF THE LABOUR AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL, issued on October 14th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 7. THE MINERS' INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, issued on October 19th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 8. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION. A COMPARISON, issued on October 21st 1920. *English and French.*
- " 9. THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF METAL WORKERS, issued on October 22nd 1920. *English and French.*
- " 10. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRIPLE INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE, issued on October 26th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 11. THE DISPUTE IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN ITALY. TRADE UNION CONTROL OF INDUSTRY. (Second part) issued on November 4th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 12. THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BOOKBINDERS, issued on November 26th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 13. THE MINERS' STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN, issued on December 21th 1920, *English and French.*
- " 14. XV^e CONGRÈS DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION GÉNÉRALE DU TRAVAIL (FRANCE) issued on December 23th 1920. *French only.*

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- " 2. PAPERS RELATING TO SCHEMES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS AND FOOD STUFFS, issued on October 5th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 3. THE CONDITIONS OF LABOUR AND PRODUCTION IN THE UPPER SILESIAN COALFIELD, issued on December 10th 1920. *English and French.*

Series C.

- N^o 1. BRITISH LEGISLATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, issued on October 26th 1920. *English and French.*
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- " 4. THE ACTION OF THE SWISS GOVERNMENT IN DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT, issued on November 13th 1920. *English and French.*

Series D.

- N^o 1. STAFF REGULATIONS ON THE FRENCH RAILWAYS, issued on September 4th 1920. *English and French.*

Series H.

- N^o 1. CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1919 (Denmark and Sweden), issued on September 8th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 2. SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE BELGIAN CO-OPERATIVE OFFICE, issued on September 25th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 3. THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF FRENCH CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, issued on November 24th 1920. *English and French.*

Series K.

- N^o 1. FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LANDWORKERS' UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNION, issued on November, 1920. *English and French.*
- " 2. AGRARIAN CONDITIONS IN SPAIN, issued on November 10th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 3. SMALL HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND, issued on November 12th 1920. *English and French.*
- " 4. THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN ITALIAN AGRICULTURE, issued on December 17th 1920. *English and French.*