Meeting of the International Executive

The Ninth International Congress of Metal Workers was preceded by a meeting of the Executive Committee at Zürich on 6 August. This Executive consists of one member for each of the countries affiliated. Mr. Ilg, General Secretary of the Swiss Metal Workers' Federation, who at the last International Congress, held at Copenhagen in August 1920 (1), had been elected temporary secretary, presented the agenda of the congress and the secretary’s report, which were both approved. The Committee decided to recommend that the headquarters of the Federation be definitely established in Switzerland and that Mr. Ilg be made secretary. It was not thought advisable, however, to appoint a permanent secretary as yet, although the newly-elected secretary should be authorised to engage the staff necessary for his international work.

Affiliated Organisations

The following national organisations are at present affiliated to the International Federation of Metal Workers.

(1) Cf. Studies and Reports, Series A, No. 9.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliated organisations represented at the congress</th>
<th>No. of delegates</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Austrian Metal Workers' Federation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Central Union of Metal Workers of Belgium</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czecho-Slovakia</td>
<td>International Metal Workers' Federation of Czecho-Slovakia (German-speaking)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metal Workers' Federation of Czecho-Slovakia</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish Moulders' Union</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Danish Smith's and Engineers' Union</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French Metal Workers' Federation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>German Metal Workers' Federation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Union of Coppersmiths</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National Union of Engineers and Firemen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>Amalgamated Engineering Union</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National Union of Blastfurnacemen</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron and Steel Trades Confederation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National Union of Brass and Metal Mechanics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Iron and Metal Workers' Union</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian Federation of Metal Workers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxemburg</td>
<td>Miners' and Metal Workers' Union of Luxemburg</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Union of Metal Workers</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Norwegian Iron and Metal Worker's Union</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Polish Metal Workers' Union</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Swedish Metal Workers' Union</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Swiss Metal Workers' and Watch Makers' Union</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The British Section of the International Federation includes altogether 18 unions with an aggregate membership of 512,500.
(2) The Swedish delegation represented Norway.
(3) Membership not given.
The Opening Meeting

The Congress opened on 8 August 1921 at the Labour Temple in Lucerne. In addition to formal business, the agenda included the Secretary's report dealing with international relations and the present industrial and political situation; the revision of the constitution of the Federation; resolutions submitted by national organisations; and the election of officers and choice of headquarters for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. J. DAVES, who has attended every international congress hitherto held, expressed, on behalf of the British Section, his satisfaction at the progress the Federation has made during the last few years. Messrs. BROWNLIE (British Section), REICHEL (Germany), and SOLAU (Belgium) were appointed chairmen and Messrs. DOMES (Austria) and GUARNIERI (Italy) tellers of the congress.

Secretary's Report

The Secretary had previously issued a printed report, including a draft of new rules for the Federation. The report points out that the important American organisation is now affiliated, although it was unable to send a delegation to this congress. Mr. BROWNLIE of the British Section was asked by the Americans to watch their interests.

Metal workers' organisations not yet affiliated exist in Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, and Bulgaria. Some of them appear to be affiliated to, or in touch with, the Moscow International. Immediately after the last congress the Russian Metal Workers' Federation was invited to send delegates to the next meeting, as their representatives had not been
allowed to come to Copenhagen. The Central Committee of the Russian Metal Workers in their reply attacked the officers of the International Federation and evinced strong hostility to the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions. They maintained that the Russian union was a bona fide member of the Metal Worker's International, because its forerunner, the Metal Workers' Union of Petrograd, had joined the Federation in 1910 and paid an affiliation fee. It was stated that delegates would be sent to the next congress. The Russian union, which is Bolshevik, as well as a group of Menshevik metal workers, submitted special reports on the situation in Russia, which have been circulated by the International Secretary.

Since the last congress various appeals have been made to the affiliated organisations to assist national unions in need: 254,572 Finnish marks were subscribed for the Finnish Metal Workers' Federation, 3,358,000 kroner for the Hungarian metal workers, 58,000 francs for the Luxemburg miners and metal workers, and 10,000 kroner for the Danish metal workers.

The total income of the International Secretariat in 1920 amounted to 104,000 marks; from the end of 1920 to 1 June 1921 a sum of 83,000 francs had been received by the new headquarters at Berne. This sum includes contributions to the amount of 32,000 francs. On 1 June 1921 the funds in hand of the Federation amounted to 30,000 marks (German) and 24,000 francs (Swiss).

Since the last congress important movements have taken place in different countries, and here the International was asked to help. This would account for the fact that all the organisations except the British Section are in favour of making regular contributions or levies in order to assist national organisations in serious disputes when their own resources are exhausted. In October 1920 the metal workers of Finland were partly on strike, partly locked out; the assistance of the International is said to have enabled these workers to obtain a compromise. Soon afterwards the Italian metal workers were engaged in a great movement, resulting in the Government's promise to introduce legislation giving the workers a share in the control of industry. Serious disputes and lock-outs took place in the first half of this year in Czecho-Slovakia, where both the German and the Czecho-Slovak Federations obtained important concessions with the help of the other unions of their own country. A movement of the Luxemburg miners and metal workers broke down. A general lock-out of most of the Danish organised workers took place in March 1921; it was possible to secure the financial means necessary for this struggle, thanks to the reciprocal agreements existing between the Scandinavian Federations. In April the Swiss metal workers had to accept some of the reductions in wages demanded by the employers,
while a similar step on the part of the employers in Norway led to a national strike which began in May. The report states that under the existing unfavourable circumstances the workers have only in very rare cases been able to maintain their old position.

The Russian Question

After the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials accepting all delegates present, the question of the Russian delegation came up for discussion. The Secretary reported that they had not issued a further invitation to the Russians, because they could not be considered in affiliation to the Federation, which adheres to the Amsterdam International, and because of a resolution adopted at the International Executive meeting at Berne in March 1921. This resolution, while expressing sympathy with the Russian metal workers and with their struggle for freedom, declares:

But it is with regret that we realise that the leaders of the Russian Communist Party, of whom the greater part understand neither the economic nor the political situation, nor the strength and organising conditions of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie of western Europe, treat the endeavours of the western European organisations with nothing but abuse, scorn, and insult and have through their slanderous conduct provoked discord and conflicts among the organised working classes. Under the present conditions a co-operation in the same organisation is from the beginning unproductive of any good. For these reasons the Central Committee declares that those organisations of metal workers which join the Moscow International cannot be at the same time members of the International Metal Workers' Federation.

It appears that the Russians tried to send a delegation to the Lucerne congress, but that the Swiss authorities would not allow them to enter the country. The Swiss Federation of Metal Workers had vainly tried to obtain the necessary visa for them, in order to enable them to state their case before the congress. The Executive, however, remain opposed to the admission of the Russians unless they agreed to accept the rules and honour the decisions of the Federation, thereby also accepting affiliation to the Amsterdam International, pending their ability to convince the majority of the Federation of the rightness of their own ideals.

Mr. Merrheim, the French delegate, submitted a resolution recognising that the International Secretary had done everything possible to obtain the visa for the Russian delegates. The resolution regrets that the Metal Workers' Section of the German Communist Party does not believe in the sincere desire of the Secretariat and the International Federation of Metal Workers for the presence of the Russian delegates at the congress, which would be ready to accept their affiliation. The resolution also protests against the attitude of the Swiss Government in refusing passports to the Russians, while reminding the Russians that their own Government repeatedly
refused passports to American labour delegates and to representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Mr. Merrheim emphasised the fact that the workers of all countries, dissatisfied with the old state of affairs, were searching for new methods and ideals, and that all labour leaders should recognise that it was their duty to help in seeking out a new course. Although he was opposed to Communist methods, he believed that every endeavour should be made to obtain the affiliation of the Russian metal workers.

This resolution met with strong opposition on all sides. Mr. Ilg maintained that all that had happened since March last proved the impossibility of co-operation with the present Russian leaders, who were now trying to organise a Communist International Federation of Metal Workers (2). Such tactics of disruption must be opposed with all energy. Finally, the following resolution was adopted:

The Ninth International Congress of Metal Workers is unanimous in making a vigorous protest against the refusal of the visa on the passports of the Russian delegates on the part of the Swiss Federal Government.

The congress believes that such measures, taken by any government whatever, are in contrast with the principles of justice and liberty upon which the congress stands. It reminds the Russian delegates, however, of the fact that their own present Government has repeatedly refused to grant American delegates permission to enter the country, and especially those members of the International Trade Union Federation of Amsterdam who had been commissioned to proceed to Russia.

The congress declares itself in accord with the resolution which was taken by the Central Committee in the month of March and which pertains to the question of membership in the International Federation of Metal Workers.

The New Constitution

The second day’s session was opened by Mr. Brownlie, chairman of the day. Part of his speech was as follows:

I quite agree with the various speakers who emphasised the necessity of unity in the labour movement, and I am not unaware of the efforts that are being made to disrupt our unions. Similar tendencies existed in 1893 at Zürich, where the socialist and trade union organisations of Europe endeavoured to organise against the common foe. It was at this congress that Bebel made his famous speech against anarchism, and his position was finally endorsed by 17 nations which accepted legal and parliamentary action, while one nation voted for an anarchist resolution and 7 nations remained neutral. The resolution adopted calls for absolute unity among the workers, but this has not been entirely realised; it is greatly hindered by the Russians. What tremendous good the bona fide organisations of labour would have been able to accomplish if the money spent by the Russians for destructive purposes could have been used by our union on constructive work! Their methods, moreover, are by no means original, for similar theories were preached by the Federation of the Just which, especially in France, created secret organisations and adopted methods similar to those now fostered by Moscow.

Mr. Ilg, in moving the adoption of the draft rules he had submitted, laid much stress on the necessity of developing the

(2) The Russian Metal Workers' Federation claimed a membership of 584,599 on 25 May 1921. (Cf. Der Kämpfer, Zürich, No. 98.)
Federation from a mere centre of information into a fighting organisation. This is all the more necessary because the present industrial and economic situation, with all the misery and unemployment which it has every where created, has forced the trade unions to the defensive. The powerful influence of reactionary elements has increased in volume and their attacks on the labour movement are becoming more violent from day to day. Purely industrial action is insufficient to cope with the new situation. Labour therefore must fight to conquer the political machinery as well.

We shall never, he said, be able to get rid of the present chaos as long as the means of production are not in the hands of the producers. It would be impossible to lay down rules as to the policy to be pursued in the various countries, for conditions differ too much; we must act according to the needs and possibilities of our respective countries. We should, however, strive for uniformity of ideals, although this in itself will need a great deal of education. This is the object of the new rules.

These rules do not provide for a regular publication, for circular letters embodying reports and items of interest to metal workers should suffice to meet all requirements. Experience in the past proves that a regular exchange of useful information will not be possible, however, unless the various national unions set up special staff to collect data and appoint an official to maintain regular relations with the International Secretariat. Most of the data required today cannot be supplied on account of the fact that very few of the affiliated unions possess the necessary machinery for this purpose. This applies especially to statistics on wages, etc.

The Executive agrees with the proposal included in the draft rules that contributions to the International Federation be equal in amount to eight hours' wages of a highly-skilled union member per 1,000 members per annum. The British Section, however, is opposed to this and proposes to continue the pre-war contribution, viz. 15 shillings per 1,000 members per annum. Of equal importance is the question of levies, which the Executive should be empowered to raise in case of extreme need up to the amount of one hour's wage per member per annum. This levy would be needed only in cases where a national organisation is engaged in a life and death struggle to defend basic principles, such as the 8-hour day. By adopting the principle of compulsory levies the Federation would show a true spirit of international solidarity; it would be enabled to give practical help to affiliated organisations and thereby strengthen the position of the metal workers in all countries against the united forces of capital.

Mr. DISSMANN, President of the German Metal Workers' Federation, in seconding, said:

The concentration aimed at in the draft rules appears all the more necessary if we consider the great change in the world position since our last meeting. It proves not only that the political and economic affairs of all countries are interdependent but also that only international organisation and action on the part of the workers can bring about that exchange of information...which appears to be urgently needed, for otherwise the employers will always be able to play us off one against the other. In my country we are told that our demands to maintain the 8-hour day are misplaced and extravagant, for the workers of all other countries work longer hours, while the Scandinavian and Belgian delegates asked me to my great amusement whether we work more than eight hours in Germany. I desire to repeat that the 8-hour day is universally applied in Germany. In fact, today most of our workers are compelled to work short time.
Mr. KAYLOR moved a British amendment to the rules demanding that the contribution remain at 15 shillings per 1,000 members per annum and that the paragraph relating to compulsory levies be struck out; the Executive should merely be empowered to appeal to the national sections for voluntary subscriptions in case of emergency. In his organisation, namely the engineers, which includes four-fifths of the membership of the British Section, the contribution now amounts to 1s. 9d. per week, while special levies amounting to more than 20s. per annum are paid by each individual member. Experience seems to show that high contributions would make it much more difficult to obtain the affiliation to the International of the many British unions still outside the Section; the British Section at present includes only 18 out of nearly 200 unions of metal workers existing in Great Britain. Mr. KAYLOR thought it inadvisable to give the Executive the power to raise compulsory levies. This might endanger the present character of the trade union movement in many countries. It would be better to encourage the affiliated organisations to build up strong funds of their own. His own organisation had been compelled lately to spend about £5 per member on strikes and unemployment benefit, and this had been done without any help from outside. Their resources had been strained to the utmost and it would need several years to replenish their own funds. Their members, therefore, would scarcely be able at the present moment to accept new financial responsibilities as suggested by the Secretary.

Mr. BROWNIE said that his union had spent one million sterling in unemployment benefit during the last months. They had not only exhausted their funds, but they were now compelled to pay a weekly contribution of 2s. 6d.; even at this rate they would need one or two years to pay off the debts incurred.

Finally, Article 9, relating to contributions, was adopted by all the continental delegates, while a special resolution was voted unanimously in the following terms:

This congress takes cognizance of the declaration of the British Section that they find it impossible, on account of their national rules, to vote in favour of Article 9 before it has been submitted to their members. This congress requests the British Section to recommend to its members as speedily as possible the adoption of Article 9 of the rules and recommends to the members of the British Section its adoption, relying on the spirit of solidarity of the British metal workers. This congress also hopes that the Executive and officers of the British unions of metal workers will do all in their power to obtain the consent of the organised British metal workers to Article 9 of the International rules.

Article 7, which prescribes the regular contribution, was adopted in its original form, with the addendum that the maximum amount of the contribution should not exceed 15 s. per 1,000 members per annum. A long debate was necessary
to arrive at this arrangement, for the British Section was not empowered to accept any other figure. After their delegates had explained that the average earnings in their trade would probably be fixed at 1s. 9d. per hour, it was found that the British proposal was practically in complete accord with the contribution as suggested in the draft rules.

Several proposals of the Dutch Federation of Metal Workers relating to technical questions were handed to the International Executive for consideration.

**Peace and War**

Two resolutions on the manufacture of arms and munitions, one from the Italian Federation and one from the American Association of Machinists, were submitted to the congress. After a lengthy discussion the following two resolutions were adopted unanimously and with great applause.

I. The Ninth International Metal Workers' Congress directs the attention of the metal workers of all countries anew to the decisions made in August of last year at Copenhagen. The resolution which was there passed condemns war and every act of violence against neutrality or the independence of any nation.

The Peace of Versailles and that of St. Germain, which were denounced as unjust at Copenhagen, have meanwhile resulted in the occupation of more German cities, in most difficult reparation conditions, in new boundaries for customs duties, and in other difficulties of an economic nature, in the prevention through use of force of the union of the German-Austrian and the German population, which would be in accordance with the principles of self-determination of the nations.

The destruction of economic life through the effects of the war, which altered the old important economic relations and units, acted in the most severe way, and all efforts which were expected to relieve the situation turned out to be failures.

The nations are just now passing through a terrible crisis, which is receiving encouragement directly through the capitalistic régime, originating through force and protected through measures of violence, and proves to the workmen that it is only the revolutionary class-struggle that can bring about their liberation.

The Ninth International Metal Workers' Congress endorses the decisions drawn up by the Central Committee of the International Metal Workers' Federation on 17 March 1921 pertaining to the peace treaties and to warlike actions.

The congress appeals to all the organisations which are affiliated to the International Metal Workers' Federation, that they work with all their might in intimate co-operation with the International Trade Union Federation in the sense of the foregoing resolution, and resolves to forward this resolution to the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

II. The Ninth Congress of the Metal Workers' Federation reminds all organisations and metal workers affiliated to the Federation of the resolution which was adopted by the Eighth Congress of the International Metal Workers' Federation on 23 August 1920 and which at the same time defined the duty of the workers in the event of war in the following terms:

"We recognise the community of proletarian interests and the necessity of joint action (International Federation of Trade Unions).

The Eighth Congress of the International Federation of Metal Workers invites all countries to show their solidarity with their fellow-members of the working class by refusing to take part in the manufacture of arms, munitions, and war material of any kind, by
exercising observation on orders, and by assisting the railwaymen and transport workers in their refusal to move troops, arms, and munitions."

The Ninth Congress, assembled at Lucerne on 10 August 1921, confirms this part of the Copenhagen resolution and invites the metal workers of all countries to continue, in close collaboration with the whole working class, to fight against militarism and capitalism, so that the workers who have hitherto been occupied in the manufacture of munitions and war material may find employment in peace, which will be of service to civilisation and to the material well-being of the workers.

The congress therefore imposes an obligation on all affiliated sections to increase their propaganda in order to be able gradually to replace war industries by those of peace.

The congress instructs the Secretariat of the International Metal Workers' Federation to prepare statistics in order to establish the actual number of workers in every nation who are occupied on the manufacture of arms, munitions, and any kind of war material.

The Ninth Congress requires every country to give the Secretariat this information by indicating exactly how many workers are occupied in the manufacture of ammunition, rifles, guns, aeroplanes, battleships, etc., and the strength of their organisations.

Furthermore, the Ninth Congress reminds the affiliated Sections that the Copenhagen resolution "asks the metal workers of the whole world to respond to every appeal against war issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions".

The congress again affirms this resolution, in the conviction that only by united and energetic action on the part of the proletariat can a recurrence of war be prevented.

The White Terror in Hungary

Mr. Stein of the Austrian delegation moved the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

The Austrian delegation at the International Metal Workers' Congress draws the attention of the Metal Workers' International Federation to the fate of the Hungarian comrades now under the yoke of the Hungarian counter-revolution. The good news of the amnesty recently voted by the Hungarian Parliament, which especially touches our fellow workers who had been condemned to death or long terms of imprisonment, is overshadowed and rendered almost useless by the impossible condition imposed by the Hungarian Government that all coming under the amnesty must for ever emigrate to Russia. They know neither the conditions nor the language of that country and would therefore be compelled to remain separated from their families. The amnesty thus develops into a mere continuation of the old penalty, although in a milder form. This International Congress of Metal Workers, therefore, urges that the above-named conditions be withdrawn. The congress requests the International Secretariat to take the necessary steps with a view to obtaining this result.

This congress offers its cordial greetings to the representatives of the Hungarian Metal Workers' Federation, fellow-workers Dovcak, Baiaki, and Haubrich, as well as assuring them its thanks for all good services they have rendered to the cause of the proletarian revolution and of the socialist struggle, which shall be recompensed by our co-operation and solidarity in searching for and establishing a new basis of life.

The Secretariat of the Federation shall communicate with all affiliated societies as to the practical steps to be taken with a view to rendering financial assistance to the Hungarian comrades.

Industrial Depression

Mr. Brandes (Germany), on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, moved the following:
The Ninth Congress endorses the decision of the Central Committee of March 17, 1921, pertaining to Crisis, Lowering of Wages, and Hours of Labour. It establishes the fact that the crisis with its deteriorating effects on the labouring classes has since that date been greatly intensified. The congress therefore demands of the affiliated national organisations that they adhere to the observance of the fore-mentioned decision, more particularly to that of the 8-hour day as maximal limit of the daily work time.

The congress recognises in the doing of overtime work a great danger to the 8-hour day, in so far as such overtime is not balanced later on by a corresponding period of free hours. Therefore overtime work must be energetically opposed.

The congress finally demands for the affiliated organisations that they engage in a systematic educational method for the purpose of proving to the working classes the necessity of replacing the capitalistic economic régime through the socialistic, since the termination of the misery prevailing among the working classes cannot be accomplished before the introduction of the socialistic régime becomes a reality.

Mr. SCHORCH (Austria) said that overtime in his country was now regulated by law and almost abolished. His Section would be prepared to support a much stronger resolution with a view to the doing away of overtime altogether. Mr. MCKENNA spoke strongly in favour of the resolution, as it would be a step in the right direction. The trade unions of all countries should strive for uniform hours of labour, and he hoped that they would also fight for the standardisation of wages in all countries.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Change of Membership

Mr. MERRHEIM, on behalf of the French Federation, moved the following resolution:

The Ninth International Metal Workers' Congress declares explicitly:
That it is the duty of all metal workers of every nationality to organise in face of the employer or the company for which he works.

Confirming Articles 31 and 32 of the International rules, the congress resolves that every metal worker who goes to another country to work there, (a) whether daily or (b) weekly, and who afterwards returns to his own country, shall adhere to the trade union or to the local branch of such union in the district or town in which he works.

Every metal worker shall be bound to fulfil and honour all financial and moral obligations prescribed by the rules of the local organisation to which he affiliates.

In support of his motion, Mr. MERRHEIM stated that great numbers of workers from neighbouring countries were working regularly in France, and returned to their homes only at the week-end or at longer intervals, refusing to be transferred from the union of their home city to the union of the place where they were now earning their living. This state of affairs not only was the cause of much friction between French and foreign workers, but often rendered any action of the unions on behalf of the workers fruitless. There was an agreement with the Belgian unions on this point, but unfortunately the Belgian workers in an increasing number of
cases did not comply with the rules laid down by common consent.

Mr. Solau (Belgium) said:

I presume we all believe in the principle embodied in this resolution. The Belgian unions have done all that was possible under the circumstances to make their members adhere to the agreement referred to by Mr. Merrheim. Our members, however, often refuse to do so, because, as they say, the French unions do not afford them protection against the employer and practical assistance to the same extent as their union at home. We trust that our French friends will soon be able to build up and develop an organisation that can refute such statements, that can render practical help to its members in case of need. Then, and then only, we shall be in a position to bring more pressure to bear upon our members.

Mr. Reichel (Germany) explained the difficulty of applying this rule universally, especially in the case of engineers and fitters who are sent abroad merely for temporary jobs, during which they remain entirely under the authority of their firm at home. He suggested that the principle underlying the resolution be adopted, but that it be left to the Executive Committee to find a suitable definition.

After a new statement made by Mr. Merrheim, refuting the arguments of Mr. Solau, the amendment of Mr. Reichel was carried, with only one dissentient vote.

Closing Meeting

Mr. Dissmann (Germany), on behalf of the Executive Committee, moved that Mr. Ilg be now definitively elected secretary of the International Federation of Metal Workers on the same conditions as hitherto, the time having not yet come for the appointment of a permanent secretary. He also proposed that Berne be chosen as the headquarters of the Federation. These proposals were adopted unanimously.

The Executive Council was elected as follows:

Mr. Brownlie for the English-speaking countries,
Mr. Merrheim » Latin countries,
Mr. Dissmann » German-speaking countries,
Mr. Hansen » Scandinavian countries.

Mr. Reichel, in his closing remarks, emphasised the fact that the International Metal Workers' Federation stands by the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam; not a single voice had been heard at the congress proposing a change of affiliation.
STUDIES AND REPORTS
already issued.

Except where stated, all Studies and Reports are issued both in English and French.

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" 2 THE COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED MEN, issued 25 April 1921.

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" 3. SMALL HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND, issued 12 November 1920.


" 5. THE EIGHT HOUR DAY IN AGRICULTURE, BEFORE THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, issued 10 February 1921.

" 6. THE REGULATION OF LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE, issued 23 April 1921.