



The Second Congress of the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions

THE Second International Congress of the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions met at Innsbruck (Austria) from 21 to 23 June 1922. The First Congress had taken place at the Hague from 16 to 19 June 1920.

Relations between the Christian trade unions of the various countries already existed before the war and conferences had been held, although it had not been possible to organise regular congresses. A "First International Conference of the Leaders of Christian Trade Unions" had taken place at Zurich from 2 to 5 August 1908, and had included delegates from nine countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Holland, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. As the result of a resolution adopted at this conference, a general international secretariat was established at Cologne (1). Another international conference was held from 17 to 19 September 1911 at Cologne. A certain number of craft federations were already arranging to establish international relations when the war broke out and interrupted all these projects.

After the war negotiations were set on foot by the leaders of the Christian trade unions in the different countries, with a view to resuming international relations. This was not easy in view of the feelings which had been aroused by the war. Difficulties were less serious in the neutral countries, which were untiring in their efforts to bring about a first international meeting. They brought together, first, the representatives of the trade unions of central Europe in an International Christian Workers' Conference, which assembled at Lucerne in April 1919. A similar conference took place at the same time in Paris, at which were represented the Christian trade unions of Western Europe.

It was not until 1920 that the efforts of the Christian trade unions of the Netherlands resulted in a true international congress, which took place at the Hague from 16 to 19 June of that year, and in which took part delegations of the Christian trade unions of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands (Catholic unions and Christian unions), Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland. After great difficulties arising from the national susceptibilities of the different delegations, the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions was established on the basis of a proposition worked out by the Swiss

(1) *Rapport sur les délibérations de la première conférence internationale de dirigeants de syndicats chrétiens à Zurich les 2, 3, 4 et 5 août 1908.* Pub. in French, German, and Dutch. Cologne, Christl. Gewerkschaftsverlag, 1908.

Delegation. Utrecht (Netherlands) was selected as the headquarters of this International, and Mr. Scherrer, a Swiss National Councillor for St. Gall, was entrusted with the presidency.

Once the Christian International had been founded, it was not difficult to establish international relations with the craft organisations of the various countries. This was done during the years 1920, 1921, and 1922. The following table shows the international Christian craft federations formed up to the present, together with the date and place of their establishment and the number of their members.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CRAFT FEDERATIONS
Affiliated Countries and Membership

Craft Organisations	First Congress		Austria	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	France	Germany	Hungary	Italy	Netherlands (1)		Switzerland	Totals
	Place	Date								Cath.	Prot.		
Railways	Lucerne	6-7 Apr. 1921	8,000	10,468	—	10,962	246,000	—	—	14,000	4,750	2,000	296,180
Clerical	Luxemburg	22-23 Sept. 1921	8,647	8,647	14,500	37,000	500,000	—	—	7,079	4,622	—	576,782
Factory and transport	Cologne	15-17 Oct. 1921	5,000	9,000	—	—	100,000	—	—	16,100	12,530	—	142,630
Food	Cologne	16 Oct. 1921	—	3,000	—	—	15,000	—	—	3,750	2,150	—	23,900
Clothing	Coblentz	4-5 Oct. 1921	3,356	10,407	—	12,815	39,267	—	—	3,300	1,381	—	70,526
Paper and printing	Stuttgart	14-15 Oct. 1921	1,125	2,250	—	—	8,490	—	—	4,000	2,100	550	48,515
Building	Frankfort-on-Maine	25-26 Jan. 1921	1,100	7,000	—	—	54,000	—	—	25,000	10,000	500	97,600
Wood	Cologne	10 Oct. 1920	4,000	5,800	—	—	40,000	—	—	6,000	4,000	1,300	61,100
Leather	Cologne	14 Dec. 1921	—	2,965	—	—	12,800	—	—	6,914	660	—	23,069
Tobacco	Düsseldorf	10-11 Oct. 1920	1,500	2,000	15,000	—	40,000	—	—	10,570	2,500	—	58,070
Metals	Turin	7-9 Nov. 1921	2,443	6,475	—	4,000	220,433	4,000	2,600	14,929	6,689	2,816	287,775
Textiles	Düsseldorf	8-10 Mar. 1921	5,940	39,432	7,508	6,500	129,535	—	—	13,619	4,104	6,999	213,637
Land	Coblentz	17-28 Apr. 1921	45,000	2,330	600	—	175,000	12,000	336,000	11,000	9,000	—	1,091,153

(1) In Holland the Christian Trade Union movement is divided into two groups, the Catholic Confederation and the Christian Federation (Protestant).

ORGANISATION OF THE CONGRESS

The Second Congress at Innsbruck brought together the representatives of twelve countries and fourteen international

confederations (in the Netherlands the movement is divided into two confederations, one Catholic and the other Protestant, and in Czechoslovakia also into two confederations, one German-speaking and the other Czech-speaking).

The distribution of voting power was arranged in accordance with the number of members in respect of whom subscriptions were paid by the different organisations affiliated to the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions; one vote was assigned for less than 100,000 members; two votes for 100,000—500,000 members; three votes for 500,000—1,000,000 members; and one extra vote for every 500,000 members or fraction thereof above 1,000,000. As Poland and the Czech Federation of Christian Trade Unions had only joined the Confederation quite recently, and their subscriptions had not been either fixed or paid, these delegations, although taking part in the proceedings of the congress, had no voting power. Besides delegates having the right to vote, there were present at the congress numerous representatives of different international craft federations, who had already met on the eve of the opening of the congress to discuss a number of questions of administration which particularly concerned them.

The following list shows the names of the organisations affiliated to the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, and their membership.

ORGANISATIONS AFFILIATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

Country	Title of organisation	Membership
Austria	<i>Zentralkommission der christlichen Gewerkschaften Osterreichs</i>	78,561
Belgium	<i>Confédération des syndicats chrétiens et libres de Belgique</i>	200,202
Czechoslovakia	<i>Verband der christlichen Gewerkschaften für das Gebiet des Tschechoslovakischen Staates</i>	13,250
France	<i>Confédération française des travailleurs chrétiens</i>	129,000
Germany	<i>Gesamtverband der christlichen Gewerkschaften Deutschlands</i>	1,142,956
Hungary	<i>Kereszényszocialista Országos Szakszervezetek Központja</i>	113,855
Italy	<i>Confederazione italiana dei lavoratori</i>	1,052,694
Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	<i>Yugoslavanska Strokovna Zveza</i>	22,500
Luxemburg	<i>Fédération des syndicats du Luxembourg</i>	500
Netherlands	<i>Bureau voor de R. K. Vakorganisatie</i>	151,644
	<i>Christelijk National Vakverbond in Nederland</i>	73,549
Switzerland	<i>Christlich-Nationaler Gewerkschaftsbund der Schweiz</i>	14,959
Spain	<i>Confederación nacional de sindicatos católicos obreros</i>	42,319
Total		3,035,989

It is to be noted that the German Confederations of Christian Unions of State Employees and of Clerical Workers, of which the

former includes 246,000 and the latter 500,000 members, are not mentioned in this list, because they belong only to international craft federations, without being affiliated to the International Confederation. The question of the admission of the Polish Craft Federation in Germany, of the Christian unions of Poland, and of the Czech-speaking Christian unions of Czechoslovakia, who were all represented at the congress, was entrusted to the Bureau of the Confederation for decision. The Catholic trade unions of Canada, with whom the secretary is in communication, were not able to send any representatives. The International Labour Office had delegated a member of its service for workers' organisations to follow the proceedings of the congress.

The congress was held under the presidency of Mr. J. Scherrer, Swiss National Councillor and President of the Swiss Federation of Christian Trade Unions, assisted by Messrs. Zirnheld (France), Otte (Germany), and Valente (Italy), as vice-presidents; Messrs. Serrarens (Holland), and Van Quaquebeke (Belgium), as secretaries. The same individuals, together with a representative of each international organisation affiliated, constitute the Bureau of the International Confederation, of which Mr. Amelink (Christian Unions of the Netherlands) is treasurer. The latter, the president, and the first secretary, form the Executive Committee. All these functions were renewed at the end of the congress, and entrusted anew to the same persons. Miss Vurthmann (Germany) and Miss Baers (Belgium) were confirmed in their office as women's representatives in the Bureau.

The most important points on the agenda of the congress were the report of the secretary, the discussion of a scheme for a world economic programme, and the reports on the present situation of the working class given by Mr. Baltrusch (Germany), Mr. Smeenk (Holland), and Mr. Carels (Belgium). The other points on the agenda were questions of organisation or administration.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The report presented by the secretary, Mr. Serrarens, on the development of the Confederation since its foundation in 1920, dealt first of all with the activity of the Bureau and of the secretary in organising the secretariat and in encouraging the establishment of various craft federations. Speaking next of the general policy of the Confederation, he pointed out that at the commencement it had to confine itself strictly to purely trade union matters. Little by little, however, it found itself obliged to interest itself also in economic problems, the solution of which is of capital importance for the well-being of the working class. The Confederation has left on one side all questions arising from the execution of the peace treaties. All it has done in these matters is to communicate from one to another the points of view of the various confederations. At the same time, when the peoples of Europe met at Genoa in an economic conference, the

Confederation addressed to the Inviting Powers a demand that an opportunity should be given to the working class to state its point of view at that Conference. Further, it requested the national centres to present a similar demand to their respective governments. The German, Belgian, and Italian Governments acceded to these demands by including in their delegations to the Genoa Conference representatives of the Christian trade unions of their countries. Further, in view of the Conference, a meeting of the Bureau of the International Confederation was held at Frankfort-on-Maine at the beginning of April 1922, and a resolution was adopted which was communicated to the Conference (2).

Already, at a sitting of the Bureau which was held at Cologne on 2 and 3 February 1921, a committee composed of Messrs. Brauer (Germany), Scherrer (Switzerland), Valente (Italy), and Zirnheld (France) had been instructed to prepare a scheme for a world economic programme. This was subsequently discussed, modified, and amended at several sittings of the Bureau before being presented to the congress in its present form. The text of the scheme will be found below, together with the few modifications introduced by the congress.

THE CONGRESS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

A special part of the report is devoted to the International Labour Organisation. The report says notably :

The principles laid down in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, which constitute the basis of the International Labour Organisation, are in complete harmony with the aspirations of our trade union movement. It is for this reason that from a theoretical point of view our movement is fully disposed to collaborate with the International Labour Organisation.

International Labour Conferences are the means by which it will be possible to define the direction to be taken by international legislation for the protection of the workers. The International Labour Office, which is the second part of the International Labour Organisation, is also an important institution.

If the International Labour Office does not content itself with being a post office and an information bureau for Ministries of Labour, and wishes to make use of the information at its disposal in order to influence the governments and public opinion in the various countries in the way indicated in Part XIII, it can become an important factor in the protection of the workers. That is why the attitude of Christian trade unionists towards the International Labour Organisation and its two constituent parts, the Conferences and International Labour Office, is, on the whole, benevolent.

The speaker then related the history of the various attempts made by the Bureau of the Confederation to obtain the satisfaction of the demands of the Christian unions for fair representation in the Labour Conferences, the Governing Body, and the International Labour Office, and concluded by saying :

If the International Labour Organisation really wishes to reach the goal assigned to it, it must take count of the fact that it can only do this

(2) *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, no. 6, June 1922, p. 928.

with the earnest co-operation of all the groups which desire loyally to collaborate with it. The Conferences and the Governing Body must not be the monopoly of Socialist trade unions or the organ of one part only of the working class. All tendencies must have their place in them. The five millions of organised Christian unionists cannot be ignored at Geneva, and do not wish to be. The Christian International is ready to collaborate in every way with the International Labour Organisation, but on condition that its rights are fully recognised.

The report was approved unanimously by the congress

THE WORLD ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

The discussion of the scheme worked out by the committee already mentioned and adopted by the Bureau was introduced by a report given by the secretary, Mr. Serrarens. As some modifications and amendments had been proposed by the French and Italian delegations, a committee was appointed to examine these proposals and prepare a definitive text. Finally, the programme was adopted unanimously in the form proposed by this committee. The following are the most important passages.

The International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions is identified with, and inspired by, Christian doctrine and morality. It considers them as the foundation on which economic and social organisation should rest. It conforms to them in its activities and endeavours thus to make them respected within the limits of its influence. It demands especially that all relations between individuals, classes, or peoples should be directed and dominated by the Christian ideas of justice and charity.

Starting from this principle, the programme "rejects the unlimited individualism of economic liberalism, which, by providing the excuse for unbridled liberty, leads to the exploitation of the weak by the strong, and which can have no other result than the impoverishment of the working classes, and, as a consequence, their enslavement and their discontent".

Further, the International Confederation condemns the errors of Socialism and Communism.

Obedience due to the state does not, as Socialism would have it, entail the annihilation of personality and the abdication of liberty. The doctrine of the class war, opposed as it is to the law of justice and brotherhood, would involve the enslavement of the whole of society to a part of its members. The International Confederation intends to protect in the best way possible the rights and liberties of every individual. At the same time the exercise of liberty must be limited by the considerations of duty and the general good.

Recognising and affirming the right of private property which, though it may differ in form, always entails serious obligations for the possessor, the programme proceeds to define the duties of society towards the worker and also the rights of the latter, drawing its inspiration chiefly from the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and terminates thus :

Christian principles, as applied to economic life, require the co-ordination of all forces, whether of individuals, classes, or peoples, in a spirit of loyalty, solidarity, and charity. In this way will be reached the

ultimate aim of economic production, that is, the satisfaction of the material needs of all without forgetting or ignoring interests of a spiritual order, and the equitable distribution of wealth without any infringement of rights.

Part II of the programme advocates an organisation of economic life based on the collaboration of its various elements in the general interest, a collaboration which should be realised by setting up joint corporations in each branch of production (agriculture, industry, commerce, and transport), such corporations to be established with the assistance of organisations of employers and of workers, both manual and salaried. These organisations should be entrusted with the regulation of conditions of labour in all undertakings, and be developed so as to co-operate effectively in the general management of production. The corporations of the different branches of production would unite in a national central organisation, which, in turn, would collaborate internationally with similar organisations in different countries.

With regard to the socialisation of production, the programme expresses itself as follows :

The state, not being an industrial organisation, cannot itself take responsibility for production, nor immediately control economic life. The direct interference of the state in production would only be justified in cases where private industry is unable to supply the general needs.

The programme summarises the immediate demands of the Christian trade unions in the following programme of action :

Hours of work ought not to exceed the limit set by human strength, and should be fixed after taking into account the religious, family, and civil interests of the worker. Under present conditions hours of work ought not normally to exceed eight in the day. In the case of fatiguing and unhealthy employments (mines, blast furnaces, etc.) an even greater reduction should be aimed at. Sunday and night work should only be allowed where strictly necessary. So far as possible, workers must be allowed Saturday afternoons free.

The age for admission of children to employment should be fixed at 14 years as a minimum.

Special measures should be taken for the protection of apprentices and young workers of both sexes.

Night work should be prohibited for young persons below 18 years of age and for women.

Wage earning by married women who are mothers should gradually disappear. The state should organise the legal protection of maternity.

Special measures should be taken for wage earners of both sexes working at home.

Workers should be insured against sickness, disability, old age, accident, and unemployment. Employers cannot refuse to pay their share of insurance contributions.

Legislation in the matter of morality, hygiene, insecurity of employment, should be improved and developed. The struggle against industrial disease and against tuberculosis and other social evils should, together with general hygiene and the care of the sick, be the object of special attention on the part of the state. In the interests of hygiene and morality the public authorities should co-operate effectively in the solution of the problem of working-class housing.

Vocational guidance should be efficiently organised on a scientific basis so as to provide the most suitable workers for each trade. There should

be a competent factory inspectorate, in close touch with trade union organisations, which should ensure and supervise the application of social legislation.

Wages should be determined, preferably by collective agreements, in accordance with the following principles :

(a) Every adult worker is entitled to a minimum wage which will permit him to provide for himself in a way conformable to human dignity and to maintain and bring up a family ; in fixing the scale of wages the cost of living must be taken into account ; there should be special funds to provide allowances for large families.

(b) Above the minimum wage the share of the worker in production and exchange ought to correspond with what he contributes in the form of work to the value of finished products ; wages ought, therefore, to reward diligence, aptitudes, and special ability, and to compensate for the risks inherent in his occupation.

The state should facilitate the fixing of wages by publishing impartial statistics on the cost of living, etc. In trades where trade union organisation is not sufficiently developed, the public authorities should protect the right of the workers to existence by organising wage committees. To give effect to the demands of their staff, the public services should negotiate with the organisations of which the staff are members. . . .

The peoples should collaborate in the spirit of this programme through the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation or through other suitable institutions.

The International Labour Organisation should encourage the protection of workers by means of Conventions and Recommendations. By the Conventions and Recommendations adopted up to the present at Washington, Genoa, and Geneva, the International Labour Organisation has as yet merely outlined the work of protection which the working class expects of it. It should not confine its attention to countries which are backward in respect of social legislation ; it should exercise its influence on all countries, with a view to the constant improvement of such legislation.

The emigration of workers ought to be organised on the basis of reciprocity in the matter of social legislation, so that immigrants and nationals receive equality of treatment. Demands on a large scale for foreign labour should be made in agreement with the labour organisations concerned.

With the object of giving the greatest effect to the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conferences, the national centres affiliated to the International Confederation will endeavour to secure their application in their respective countries. To be able to collaborate effectively in this task, Christian trade unionism ought to be directly and equitably represented in the International Labour Organisation, and to be equitably represented in the International Conferences, as also in the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The International Confederation declares itself ready to collaborate with all the organisations concerned whenever legitimate demands connected with means of livelihood are in question.

Part III of the programme puts forward a series of demands in the sphere of working-class education.

The International Confederation will advocate universal industrial and technical education for the younger workers. It considers that such education is an indispensable condition for the moral, family, and social progress of the working class, and for the scientific development of production.

An attempt should be made to link up primary with technical education. Middle and higher education should be rendered more accessible to intelligent and hardworking children, whatever may be the pecuniary situation of their parents.

The indispensable condition for the social progress of the working class is the thorough study of social, economic, and political problems, the consciousness of the dignity of labour, the idea of duty and the feeling of responsibility towards society, the state, and the family.

THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES

The conclusions of the report on the present situation of the working classes were expressed in the following resolution, the final version of which was prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose. These conclusions were unanimously adopted by the congress.

The International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions finds that the present condition of the working class in every country in Europe is most unsatisfactory, and that this state of affairs is chiefly due to the destruction of important economic values and to decrease of purchasing power, which leads to restricted consumption and considerable unemployment, with the result that production at present is noticeably smaller than it was before the war.

The International Confederation is further of opinion that a definite improvement in the social and economic condition of the working class is only possible on condition that all existing forces should work to restore health to the world's economic system. The International Confederation is aware that this work of reconstruction can only succeed through the conciliating influence of Christian charity, which should create bonds of unity between all countries and banish all hatred. For this reason it considers that it is the duty of Christian workers, both manual and salaried, to make every endeavour to attain this ideal end.

The International Confederation therefore demands

(1) that the attitude of governments and the relation of peoples towards one another should be governed by Christian principles, and that true peace and mutual confidence should be re-established ;

(2) that the nations should recognise that, as members of the universal family, they have need one of another, and that in the general economic system the disappearance of entire peoples as buyers leads to the unemployment of millions of producers ;

(3) that energetic measures should be proceeded to for the stabilisation of exchanges, so that the normal channels of production and commerce may be opened, and artificial differences of price disappear ;

(4) that strong efforts should be made to bring about a final settlement of international debts, so that obligations contracted during the war by European states towards the United States and the reciprocal debts of the countries of Western Europe should be cancelled, and that, then only, the sums demanded as war reparations from the defeated nations should be reduced in consequence, without prejudice to any actual obligation to make reparations ;

(5) that various suitable means should be employed to reduce as far as possible all unproductive expenditure, and especially the cost of armaments, that the cost of the Occupation should be reduced to the advantage of reparations, and, finally, that there should reign in every country a firm will to maintain peace ;

(6) that the budgets of states should be made to balance, that inflation due to the continual issue of bank notes should cease, and that long-period international loans in which neutral states ought also to participate should be floated, with the object of restoring healthy economic conditions ;

(7 and 8) that there should be established, as rapidly as social and economic circumstances permit, a real solidarity among the peoples, making possible free trade and reciprocity of treatment for those who acquire property in the different countries.

(9) that economic relations with Russia should again be made possible on the basis of the recognition of public debts, of an absolute guarantee to the private property of foreigners and their personal liberty, and on condition that Russia endeavours to return to a normal economic system ;

(10) that through the collaborations of all peoples the conditions of an ordered world economy should be established, which would ensure, among other things, a better distribution of raw material ;

(11) that the working class should defend itself with all its might against the movement of social reaction ever more accentuated, which is appearing in a number of countries, and that it should protect its liberty and rights, especially in the matter of participation in the control of economic life ;

(12) that so far as the international protection of workers is concerned, the principles laid down in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the Conferences at Washington, Genoa, and Geneva, should be admitted and maintained, and that in the deliberations, both present and future, of states among themselves, the interests not only of capitalist groups, but those of intellectual and manual workers should be guaranteed.

The International Confederation appeals to the working class in every country to take urgent measures so that the respective governments may carry out the terms of this resolution, and exhorts it to devote itself fully to the task of economic reconstruction.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The congress, wishing to have a unanimous definition of its attitude towards the co-operative movement, adopted the following resolution.

The Second Congress of the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions addresses to parliaments and governments the following **demand** :

It asks them not to obstruct any kind of workers' co-operative movement which tends to increase the purchasing power of wages.

The Congress exhorts Christian workers throughout the world to support co-operative societies already in existence, and to create them where they do not exist. At the present time it is imperative that all lawful means should be employed to improve the economic and social condition of the working class and to introduce new and juster methods of organisation.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

In view of the attacks to which the application of the 8-hour day is exposed in almost every country, the congress unanimously adopted the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Tessier (France).

Whereas, by the terms of the world economic programme, the hours of work ought now to be fixed on the basis of eight hours per day :

Whereas, in the countries represented at the International Congress of Christian Trade Unions, this rule is actually established, either by legislation or by a general custom resulting principally from collective agreements :

Whereas in all countries, however, the same movement of reaction and resistance to the 8-hour day has arisen, the principal argument invoked being foreign competition :

And whereas that argument would only be admissible if reciprocity in the application of the 8-hour day was not established in the different industrial countries :

The Congress appeals to the affiliated national organisations to see that the enforcement of hours of work on the basis of eight hours per day is as thorough as possible in their respective countries, and to bring about for this purpose, wherever necessary, the legislative measures contemplated by the Washington Conference.

The true importance of the second international congress held by the Christian trade unions appears not so much in the number of delegates attending it or in the number of workers whom they represented, large though this number was, as in the tendencies which it illustrated and more especially in the progress which it presents since the holding of the First International Congress in 1920. International federation among Christian trade unionists is of very recent growth, as becomes obvious when we realise that not a single general international congress had been held before the war; even the conferences only date from 1908. It follows that the international spirit has had to make its way against considerable difficulties, for it had to find its expression amid an atmosphere necessarily troubled by the experiences of the war. It was feared that there would be difficulty in maintaining unity; nor is there anything surprising in the fact that this unity was, indeed, several times in danger at the congress of Innsbruck. Nevertheless, the progress made since the first congress of the Hague was marked; the difficulties which arose were much more easily conciliated. The chief preoccupation of every discussion was to find solutions which would enable the working classes to emerge from their present economic situation, which is causing such intense suffering in all countries, and on this basis to unite all national susceptibilities in a common effort. Some stress may be laid on the unanimous votes which were given to the resolutions on economic questions submitted to the congress.

Again, the firmness with which the congress has insisted on the carrying out of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles is noticeable. The support it has given to the International Labour Organisation may be compared with the general approval of that organisation shown at the recent (third) congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions held at Rome (3). The combined support of these two important international federations of trade unions will go far to encourage the working classes to take a real interest in the application of the labour clauses of the Peace Treaty and in the work of the body which was established in virtue of these clauses.

(3) See the *International Labour Review*, Vol. V, No. 6, June 1922, pp. 924-925.