INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

MINUTES

OF THE

EIGHTIETH SESSION

OF

The Governing Body

GENEVA — 31 MAY -1 JUNE 1937
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Conseil d'Administration
du Bureau International du Travail

PROCÈS-VERBAUX DE LA QUATRE-VINGTIÈME SESSION.

La quatre-vingtième session du Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail s'est tenue au Bureau international du Travail, à Genève, du lundi 31 mai au mardi 1er juin 1937.

Le Conseil d'administration était composée comme suit :

M. Nečas, Président.
M. Andersson.
M. Čurčín.
M. Dennys.
M. Erulkar.
M. Fabela.
M. Fabra-Ribas.
M. Forbes Watson.
M. Justin Godart.
M. Goodrich.
M. Harriman.
M. Hayday.
M. Jensen.
M. Jouhaux.
M. Kitaoka.
M. Komarnicki.
M. Li Ping-Heng.
M. Mannio.
M. Mertens.
M. Muniz.
Sir Firozkhan Noon.
M. Oersted.
M. Riddell.
M. Ruiz Guiñazú.
M. Schürch.
M. Takeuchi.
M. Tzaout.
M. Waline.
M. Woll.
M. Żuławski.

Absent et non remplacé :

M. Markus.
M. de Michelis.

Absents :

M. Asano.
M. Caballero.
M. Dennison.
M. Gemnill.
M. Joshi.
The Eightieth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at the International Labour Office, Geneva, from Monday, 31 May to Tuesday, 1 June 1937. The Governing Body was composed as follows:

Mr. NEÇAS, Chairman.
Mr. ANDERSSON.
Mr. ČURČIN.
Mr. DENNYS.
Mr. ERULKAR.
Mr. FABELA.
Mr. FABRA-RIBAS.
Mr. FORBES WATSON.
Mr. Justin GODART.
Mr. GOODRICH.
Mr. HARRIMAN.
Mr. HAYDAY.
Mr. JENSEN.
Mr. JOUHAUX.
Mr. KITAOKA.
Mr. KOMARNICKI.
Mr. Li PING-HENG.
Mr. MANNIO.
Mr. MERTENS.
Mr. MUNIZ.
Sir Firozkhan NOON.
Mr. ÖERSTED.
Mr. RIDDELL.
Mr. RUIZ GUÍÑAZÚ.
Mr. SCHÜRCH.
Mr. TAKEUCHI.
Mr. TZAUT.
Mr. WALLNE.
Mr. WOLL.
Mr. ŻULAWSKI.

Absent but not replaced by a substitute:

Mr. MARKUS.
Mr. de MICHELIS.

Absent:

Mr. ASANO.
Mr. CABALLERO.
Mr. DENNISON.
Mr. GEMMILL.
Mr. JOSHI.
M. LAMBERT-RIBOT.
M. LEGGETT.
M. MOORE.
M. OLIVETTI.
M. YONEKUBO.

Les membres adjoints suivants ou leurs suppléants étaient présents :

M. BACKLUND.
M. GERARD.
M. JUNOY Y AGUIAR.
M. LECOCQ.
M. MAHAIM.
M. SCHEVENELS.
M. SONIN.
M. YEREMITCH.

Étaient également présents :

M. Harold BUTLER, Directeur du Bureau international du Travail.
M. PHELAN, Secrétaire du Conseil d'administration.
M. PONE, Chef du Cabinet du Directeur.
M. LAFRANCE, Secrétaire adjoint du Conseil d'administration.
Miss Grace ABBOTT, accompagnant M. GOODRICH.
M. BERNARD, suppléant de M. Justin GODART.
M. CHALMERS, accompagnant M. GOODRICH.
M. KIRKALDY, suppléant de M. FORBES WATSON.
M. KOTEK, accompagnant M. NEČAS.
M. MATHER, accompagnant Sir Firozkhan NOON.
M. MUTO, accompagnant M. KITAOKA.
M. PARDO, suppléant de M. RUIZ GUIÑAZÚ.
M. RENAUD, suppléant de M. RIDDELL.
M. THOMPSON, accompagnant M. GOODRICH.
M. ZAGRODZKI, accompagnant M. KOMARNICKI.
M. ZAMAN, accompagnant Sir Firozkhan NOON.
Mr. Lambert-Ribot.
Mr. Leggett.
Mr. Moore.
Mr. Olivetti.
Mr. Yonekubo.

The following deputy members or their substitutes were present:

Mr. Backlund.
Mr. Gérard.
Mr. Junoy Aguiar.
Mr. Lecocq.
Mr. Mahaim.
Mr. Schevenels.
Mr. Sonin.
Mr. Yeremitch.

There were also present:

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.
Mr. Phelan, Secretary of the Governing Body.
Mr. Pôme, Chef de Cabinet of the Director.
Mr. Lafrance, Assistant Secretary of the Governing Body.
Miss Grace Abbott, accompanying Mr. Goodrich.
Mr. Bernard, substitute for Mr. Justin Godart.
Mr. Chalmers, accompanying Mr. Goodrich.
Mr. Kirkadly, substitute for Mr. Forbes Watson.
Mr. Kotek, accompanying Mr. Nečas.
Mr. Mather, accompanying Sir Firozkhan Noon.
Mr. Muto, accompanying Mr. Kitaoka.
Mr. Pardo, substitute for Mr. Ruiz Guñazú.
Mr. Renaud, substitute for Mr. Riddell.
Mr. Thompson, accompanying Mr. Goodrich.
Mr. Zagrodzki, accompanying Mr. Komarnicki.
Mr. Zaman, accompanying Sir Firozkhan Noon.

Absents : M. Fabra-Ribas, M. Markus, M. de Michelis, M. Muniz.

Première question à l’ordre du jour.

Approbation des procès-verbaux de la 79ème session.

M. Mertens fait observer qu’il n’a pu, en raison du bref délai dont disposaient les membres du Conseil, lire les projets de procès-verbaux de la 79ème session. Il demande donc, si le Conseil approuve dès maintenant ces procès-verbaux, de pouvoir encore présenter le cas échéant des corrections au texte de ses interventions.

M. Oersted s’associe à l’observation formulée par M. Mertens.

M. Riddell tient également à se réserver le droit de présenter des corrections au texte des procès-verbaux.

Le Conseil d’administration approuve les procès-verbaux de la 79ème session, sous réserve des corrections que les membres du Conseil pourront encore présenter.

Cinquième question à l’ordre du jour.

Rapport du Bureau sur l’organisation d’une Conférence consultative tripartite des pays asiatiques.

Le Directeur rappelle qu’il avait été entendu que les membres du Conseil appartenant à des pays d’Asie se réuniraient au cours de la présente session afin d’examiner les réponses que le Bureau aurait reçues des gouvernements intéressés. Dans la note soumise au Conseil sont reproduites les réponses du Gouvernement de l’Inde, du Gouvernement japonais, du Gouvernement chinois et du Gouvernement afghan.

Il lui paraît un peu difficile que le Conseil d’administration puisse utilement procéder dès à présent à une discussion de la question. Il suggère donc qu’elle soit soumise à une réunion de représentants des pays asiatiques, qui pourrait avoir lieu pendant la Conférence. Le Conseil serait saisi ultérieurement d’un rapport contenant les conclusions auxquelles serait arrivée la réunion.

M. Zaman appuie la proposition du Directeur mais demande que la réunion des représentants des pays d’Asie ait lieu vers le début de la Conférence.

M. Li Ping-Heng appuie également la proposition du Directeur.

M. Oersted accepte la réunion de représentants des pays asiatiques pendant la session de la Conférence. Il se préoccupe toutefois de savoir à quelle époque le Conseil
DRAFT MINUTES OF THE FIRST SITTING.

(Monday, 31 May 1937—3.15 p.m.)

The Governing Body was composed as follows: Mr. Nečas, Chairman; Mr. Andersson, Mr. Backlund, Mr. Čurčin, Mr. Dennys, Mr. Erulkar, Mr. Fabela, Mr. Forbes Watson, Mr. Justin Godart, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hayday, Mr. Jensen, Mr. Kitaoa, Mr. Li Ping-Heng, Mr. Mannio, Mr. Mertens, Mr. Oersted, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Ruiz Guínazú, Mr. Schevenels, Mr. Takeuchi, Mr. Tzaut, Mr. Waline, Mr. Woll, Mr. Zagrodzki, Mr. Zaman, Mr. Zulawski.

Absent: Mr. Fabra Ribas, Mr. Markus, Mr. de Michellis, Mr. Muniz.

FIRST ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

Approval of the Minutes of the Seventy-ninth Session.

Mr. Mertens pointed out that owing to the short time available, members of the Governing Body had not been able to read the draft minutes of the Seventy-ninth Session. He therefore asked that if the Governing Body approved the minutes now, he might be entitled to send any necessary corrections to his speeches.

Mr. Oersted associated himself with Mr. Mertens' statement.

Mr. Riddell also reserved the right to send corrections to the minutes.

The Governing Body approved the minutes of the Seventy-ninth Session, subject to any further corrections which members of the Governing Body might send.

FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.


The Director said that it had been understood that members of the Governing Body coming from Asiatic countries should meet during the session to consider any replies which the Office had received from the Governments concerned. The note submitted to the Governing Body contained the replies of the Government of India and the Afghan, Chinese and Japanese Governments.

It seemed to him somewhat difficult for the Governing Body to discuss this question at the present stage. He accordingly suggested that it should be submitted to a meeting of the representatives of Asiatic countries during the Conference. A report containing the conclusions reached at that meeting would subsequently be submitted to the Governing Body.

Mr. Zaman accepted the Director's proposal, but requested that the meeting of the representatives of Asiatic countries should take place early in the Conference.

Mr. Li Ping-Heng also supported the Director's proposal.

Mr. Oersted said that he agreed that a meeting of representatives of the Asiatic countries should be held during the session of the Conference. He asked, however,
d'administration sera appelé à examiner les conclusions de cette réunion. Il tient à souligner à cet égard qu'il est hostile en principe à toute réunion du Conseil d'administration pendant la Conférence. Chacun sait combien les délégués à la Conférence sont accaparés par les nombreuses réunions de commissions et par les séances plénières, et il importe de ne pas surcharger le programme par des réunions du Conseil d'administration. Sauf nécessité absolue, il demande donc que l'examen du rapport sur les travaux de la réunion de représentants des pays d'Asie soit reporté à la session d'automne du Conseil.

Le Directeur n'entend pas le moins du monde suggérer une convocation du Conseil pendant la Conférence dans le seul but d'examiner le rapport de la réunion de représentants des pays d'Asie. Toutefois, si la nécessité d'une réunion du Conseil s'imposait pour quelque autre motif, il lui semble que l'examen de ce rapport pourrait être ajouté à l'ordre du jour. Sinon, cette question sera inscrite à l'ordre du jour de la session d'automne.

Il est entendu qu'une réunion de représentants des pays d'Asie sera convoquée au début de la XXIIIème session de la Conférence, afin d'examiner l'organisation d'une Conférence consultative tripartite des pays asiatiques.

**SIXIÈME QUESTION A L'ORDRE DU JOUR.**

*Rapport du Bureau sur le projet de convocation d'une Conférence d'experts pour l'examen de la question du financement de l'établissement des colons.*

Le Directeur regrette de n'avoir pu, depuis la dernière session, obtenir suffisamment de renseignements pour présenter au Conseil un rapport complet sur le projet de convocation d'une conférence d'experts pour l'examen de la question du financement de l'établissement des colons. Néanmoins, de grands progrès ont été réalisés et il espère qu'au cours des prochaines semaines, le Bureau recevra un nombre suffisant de réponses.

Dès à présent, un certain nombre de gouvernements ont fait connaître au Bureau à titre officiel combien ils s'intéressent à la question. D'une manière générale, il semble que l'on désire que la Conférence soit convoquée le plus tôt possible, c'est-à-dire avant la fin de l'année, ce qui n'irait pas sans quelques difficultés, notamment d'ordre financier. En tout cas, il serait indispensable d'avoir une décision du Conseil d'administration le plus tôt possible.

Il n'est pas certain d'être en mesure avant la fin de la Conférence de soumettre au Conseil des propositions précises. Toutefois, si un nombre appréciable de gouvernements exprimaient le désir de voir convoquer cette conférence avant la fin de l'année, il lui semblerait indispensable, en dépit de tous les inconvénients d'ordre pratique, de soumettre la question au Conseil d'administration avant la fin du mois de juin. En effet, si la décision du Conseil n'était prise qu'à la session d'automne, il ne resterait qu'un délai de six à sept semaines qui serait insuffisant tant pour la préparation des travaux de la Conférence que pour les délégués.

Dans ces conditions, il se peut qu'il soit amené à suggérer aux membres du bureau du Conseil de décider la convocation du Conseil d'administration pendant la XXIIIème session de la Conférence. Bien entendu, si, à la fin du mois de juin, il n'avait pas reçu un nombre suffisant de réponses des gouvernements, le Conseil ne serait saisi de la question qu'à sa session d'automne.

Il est entendu que, le cas échéant, le Directeur consultera les membres du bureau du Conseil en vue de la convocation du Conseil d'administration pendant la XXIIIème session de la Conférence, pour examiner le projet de convocation d'une Conférence d'experts au sujet du financement de l'établissement des colons.

**Programme des travaux de la 80ème session.**

Le Directeur fait connaître qu'on lui a demandé d'ajourner au lendemain l'examen du point de l'ordre du jour relatif à l'organisation d'une réunion technique tripartite concernant l'industrie charbonnière. D'autre part, les rapports des deux commissions
when the Governing Body would be called upon to consider the conclusions of that meeting. In this connection he pointed out that he was opposed in principle to any meeting of the Governing Body during the Conference. As everyone was aware, the delegates to the Conference were fully occupied by the numerous meetings of committees and plenary sittings, and it was essential not to overload the programme by holding meetings of the Governing Body. Unless it was absolutely necessary to consider the report on the work of the meeting of representatives of the Asiatic countries at once, he asked that it should be adjourned until the autumn session of the Governing Body.

The Director said that he did not suggest that the Governing Body should meet during the Conference merely to consider the report of the meeting of representatives of Asiatic countries. If, however, it was necessary for any other reason for the Governing Body to meet, he thought that the examination of this report could be added to the agenda; if not, this question would be placed on the agenda of the autumn session.

It was agreed that a meeting of representatives of Asiatic countries should be called at the beginning of the Twenty-third Session of the Conference in order to consider the organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries.

SIXTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

Report of the Office on the Proposal to hold a Conference of Experts to examine the Question of Financing the Settlement of Colonists.

The Director said that he had unfortunately not been able, since the last session, to obtain sufficient information to submit a complete report to the Governing Body on the proposal to call a Conference of Experts to examine the question of financing the settlement of colonists. Considerable progress had however been made, and he hoped that during the next few weeks the Office would receive a sufficient number of replies.

A certain number of Governments had already informed the Office unofficially of the great interest which they took in the question. Generally speaking, it appeared to be desired that the Conference should be called as soon as possible, and in any case before the end of the year. This might be somewhat difficult, in particular for financial reasons. In any case, it was essential that the Governing Body should take a decision as soon as possible.

He did not know whether he would be in a position, before the end of the Conference, to put forward definite proposals. However, if a considerable number of Governments expressed the wish that the Conference should be called before the end of the year, it appeared to him necessary, in spite of the practical objections, to submit the question to the Governing Body before the end of June. If the decision of the Governing Body were only taken at the autumn session, there would only be six or seven weeks before the Conference was held, and this would be insufficient both for the preparation of the work of the Conference and for the delegates.

In the circumstances he might be obliged to suggest to the Officers of the Governing Body that a meeting should be held during the Twenty-third Session of the Conference. If he had not received a sufficient number of replies from the Governments before the end of June, the question would not be submitted to the Governing Body until its autumn session.

It was agreed that if necessary the Director would consult the Officers of the Governing Body with a view to calling a meeting of the Governing Body during the Twenty-third Session of the Conference to examine the proposal to hold a Conference of Experts on the question of financing the settlement of colonists.

Programme of Work of the Eightieth Session.

The Director said that he had been asked that the item on the agenda concerning the organisation of a Technical Tripartite Meeting on the coal industry should be adjourned until the following sitting. Moreover, the reports of the two Committees
qui ont siégé au cours de la semaine précédente viennent d’être distribués aux membres du Conseil qui tiendront sans doute à en prendre connaissance avant qu’ils soient mis en discussion. Il suggère au Conseil, dans ces conditions, de poursuivre ses travaux le lendemain.

Par contre, la séance du Comité du budget pourrait peut-être avoir lieu immédiatement.

*M. Goodrich* craint que le Comité du budget lui-même ne soit guère en mesure de traiter certaines des questions inscrites à son ordre du jour, du fait que les membres du Comité n’ont reçu que le jour même plusieurs des documents soumis à son examen. Il se rend d’ailleurs parfaitement compte des difficultés auxquelles s’est heurté le Bureau, notamment, par suite du bref délai qui s’est écoulé entre la 79ème et la 80ème session du Conseil.

*M. Oersted* signale que le groupe patronal, à la réunion qu’il a tenue dans la matinée, s’est trouvé dans l’impossibilité d’examiner les questions à l’ordre du jour du Conseil par suite de l’absence des documents. A son avis, il ne devrait être prévu de réunion de commission avant les sessions du Conseil, qu’à la condition que les rapports de ces commissions puissent être préparés et distribués aux membres du Conseil en temps utile, et notamment avant les réunions des groupes. Lorsqu’une telle distribution des rapports n’est pas possible, leur examen devrait être ajouté à la session suivante du Conseil.

*Le Directeur* tient à exprimer tous ses regrets au Conseil pour la date tardive à laquelle les documents ont été distribués aux membres. Il tient à faire observer, toutefois, que, dans le cas de deux documents, il s’agit de rapports de commissions qui ont siégé juste avant l’ouverture de la session du Conseil; d’autre part, la réunion du Comité du budget était prévue au cours même de la session. Ces trois rapports n’auraient donc pu être distribués plus rapidement. Quant à la documentation nécessaire aux membres du Comité du budget, sa préparation a été retardée du fait qu’il a fallu attendre le rapport d’une réunion de la Commission de contrôle tenue depuis la dernière session du Conseil. Le rapport du Directeur et la note relative à la Conférence de l’industrie charbonnière n’ont pu être préparés qu’au dernier moment afin de tenir compte des éléments d’information les plus récents dont pouvait disposer le Bureau.

S’il regrette donc vivement les retards qui entravent maintenant la marche des travaux de la 80ème session du Conseil, il doit toutefois faire observer qu’ils sont principalement causés par le bref délai qui sépare cette session de la précédente.

Quant à l’observation faite par M. Oersted, il lui paraît très difficile de prévoir des réunions de commissions avant les sessions du Conseil d’administration si, en même temps, on posait comme un principe absolu que les rapports sur les travaux de ces réunions doivent être distribués aux membres du Conseil avant l’ouverture de la session. En fait, l’établissement d’une règle absolue dans ce sens aurait pour conséquence qu’il faudrait ménager un intervalle de deux jours par exemple entre les réunions de commissions et la session du Conseil d’administration. Une telle solution serait évidemment désirables, mais il peut arriver qu’il soit matériellement impossible de la mettre à exécution.

*Il est entendu que le Bureau s’efforcera, dans toute la mesure du possible, de faire distribuer avant l’ouverture de la session du Conseil les rapports sur les réunions des commissions ayant eu lieu pendant les jours précédant chaque session.*

La séance est levée à 15 heures 55.

*JAROMIR NĚČAS.*
which had met in the preceding week had only just been circulated to the members of the Governing Body, who doubtless wished to study them before they were discussed. He therefore suggested that the Governing Body should suspend its work until the following day.

The meeting of the Finance Committee might take place immediately.

Mr. Goodrich said that he feared that the Finance Committee might also find some difficulty in discussing some of the questions on its agenda, since members of the Committee had only received several of the documents on that day. He thoroughly realised the difficulties with which the Office had been faced, in particular owing to the short interval between the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Sessions of the Governing Body.

Mr. Oersted pointed out that at the meeting which it had held during the morning, the employers' group had found it impossible to examine the questions on the agenda of the Governing Body owing to lack of documents. In his opinion no meetings of Committees should be held before the sessions of the Governing Body unless the reports of those Committees could be prepared and circulated to members of the Governing Body in sufficient time, and in particular before the meetings of the groups. If it was impossible to circulate the reports, the Governing Body should not discuss them until the following session.

The Director expressed his regret to the Governing Body for the late date at which the documents had been circulated to members. He pointed out, however, that in two cases the documents were reports of Committees which had met immediately before the opening of the session of the Governing Body. The Finance Committee was meeting during the session. Thus those three reports could not have been circulated earlier.

The preparation of the documents for the Finance Committee had been delayed because it was necessary to wait for the report of a meeting of the Supervisory Commission which had taken place since the last session of the Governing Body. The Director's Report and the note on the meeting concerning the coal industry could not be drawn up until the last moment because account had to be taken of the most recent information which the Office could obtain.

While he greatly regretted the delay which was now causing difficulties in the work of the Eightieth Session, he felt bound to point out that it was mainly due to the short interval between that session and the preceding one.

In reply to Mr. Oersted, he pointed out that it would be very difficult to arrange for meetings of Committees before the sessions of the Governing Body if a definite principle were adopted that the reports on the work of such meetings were to be circulated to members of the Governing Body before the opening of the session. The result of such an absolute rule would be that an interval of two days must be allowed between the meetings of the Committees and the session of the Governing Body. Such an arrangement would doubtless be desirable, but it might be materially impossible to carry it out.

It was agreed that the Office would do its utmost to ensure that the reports of meetings of Committees which took place immediately before each session of the Governing Body should be circulated before the opening of the session.

The sitting closed at 3.55 p.m.

JAROMIR NEČAS.
PROCÈS-VERBAL DE LA DEUXIÈME SÉANCE.

(Mardi 1er juin 1937 — 10 heures 10.)


Absents: M. Markus, M. de Michelis.

Deuxième question à l'ordre du jour.

Rapport du Bureau sur l'organisation d'une réunion technique tripartite concernant l'industrie charbonnière.

Le Directeur rappelle que le Conseil, à sa dernière session, a adopté une résolution prévoyant la convocation d'une réunion technique tripartite pour discuter la question de la réduction de la durée du travail dans les mines de charbon, ainsi que les autres aspects sociaux et économiques du problème. Le Bureau a été chargé de présenter au Conseil, à sa présente session, une note relative au caractère exact de la réunion et à la date à laquelle elle pourra se tenir utilement. Cette note est actuellement soumise au Conseil.

Dans ce document, le Bureau suggère que la réunion soit constituée par les représentants des Gouvernements, des employeurs et des travailleurs de tous les pays où la production charbonnière constitue un élément important de l'économie nationale, qu'il s'agisse de pays européens ou de pays extra-européens. En fait, d'ailleurs, le nombre des pays extra-européens intéressés est plus élevé.

La note indique également les principaux points que le Bureau estime nécessaire de soumettre comme base de discussion à la réunion envisagée. Le programme de la réunion serait dans ses grandes lignes similaires à celui de la conférence tripartite sur l'industrie textile réunie à Washington, tout en comportant les adaptations correspondant aux conditions et aux besoins spéciaux de l'industrie charbonnière. Toutefois, comme dans le cas de la conférence du textile, le rapport soumis à la réunion ne traitera les aspects économiques du problème que pour en éclaircir les aspects sociaux.

En ce qui touche la date de la réunion technique tripartite, la fin du mois de mars 1938 avait été envisagée. Toutefois, en raison de la nature du rapport qu'il y aura à préparer, le Bureau estime que cette date est trop rapprochée. Il suggère donc de convoquer la réunion vers la fin du mois d'avril 1938. Même si cette dernière date était adoptée, le Bureau éprouverait certaines difficultés à faire paraître en temps utile un rapport réellement au point.

Il est convaincu que la réunion envisagée permettra de mettre en lumière les problèmes fondamentaux de l'industrie charbonnière. L'expérience de la conférence du textile montre que l'on peut se rendre compte beaucoup plus nettement de la situation d'une industrie lorsqu'on dispose de renseignements sur les divers facteurs économiques et autres qui affectent cette situation. Cela est particulièrement vrai pour l'industrie charbonnière dans laquelle, comme dans l'industrie textile, une très forte concurrence règne.

Comme on le sait, certains des problèmes économiques de l'industrie charbonnière ont été abordés par l'Organisation économique de la Société des Nations. Il serait sans doute à la fois nécessaire et souhaitable d'obtenir la collaboration de l'Organisation économique pour la préparation de la réunion tripartite et de l'inviter à s'y faire
représenter. La note du Bureau suggère que le Directeur soit chargé de se mettre en rapport avec l'Organisation économique à cet égard.

**M. Hayday**, sans s’opposer à l’élargissement du programme de la réunion tripartite, constate que les propositions contenues dans la note du Bureau dépassent les suggestions faites à la 79ème session du Conseil. À l’époque, certains membres s’étaient opposés à la discussion du problème des heures de travail pris isolément, sans la question des salaires. Ce dernier point est en fait le principal problème dont l’examen a été envisagé en plus de la question de la durée du travail. Or, le Conseil est saisi d’une liste assez longue de points à traiter dans le rapport soumis à la réunion tripartite, et dans cette liste la question de la durée du travail vient en dernier lieu. Il espère que les problèmes n’ont pas été inscrits dans ce que l’on considère comme leur ordre d’importance, lequel, à son avis, est inverse de l’ordre dans lequel ils sont énumérés. Il rappelle que la réunion tripartite envisagée a pour objet essentiel l’examen de la question de la durée du travail dans les mines de charbon. Celle des salaires et gains vient ensuite dans l’ordre d’importance ; puis vient le problème de l’emploi et du chômage. Tous ces points affectent directement les conditions mêmes de vie des mineurs. Les autres points, tels que les méthodes d’abatage et de transport du charbon, la répartition géographique de l’industrie charbonnière, etc., sont de moindre importance du point de vue de la durée du travail. Il espère que l’on n’a pas l’intention de demander à la réunion tripartite de discuter d’abord ces problèmes de moindre importance, et de ne pas procéder à l’examen de la question de la durée du travail avant la solution de toutes les difficultés qui pourraient être soulevées à l’égard des premiers points figurant sur la liste. Ce serait là une façon bien pessimiste d’envisager l’étude de la question. Il préfère la méthode optimiste qui consiste à mettre la durée des heures de travail au premier plan des préoccupations de la réunion. Celle-ci devrait commencer ses travaux en réalisant un accord de principe sur la durée du travail. Si, au contraire, la durée du travail est la dernière question soumise à la réunion, il en résultera un tel état de confusion que l’adoption d’une convention concernant la semaine de 40 heures dans les mines de charbon sera plus éloignée que jamais.

**M. Komarnicki** approuve la liste des questions figurant dans la note du Bureau en tant que programme des travaux de la réunion technique tripartite, car cette liste mentionne tous les points essentiels. Il doit être bien entendu que, conformément à la suggestion faite par lui à la 79ème session, tous les pays du monde jouant un rôle important dans l’industrie charbonnière seront invités à la réunion projetée.

Si la question des salaires et des gains est bien un des éléments du problème, il lui semble impossible qu’un accord international puisse être envisagé sur ce point, qui ne devrait être considéré que comme un des facteurs de la situation générale de l’industrie charbonnière dans les différents pays.

Il se rallie à la date proposée par le Bureau pour la réunion tripartite. Il estime toutefois indispensable que tous les documents préparés par le Bureau pour la réunion soient communiqués aux membres de la réunion au plus tard quatre semaines avant l’ouverture de la réunion. Des difficultés se sont, en effet, produites parce que les rapports importants préparés par le Bureau pour la Conférence du textile ne sont parvenus que tardivement aux délégations. Il pense donc que la date de la réunion devrait être fixée de manière à permettre au Bureau de distribuer toute la documentation préparatoire dans le délai qu’il vient de mentionner.

La question du niveau des salaires devrait être examinée en liaison avec le problème de la durée du travail, car ces deux problèmes sont étroitement liés.

Les observations qui précèdent représentent le point de vue du Gouvernement polonais.

**M. Woll**, au nom des travailleurs des mines de charbon d’Amérique, aussi bien qu’au nom de l’ensemble du groupe ouvrier, appuie les observations de M. Hayday. Il se rallie aux suggestions présentées par le Bureau international du Travail concernant la réunion technique, et les questions qu’elle sera appelée à discuter. Mais il estime que le problème devrait être envisagé avant tout du point de vue de l’amélioration des conditions des ouvriers : les heures de travail, les salaires, les conditions générales de travail, l’emploi et le chômage devraient être les principaux points soumis à la réunion.
at the Meeting. The note of the Office accordingly suggested that the Director should be instructed to get into touch with the Economic Organisation for this purpose.

Mr. Hayday said that, while he did not object to the Tripartite Meeting considering a wide range of subjects, the proposals made in the Office note appeared to him to go beyond what was suggested at the Seventy-ninth Session of the Governing Body. Some members had at that time objected to the discussion of hours of work alone without the question of wages. This was the principal subject which it was thought should be discussed in addition to hours of work. The Office had, however, laid before the Governing Body a rather long list of subjects for inclusion in the report to be submitted to the Tripartite Meeting, and in that list the question of hours of work was mentioned last. He hoped that the questions had not been placed in what was regarded as their order of importance, for in his view, the order of importance was the reverse. The main object of the proposed Tripartite Meeting was to discuss hours of work in coal mines. The question of wages and earnings was the next most important. Then followed the question of employment and unemployment. All these were matters which affected the actual living conditions of the miners. The other questions, such as methods of cutting and transport of coal, geographical distribution of the industry, etc., were of minor importance from the point of view of hours of work. He hoped it was not intended that the Tripartite Meeting should discuss these minor matters first, and not proceed to consider hours of work unless all the difficulties which might be raised in connection with the previous points had been removed. That would be a pessimistic method of approaching the question. He would prefer to adopt an optimistic method, and to make hours of work the principal consideration. The Meeting should start by reaching an agreement of principle on hours of work. If, however, hours of work were taken as the last question to be discussed, such a state of confusion would arise that the adoption of a Convention concerning the 40-hour week in coal mines would be farther off than ever.

Mr. Komarnicki said that he agreed with the list of subjects given in the Office note as the programme of the Technical Tripartite Meeting, as this list contained all the essential points. It should be clearly understood that, as he had suggested at the Seventy-ninth Session, all countries throughout the world which played an important part in the coal-mining industry would be invited to the proposed Meeting. While the question of wages and earnings was one of the elements of the problem, there did not appear to be any possibility of contemplating an international agreement on this point. The question should simply be taken into account as one of the factors affecting the general situation of the coal-mining industry in the different countries.

He agreed with the proposal of the Office concerning the date of the Technical Tripartite Meeting. It was, however, essential that all the reports prepared by the Office for the Meeting should be circulated to the members not less than four weeks before the opening of the meeting. Difficulties had arisen because the important reports prepared by the Office for the Textile Conference had reached the delegations somewhat late. The date of the Meeting must therefore be fixed in such a way as to allow the Office to circulate the documents within the time limit which he had mentioned.

The question of wages would have to be considered in connection with that of hours of work, since the two problems were closely bound up with one another. These observations represented the point of view of the Polish Government.

Mr. Woll, on behalf of the coalminers of America as well as the workers in general, supported the views expressed by Mr. Hayday. He was in agreement with the suggestions made by the International Labour Office concerning the Technical Tripartite Meeting and the subjects which it was to discuss, but he felt that the matter should be approached from the point of view of improving the conditions of the workers. Hours of work, wages, general conditions of work, and employment and unemployment should be the main considerations.
Il reconnaît volontiers que les cinq premiers points mentionnés dans la note du Bureau ont des répercussions sur les salaires et la durée du travail, puisqu’ils portent sur des questions touchant la concurrence entre les pays aussi bien qu’à l’intérieur de chacun des pays. Toutefois, il craint que si la réunion consacrait la plus grande partie de son attention à ces cinq points, la question de la durée du travail et celle des conditions de travail se trouveraient subordonnées à des facteurs économiques et commerciaux, alors qu’en réalité la situation devrait être inverse. Tout en reconnaissant pleinement l’importance de la répartition géographique de l’industrie charbonnière, des conditions techniques et géologiques affectant la production, ainsi que des répercussions du progrès technique, il tient à souligner que l’expérience réalisée aux États-Unis a montré que si l’on ne traite pas l’ensemble de la question en partant du point de vue de la réduction de la durée du travail et de l’amélioration des conditions de travail en vue d’assurer une meilleure répartition de l’emploi, ce qui est dans l’intérêt de la société en général, on risque de donner aux autres facteurs une place de première importance et de porter atteinte, en dernière analyse, aux intérêts mêmes des travailleurs. Il y aura lieu, dans ces conditions, d’étudier les autres facteurs concernant l’industrie charbonnière afin de les mettre en harmonie avec les accords réalisés concernant les salaires et la durée du travail.

M. Dennys rappelle que le représentant du Gouvernement britannique, à la 79ème session du Conseil, avait fait connaître que son Gouvernement avait l’intention de participer pleinement à la réunion technique tripartite projetée. Aucune des observations qu’il a l’intention de faire ne comporte de réserves ou de modifications à cette déclaration.

Il n’a pas eu le temps de consulter le service gouvernemental compétent en Grande-Bretagne sur l’ordre du jour précis qu’il y a lieu d’adopter pour la réunion envisagée. Il est néanmoins en mesure de donner des indications sur l’attitude générale du Gouvernement britannique à cet égard.

A la dernière session, le représentant du Gouvernement britannique a fait observer qu’en examinant les facteurs très divers qui peuvent influer sur le problème du charbon, il y a lieu de ne pas oublier que l’Organisation économique de la Société des Nations s’est également occupée de certains aspects de la question. Aussi a-t-il été heureux de constater que la note du Bureau apporte dans son dernier alinéa une garantie quant à la coordination entre l’activité du Bureau et celle de l’Organisation économique dans ce domaine.

En ce qui touche le programme des travaux de la réunion tripartite, le Gouvernement britannique a été frappé de constater le succès indéniable de la Conférence du textile tenue à Washington, et estime que l’application des mêmes méthodes dans le cas de l’industrie charbonnière permettrait probablement d’arriver à de bons résultats. La note du Bureau mentionne à juste titre qu’il n’y aura lieu de tenir compte des facteurs économiques à la réunion projetée que dans la mesure où ils affectent les problèmes sociaux; il voit là une garantie contre le danger de dispersion des efforts dans un domaine trop vaste.

Sans pouvoir prendre pour le Gouvernement britannique l’engagement d’approuver le texte exact du programme des travaux figurant dans la note du Bureau, il est en mesure de déclarer que le Gouvernement britannique est disposé à apporter sa pleine participation à une réunion technique tripartite organisée dans ses grandes lignes comme la Conférence du textile qui s’est réunie à Washington.

Il appuie fortement la suggestion de M. Komarnicki qui a demandé qu’en raison de la complexité du problème un délai de quatre semaines au moins s’écoule entre la publication des rapports et l’ouverture de la réunion tripartite.

M. Jouhaux approuve entièrement les propositions du Bureau qui lui paraissent correspondre aux déclarations faites tant à la Conférence qu’au Conseil d’administration et qui permettront d’examiner la question sous tous ses aspects. Il est évident que toutes les questions qui touchent à celle de la durée du travail doivent être examinées en fonction même du but à atteindre, à savoir la réduction de la durée du travail, et plus particulièrement sa réduction sur le plan international. Cette réduction est appliquée d’une façon intégrale dans les mines françaises, et il conviendrait, sur le
He fully realised that the first five subjects mentioned in the Office note had a relation to wages and hours since they dealt with questions affecting competition between countries as well as within each country. He feared, however, that if the Meeting devoted its main attention to these five points, the subjects of hours of work and conditions of work would be subordinated to economic and trade factors, whereas the position should properly be the reverse. Although he fully realised the importance of the geographical distribution of the industry, the technical and geological conditions affecting its output, and the effects of technical progress, experience in the United States had shown that unless the whole subject was approached from the standpoint of reducing hours of work and improving conditions so as to distribute employment more satisfactorily and thus benefit the public in general, the other factors were likely to be given the place of prime importance, and the interests of labour would ultimately suffer. The other factors affecting the industry should be studied in order to bring them into line with the agreements reached on wages and hours of work.

Mr. Dennys said that the British Government representative at the Seventy-ninth Session of the Governing Body had said that the British Government intended to participate fully in the proposed Technical Tripartite Meeting. Nothing which he was about to say represented any reservation or qualification of that statement.

He had not had time to consult the appropriate Government department in Great Britain about the exact terms of reference of the proposed Meeting, but he could nevertheless indicate the general attitude of the British Government towards them.

The British Government representative had pointed out at the last session that in considering the very diverse factors surrounding the coal problem it should be remembered that the Economic Organisation of the League had also dealt with certain aspects of the subject. He was therefore glad to see that the Office note contained in its last paragraph a safeguard against any possible lack of co-ordination between the work of the Office and that of the Economic Organisation.

With regard to the terms of reference of the Tripartite Meeting, the British Government had been impressed by the admitted success of the Textile Conference held at Washington, and considered that the application of the same method of procedure in the case of coal would probably lead to good results. The proviso mentioned in the Office note that economic factors should be taken into consideration at the proposed Meeting only so far as they bore on the social problem appeared to him to be a safeguard against the danger that the proposed Meeting might dissipate its energies on too wide a field.

Although he could not commit the British Government to approve the exact terms of reference indicated in the Office note, he could say that the British Government was prepared to participate fully in a Technical Tripartite Meeting on the coal-mining industry on the same general lines as the Textile Conference held at Washington.

He strongly supported Mr. Komarnicki's suggestion that in view of the complexity of the subject at least four weeks should elapse between the issue of the reports and the actual holding of the Tripartite Meeting.

Mr. Jouhaux said that he agreed with the proposals of the Office, which seemed to him to correspond to the statements which had been made both at the Conference and in the Governing Body, and would enable the question to be studied in all its aspects. It was of course clear that all the questions connected with hours of work should be considered from the point of view of the object to be attained, namely, the reduction of hours of work, and more particularly its reduction on international lines. Such a reduction was now applied without restriction in the French mines, and it...
terrain international, de trouver une solution à une question qui est déjà en discussion depuis longtemps.

C'est pour ces motifs qu'il considère la date indiquée par le Bureau comme un peu éloignée. Il est vrai que le rapport à préparer pour la réunion tripartite a un caractère complexe et nécessitera des enquêtes. Toutefois, de nombreux aspects de la question ont déjà fait l'objet de rapports qu'il suffira de mettre à jour. La préparation des rapports sur les nouveaux points à étudier ne devrait pas nécessiter un délai tel qu'il soit impossible de convoquer la réunion avant le mois d'avril 1938.

*M. Forbes Watson* n'a pas reçu le texte de la note du Bureau sur ce point à temps pour pouvoir consulter les représentants de l'industrie charbonnière de Grande-Bretagne. Dans ces conditions, il ne peut utilement participer aux débats puisqu'il n'est pas en mesure de prendre d'engagement au nom de ses mandants. Il soumettra la note du Bureau et les observations faites à son sujet au sein du Conseil d'administration aux représentants de l'industrie charbonnière de son pays; en attendant, il ne peut que réserver leur attitude à l'égard de l'ensemble de la question.

*M. Erulkar* rappelle qu'à la 79ème session, les membres du Groupe des employeurs, représentant les pays extra-européens s'étaient prononcés contre la résolution par laquelle le Conseil a décidé de comprendre les pays extra-européens dans le cadre de l'enquête concernant l'industrie charbonnière. En raison de cette situation et de l'impossibilité de consulter les intéressés dans les délais dont il disposait, il fait toutes réserves sur l'attitude des employeurs des pays extra-européens à l'égard de la question soumise au Conseil.

*M. Goodrich* considère que le rapport du Bureau donne un exposé exact et tire des conclusions justes de la discussion qui s'est déroulée à la 79ème session du Conseil et de la décision prise à l'époque. En particulier, le passage de la note du Bureau qui traite des rapports entre les questions sociales et les problèmes économiques dans le fonctionnement de l'Organisation internationale du Travail est un exposé excellent de l'état des choses. Certes, l'Organisation a été instituée en vue d'une action de caractère social; elle n'aborde donc l'étude de problèmes économiques qu'en vue de trouver des moyens d'action concernant des questions sociales.

La liste de points qui figure dans la note du Bureau doit être considérée, dans son opinion, comme indicative plutôt que limitative. Il approuve pleinement la liste, mais croit qu'il serait possible d'y ajouter quelques points après un nouvel examen. Par exemple, les progrès techniques réalisés dans le domaine de la consommation du combustible constituent un point tout aussi important que quelques-unes des autres questions mentionnées.

Il appuie également la suggestion de *M. Komarnicki* concernant la date à laquelle devra être distribué le rapport destiné à la réunion tripartite. Il suppose d'ailleurs que le Bureau a tenu compte de ce point en proposant la date mentionnée dans le rapport pour l'ouverture de la réunion.

*Le Directeur*, en réponse aux observations de *M. Hayday* et de *M. Woll*, souligne que l'emploi, les salaires et la durée du travail constituent les derniers points de la liste figurant dans le rapport du Bureau parce qu'ils sont considérés non comme les moins importants mais, au contraire, comme les plus importants. Le Bureau propose, comme ce fut le cas pour le rapport soumis à la Conférence du textile, de terminer par l'examen des questions fondamentales qui constituent les points essentiels de la discussion. Il ne croit pas qu'il y ait un réel danger de voir l'attention de la réunion tripartite détournée de ces problèmes par l'examen des questions économiques qui figurent en tête de la liste.

Il convient d'ailleurs de rappeler que cette liste ne constitue pas l'ordre du jour de la réunion technique tripartite, mais le plan du rapport qui doit lui être présenté. Bien que la réunion ait évidemment toute latitude pour discuter également si elle le désire d'autres questions, il est probable qu'elle se limitera à l'examen des questions sociales à la lumière des conditions économiques qui influent sur elle. Ce sont donc les questions sociales, et non les questions économiques, qui seront les problèmes essentiels soumis à la réunion. Il n'est pas douteux d'ailleurs que l'Organisation
was time to find an international solution for this question, which had already been under consideration for a long time.

For this reason he considered the date suggested by the Office somewhat late. It was true that the report to be prepared for the Tripartite Meeting was a complex one and would require investigations. Many aspects of the question had, however, already formed the subject of reports which would only need to be brought up to date. The preparation of reports on the new points ought not to take so long as to prevent the Meeting being held before April 1938.

Mr. Forbes Watson said that he had not received the Office note on this subject in time to allow him to consult the coalowners of Great Britain. In these circumstances he could not usefully enter into the debate, since he was not in a position to commit those whom he represented. He could only say that he would submit the Office note and the observations made on it in the Governing Body to the coalowners of Great Britain, and that in the meantime he must reserve their attitude to the whole question.

Mr. Erulkar pointed out that at the Seventy-ninth Session the oversea representatives in the employers' group had voted against the resolution by which it was decided to bring the extra-European countries within the scope of the enquiry into the coal industry. In view of this situation, and also owing to the impracticability of consulting the interests concerned in the time available, he reserved the attitude of the oversea employers on the question under consideration.

Mr. Goodrich said that the Office note appeared to him to give an accurate statement of and deduction from the discussion which had taken place at the Seventy-ninth Session of the Governing Body and the decision which was then taken. In particular, the passage of the Office note dealing with the relationship between social and economic questions in the functioning of the International Labour Organisation was an admirable statement of the position. It was of course true that the Organisation was a body set up for social action and that its studies of economic questions were studies for the purpose of finding means of action on social questions.

The list of subjects mentioned in the Office note should in his view be regarded as a suggestion rather than a final list. He was in full agreement with it, but thought that additions could perhaps be made to it after further consideration. For example, the advances in technical progress in the field of fuel consumption were quite as important as some of the other matters mentioned.

He also supported Mr. Komarnicki's suggestion with regard to the time at which the report for the Tripartite Meeting should be circulated. Presumably the Office had had that point in mind in proposing the date of the Tripartite Meeting.

The Director said, in reply to Mr. Hayday and Mr. Woll, that the fact that employment, wages and hours of work came last in the list given in the Office note meant that they were regarded not as the least important but as the most important subjects. It was proposed, as in the case of the report submitted to the Textile Conference, to lead up to the vital questions which were the main objects of discussion. He did not think that there was any serious danger that the attention of the Tripartite Meeting would be unduly diverted from those questions by the economic questions which appeared earlier in the list.

It should be noted that the list did not represent the agenda of the Technical Tripartite Meeting, but the plan of the report to be submitted to it. Although of course the Meeting would be at liberty to discuss these other matters also, if it wished, it would probably confine itself to the discussion of the social questions in the light of the economic conditions affecting them. The social and not the economic questions would be the primary matters before it. The Economic Organisation of the League of Nations, which had already considered the economic aspects of the
économique de la Société des Nations qui a déjà abordé l'étude des aspects économiques du problème souleverait des objections si la réunion devait par trop empiéter sur son champ d'activité.

Il fera de son mieux pour répondre au désir des orateurs qui ont demandé que le rapport destiné à la réunion tripartite soit publié au moins un mois avant l'ouverture de la réunion. Le Bureau espère achever la préparation du rapport vers le 1er janvier 1938 et le publier vers le 1er mars.

Il se demande s'il serait pratiquement possible d'avancer la date de la réunion, comme M. Jouhaux l'a suggéré. Bien que le Bureau possède une importante documentation sur les mines de charbon d'Europe, des travaux de recherches considérables seront nécessaires pour obtenir les renseignements correspondants à l'égard des mines de charbon situées dans les pays extra-européens.

Il reconnaît avec M. Goodrich que la liste des points figurant dans le rapport du Bureau n'est pas définitive. Il se révélera sans doute nécessaire d'y ajouter certains points, mais ceux qui figurent déjà sur cette liste suffisent à donner une idée des grandes lignes du rapport.

M. Kitaoka déclare, comme il l'avait déjà fait à la 79e session, que le Gouvernement japonais ne se ralliera à la convocation d'une réunion chargée d'étudier un problème aussi vaste et n'est pas disposé à y participer. Néanmoins, il ne voit pas d'objection à ce que les pays d'Europe ainsi que les États-Unis d'Amérique tiennent une réunion de cette nature. Dans ces conditions il s'abstiendra lors du vote.

M. Riddell n'a pas reçu d'instructions concernant le problème discuté actuellement par le Conseil. Le Gouvernement canadien ne verrait certaines par objections à la convocation d'une réunion de caractère limité, mais si le programme des travaux de la réunion est aussi étendu qu'il vient d'être proposé, il n'est pas en mesure de déclarer si son Gouvernement y participera ou non. Il réserve donc la position du Gouvernement canadien à l'égard de l'ensemble de la question.

Le Président déclare que le Conseil d'administration prend acte des réserves formulées par M. Forbes Watson, M. Erulkar, M. Kitaoka et M. Riddell.

Le Conseil d'administration approuve les suggestions présentées par le Directeur au sujet de la convocation de la réunion technique tripartite concernant l'industrie charbonnière, ainsi qu'au sujet du plan du rapport qui devra être soumis à la Conférence.

Troisième question à l'ordre du jour.

Rapport du Directeur.

Composition du Secrétariat de la XXIIIe session de la Conférence.

Le Directeur rappelle que le Conseil est appelé à approuver les désignations faites en vue de constituer le secrétariat de la XXIIIe session de la Conférence. Il propose de désigner, à côté du Secrétaire général, les personnes dont les noms suivent pour constituer le secrétariat :

Sous-secrétaires généraux :
- M. Phelan;
- M. di Palma Castiglione;
- M. Tixier.

Chef des services du Secrétariat :
- M. Lafrance.

Le Conseil d'administration approuve ces désignations et autorise le Directeur à procéder aux désignations complémentaires nécessaires.
problem, would no doubt raise objections if the Meeting were to trespass too much on
its domain.

He would do his best to meet the wish expressed by various speakers that the
report prepared for the Tripartite Meeting should be issued at least a month before
the Meeting opened. The Office hoped to complete the drafting of the report by 1 January 1938, and to issue it about 1 March.

He doubted whether it would be feasible to advance the date of the Meeting,
as Mr. Jouhaux had suggested. Although the Office already possessed a good deal
of information concerning European coal mines, considerable research would be
necessary in order to obtain the same information as regards coal mines in
extra-European countries.

He agreed with Mr. Goodrich that the list of points given in the Office note was
not exhaustive. It might subsequently be necessary to add other points, but those
already mentioned were sufficient to give the main outline of the report.

Mr. Kitaoka said that, as he had pointed out at the Seventy-ninth Session, the
Japanese Government could not agree to the convening of a Meeting of such wide
scope as was proposed, and was not prepared to participate in the Meeting. It
nevertheless had no objection to the holding of a Meeting at which European countries
and the United States of America would be represented, and he would therefore
abstain from voting on the proposal.

Mr. Riddell said that he had no instructions on the matter now before the
Governing Body. The Canadian Government would certainly have no objection to
the holding of a Meeting of a limited character; but if its scope were to be as wide as
had been proposed he was not in a position to say whether that Government would or
would not take part in it. He must therefore reserve the position of the Canadian
Government in regard to the whole matter.

The Chairman said that the Governing Body would take note of the reservations
made by Mr. Forbes Watson, Mr. Erulkar, Mr. Kitaoka and Mr. Riddell.

The Governing Body approved the suggestions made by the Director as regards the
holding of the Technical Tripartite Meeting on the coal-mining industry and the main
outline of the report to be submitted to that Conference.

THIRD ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

The Director's Report.

Appointment of Secretariat for the Twenty-third Session of the Conference.

The Director said that the Governing Body was asked to approve the
appointments for the Secretariat of the Twenty-third Session of the Conference. He proposed that the following persons should be appointed in addition to the
Secretary-General:

Assistant Secretaries-General:
Mr. Phelan,
Mr. di Palma Castiglione,
Mr. Tixier.

Principal Secretary:
Mr. Lafrance.

The Governing Body approved these appointments and authorised the Director to
make the necessary additional appointments.
Deuxième Conférence régionale de représentants des services d’inspection du travail.

Le Directeur déclare qu’un compte rendu complet des travaux de cette réunion, qui s’est ouverte à Vienne le 24 mai, sera soumis à la prochaine session du Conseil. Cette Conférence régionale peut être considérée comme ayant eu un plein succès. Treize pays y étaient représentés et les arrangements pris pour la réunion, ainsi que l’hospitalité qui lui a été accordée par le Gouvernement autrichien, ont contribué très grandement à assurer le succès de la Conférence. Il tient à saisir cette occasion pour exprimer ses remerciements au Gouvernement autrichien.

Le Conseil d’administration prend acte de ce passage du Rapport du Directeur.

Conférence de Washington concernant l’industrie textile.

Le Directeur déclare qu’à la 79ème session, il avait eu l’intention de suggérer que les recommandations sur les statistiques adoptées par la Conférence de Washington sur l’industrie textile fussent renvoyées non à la Conférence des statisticiens du travail, mais au Comité d’experts statisticiens qui se réunira le 4 octobre 1937.

Le Conseil d’administration décide que le rapport sur les statistiques des salaires et des heures de travail de la Commission des statistiques de la Conférence de Washington sur l’industrie textile sera soumis au Comité d’experts statisticiens qui se réunira le 4 octobre 1937.

Réunions de commissions envisagées.

Commission des charges sociales.

Le Directeur suggère que la réunion de la Commission des charges sociales, qui devait avoir lieu le 31 mai, se tienne, soit au cours de la Conférence, soit immédiatement à l’issue de la présente session du Conseil.

M. Oersted déclare que les objections faites par lui concernant la convocation du Conseil au cours de la Conférence s’appliquent également aux réunions des commissions du Conseil.

M. Forbes Watson rappelle que la Commission des charges sociales sera appelée à examiner l’avenir des études du Bureau concernant les services sociaux, auxquelles il attache une grande importance. Il serait par conséquent préférable de renvoyer la réunion de la Commission à la session d’automne du Conseil, afin d’éviter que ses travaux ne se déroulent d’une manière trop hâtive.

Le Directeur se rallie à cette suggestion.

Le Conseil d’administration décide que la Commission des charges sociales se réunira à l’occasion de la session du Conseil d’administration qui se tiendra au cours de l’automne 1937.

Commission des rapports périodiques.

Le Directeur rappelle que le Bureau a préparé des rapports décennaux sur l’application des conventions n°20 (travail de nuit [boulangeries]), 22 (contrat d’engagement des marins), 23 (rapatriement des marins), 24 (assurance-maladie [industrie, etc.]), 25 (assurance-maladie [agriculture]).

Conformément aux décisions antérieures du Conseil, ces rapports devraient être présentés à la Commission des rapports périodiques avant d’être communiqués aux Gouvernements. Comme il a été impossible d’organiser une réunion de la Commission à l’occasion de la présente session, il suggère au Conseil d’administration d’autoriser le Bureau, à titre exceptionnel, à soumettre les projets de rapports périodiques aux Gouvernements sans que la Commission des rapports périodiques ait procédé préalablement à leur examen.

Le Conseil d’administration adopte cette suggestion du Directeur.
Second Regional Conference of Representatives of Labour Inspection Services.

The Director said that a full report of this meeting, which had opened in Vienna on 24 May, would be submitted to the next session of the Governing Body. The meeting had achieved a considerable measure of success. Some thirteen countries had been represented, and the arrangements for the meeting and the hospitality shown by the Austrian Government had contributed very greatly to the success of the Conference. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to the Austrian Government.

The Governing Body took note of this passage in the Director's Report.


The Director said that at the Seventy-ninth Session he had intended to suggest that the statistical recommendations of the Washington Textile Conference should be referred, not to the Conference of Labour Statisticians, but to the Committee of Statistical Experts which was to meet on 4 October 1937.

The Governing Body decided that the report of the Statistical Committee of the Washington Textile Conference on statistics of wages and hours in the textile industry should be submitted to the Committee of Statistical Experts at its meeting on 4 October 1937.

Proposed Meetings of Committees.

Committee on Social Charges.

The Director suggested that the meeting of the Committee on Social Charges which had been adjourned from 31 May should take place either during the Conference or immediately after the present session of the Governing Body.

Mr. Oersted said that the objections which he had raised to the meeting of the Governing Body during the Conference also applied to meetings of Committees of the Governing Body.

Mr. Forbes Watson said that the Committee on Social Charges would have to discuss the future of the studies of the Office on social services, to which he attached great importance. It would therefore be better to adjourn the meeting of the Committee until the autumn session of the Governing Body in order that its work should not be unduly hurried.

The Director agreed to that suggestion.

The Governing Body decided that the Committee on Social Charges should meet in connection with the session of the Governing Body to be held in the autumn of 1937.

Committee on Periodical Reports.

The Director said that the Office had prepared ten-yearly reports on the working of Conventions Nos. 20 (Night Work in Bakeries), 22 (Seamen's Articles of Agreement), 23 (Repatriation of Seamen), 24 (Sickness Insurance, Industry, etc.), and 25 (Sickness Insurance, Agriculture). In accordance with decisions previously taken by the Governing Body, these reports should be submitted to the Committee on Periodical Reports before they went to the Governments. As it had been found impossible to arrange for a meeting of that Committee in connection with the present session, he suggested that the Governing Body should authorise the Office, as an exceptional measure, to submit the draft periodical reports to the Governments without a preliminary examination by the Committee on Periodical Reports.

The Governing Body approved the Director's suggestion.
Commission permanente agricole.

Le Directeur déclare que le Bureau suggère de convoquer la première session de la Commission permanente agricole le 7 février 1938.

Il demande en même temps au Conseil de confirmer la décision prise à titre provisoire lors de sa 77ème session concernant l’ordre du jour de la réunion de la Commission.

M. Erulkar propose de fixer la réunion de la Commission à une date plus tardive, et, si cela est impossible, en tout cas pas avant le 7 mars, les conditions climatériques étant moins mauvaises à cette époque.

M. Oersted propose de convoquer cette réunion à l’occasion de l’une des sessions du Conseil, en janvier ou en avril.

M. Schürch demande le maintien de la date du 7 février 1938 ; cette date représentant l’extrême concession faite par le Groupe ouvrier au sein de la Commission du travail agricole, groupe qui avait demandé que la réunion pût avoir lieu à la fin de l’année 1937.

Le Conseil d’administration repousse la proposition tendant à convoquer la Commission permanente agricole le 7 mars 1938.

Le Conseil d’administration décide, par 16 voix sans opposition, de fixer la date d’ouverture de la première session de la Commission permanente agricole au 7 février 1938.

Le Conseil d’administration confirme la décision prise à titre provisoire lors de sa 77ème session (octobre 1936) concernant l’ordre du jour de la session.

Cet ordre du jour est libellé comme suit :

1. Discussion générale sur les problèmes du travail agricole et leur importance relative.
2. La protection du travail des enfants dans l’agriculture.
3. Les congés payés dans l’agriculture.
4. L’étude technique sur la durée du travail dans l’agriculture, que le Bureau est en train de préparer.

Composition des commissions.

Renouvellement du mandat de membres de commissions.

Le Conseil d’administration désigne pour une nouvelle période de trois ans les membres de commissions dont les noms suivent :

Comité de correspondance pour la prévention des accidents.

M. Gaboury (Canadien).
M. Gabrielson (Suédois).
M. Hendrych (Autrichien).
M. Kitaoka (Japonais).

Comité de correspondance pour l’hygiène industrielle.

Dr Hummel (Polonais).
Dr Geier (États-Unis).
Prof. Winslow (États-Unis).
Dr Langelez (Belge).
Dr Roček (Tchécoslovaque).

Commission consultative des travailleurs intellectuels.

Représentant de la Fédération internationale des journalistes :

M. Valot (Français).
Permanent Agricultural Committee.

The Director said that it was suggested that the first session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee should open on 7 February 1938.

The Governing Body was also asked to confirm the provisional decision taken at its Seventy-seventh Session concerning the agenda of the meeting.

Mr. Erulkar suggested that the meeting should be held later, and if later could not be arranged, certainly not earlier than 7 March as climatic conditions would be less severe at that time.

Mr. Oersted suggested that the meeting should take place in connection with one of the sessions of the Governing Body, either in January or April.

Mr. Schürch urged that the date of 7 February 1938 should be maintained. This date represented the utmost concession made by the workers' group on the Committee on Agricultural Work, which had desired that the meeting should take place at the end of 1937.

The Governing Body rejected the proposal to hold the meeting of the Permanent Agricultural Committee on 7 March 1938.

The Governing Body decided by 16 votes to nil that the first session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee should open on 7 February 1938.

The Governing Body confirmed its decision taken at the Seventy-seventh Session (October 1936) concerning the agenda of the meeting.

This agenda is as follows:

1. General discussion on problems of agricultural labour and their relative importance.
2. Protection of child labour in agriculture.
3. Holidays with pay in agriculture.
4. The technical study of hours of work in agriculture which is in preparation.

Composition of Committees.

Renewal of appointment of members of Committees.

The Governing Body appointed for a further period of three years the following members of Committees:

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.
- Mr. Gaboury (Canadian).
- Mr. Gabrielson (Swedish).
- Mr. Hendrych (Austrian).
- Mr. Kitaoka (Japanese).

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.
- Dr. Hummel (Polish).
- Dr. Geier (United States).
- Prof. Winslow (United States).
- Dr. Langelez (Belgian).
- Dr. Rocek (Czechoslovak).

Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.

Representative of the International Federation of Journalists:
- Mr. Valot (French).
Comité de correspondance pour le travail féminin.

M. Spiekman (Pays-Bas).

Commission de l'attelage automatique.

M. Moltmaker (Pays-Bas).
M. Smeykal (Autrichien).

Commission d'experts pour l'application des conventions.

M. Charlone (Uruguayen).
M. Makowski (Polonais).
M. Waldemar Erich (Finlandais).

Comité d'experts statisticiens.

M. Hasegawa (Japonais).

Comité de correspondance pour les assurances sociales.

D' Parisot (Français).

M. Mannio propose de désigner M. Louhio (Finlandais) comme membre du Comité de correspondance pour les assurances sociales en remplacement de M. Leinberg.

Le Conseil d'administration désigne M. Louhio (Finlandais) comme membre du Comité de correspondance pour les assurances sociales en remplacement de M. Leinberg.

Comité de correspondance pour l'assurance-œuvrage et le placement.

M. Kitaoka propose d'ajouter à la liste des membres de ce Comité le nom de M. Azumi du Bureau japonais des affaires sociales qui consacre depuis de nombreuses années son activité aux problèmes des assurances sociales et des bureaux de placement.

Le Conseil d'administration désigne les personnes dont les noms suivent comme membres du Comité de correspondance pour l'assurance-œuvrage et le placement :

M. A. Jobin (Suisse), Chef de la Section du placement de l'Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail.
M. Lauber (Suisse), Chef de Section à l'Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail.
M. R. A. Verwey (Pays-Bas), Directeur du Service de l'assurance-œuvrage et du placement.
M. W. Frank Persons (États-Unis), Directeur, Service de l'emploi des États-Unis.
M. Johan Hvidsten (Norvégien), Inspecteur en chef de l'assurance-œuvrage et des bureaux de placement.
M. A. Vehila (Finlandais), Chef de section, Ministère des Affaires sociales.
M. Eino E. Louhio (Finlandais), Inspecteur d'assurances, Ministère des Affaires sociales.
M. Pouillot (Français), Inspecteur divisionnaire du travail, à Paris.
M. Gilbert (Français), Chef du 2ème bureau de la Direction du travail au Ministère du travail.
M. John J. Keane (Irlandais), Chef du service du placement, Service du placement.
M. John Dunne (Irlandais), Chef de division, Service du placement.
Correspondence Committee on Women's Work.
Mr. Spiekman (Netherlands).

Committee on Automatic Coupling.
Mr. Moltmaker (Netherlands).
Mr. Smeykal (Austrian).

Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions.
Mr. Charlene (Uruguayan).
Mr. Makowski (Polish).
Mr. Waldemar Erich (Finnish).

Committee of Statistical Experts.
Mr. Hasegawa (Japanese).

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.
Mr. Parisot (French).

Mr. Mannio proposed that Mr. Louhio (Finnish) should be appointed as a member of the Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance in place of Mr. Leinberg.

The Governing Body appointed Mr. Louhio (Finnish) as a member of the Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance in place of Mr. Leinberg.

Correspondence Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Placing.

Mr. Kitaoka suggested that the name of Mr. Azumi, of the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs, who had for many years been engaged on work in connection with social insurance and employment exchanges, should be added to the list of members of this Committee.

The Governing Body appointed the following persons as members of the Correspondence Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Placing:

Mr. A. Jobin (Swiss), Chief of the Placing Section of the Federal Office of Industry, Handicrafts and Labour.
Mr. Lauber (Swiss), Chief of Section in the Federal Office of Industry, Handicrafts and Labour.
Mr. R. A. Verwey (Netherlands), Director of the Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchange Service.
Mr. J. S. Nicholson, C.B.E. (British), Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Unemployment Insurance Department of the Ministry of Labour.
Mr. Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E. (British), Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Employment and Training Department of the Ministry of Labour.
Mr. R. Gordon Wagenet (United States), Director, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Social Security Board.
Mr. W. Frank Persons (United States), Director, United States Employment Service.
Mr. Johan Hvidsten (Norwegian), Chief Inspector of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges.
Mr. A. Vehila (Finnish), Chief of Section in the Ministry of Social Affairs.
Mr. Eino E. Louhio (Finnish), Insurance Inspector, Ministry of Social Affairs.
Mr. Pouillot (French), Divisional Labour Inspector, Paris.
Mr. Gilbert (French), Chief of the Second Bureau of the Labour Department, Ministry of Labour.
Mr. John J. Keane (Irish), Chief Employment Officer, Employment Branch.
Mr. John Dunne (Irish), Head of Division, Employment Branch.
M. Stanislas Jurkiewicz (Polonais), ancien Ministre de l’assistance sociale.
M. Mieczyslaw Biesiekierski (Polonais), Chef de section au Ministère de l’assistance sociale.
M. Gerald H. Brown (Canadien), Vice-Ministre adjoint du travail.
M. R. A. Rigg (Canadien), Directeur du service de l’emploi.
M. Oskar Hagman (Suédois), Chef de section à l’Administration du Travail.
M. Azumi (Japonais), du Bureau des Affaires sociales.

Voyage du Directeur au Japon.

Le Directeur déclare avoir reçu de M. Keinosuke Zen au nom de la Fédération nationale des associations d’industriels du Japon une très cordiale invitation à se rendre au Japon au cours de l’année. Il a reçu une invitation analogue émanant de M. Koizumi, au nom de la Fédération syndicale japonaise. En raison de la grande importance du développement industriel en Orient, il aura grand plaisir à accepter cette invitation, si cette visite agréée également au Gouvernement japonais.

Depuis l’établissement du rapport du Directeur, il a reçu du Gouvernement de l’Inde une invitation lui suggérant de se rendre également dans ce pays s’il a l’intention de faire un voyage en Orient. L’Inde acquiert une importance industrielle toujours plus grande et il convient de faire tout le possible pour mettre le Bureau en contact plus étroit avec les conditions et les problèmes dans les pays d’Orient. Si donc il doit se rendre au Japon, il ne manquera pas d’accepter également la cordiale invitation qui lui a été adressée par le Gouvernement de l’Inde.

M. Kitaoka a été très heureux d’apprendre que le Directeur a l’intention de se rendre au Japon. Le Japon unit les traits de la civilisation moderne et occidentale et de l’ancienne civilisation orientale. Il se trouve donc dans une situation quelque peu particulière parmi les pays du monde ayant la plus grande importance industrielle. Il est par conséquent essentiel que le Directeur du Bureau puisse avoir une connaissance personnelle des conditions dans les pays d’Orient et particulièrement au Japon. Le Gouvernement japonais est prêt à apporter au Directeur tout son concours pour lui permettre d’observer, sous tous leurs aspects, les conditions qui règnent au Japon. Il espère que le Directeur ne se limitera pas à étudier la vie industrielle et urbaine de son pays, mais qu’il portera également son attention sur la situation agraire qui constitue la base de la vie sociale et industrielle du Japon.

La présence du Directeur sera profondément appréciée par le peuple japonais dans son ensemble et ne manquera pas d’accroître sa compréhension de l’œuvre de l’Organisation internationale du Travail ainsi que l’intérêt qu’il lui porte. Il en résultera une nouvelle amélioration des relations entre le Japon et le Bureau.

Il tient à saisir l’occasion pour communiquer un message émanant de M. Koizumi, délégué des travailleurs japonais à la prochaine session de la Conférence. M. Koizumi tient, au nom de la Fédération syndicale japonaise, à souhaiter chaleureusement la bienvenue au Directeur, à l’occasion de son prochain séjour au Japon et il est convaincu que le voyage du Directeur resserrera les liens qui unissent le Bureau et les organisations ouvrières du Japon.

M. Takeuchi déclare que M. Zen, délégué des employeurs japonais à la prochaine session de la Conférence, l’a chargé de déclarer, au nom de la Fédération nationale des associations d’industriels du Japon, qu’il était extrêmement souhaitable que le Directeur fît un voyage au Japon afin d’entrer directement en contact avec ce pays et de se rendre compte des conditions économiques et sociales qui lui sont propres. La Fédération nationale suggère que le Directeur se rende au Japon le plus tôt possible.

M. Li Ping-Heng déclare que le Gouvernement chinois désire vivement que le Directeur saisisse l’occasion de son voyage en Extrême-Orient pour séjourner en Chine et se rendre compte sur place des importants problèmes sociaux qui se posent dans ce pays et en même temps que des efforts déjà faits en vue de les résoudre. Il peut donner au Directeur l’assurance qu’il recevra en Chine un accueil très cordial de la part des employeurs et des travailleurs aussi bien que de la part du Gouvernement.
Mr. Stanislas Jurkiewicz (Polish), Former Minister of Social Assistance.
Mr. Mieczyslaw Biesiekierski (Polish), Chief of Section in the Ministry of Social Assistance.
Mr. Gerald H. Brown (Canadian), Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.
Mr. R. A. Rigg (Canadian), Director of the Employment Service.
Mr. Oskar Hagman (Swedish), Chief of Section in the Department of Labour.
Mr. Azumi (Japanese), of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

**Proposed Visit of the Director to Japan.**

The Director said that he had received a cordial invitation from Mr. Keinosuke Zen, on behalf of the National Confederation of Industrial Associations of Japan, suggesting that he should visit Japan in the present year. He had received a similar invitation from Mr. Koizumi, on behalf of the Japanese Trades Union Congress. In view of the great importance of industrial development in the East, he was anxious to accept this invitation if such a visit would be agreeable to the Japanese Government.

Since the Director's Report had been drawn up he had received an invitation from the Government of India suggesting that he should visit that country also if he made a journey to the East. India was assuming great industrial importance, and everything should be done to bring the Office into closer contact with the conditions and problems which existed in Eastern countries. If he visited Japan he would therefore wish to avail himself of the cordial invitation of the Government of India also.

Mr. Kitaoka said that he felt great satisfaction at hearing that the Director intended to visit Japan. Japan represented a combination of modern Western and old Oriental civilisations. It was therefore in a some what special situation among the important industrial countries of the world. It was consequently essential for the Director of the Office to have first-hand knowledge of Oriental countries, and particularly Japan. The Japanese Government was prepared to aid the Director in every way so that he might observe conditions in Japan from all aspects. He hoped the Director would not confine his observations to the industrial and urban life of the country, but would also give consideration to the agrarian situation, which constituted the basis of social and industrial life in Japan.

The Director's visit would be deeply appreciated by the Japanese people as a whole, and would increase their understanding of and interest in the work of the International Labour Organisation. This would lead to a further improvement of the relations between Japan and the Office.

He would take his opportunity of conveying a message from Mr. Koizumi, the workers' delegate from Japan to the coming session of the Conference. Mr. Koizumi expressed, on behalf of the Japanese Trades Union Congress, his hearty welcome to the Director on his forthcoming visit to Japan, and was sure that the Director's visit would create closer ties between the Office and the organised workers in Japan.

Mr. Takeuchi said that Mr. Zen, the Japanese employers' delegate at the forthcoming session of the Conference, had requested him to state, on behalf of the National Confederation of Industrial Associations of Japan, that it was extremely desirable that the Director should visit Japan in order to enter into direct touch with that country and acquaint himself with the economic and social conditions which prevailed there. The Confederation suggested that the Director should make such a visit as early as possible.

Mr. Li Ping-Heng said that the Chinese Government was extremely anxious that the Director should take the opportunity of his visit to the Far East in order to go to China and form a personal impression of the important social problems which arose in that country and the efforts that were being made to solve them. The Director would receive a warm welcome in China from the employers and workers as well as from the Government.
M. Woll éprouve quelque hésitation à aborder cette question parce qu’il n’a pas encore eu l’occasion de consulter les autres membres du groupe ouvrier. Les travailleurs des États-Unis s’intéressent profondément au développement de l’industrie japonaise et à l’établissement de relations plus étroites entre le Japon et les autres parties du monde. Il est convaincu que le voyage du Directeur au Japon sera de la plus haute utilité. Toutefois, cette utilité pourrait être accrue peut-être si le Directeur était accompagné de représentants des groupes des employeurs et des travailleurs au sein du Conseil. Ces représentants pourraient lui apporter leur concours pour l’étude des conditions sociales qui règnent en Extrême-Orient. Par conséquent, il suggère que le Conseil autorise le Directeur, s’il l’estime opportun, à être accompagné par un représentant des employeurs et un représentant des travailleurs aux fins de cette étude.

M. Oersted déclare n’avoir naturellement pas d’objections à ce que le Directeur se rende au Japon et dans l’Inde, mais il voudrait simplement savoir si son voyage aura des répercussions sur la date des sessions du Conseil d’administration.

Par ailleurs, il lui est impossible d’accepter la suggestion tendant à faire accompagner le Directeur par un représentant du groupe des employeurs et un représentant du groupe des travailleurs.

Il ne s’agit pas d’envoyer une délégation du Conseil pour visiter le Japon; on ne voit pas très bien comment des membres du groupe des employeurs et du groupe des travailleurs pourraient accompagner le Directeur en constituant, en un certain sens, sa suite.

Sir Firozkhan Noon déclare que le Gouvernement de l’Inde, ayant appris que le Directeur se rendait probablement au Japon, a tenu à l’inviter à se rendre également dans l’Inde. Bien que l’Orient soit vivement intéressé à l’activité de l’Organisation internationale du Travail, il ne retire pas de l’œuvre de l’Organisation autant d’avantages que l’Occident. Aussi est-il particulièrement heureux de voir que le Directeur va se rendre en Orient, non seulement parce que ce voyage rapprochera l’Orient des travailleurs représentés dans l’Organisation, mais aussi parce qu’il permettra à l’Orient de mieux connaître l’activité de l’Organisation. Il espère que le Directeur sera en mesure de donner à l’opinion publique des pays orientaux des renseignements concernant l’œuvre excellente accomplie par l’Organisation internationale du Travail.


En ce qui touche la proposition tendant à faire accompagner le Directeur d’un représentant des employeurs et d’un représentant des travailleurs, elle lui paraît soulever d’autres difficultés que celles de caractère budgétaire. Il serait naturel, en effet, de suggérer que les représentants en question soient des ressortissants des pays orientaux, mais il serait difficile de choisir entre les ressortissants de l’Inde, de la Chine ou du Japon. Il serait préférable que le Directeur voyageât seul et entrât en relation avec les Gouvernements et les représentants des employeurs et des travailleurs des pays où il doit se rendre. Dans ces conditions, il ne risquerait pas d’être influencé par les vues de ses compagnons de voyage, et pourrait se faire une opinion personnelle en toute objectivité.

M. Justin Godart informera le Gouvernement français du projet qu’a le Directeur de se rendre en Extrême-Orient; il est convaincu que le Gouvernement français invitera le Directeur à visiter les possessions françaises de l’Inde et de l’Indochine.

Le Directeur tient à exprimer sa gratitude pour la cordialité des nombreuses invitations qui lui ont été adressées par les divers membres du Conseil qui ont pris la parole. Il s’efforcera de répondre à toutes ces invitations dans l’esprit dans lequel elles lui ont été adressées. Toutefois, il pourrait lui être difficile de les accepter toutes, parce qu’elles l’obligeraient à demeurer trop longtemps absent du Bureau.
Mr. Woll said that he had some hesitation in speaking on this question, as he had not had an opportunity of consulting the other members of the workers' group. The United States workers were deeply interested in the development of Japanese industry and in furthering a closer relationship between Japan and other parts of the world. He believed that the Director's visit to Japan would be extremely useful, but its usefulness might perhaps be increased if he were accompanied by representatives of the employers' and workers' groups on the Governing Body. This might assist him in investigating the social conditions prevailing in the Far East. He therefore suggested that the Governing Body should authorise the Director, if he deemed it advisable, to be accompanied by an employers' and a workers' representative for the purpose of this investigation.

Mr. Oersted said that he had of course no objection to the Director visiting Japan and India, but was anxious to know whether this visit would affect the date of the sessions of the Governing Body. He felt it impossible to accept the suggestion that the Director should be accompanied by a representative of the employers' and of the workers' groups. It was not proposed that a delegation of the Governing Body should visit Japan, and it was hardly possible for members of the employers' and workers' groups to accompany the Director as, in a certain sense, part of his suite.

Sir Firozkhani Noon said that the Government of India, having learned that the Director was likely to visit Japan, had invited him to pay a visit to India also. Although the East was very much concerned in what was done by the International Labour Organisation, it did not benefit quite so much by the work of the Organisation as did the West. He particularly welcomed the fact that the Director was to visit the East, not only because his visit would bring the East nearer to the workers represented in the Organisation, but also because it would enable the East to learn more about the work done by the Organisation. He hoped that the Director would be able to inform public opinion in Eastern countries concerning the excellent work done by the International Labour Organisation.

He suggested that while the Director was in the East he should work out a scheme for the supply of correct information concerning the activities of the International Labour Organisation to the press of Eastern countries. Indian public opinion at present knew very little about the League of Nations, and still less about the International Labour Organisation.

As regards the proposal that the Director should be accompanied by a representative of the employers and of the workers, he felt that there would be other difficulties besides the question of expense. It would be natural to suggest that the representatives in question should be nationals of Eastern countries; but in that case it would be difficult to decide whether nationals of India, China or Japan should be chosen. It would be better to allow the Director to go by himself and get in touch with the Governments and the representatives of the employers and workers in the countries which he visited. He would then be able to observe as an absolutely unbiased man, unaffected by the views of those who accompanied him.

Mr. Justin Godart said that he would inform the French Government of the Director's proposed visit to the Far East, and had no doubt that the French Government would invite him to visit the French possessions in India and Indo-China.

The Director said that he was much gratified by the number and cordiality of the invitations extended to him by the various members who had spoken. He would do his best to respond to all those invitations in the spirit in which they were offered. It might, however, be difficult to accept them all in view of the time for which he would have to be absent from the Office.
Il a entendu avec un vif intérêt la suggestion de M. Woll tendant à charger des représentants du groupe des employeurs et du groupe des travailleurs de l’accompagner. Cependant, il pense comme M. Oersted qu’il convient de maintenir une distinction nette entre les deux sortes de missions qui semblent se différencier de plus en plus. Au cours de l’année prochaine, une mission de membres du Conseil d’administration doit se rendre en Afrique du Sud. Cette mission sera, sans aucun doute, à la fois intéressante et utile, mais elle aura nécessairement un caractère différent d’un voyage accompli par le Directeur qui est aux ordres du Conseil d’administration et fait partie du personnel du Bureau.

Il répondra à la question de M. Oersted concernant les dates des sessions du Conseil lorsque ce dernier procédera à la fixation de la date et du lieu de sa prochaine session.

_Le Conseil d’administration prend note des renseignements communiqués par le Directeur concernant le voyage qu’il se propose de faire en Extrême-Orient._

_Rapport de M. Maurette sur sa mission au Brésil._

_Le Président tient à saisir l’occasion d’exprimer une fois de plus à M. Maurette ses remerciements pour son remarquable rapport._

_Deuxième Conférence européenne d’hygiène rurale._

_Le Conseil d’administration approuve les propositions du Bureau concernant sa collaboration avec l’Organisation d’Hygiène de la Société des Nations quant aux questions d’hygiène et à la question du crédit agricole._

_Quatrième question à l’ordre du jour._

_Date et lieu de la prochaine session._

_Le Directeur déclare que si la session d’automne du Conseil s’ouvre le 7 octobre 1937 et la session suivante le 31 janvier 1938 il sera en mesure de faire son voyage en Extrême-Orient entre ces deux dates._

_Le Conseil d’administration décide que sa session d’automne s’ouvrira le jeudi 7 octobre 1937 et que les journées du 4 au 6 octobre seront réservées aux réunions de commissions._

_Le Président a l’agréable mission de transmettre au Conseil d’administration une communication du Gouvernement tchécoslovaque l’invitant à tenir sa 81ème session à Prague. Dans la lettre qu’il a adressée à cet égard au Directeur du Bureau international du Travail, le Président du Conseil des Ministres de la République tchécoslovaque, M. Hodza, déclare que, appréciant hautement l’œuvre méritoire du Bureau international du Travail et les nobles efforts qu’il a déployés dans le domaine de la prévoyance sociale et de la législation sociale, il accueille chaleureusement l’idée que le Conseil d’administration tienne ses assises dans la capitale de la République. Au nom du Gouvernement tchécoslovaque, il peut donner aux membres du Conseil l’assurance qu’ils seront les bienvenus à Prague et que les autorités tchécoslovaques feront tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour rendre agréable leur séjour en Tchécoslovaquie et pour leur faciliter dans la plus grande mesure possible l’accomplissement de leur haute mission et de leur devoir._

_A son tour M. Něčas tient à dire combien il sera heureux de saluer les membres du Conseil d’administration à Prague en sa qualité de président du Conseil d’administration et de Ministre de la prévoyance sociale de la République tchécoslovaque._

_M. Goodrich est convaincu que tous les membres du Conseil d’administration seront heureux d’accepter l’invitation du Gouvernement tchécoslovaque, en raison du_
Although he had been much interested in Mr. Woll's suggestion that he should be accompanied by representatives of the employers' and workers' groups, he agreed with Mr. Oersted that it would be better to keep quite distinct the two kinds of mission which were tending to grow up. In the following year there was to be a mission of members of the Governing Body to South Africa. This would no doubt be interesting and useful, but would necessarily have a different character from a journey by the Director, who was at the orders of the Governing Body and was a member of the staff.

He would reply to Mr. Oersted's question as regards dates when the Governing Body came to fix the date and place of its next session.

_The Governing Body took note of the information supplied to it concerning the Director's proposed visit to the Far East._

_Report of Mr. Maurette on his mission to Brazil._

_The Chairman_ said that he would take this opportunity of once more expressing his thanks to Mr. Maurette for his admirable report.

_Second European Conference on Rural Hygiene._

_The Governing Body approved the proposals of the Office concerning its collaboration with the Health Organisation of the League of Nations on health questions and the question of agricultural credit._

_Fourth Item on the Agenda._

_Date and Place of the next Session._

_The Director_ said that if the autumn session of the Governing Body was held on 7 October 1937 and the next session on 31 January 1938, he would be able to carry out his visit to the Far East between those dates.

_The Governing Body decided that its autumn session should open on Thursday, 7 October 1937, and that 4-6 October should be reserved for meetings of the Committees._

_The Chairman_ said that he had pleasure in communicating to the Governing Body an invitation from the Czechoslovak Government to hold its Eighty-first Session at Prague. In his letter on this subject to the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Hodza, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, said that he greatly appreciated the admirable work of the International Labour Office and the efforts which had made to promote social welfare and social legislation. He therefore warmly welcomed the suggestion that the Governing Body should meet in the capital of the Czechoslovak Republic. He could on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government assure the members of the Governing Body that they would be welcome at Prague, and that the Czechoslovak authorities would do everything in their power to make their stay in Czechoslovakia agreeable and to facilitate the accomplishment of their important duties to the greatest possible extent.

Mr. Něčas would himself have the greatest pleasure in welcoming the members of the Governing Body to Prague as Chairman of the Governing Body and as Minister of Social Welfare of Czechoslovakia.

_Mr. Goodrich_ said that all members of the Governing Body would no doubt have much pleasure in accepting the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government, because of
grand intérêt porté à l’œuvre de l’Organisation par ce Gouvernement et en raison de sa politique sociale avancée. C’est également un motif de particulière satisfaction que le distingué président du Conseil d’administration soit appelé à ouvrir la session dans la capitale de son propre pays.

*M. Oersted*, au nom du groupe des employeurs, remercie le Gouvernement tchécoslovaque et le président de cette invitation. Les membres du groupe des employeurs seront très heureux de se rendre à Prague pour la session du Conseil.

*M. Jouhaux* déclare que le groupe des travailleurs aura un très vif plaisir à participer à la session du Conseil d’administration à Prague, non seulement parce que la Tchécoslovaquie est un pays où la politique sociale est particulièrement avancée et effectivement appliquée, mais aussi parce que le groupe des travailleurs sera tout spécialement heureux d’avoir l’occasion de marquer sa sympathie pour ce pays.

*M. Mahaini* est convaincu que tous les membres du groupe gouvernemental du Conseil accueillent très chaleureusement l’invitation du Gouvernement tchécoslovaque. Il lui paraît indispensable que le représentant d’un pays d’Europe prenne aussi la parole pour exprimer la gratitude du Conseil d’administration au Gouvernement tchécoslovaque.

Il rappelle que M. Benès, Président de la République tchécoslovaque, a présidé une session de la Conférence internationale du Travail. Aussi tient-il, en remerciant le Gouvernement tchécoslovaque et le Président du Conseil d’administration de leur invitation, à adresser aussi un hommage à M. Benès.

Le Conseil d’administration décide d’accepter l’invitation du Gouvernement tchécoslovaque de tenir sa 81ème session à Prague et charge le Directeur de présenter ses remerciements chaleureux au Gouvernement tchécoslovaque.

Le Conseil d’administration suspend sa séance publique à 12 heures 30 pour se réunir en séance privée.

Le Conseil sied à nouveau en séance publique à 12 heures 45.

*M. Oersted*, vice-président employeur, remplit les fonctions de Président.

**HUITIÈME QUESTION A L’ORDRE DU JOUR.**

*Compte rendu de la réunion de la Commission consultative des travailleurs intellectuels.*

*M. Mannio*, président de la Commission consultative, signale que sur les trois premières questions à son ordre du jour la Commission a adopté des résolutions proposant de poursuivre les études déjà commencées par le Bureau. En ce qui touche la quatrième question : application aux travailleurs intellectuels de la protection prévue dans les conventions élaborées par la Conférence internationale du Travail, la Commission n’a pas pris de décision ; elle a pris note de l’opinion des représentants des travailleurs intellectuels, dont les vœux pourraient être communiqués à la Conférence afin qu’il en soit tenu compte lors de la discussion des trois projets de convention concernant la réduction de la durée du travail.

La Commission a été également saisie de demandes tendant à l’inscription de deux nouvelles questions à son ordre du jour, à savoir : la protection du titre et l’organisation de la profession de technicien agronome, d’une part, et d’autre part la conservation des droits en cours d’acquisition à la pension de retraite des travailleurs intellectuels en cas de changement d’emploi. Conformément à la procédure habituelle, la Commission demande au Conseil de renvoyer ces deux questions pour préavis au bureau de la Commission. Ce dernier présenterait un rapport au Conseil d’administration qui décidera alors de l’inscription éventuelle de ces deux questions à l’ordre du jour de la Commission consultative.
the great interest in the Organisation shown by the Czechoslovak Government and its advanced social policy. It was particularly satisfactory that the distinguished Chairman of the Governing Body would open the session in his own capital.

Mr. Oersted, on behalf of the employers' group, thanked the Czechoslovak Government and the Chairman for this invitation. The members of the employers' group would have great satisfaction in visiting Prague for the session of the Governing Body.

Mr. Jouhaux said that the workers' group would have great pleasure in attending a session of the Governing Body in Prague, not only because Czechoslovakia was a country where social policy was particularly advanced and effectively applied, but also because the workers' group was particularly glad of an opportunity of expressing its friendship for Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Mahaim said that all the Government members of the Governing Body would undoubtedly warmly welcome the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government. He felt it desirable that a representative of a European country should also express the gratitude of the Governing Body to the Czechoslovak Government.

He would point out that Mr. Benes, who was now President of the Czechoslovak Republic, had once been President of a session of the International Labour Conference. He would wish, when thanking the Czechoslovak Government and the Chairman of the Governing Body for their invitation, to pay a special tribute to Mr. Benes.

The Governing Body decided to accept the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government to hold its Eighty-first Session at Prague, and instructed the Director to convey its thanks to the Czechoslovak Government.

The Governing Body suspended its public sitting at 12.30 p.m. in order to meet in private.

The public sitting was resumed at 12.45 p.m.

The Chair was taken by Mr. Oersted, employers' Vice-Chairman.

EIGHTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

Record of the Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.

Mr. Mannio, Chairman of the Committee, said that on the first three questions on its agenda the Committee had adopted resolutions proposing that the studies of the Office should be continued. With regard to the fourth item: Study of the application to professional workers of the protective measures laid down in the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference, the Committee had not taken a decision; it had noted the opinion of the professional workers' representatives, whose views might be brought to the notice of the Conference to be taken into account in the discussion of the three proposed Draft Conventions dealing with the reduction of hours of work.

The Committee had also had before it proposals for the inclusion of two new questions in its agenda, namely, the protection of titles and professional organisation of technical agriculturists, and maintenance of old-age pension rights in course of acquisition by professional workers in the event of a change of employment. The Governing Body was requested, in accordance with the usual procedure, to refer these two questions to the Officers of the Committee for their opinion. The Officers would submit a report to the Governing Body, which would then decide whether the two questions should be included in the agenda of the Committee.
I. Protection du titre et organisation de la profession d’expert comptable.

M. Forbes Watson a toujours eu l’impression que l’activité de la Commission consultative des travailleurs intellectuels, sans être peut-être en dehors de la compétence du Bureau, risque cependant de faire oublier au Bureau que sa première tâche vise les travailleurs manuels. Il tient à rendre hommage au représentant des employeurs pour son intervention au sein de la Commission à l’égard de la question en discussion. Il demande au Directeur de veiller à éviter que l’activité de la Commission consultative ne constitue une gêne pour ce qu’il considère comme la mission essentielle de l’Organisation. Il est convaincu que la dispersion des efforts du Bureau sur des questions de cet ordre est une des causes de certaines difficultés actuellement rencontrées.

Le Conseil d’administration approuve la résolution de la Commission consultative des travailleurs intellectuels concernant cette question et charge le Bureau d’en poursuivre l’étude en vue d’un accord international.

II. Le droit moral des travailleurs intellectuels salariés sur leurs créations en matière d’arts appliqués.

Le Conseil d’administration approuve la résolution adoptée par la Commission consultative des travailleurs intellectuels concernant cette question et priant le Conseil d’administration de maintenir la question à l’ordre du jour de la Commission et de charger le Bureau d’en continuer l’étude.

III. Indemnisation des travailleurs intellectuels dont l’emploi est supprimé après de longs services par suite de la réorganisation d’une entreprise.

Le Conseil d’administration approuve la résolution de la Commission consultative des travailleurs intellectuels concernant cette question et priant le Conseil d’administration de charger le Bureau d’en poursuivre l’étude.

IV. Etude sur l’application aux travailleurs intellectuels de la protection prévue dans les conventions élaborées par la Conférence internationale du Travail.

Le Conseil d’administration autorise le Bureau à porter à la connaissance de la Conférence internationale du Travail à sa XXIIIème session les vœux exprimés sur cette question par les représentants des travailleurs intellectuels. Le Conseil d’administration renvoie au bureau de la Commission consultative des travailleurs intellectuels les deux questions suivantes dont l’inscription à l’ordre du jour de la Commission a été proposée :

Protection du titre et organisation de la profession de technicien-agronome.
Conservation des droits en cours d’acquisition à la pension de retraite des travailleurs intellectuels en cas de changement d’emploi.

NEUVIÈME QUESTION À L’ORDRE DU JOUR.

Compte rendu de la réunion de la Commission consultative de l’organisation scientifique du travail.

I. Terminologie de l’organisation scientifique du travail.

M. Riddell, président de la Commission consultative de l’organisation scientifique du travail, déclare que la Commission a adopté une résolution reconnaissant que la question des définitions est arrivée au point de maturité où elle peut être traitée et qu’il est nécessaire d’arriver à une terminologie plus précise afin de permettre une compréhension internationale de ce problème. La Commission a demandé au Conseil d’administration d’autoriser le Bureau à poursuivre ses travaux, à donner une publicité aussi large que possible aux définitions proposées maintenant par la Commission et à encourager leur traduction dans le plus grand nombre de langues possibles.

Le Conseil d’administration approuve la résolution de la Commission consultative de l’organisation scientifique du travail sur cette question.
I. Protection of titles and professional organisation for chartered accountants.

Mr. Forbes Watson said that he had always had the impression that the work of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers, though not perhaps outside the functions of the Office, was likely to make it forget its first duty, which was to the manual workers. He would pay a tribute to the employers' representative on the Committee for his work on the Committee in connection with this question.

He urged the Director to make sure that the work of this Committee did not interfere with what he himself considered to be the fundamental duties of the Organisation. He believed that the fact that energy had been dissipated on these questions was the cause of some of the difficulties which at present existed.

The Governing Body approved the resolution of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers on this question, and instructed the International Labour Office to continue its study of the question with a view to an international agreement.

II. Moral right of professional workers in receipt of a salary over their creations in the sphere of applied arts.

The Governing Body approved the resolution on this subject adopted by the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers requesting the Governing Body to keep the question on the agenda of the Committee and to instruct the Office to continue to study it.

III. Compensation for professional workers whose posts are abolished after long service owing to the reorganisation of an undertaking.

The Governing Body approved the resolution of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers on this question requesting the Governing Body to instruct the Office to continue its study of the question.

IV. Study of the application to professional workers of the protective measures laid down in the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

The Governing Body authorised the Office to communicate the views on this question expressed by the professional workers' representatives to the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-third Session.

The Governing Body referred to the Officers of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers the following two questions proposed for the agenda of the Committee:

- Protection of the titles and professional organisation of technical agriculturists;
- Maintenance of old-age pension rights in course of acquisition by professional workers in the event of a change of employment.

NINTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

Record of the Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Management.

I. Terminology of Management.

Mr. Riddell, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Management, said that the Committee had adopted a resolution recognising that the question of definitions was ripe for consideration, and that there was need for a more exact terminology in order to promote an international understanding of the subject. The Committee asked the Governing Body to authorise the Office to continue the study, to give the widest possible publicity to the definitions now proposed by the Committee and to encourage their translation into the largest possible number of languages.

The Governing Body approved the resolution of the Advisory Committee on Management on this subject.
II. Action concertée pour l'élimination ou la conservation d'entreprises ou de machines en surplus.

III. Relation du progrès technique avec le chômage et l'emploi.

M. Riddell indique que la deuxième résolution adoptée par la Commission porte sur ces deux questions. La résolution rappelle que l'élimination ou l'extension d'entreprises ou d'équipements techniques, aussi bien que la mécanisation accélérée et intensifiée peuvent comporter pour les travailleurs des conséquences sérieuses et prie le Conseil d'autoriser le Bureau à élaborer en détail pour la prochaine réunion de la Commission une description de telles mesures dont l'application paraît possible à la lumière des expériences pratiques à dégager de la documentation dont il disposera.

Le Conseil d'administration approuve cette résolution de la Commission consultative de l'organisation scientifique du travail.

IV. L'emploi des machines de bureau et ses conséquences sur les conditions de travail des employés.

M. Riddell fait connaître que la résolution adoptée sur cette question prie le Conseil d'administration d'autoriser le Bureau à poursuivre, par voie de correspondance avec les membres de la Commission, ses études sur la mécanisation du travail de bureau en vue de préparer une discussion plus détaillée lors de la prochaine réunion de la Commission.

Le Conseil d'administration approuve cette résolution de la Commission consultative de l'organisation scientifique du travail.

M. Čurčin constate que l'organisation scientifique du travail constitue un progrès technique qu'on ne peut freiner. Comme elle a certains effets sur la vie sociale et économique, elle doit être étudiée sous tous ses aspects. Le premier pas dans cette voie, c'est d'établir une terminologie qui fait défaut à l'heure présente. La Commission consultative de l'organisation scientifique du travail est l'organe compétent pour procéder à cette étude, mais elle ne peut accomplir son œuvre de manière satisfaisante si elle ne tient que de brèves réunions une fois par an. Aussi demande-t-il que la Commission soit convoquée à nouveau si possible au mois de novembre ou de décembre 1937 et qu'il lui soit accordé plus de deux jours pour sa réunion.

Le Président déclare que le Directeur pourra faire rapport au Conseil à sa session d'octobre sur la proposition de M. Čurčin.

Le Conseil d'administration adopte le compte rendu de la réunion de la Commission consultative de l'organisation scientifique du travail.

La session est close à 13 heures 5.

Jaromír NEČAS.
II. Concerted action to eliminate or to preserve surplus undertakings and machinery.

III. The relation of technical progress to unemployment and employment.

Mr. Riddell said that the second resolution adopted by the Committee covered these two questions. It pointed out that the elimination or expansion of undertakings or technical equipment, as well as rapid or intensive mechanisation, might involve serious consequences for the workers, and requested the Governing Body to authorise the Office to prepare for the next meeting of the Committee a list of measures which would appear possible in view of the practical experience reflected in the documents at the disposal of the Office.

The Governing Body approved this resolution of the Advisory Committee on Management.

IV. Use of office machinery and its influence on conditions of work of staff.

Mr. Riddell said that the resolution adopted on this question requested the Governing Body to authorise the Office to continue its study of the mechanisation of office work by means of correspondence with the members of the Committee, with a view to preparing a more detailed discussion of this subject at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Governing Body approved this resolution of the Advisory Committee on Management.

Mr. Čurčin said that scientific management was a progressive movement which could not be retarded. As it had certain effects on social and economic life, it must be studied in all its aspects. The first step was to establish a terminology which was at present lacking. The Advisory Committee on Management was the body competent for this work. The Committee could not do its work satisfactorily if it only held short meetings once a year. He therefore asked that the Committee should be convened again, if possible in November or December 1937, and should be allowed more than two days for its meeting.

The Chairman said that the Director could report to the Governing Body on Mr. Čurčin's proposal at the October Session.

The Governing Body approved the Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Management.

The session closed at 1.5 p.m. JAROMIR NEČAS.
PROCÈS-VERBAL DE LA TROISIÈME SÉANCE (PRIVÉE).

Au cours de cette séance, qui a eu un caractère privé, le Conseil d'administration a procédé à l'examen de la septième question à l'ordre du jour (Rapport du Comité du budget).

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 8 du règlement du Conseil d'administration, le procès-verbal de cette séance est imprimé séparément.
MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING (PRIVATE).

At this sitting, which was private, the Governing Body considered the Seventh Item on the Agenda *(Report of the Finance Committee)*.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Standing Orders of the Governing Body, the minutes of this sitting have been printed separately.
APPENDICES
APPENDIX I.

AGENDA.

1. Approval of the minutes of the Seventy-ninth Session.


3. The Director’s Report.

4. Date and Place of next Session.


6. Report of the Office on the proposal to hold a Conference of Experts to examine the question of financing the settlement of colonists.


8. Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers.

9. Record of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Management.
APPENDIX II.

SECOND ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICE ON THE ORGANISATION OF A TECHNICAL TRIPARTITE MEETING ON THE COAL INDUSTRY.

At its Seventy-ninth Session (May 1937) the Governing Body continued the discussion of the question of the organisation of a Technical Tripartite Meeting concerning the reduction of hours of work in the coal industry, and adopted the following resolution submitted by Mr. Mertens by 18 votes to 9:

"The Governing Body decides that the Technical Tripartite Conference which it had contemplated holding in October 1937 in order to discuss the question of the reduction of hours in coal mines shall also deal with the other social and economic aspects of the problem.

"It instructs the Director to submit to it at its next session in June a report dealing with the exact character of the Conference and the date at which it can usefully be held ".

In accordance with the instructions given by this resolution, the Office submits to the Governing Body the following suggestions concerning the character of this meeting, its programme of work, date, etc.

Bearing in mind the experience recently acquired as regards the textile industry, the Office considers that the meeting might consist of representatives and experts of the Governments, employers and workers of all countries where coal production is an important element in national economic life, including both European and extra-European countries. These representatives and experts on the problems of the coal industry would be asked to study all the aspects of the industry which might directly or indirectly affect social conditions in the industry.

The International Labour Organisation will have to consider this question from the point of view of the social conditions of the workers employed in the coal industry, since the question on account of which it was originally proposed to call the meeting is the reduction of hours of work. The facts show, however, that the social conditions of workers employed in the coal-mining industry, like those of workers in other industries, are affected by various factors which are not of a social character, and that consequently it is essential, in seeking a solution as regards social conditions, to take account of the economic, technical and other conditions prevailing in the industry which may facilitate a complete understanding of the problem.

From this point of view, the principal points to which some attention will have to be given in the report to be prepared by the Office are:

(1) Geographical distribution of the industry;
(2) The technical and geological conditions affecting output and commercial yield;
(3) The effects of technical progress as regards the cutting and transport of coal on employment and working conditions;
(4) The present position of the coal market, the changes which have occurred in the trade in recent years, and the prevailing competitive conditions (prices, trade restrictions, international agreements);
(5) The effects on the industry of the development of other powers (water power, etc.) and the development of new uses of coal;
(6) Employment and unemployment;
(7) Wages and earnings, including wages in kind, social charges, holidays with pay, etc.;
(8) Hours of work.

It will take a certain time to obtain and set out this information. While there are some questions, such as wages and hours of work, on which the Office has already prepared reports,
there are others which will require extensive research work. The Office will therefore require not less than six months in order to prepare an adequate report.

In these circumstances the meeting might take place towards the end of April 1938, the date of Easter being 17 April.

Since the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations has been dealing with the coal problem for more than ten years past, the Governing Body will no doubt agree to authorise the Director to get in touch with that Organisation in order to arrange for the necessary collaboration, and in particular to invite the Economic Organisation to be represented at the meeting.
APPENDIX III.

THIRD ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The period which has elapsed since the last session of the Governing Body is exceptionally short, since the Eightieth Session opens less than four weeks after the close of the Seventy-ninth. This has of course made it impossible for the Office to circulate the documents for the session as long in advance as usual.

Various questions on which the Governing Body is asked to take a decision, or to which its attention should be drawn, are briefly mentioned below.

International Labour Legislation.

The following is the official information concerning the ratification of Conventions which has reached the Office since the Seventy-ninth Session of the Governing Body.

Ratifications registered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Date of adoption of Convention</th>
<th>Date of registration by the Secretariat of the League of Nations</th>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Underground Work (Women) (No. 45)</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>14.5.37</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Night Work (Young Persons) (No. 6)</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>20.5.37</td>
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<td>1920</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Right of Association (Agriculture) (No. 11)</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>20.5.37</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised) (No. 42)</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>20.5.37</td>
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</table>

The number of ratifications registered is now 744.

Ratification denounced.

In consequence of its ratification of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41), the Brazilian Government has denounced its ratification of the Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919 (No. 4). This denunciation was registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations on 12 May 1937.

Ratifications authorised.

In a letter of 22 May 1937 the Minister of Social Affairs of Denmark stated that during its 1936-1937 session the Rigsdag had adopted resolutions for the ratification of the Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920 (No. 8), the Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920 (No. 9), and the Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16).

In Estonia, the President of the State decided on 7 May 1937 to ratify the Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45).

In Norway the Storting adopted on 7 May 1937 a Bill for the ratification of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5), the Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14), the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50), the Officer's Competency Certificates Convention, 1936 (No. 53), and the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58).

Ratifications recommended.

The French Government submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on 21 May 1937 Bills for the ratification of the Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 35), the Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 36), the Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 37), and the Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 38).

In a letter of 14 March 1937 the Minister of the Interior of Iraq informed the Office that the ratification of the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 41), and the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42), had been recommended for parliamentary sanction.

In a letter of 1 May 1937 the Secretary of the Department of Industry and Commerce of the Irish Free State informed the Office that steps were being taken towards the ratification of the Unemployment Provision Convention, 1934 (No. 44).
Other Measures.

In a letter of 19 May 1937 the Representative of the Chinese Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office stated that on 16 April 1937 the Legislative Council had decided to postpone ratification of the Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works) Convention, 1936 (No. 51), and of the Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (No. 52).

On 7 May 1937 the President of the State in Estonia decided to postpone ratification of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention (Revised), 1935 (No. 46), the Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935 (No. 47), the Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935 (No. 48), and the Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works) Convention, 1935 (No. 49).

CONFERENCE.

Appointment of Secretariat for the Twenty-third Session of the Conference.

The Governing Body is, as usual, asked to approve the appointments for the Secretariat of the Conference. It is asked to appoint the following persons in addition to the Director, who is entrusted with the duties of Secretary-General of the Conference by Article 15 of the Constitution of the Organisation:

Assistant Secretaries-General:
- Mr. Phelan;
- Mr. di Palma Castiglione;
- Mr. Tixier.

Principal Secretary:
- Mr. Lafrance.

The Governing Body is requested to authorise the Director to make the necessary additional appointments.

Preparation of the Conference.

The Office has been actively engaged in completing the preparatory work for the Twenty-third Session of the Conference. Supplementary reports on Question I (Safety provisions for workers in building construction) and Question II (Reduction of hours of work in the textile industry) have been issued. In accordance with the decision taken by the Governing Body at its Seventy-ninth Session, the reports of the Washington Conference on the Textile Industry are being printed and will be communicated to the Conference.

Second Regional Conference of representatives of Labour Inspection Services.

The record of this meeting, which opened in Vienna on 24 May, will be submitted to the Governing Body at a later stage.


At its last session the Governing Body decided to examine at its Eightieth Session the desirability of submitting the report of the Statistical Committee of the Washington Textile Conference on statistics of wages and hours in the textile industry to the Conference of Labour Statisticians to be held in September next. The Director suggests, however, that it would be preferable to submit this report to the Committee of Statistical Experts, which will meet on 4 October. The Conference of Labour Statisticians, which has been called to discuss and prepare a proposal for a Draft Convention on statistics of wages and hours of labour, is perhaps too large a body to consider in detail the application of the proposals of this Statistical Committee, and, moreover, it will hardly be possible, without overloading the agenda, for the Conference to deal with these matters in the time available. It is therefore suggested that the Office's Committee is the more suitable body, and there will be no difficulty, if the Governing Body agrees, in adding this item to those already on the agenda.

COMMITTEES.

Committee meetings which have been held or are already authorised.

In accordance with decisions previously taken by the Governing Body, the Advisory Committee on Management and the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers are meeting on 28 and 29 May. The records of these meetings form separate items on the agenda of the present session.
A meeting of the Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention will take place on 28 June. The Conference of Labour Statisticians opens on 27 September, and the Committee of Statistical Experts is meeting immediately afterwards. The records of these various meetings will come before the Governing Body at its autumn session.

Proposed meetings of Committees.

Committee on Social Charges.—It will be remembered that the meeting of this Committee, which was to have taken place on 31 May, has been adjourned. It is, however, desirable that the meeting should not be too long delayed, as it is difficult for the Social Insurance Section of the Office to organise its work until a decision has been taken as regards the desirability and possibility of continuing in the future the studies on social services. As most, if not all, of the members of the Committee will no doubt be attending the Conference, it is suggested that the meeting, for which one half day would be sufficient, should be held during the Twenty-third Session of the Conference, if possible in the second week of June.

Committee on Periodical Reports concerning the working of Conventions.

Ten-yearly reports by the Governing Body on the working of the Conventions Nos. 20 (Night Work in Bakeries), 22 (Seamen's Articles of Agreement), 23 (Repatriation of Seamen), 24 (Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.)) and 25 (Sickness Insurance, Agriculture) are due to be submitted to the Conference in 1938. In accordance with the Standing Orders of the Governing Body the Office has prepared draft ten-yearly reports on the working of the above Conventions. The procedure followed hitherto has been for the Office in the first place to submit the draft reports to the Governments concerned for observations and subsequently to lay the drafts, together with the Governments' observations thereon, before the Governing Body for approval of the final text of the reports and for the Governing Body's decision on the question of the revision in whole or in part of the Conventions concerned.

On the proposal of its new Committee on Periodical Reports, however, the Governing Body at its session in April 1936 considered that it would be desirable to lay the Office's drafts before the Committee on Periodical Reports before communicating them to the Governments for observations. According to the new procedure the draft reports prepared by the Office would come before the Governing Body on two occasions but separated by an interval of at least three months in order to give the Governments sufficient time to examine the Office's drafts and forward their observations (Art. 7 a of the Standing Orders).

It was accordingly hoped that the drafts prepared by the Office would be considered by the Committee on Periodical Reports in connection with the present session, and that the drafts, together with the Governments' observations thereon, could be laid before the Governing Body at its autumn session.

Permanent Agricultural Committee.—The Governing Body is asked to fix the date of the first session of this Committee, which, in accordance with decisions which have already been taken, is to be held early in 1938, so that its recommendations may be taken into account when the Governing Body, at its April Session, fixes the agenda of the 1939 Session of the Conference.

It is suggested that the session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee, which will probably last from seven to nine days, should open on 7 February 1938.

The Governing Body is also asked to confirm the provisional decision which it took at its Seventy-seventh Session concerning the agenda of the session. The proposed agenda is as follows:

1. General discussion on problems of agricultural labour and their relative importance.
2. Protection of child labour in agriculture.
3. Holidays with pay in agriculture.
4. The technical study of hours of work in agriculture which is in preparation.
Composition of Committees.

Renewal of appointment of members of Committees whose term of office has expired.—It is suggested that the Governing Body should reappoint for a further period of three years the following members of Committees whose term of office has expired or will shortly expire.

Correspondence Committee on Accident Prevention.

- Mr. Gaboury (Canadian)  
  Date of appointment: 1.6.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 1.6.37
- Mr. Gabrielson (Swedish)  
  Date of appointment: 1.6.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 1.6.37
- Mr. Hendrych (Austrian)  
  Date of appointment: 1.6.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 1.6.37
- Mr. Kitaoka (Japanese)  
  Date of appointment: 1.6.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 1.6.37

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.

- Dr. Hummel (Polish)  
  Date of appointment: 1.6.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 1.6.37
- Dr. Geier (United States)  
  Date of appointment: 5.9.22  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 5.9.37
- Prof. Winslow (United States)  
  Date of appointment: 5.9.22  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 5.9.37
- Dr. Langelez (Belgian)  
  Date of appointment: 27.9.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 27.9.37
- Dr. Roček (Czechoslovak)  
  Date of appointment: 8.10.28  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 8.10.37

Committee on Automatic Coupling.

- Mr. Moitmaker (Netherlands)  
  Date of appointment: 28.4.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 28.4.37
- Mr. Smeykal (Austrian)  
  Date of appointment: 28.4.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 28.4.37

Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions.

- Mr. Charlone (Uruguayan)  
  Date of appointment: 24.1.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 24.1.37
- Mr. Makowski (Polish)  
  Date of appointment: 24.1.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 24.1.37
- Mr. Waldemar Erich (Finnish)  
  Date of appointment: 8.10.28  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 8.10.37

Committee of Statistical Experts.

- Mr. Hasegawa (Japanese)  
  Date of appointment: 24.1.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 24.1.37

Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.

- Mr. Leinberg (Finnish)  
  Date of appointment: 27.9.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 27.9.37
- Dr. Parisot (French)  
  Date of appointment: 27.9.34  
  Date of expiry of term of office: 27.9.37

Correspondence Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Placing.—It will be remembered that the Governing Body, at its Seventy-seventh Session, authorised the Office to set up a Correspondence Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Placing and to submit proposals as regards the appointment of members at a subsequent session.

In the note submitted to the Governing Body at that time, which formed the basis of the decision mentioned above, it was stated that the Correspondence Committee should include a few persons from each country who are fully conversant with the problems in question either owing to their administrative functions or to their research work on the subject. The Office is now in a position to submit names of experts in a number of countries in which the problems of unemployment insurance and placing are of particular importance, and asks the Governing Body to approve these nominations.

Switzerland ............. Mr. A. Jobin, Chief of the Placing Section of the Federal Office of Industry, Handicrafts and Labour.
Netherlands ............. Mr. R. A. Verwey, Director of the Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchange Service.
Great Britain ............. Mr. J. S. Nicholson, C.B.E., Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Unemployment Insurance Department of the Ministry of Labour.
United States ............. Mr. R. Gordon Wagenet, Director, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Social Security Board.

Mr. Lauber, Chief of Section in the Federal Office of Industry, Handicrafts and Labour.
Mr. Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E., Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Employment and Training Department of the Ministry of Labour.
Mr. W. Frank Persons, Director, United States Employment Service.
**Norway**

Mr. Johan Hvidsten, Chief Inspector of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges.

**Finland**

Mr. A. Vehila, Chief of Section in the Ministry of Social Affairs.
Mr. Eino E. Louhio, Insurance Inspector, Ministry of Social Affairs.

**France**

Mr. Pouillot, Divisional Labour Inspector, Paris.
Mr. Gilbert, Chief of the Second Bureau of the Labour Department, Ministry of Labour.

**Irish Free State**

Mr. John J. Keane, Chief Employment Officer, Employment Branch.
Mr. John Dunne, Head of Division, Employment Branch.

**Poland**

Mr. Stanislas Jurkiewicz, Former Minister of Social Assistance.
Mr. Mieczyslaw Biesiekierski, Chief of Section in the Ministry of Social Assistance.

**Canada**

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.
Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service.

**Sweden**

Mr. Oskar Hagman, Chief of Section in the Department of Labour.

**Relations and Various Activities.**

The Director's visit to Japan.

The Director has received a very cordial invitation from Mr. Keinosuke Zen, on behalf of the National Confederation of Industrial Associations of Japan, promising every facility for obtaining information as regards Japanese industry. A similar invitation has been extended to the Director by Mr. Koizumi on behalf of the Japanese Trades Union Congress.

In view of the important part which Japan now plays in the world's industrial affairs, the Director feels that it is important to develop further the relations between the Office and Japan and would welcome the opportunity to acquire first-hand knowledge of social and economic conditions in Japan. He therefore proposes to avail himself of the invitation from the Japanese employers and workers and pay a visit to Japan this autumn, if such a visit would be equally welcome to the Japanese Government.

**Mr. Maurette's mission to Brazil.**

It will be remembered that at the Seventy-ninth Session it was agreed that the discussion on Mr. Maurette's report on his mission to Brazil might be resumed at the present session, when Mr. Maurette himself would be present. The report has now been printed and is in the hands of members of the Governing Body.

**Collaboration with the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.**

Second European Conference on Rural Hygiene.

In the Director's Report to the Seventy-ninth Session of the Governing Body (May 1937) it was stated that conversations with the Secretariat of the League of Nations were in progress and that the Office would soon be in a position to lay before the Governing Body proposals concerning the participation of the Office in the organisation of the Second European Conference on Rural Hygiene which it is proposed to hold in 1939.

As the conversations with the Secretariat have made satisfactory progress, it is now possible to give the Governing Body further details concerning the objects and agenda of this Conference. The following extract from the report to the Council of the League of Nations on the work of the Twenty-fifth Session of the Committee (26 April to 1 May 1937) sets forth the purpose of the Conference:

"The European Conference in 1931 proposed that a new Conference on rural hygiene should be convened in five years' time to examine the results achieved and to adopt its recommendations to current problems and to the progress of public health technique.

The Bureau of the Health Committee, in taking up the question of the preparation for this further Conference, expressed its opinion to the Council that, whereas at the 1931 Conference the various problems connected with rural life were approached more especially from the medical and health standpoint, subsequent enquiries had brought out more and more clearly the need for extending the scope to include more general considerations—that is, certain social and economic aspects of rural life. The health, social and economic aspects are, in fact, interdependent; if truly practical and not merely theoretical results are to be achieved, rural hygiene questions must be placed in their general setting—namely, that of rural life—while account must be taken of the factors of all kinds which come into play.
The Bureau therefore pointed out that the Conference should be equally of interest to the Economic and Financial Organisation, the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Agriculture and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and it proposed that their assistance should be obtained for the purpose of a preparatory study."

At its session of January 1937, the Council of the League of Nations requested the Secretary-General to obtain the assistance of the following bodies with a view to preparatory studies: Health Committee, Economic and Financial Organisation, International Labour Office, Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and International Institute of Agriculture.

By a letter dated 7 May, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the Office of the questions which had been selected by the Health Committee and the Financial Committee of the League of Nations for inclusion in the agenda of the Conference.

1. **Health questions.**

   The Health Committee selected the following questions:
   
   (1) Maternal and child welfare in rural areas;
   (2) Enteric fever;
   (3) The problem of brucelloses;
   (4) The prevalence of tuberculosis and methods in the campaign against tuberculosis;
   (5) The problem of nutrition in rural areas.

   The Office intends to collaborate in the study of three of these questions. Maternal and child welfare in rural districts is obviously a question which concerns agricultural workers, and the Office might submit to the Conference a report dealing in particular with maternal welfare and conditions of employment and the part played by maternity insurance and assistance in the general organisation of maternal and child welfare.

   The position is more or less the same as regards the prevention of tuberculosis. The Office intends to contribute a study on the part played by sickness and invalidity insurance institutions in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis among rural workers.

   The problem of nutrition in rural districts is of great importance for agricultural workers, and the Office intends to prepare a report dealing mainly, if not exclusively, with the nutrition of agricultural workers.

2. **Financial questions.**

   The Financial Committee, in its report to the Council of the League of Nations on the work of its Sixty-fourth Session (26-30 April 1937) put forward the following suggestions:

   "The Committee has had before it the report adopted by the Council on January 25th, 1937, with reference to the proposed Conference on Rural Life. As no final decision concerning this conference has yet been reached, it thinks it should confine its observations to indicating those questions of a financial order likely to interest rural communities which, in its opinion, might most usefully be studied.

   The Committee suggests, therefore, that an enquiry into national agricultural credit systems with a view to laying down certain fundamental principles might yield valuable results. Such an enquiry should cover mortgage legislation and co-operative credit systems, and might with advantage be accompanied by a parallel enquiry into agricultural insurance."

If the question of agricultural credit is finally selected, the Office might draw up two studies dealing respectively with the social aspects of agricultural credit and with rural credit co-operative societies.

3. **Economic questions.**

   The Economic Committee of the League of Nations has been asked to put forward proposals with a view to the inclusion of an economic question in the agenda of the Second European Conference on Rural Hygiene. It will be asked to state its view at its session in June 1937. It is only when the Office knows what proposals the Economic Committee will make that it will be able to determine whether it is desirable for it to collaborate and how it can do so.

   The Governing Body is requested at this stage to approve the proposals of the Office concerning its collaboration as regards health questions and the question of agricultural credit.
APPENDIX IV.

FOURTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION.

It is customary for the autumn session of the Governing Body to be held in October at a date which gives the Office time after the close of the Assembly of the League of Nations to prepare notes for the Governing Body on any decisions of the Assembly which may concern the International Labour Organisation.

The Office accordingly proposes that the Eighty-first Session of the Governing Body should open on Thursday 7 October and that 4-6 October should be reserved for meetings of Committees.
APPENDIX V.

FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICE ON THE ORGANISATION OF AN ADVISORY TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

It will be remembered that in accordance with the instructions given by the Governing Body at its Seventy-eighth Session (February 1937) the Office addressed a letter dated 10 March 1937 to the Governments of the Asiatic countries—Afghanistan, China, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan and Siam—asking for their views on the proposal concerning, on the one hand, the organisation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries and, on the other hand, the setting up within the framework of the Organisation of a Committee composed of representatives of the Asiatic countries.

The replies which the Office had received from the Governments of India and China were communicated to the Governing Body at its Seventy-ninth Session. Replies have now reached the Office from the Japanese and Afghan Governments, and copies of the letters from the four Governments are attached to this note.

It was understood at the Seventy-ninth Session that the members of the Governing Body coming from Asiatic countries and certain other members concerned should hold a meeting, as they have already done on previous occasions, during the Eightieth Session. As, however, there is no time available in the programme of that session, it is suggested that the meeting should take place during the Conference at a time convenient to the members of the Governing Body concerned.

I.

Letter from the Secretary of State for India to the Director of the International Labour Office.


Sir,

With reference to your letter No. D. 600/1000/50/1 of the 10th March addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to enclose a copy of a Memorandum which has been prepared by the Government of India regarding the proposals for an Asiatic Labour Conference and the setting up of a Committee of Asiatic countries.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. J. TURNER.

MEMORANDUM.

The Government of India do not consider that a Conference of the type and for the purpose indicated would serve any useful purpose at the present juncture. Of the subjects, which it is desired to discuss, the third, viz. the proposal to set up a Committee, does not require consideration by a Conference of this kind. It can equally well be examined at Geneva and in fact the International Labour Office has separately invited opinions regarding the establishment of a Committee of Asiatic representatives.

2. This leaves two items on the agenda, viz. (1) the general survey of the participation of Asiatic countries in the work of the International Labour Organisation and (2) the social consequences of industrial development and of demographic conditions in Asia, with special reference to migration problems. A Conference is not a suitable method of dealing with the first of these. It is important to recognise that the Asiatic countries do not form a homogeneous group; the extent of their participation in the work of the Organisation varies enormously from country to country and the difficulties that stand in the way of more complete co-operation also differ from country to country. In consequence, a survey of the participation of any one country in the work of the International Labour Organisation would have little bearing on a similar survey for other countries; and if such a survey is required it would be better undertaken by expert individual
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inquiries. The second item is, in the view of the Government of India, far too vague and general and a discussion will not be likely to result in concrete practical proposals. Here again, the important questions which arise are not common to the Asiatic countries as a whole and there has not been sufficient scientific study of the conditions to enable a Conference to reach any decisive general results. Nor can such a study suitably be undertaken by a Conference of the kind contemplated.

3. In the view of the Government of India a Conference of Asiatic countries or of any other group of countries, can only usefully be convened when there are concrete problems to be discussed which can be defined with precision and which are likely to lend themselves to practical solutions. A general Conference with vague or impractical terms of reference would be likely to do more harm than good to the advancement of international labour ideals in Asia.

4. The proposal to set up a special Asiatic Committee, like that for an Asiatic Conference, has to be considered from the point of view of the evident needs and the results which are likely to be secured. The main need can be stated very briefly; it is that the Asiatic countries should be enabled to secure adequate consideration for their point of view in the councils of the International Labour Organisation. In the Conference the fact that each State has the same voting strength produces anomalous results. The anomaly reappears, though in somewhat less degree, in the Governing Body. Europe, excluding Russia, which in population and area is about equivalent to India, by means of (a) its voting power, (b) the situation of the headquarters of the Organisation, (c) the composition of the staff of the Office, and (d) its more advanced social legislation, has a dominating voice. Agendas are chosen, proposals are framed and Conventions adopted mainly in the light of preferences expressed by European delegates, most of whom are familiar only with European conditions. In consequence any demand for conditions suited to Asiatic countries appears as a demand for exceptional treatment, and this aspect is heightened by the fact that the Asiatic countries differ greatly from each other so that the same adaptations will not suit all or even a majority of them.

5. What appears to be required, therefore, is a committee which will be specially qualified for and specially charged with the examination of all proposals mooted at Geneva from the point of view of countries whose conditions differ substantially from European conditions. These will be mainly (though perhaps not exclusively) Asiatic countries. The principal stages at which this examination is required are (1) when the agenda of the Conference is under consideration and (2) when proposals for Conventions are placed before the Conference. It might be possible to entrust both these stages to one committee, but the Government of India are disposed to think that the former task would best be undertaken by a standing committee of the Governing Body and the latter by a Committee set up at the Conference. Whatever the precise form of the body or bodies set up, the machinery set up would serve two main purposes. In the first place it would examine the proposed agenda of a Conference and advise the Governing Body on the bearing of the items on Asiatic or other special countries. Thus it might be able to suggest modifications of particular items or the substitution of certain items with a view to ensuring that part at least of the deliberations of the Conference was devoted to questions of immediate practical importance in the countries concerned. In the second place, it would examine all proposals for Conventions, preferably at the second discussion stage, with a view to advising the committee concerned with the Convention regarding any adaptations that might be desirable to meet the special circumstances of the countries concerned.

6. If some such machinery is to be set up, it will be necessary to consider (a) whether its duties should be confined to Asiatic countries and (b) whether its personnel should be confined to representatives of Asiatic countries. It may be noted that membership of the Commission on Special Countries set up at Washington was not confined to representatives of the countries directly concerned in its deliberations.

II.

Letter from the Chinese Government Representative on the Governing Body to the Director of the International Labour Office.

Geneva, 4 May 1937.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. D 600/1000/50/1 of March 3rd., and under the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following suggestions of my Government on the points raised in your letter with regard to the convocation of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries and the organisation of a Committee of Asiatic Countries within the framework of the International Labour Office:

The Chinese Government is in favour of the proposal to hold an Advisory Tripartite Conference
of Asiatic Countries. The place for the Conference could be selected by rotation among the Asiatic Countries. As regards the method by which the cost of organising the proposed Conference could be met, the Chinese Government suggests that the necessary funds could be derived from the budget of the International Labour Organisation and the contributions from the participating States in proportion to the contributions of the States concerned to the budget of the International Labour Organisation. The expenses of the national delegations would be borne by their respective Governments.

With regard to the organisation of a Committee of Asiatic Countries, the Chinese Government supports it in principle and is of opinion that it should be a tripartite committee composed of the representatives of all the Asiatic Countries.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) Li PING-HENG,

III.

Letter from the Japanese Government Representative on the Governing Body to the Director of the International Labour Office.

Geneva, 12 May 1937.

[Translation.]

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 10 March 1937 (Ref. D.600/1000/50/1) concerning the Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries, I have the honour to state that the Japanese Government has no objection to this Conference meeting in Geneva in connection with a session of the International Labour Conference or of the Governing Body, the Conference to be composed of representatives of the countries concerned who attended the session in question. It also has no objection to the setting up of a permanent Committee of Asiatic Countries, the expenses of which would be borne by the International Labour Office.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Signed) J. KITAOKA.

IV.

Letter from the Permanent Delegate of Afghanistan accredited to the League of Nations to the Director of the International Labour Office.

Geneva, 19 May 1937.

[Translation.]

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. D. 600/1000/50/1 addressed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, concerning the calling of an Advisory Tripartite Conference of Asiatic Countries and the setting up of a Committee of those countries within the framework of the International Labour Organisation, I have the honour to state that the Afghan Government is, in principle, interested in these suggestions but has not so far been able to take any decision in regard to them.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Signed) Mohammed HAIDAR,
Permanent Delegate of Afghanistan accredited to the League of Nations.
APPENDIX VI.

SIXTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICE ON THE PROPOSAL TO HOLD A CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS TO EXAMINE THE QUESTION OF FINANCING THE SETTLEMENT OF COLONISTS.

The enquiries which the Office is making to ascertain that a sufficient number of countries are prepared to be represented at the proposed Conference are progressing satisfactorily. The Office hopes very shortly to be in possession of all the necessary information to enable the Governing Body, before the end of the Eightieth Session, to take a definite decision in regard to the calling of this Conference.
APPENDIX VII.

SEVENTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Finance Committee, which was considered by the Governing Body in private sitting, is printed as an appendix to the minutes of the Third Sitting.
APPENDIX VIII.

EIGHTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

RECORD OF THE MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.

In accordance with the decision of the Governing Body, the Advisory Committee on Professional Workers held its Sixth Session on 28 and 29 May 1937 at the International Labour Office at Geneva.

The following persons were present:

Representative of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office:
Mr. Mannio, substitute for Mr. de Michelis, Chairman.

Representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation:
Mr. F. Ostertag.

Representatives of the organisations of professional workers:
Mr. Gallié.
Mr. Lathan.
Mr. Kosciuski.
Mrs. Nisot.
Mr. Cornelissen.
Mr. Valot.

Representative of the International Organisation of Industrial Employers:
Mr. Lecocq.

Mr. de Montenach of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and Mr. R. Weiss of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation attended the session as observers, and Mr. S. Smith as adviser to Mr. Gallié.

The agenda included the following items:

I. Protection of titles and professional organisation for chartered accountants.

II. Moral right of professional workers in receipt of a salary over their creations in the sphere of applied arts (preliminary study).

III. Compensation for professional workers whose posts are abolished after long service owing to the reorganisation of an undertaking.

IV. Study of the application to professional workers of the protective measures laid down in the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

I. Protection of titles and professional organisation for chartered accountants.

The International Labour Office had prepared a report on this question which gave rise to the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas the great majority of the members of the accountancy professions, in order that recruiting for their professions be kept at a satisfactory level and that a sufficient standard of life be kept up, desire that their conditions of work be examined and that they be provided with rules;

Whereas it is in the interest of the community that professions which have achieved so much importance in the modern economic system be provided with such rules and that the functions and titles of persons exercising these professions be thus defined and protected;

And whereas this work of definition and protection has begun in several countries and has given satisfactory results both for the members of the accountancy professions and for the public in general;"
The Advisory Committee on Professional Workers recommends that in each country the functions and titles of persons exercising the various accountancy professions be defined and classified. This work of definition and classification should permit regulation of the conditions under which titles relative to the qualified accountancy profession are acquired and used, the use of such titles to be prohibited unless the conditions prescribed are fulfilled, and the exercise of the profession to be reserved to persons who have fulfilled these conditions. The Committee therefore requests the Governing Body to instruct the I.L.O. to continue its study of the question with a view to an international agreement.

Mr. Lecocq reminded the Committee of the reservations previously made by its employer members in regard to the protection of the titles of engineer, architect, etc.; subject to these reservations, he was in favour of continuing the studies that had been begun.

II. Moral right of professional workers in receipt of a salary over their creations in the sphere of applied arts (preliminary study).

This question had been the subject of a preliminary report prepared by the International Labour Office. After discussion the Committee adopted the following resolution:

“Having noted the principle proposed by the representatives of the professional workers, namely, that in the field of applied arts and industrial designs and models, moral rights, and in particular the right of signature and of mention in publicity, should be accorded to the real creators and not to the employer or employing body for whose account these works were created;  
The Advisory Committee on Professional Workers requests the Governing Body to keep this question on the agenda of the Committee, and to instruct the International Labour Office to continue to study it, in close collaboration with the institutions concerned with the protection of intellectual rights, taking account of the regulations provided by the conventions for the protection of these rights, with a view to regulation of contracts of employment for professional workers in receipt of a salary.”

Mr. Lecocq agreed that in certain cases the right of signature and of mention in publicity might be defended, but he was against extending it in such a way as to bring it into contradiction with the system of contracts for the hiring of services. He was therefore not opposed to a more detailed examination of the question.

III. Compensation for professional workers whose posts are abolished after long service owing to the reorganisation of an undertaking.

After having discussed this question on the basis of a preliminary report submitted by the International Labour Office and having recorded the reservations indicated below by one of its members, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

“The Advisory Committee on Professional Workers,  
Having noted the opinion of the representatives of professional workers’ organisations, who consider that steps should be taken to ensure a special compensation for professional workers who are dismissed after long service for no fault of their own (for instance, owing to the reorganisation of the undertaking) and are thus threatened with loss of their livelihood without adequate compensation; and that these measures should take account of the claims of the organisations of workers concerned, for the establishment of legislative schemes fixing special compensation calculated in proportion to length of service;  
Requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to continue its study of this question, paying special attention to the position of professional workers, in connection with the general problem of the relations between technical progress, employment and unemployment.”

Mr. Lecocq declared that he could not support this resolution and must make every reservation with regard to the proposed study. In his opinion the questions at present submitted to the Committee were merely individual cases coming under the general application of the notice of dismissal and dismissal allowance clauses contained in contracts of employment under the various laws and regulations.

IV. Study of the application to professional workers of the protective measures laid down in the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

In accordance with the decision taken by the Governing Body the Committee undertook a first study of the application to professional workers of the protection afforded by the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference. It took note of those reports and proposed Draft Conventions prepared by the International Labour Office for the Twenty-third Session of the Conference which might be of interest to professional workers.
The Committee draws the attention of the Governing Body to the fact that during the discussion on this item of its agenda, the representatives of professional workers expressed the opinion that the clause contained in the proposed Draft Conventions concerning hours of work in the printing and kindred trades, the textile industry and the chemical industry, according to which the persons who might be excluded from the scope of these Conventions would include:

"... Persons who by reason of their special responsibilities or qualifications are customarily regarded as not subject to the normal rules governing hours of work"

should be replaced by the following clause:

"Persons who carry out managerial duties and share in fact in the profits of the undertaking and are customarily regarded as not subject to the normal rules governing hours of work."

The same representatives also urged that paragraph (e) of Article 3 of the proposed Draft Convention on the printing and kindred trades should be deleted. It runs:

"... Persons who are employed in the editorial, administrative and commercial departments of newspapers."

Mr. Lecocq pointed out that the functions and competence of the Committee are determined by the fact that it is an advisory Committee of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and that he therefore did not consider it competent to discuss and amend the texts of proposed Draft Conventions. Moreover, these texts were not prepared by the Governing Body and were subject to the sole and sovereign competence of the International Labour Conference. He therefore took no part in the discussion on Item IV of the agenda and gave no opinion.

Mr. Gallié, supported by the representatives of professional workers, including Mr. Koscinski and Mr. Smith, stated that professional workers still lacked the means of putting their views before the International Labour Organisation, more particularly in connection with the drafting of international labour Conventions. He therefore requested the Governing Body to consider favourably any possible methods likely to secure this protection for professional workers, not only through the examination of the Draft Conventions being prepared, but also through the inclusion of problems having a special bearing on professional workers in the agenda of the International Labour Conference or through the periodical holding of special sessions of the Conference similar to those previously held for the study of problems concerning seamen, agricultural workers, etc.

Mr. Valot, General Secretary of the International Federation of Journalists, objected to the inclusion of newspaper editors among the persons who might be excluded from the scope of the Convention on hours of work in printing and kindred trades, without any previous consultation of the persons concerned and at the very time when they were asking to be covered by measures concerning hours of work.

Finally, the Committee had to consider two requests for the inclusion of new items in its agenda.

The first of these requests was submitted in a letter from Mr. F. Angelini, General Secretary of the International Federation of Technical Agriculturists, to the Director of the International Labour Office, who communicated it to the Committee. Mr. Angelini proposed that the question of protecting the titles and professional organisation of technical agriculturists should be included in the agenda of the Committee.

The second proposal was made on behalf of the International Confederation of Professional Workers by Mr. Gallié, supported among others by Mr. Koscinski, and asked for the inclusion of the following item in the agenda: Maintenance of the old-age pension rights in course of acquisition by professional workers in the event of a change of employment (e.g. transfer of contributions or actuarial reserves).

In accordance with its usual procedure, the Committee requested the Governing Body to refer these two questions to its Officers for their opinion. The Officers will submit a report to the Governing Body, which will decide whether the questions should be included in the agenda of the Committee.

Geneva, 31 May 1937.
APPENDIX IX.

NINTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

RECORD OF THE MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MANAGEMENT.

In accordance with the decision taken by the Governing Body at its Seventy-eighth Session, the Advisory Committee on Management held its Second Session on 28 and 29 May 1937 at the International Labour Office, Geneva.

Representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office:

Government group:
Mr. Riddell, Chairman of the Committee.
Mr. Fabra Ribas.

Employers' group:
Mr. Čurčin.
Mr. Tzaut.

Workers' group:
Mr. Mertens.

Experts:
Mr. Wallace Clark.
Mr. Féasson.
Mr. Hedberg.
Mr. Limperg.

The agenda of the Session was as follows:

(1) Terminology of management.
(2) Concerted action to eliminate or to preserve "surplus" undertakings and machinery.
(3) The relation of technical progress to unemployment and employment.
(4) The use of office machinery and its influence on conditions of work of staff.

The Committee discussed these items and adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

A. On item 1 of the agenda:

"The Advisory Committee on Management,
at its second session on 28 and 29 May 1937,
having duly noted the report prepared by the International Labour Office on the first item
on its agenda (the terminology of rationalisation and scientific management),
having found that the report enabled it to attain its immediate purpose, which was to draw
up exact definitions to facilitate its own discussions;
but considering also
that scientific management is a movement that is sufficiently developed to allow of the drawing
up of a basic terminology,"
that the report is likely to be of value to other groups which feel the need for more exact terminology and which desire to develop their own views on this subject,

that a truly international understanding of the problems of scientific management is impossible unless each country develops an equivalent vocabulary in its own language;

requests the Governing Body to authorise the Office:

to continue its studies of the terminology of scientific management;

to give the widest possible publicity to the proposed definitions, more particularly by transmitting them to the International Committee on Scientific Management to be communicated to the national organisations concerned and to the Seventh International Congress on Scientific Management;

to encourage the translation into the largest possible number of languages of these definitions, which are as follows:

I. Management. Scientific Management.

(a) Management, is the complex of the continuous co-ordinated activities by means of which any undertaking or any administrative or other service, public or private, is conducted.

(b) Scientific Management, is management based on principles and methods that are the outcome of scientific research:

II. Organisation. 'Organisation scientifique (du Travail)'.

(a) Organisation, is the complex of activities the object of which is to achieve the optimum co-ordination of the functions of any undertaking, or any administrative or other service, public or private.

(b) 'Organisation scientifique', is organisation based on principles and methods that are the outcome of scientific research.

(c) 'Organisation scientifique du Travail', is the complex of the co-ordinated actions the object of which is to achieve and maintain the optimum arrangement of work in any undertaking or any administrative or other service, public or private.

III. Rationalisation, in general.

(a) Is any reform tending to replace habitual antiquated practices by means or methods based on systematic reasoning.

(b) Rationalisation in the narrowest sense, is any reform of an undertaking, administrative or other service, public or private, tending to replace habitual, antiquated practices by means and methods based on systematic reasoning.

(c) Rationalisation in a wider sense, is a reform which takes a group of business undertakings as a unit and tends to reduce the waste and loss due to unbridled competition by concerted action based on systematic reasoning.

(d) Rationalisation in the widest sense, is a reform tending to apply means and methods based on systematic reasoning to the collective activities of large economic and social groups."

B. On items 2 and 3 of the agenda:

"The Advisory Committee on Management,

at its second session on 28 and 29 May 1937,

having duly noted the reports prepared by the International Labour Office on items 2 and 3 of its agenda, namely, 'concerted action to eliminate or to preserve 'surplus' undertakings and machinery' and 'the relation of technical progress to employment and unemployment';

considering that the elimination or expansion of undertakings or their technical equipment as well as the rapid and intensive mechanisation of technical equipment may involve serious consequences for the workers and in particular render them liable to unemployment,

considering that it is part of its duty in view of its composition and powers to suggest practical measures which would alleviate considerably the social effects of these changes,

requests the Governing Body to authorise the Office to prepare for the next meeting of the Committee a description of such measures which it would seem possible to apply in the light of the practical experience reflected in the documents at the disposal of the Office."
C. On item 4 of the agenda:

"The Advisory Committee on Management,

at its second session on 28 and 29 May 1937,

having duly noted

the report prepared by the Office on item 4 of its agenda (the use of office machinery and its influence on conditions of work of staff), and

the resolution on the same subject adopted by the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees at its fourth session on 18 and 19 November 1936,

requests the Governing Body to permit the Office to continue its study of the mechanisation of office work with a view to preparing a more detailed discussion of this subject at its next meeting by means of correspondence with the members of the Committee."

***

In the course of its work, the Committee was particularly conscious of the need for a list, drawn up in a number of languages, of equivalent terms frequently used in connection with scientific management, etc.

The Committee, however, fully realised that such a list could not be limited to the subjects with which it has to deal, but should cover labour questions in general; it therefore submits the question to the Governing Body, and requests it to consider the possibility of dealing with the problem as a whole.

Geneva, 29 May 1937.

(Signed) W. A. Riddell.
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Conseil d’Administration
du Bureau International du Travail

QUATRE-VINGTIÈME SESSION — GENÈVE — MAI-JUIN 1937.

PROCÈS-VERBAL DE LA TROISIÈME SéANCE (PRIVÉE).

(Mardi 1er juin 1937 — 12 heures 30.)

La composition du Conseil était la suivante : M. Oersted, président ;
M. Andersson, M. Curcin ; M. Dennys, M. Erulkar, M. Fabala, M. Febra Ribas,
M. Forbes Watson, M. Justin Godart, M. Goodrich, M. Harriman, M. Hayday,
M. Jensen, M. Jouhaux, M. Kitaoka, M. Kotek, M. Li Ping-Heng, M. Mannio,
M. Mertens, M. Muniz, Sir Firozkhan Noon, M. Pardo, M. RiddeI, M. Schürck,

Absents : M. Markus, M. de Michelis.

Septième question à l’ordre du jour.

Rapport du Comité du budget.

M. Goodrich, présente le rapport du Comité.

Situation financière au 30 avril 1937.

Le Conseil d’administration prend acte de la situation financière et budgétaire au
30 avril 1937 et constate qu’elle est satisfaisante.

Demande d’un crédit supplémentaire.

M. Goodrich déclare que le Comité du budget recommande au Conseil d’adminis-
tration d’approuver des virements dont le total s’élève à 23,000 francs à l’article 6
(locaux supplémentaires), virements destinés à faire face aux dépenses imposées par
les locaux supplémentaires nécessités pour compenser les évacuations auxquelles le
Bureau est contraint de procéder progressivement en conséquence des travaux
d’agrandissement.

Le Conseil d’administration approuve ces virements.

Rapport sur les travaux de la Commission de contrôle.

a) Comptes clos de l’exercice 1936.

Le Conseil d’administration approuve définitivement les comptes clos de l’exercice
1936.

M. Goodrich fait connaître que le Comité du budget propose au Conseil
d’administration d’approuver la modification au Règlement financier nécessitée en
conséquence de l’accord intervenu entre le Directeur et la Commission de contrôle
au sujet des conditions respectives d’emploi de : a) la méthode des virements et
b) la méthode de l’imputation sur le chapitre V, pour parer à des insuffisances
de crédit.

Le Conseil d’administration approuve l’amendement proposé au règlement financier.
The Governing Body of the International Labour Office

EIGHTIETH SESSION—GENEVA—MAY-JUNE 1937.

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING (PRIVATE)
(Tuesday, 1 June 1937—12.30 p.m.)

The Governing Body was composed as follows: Mr. OERSTED, Chairman; Mr. ANDERSSON, Mr. CURČIĆ, Mr. DENNYS, Mr. ERULCAR, Mr. FABELA, Mr. FABRA RIBAS, Mr. FORBES WATSON, Mr. JUSTIN GODART, Mr. GOODRICH, Mr. HARRIMAN, Mr. HAYDAY, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. JOHAUX, Mr. KITAOKA, Mr. KOTEK, Mr. LI PING-HENG, Mr. MANNIO, Mr. MERTENS, Mr. MUNIZ, Sir FIROZKHAN NOON, Mr. PARDO, Mr. RIDDLE, Mr. SCHÜRCH, Mr. TAKEUCHI, Mr. TZAUT, Mr. WALINE, Mr. WOLL, Mr. ZAGRODZKI, Mr. ZULAWSKI.

Absent: Mr. MARKUS, Mr. de MICHELIS.

SEVENTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.


Mr. Goodrich, Reporter of the Finance Committee, submitted the Committee’s Report.

Financial and budgetary situation on 30 April 1937.

The Governing Body took note of the financial and budgetary situation on 30 April 1937, and noted that it was satisfactory.

Request for a supplementary credit.

Mr. Goodrich said that the Finance Committee recommended that the Governing Body should approve transfers amounting in all to 23,000 francs to item 6 (j) supplementary accommodation) to meet the expenditure required for the supplementary accommodation necessary to provide space for the staff progressively displaced owing to the work of enlarging the Office.

The Governing Body approved these transfers.


(a) Audited accounts for 1936.

The Governing Body definitely approved the audited accounts for 1936.

Mr. Goodrich said that the Finance Committee proposed that the Governing Body should approve the amendment of the Financial Regulations necessary as a result of the agreement reached between the Director and the Supervisory Commission concerning the conditions under which (a) the method of transfers, and (b) the method of drawing on Chapter V, should be used to meet a shortage in the estimates for any items.

The Governing Body approved the proposed amendment of the Financial Regulations.
b) Projet de budget pour 1938.

M. Goodrich déclare que le Comité du budget recommande au Conseil d'administration d'approuver les modifications apportées par la Commission de contrôle au projet de budget pour 1938, tel qu'il avait été voté par le Conseil d'administration, à savoir : suppression du poste de Directeur-adjoint au bureau de Rome, incorporation du crédit d'occupation des nouvelles annexes dans le budget de 1938 et constitution du crédit supplémentaire pour le bâtiment.

Le Conseil d'administration approuve les modifications ci-dessus apportées par la Commission de contrôle au projet de budget pour 1938.

Création d'un fonds spécial pour parer aux conséquences imprévues de la hausse des prix et de la dévaluation du franc suisse.

M. Goodrich déclare que le Conseil n'est pas appelé à prendre de décision au stade actuel concernant cette question.

Le Conseil d'administration prend acte de ce passage du rapport du Comité du budget.


Répartition de l'excédent de 1936.

M. Goodrich déclare que le Comité du budget recommande au Conseil d'administration de voter le budget de recettes pour 1938 qui figure au paragraphe 5 de son rapport, avec la réserve exprimée par le Gouvernement des États-Unis, à savoir qu'il pourrait être amené à proposer à une session ultérieure tel ajustement qui serait nécessaire pour assurer l'application de son accord avec le Conseil relativement à sa contribution.

Le Conseil d'administration approuve la recommandation du Comité du budget sur ce point, avec la réserve faite par le Gouvernement des États-Unis.


La Commission de contrôle n'a pas encore fait de suggestions concernant la part de l'excédent du budget ordinaire. Le Comité du budget propose au Conseil d'administration d'ajourner également sa décision concernant l'emploi de la part de l'excédent du budget ordinaire revenant aux trois États non Membres de la Société des Nations.


Le Conseil d'administration approuve les recommandations du Comité du budget sur ce point.

Le Conseil d'administration adopte le rapport du Comité du budget dans son ensemble.

La séance est levée à 12 heures 45.

JAROMIR NEČAS.
Draft estimates for 1938.

Mr. Goodrich said that the Finance Committee recommended that the Governing Body should approve three modifications made by the Supervisory Commission in the draft estimates for 1938 as voted by the Governing Body, namely, suppression of the post of assistant director of the Rome Office, incorporation in the 1938 budget of the expenditure incidental to the occupation of the new wings, and constitution of the supplementary estimate for the new building.

The Governing Body approved the above modifications made by the Supervisory Commission in the draft estimates for 1938.

Creation of a special fund to meet the unforeseen consequences of the rise in prices and the devaluation of the Swiss franc.

Mr. Goodrich pointed out that no action was required on this question at the present stage.

The Governing Body noted this passage of the Finance Committee's Report.

Contribution for 1938 of States Members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League of Nations.

Distribution of the 1936 surplus.

Mr. Goodrich said that the Finance Committee recommended that the Governing Body should vote the estimates for the receipts of 1938 set out in paragraph 5 of its Report, with the reservation made by the Government of the United States, namely, that it might propose at a later meeting any adjustment necessary to secure the application of its agreement with the Governing Body concerning its contribution.

The Governing Body approved the Finance Committee's recommendation on this point with the reservation made by the United States Government.

Mr. Goodrich said that the last part of the Report dealt with the question of the participation of the States which were not Members of the League of Nations in the 1936 surplus, and made proposals for the utilisation of the surplus. The Report explained how the surplus was constituted and the basis on which the share of the States not Members of the League was calculated.

The Supervisory Commission had not yet made any suggestion regarding the part of the surplus arising from the ordinary budget. The Finance Committee proposed that the Governing Body should similarly postpone its decision as to what should be done with the share of the ordinary surplus appertaining to the three States which were not Members of the League.

With regard to that part of the surplus arising from profits on exchange, the Supervisory Commission had decided that it should be deducted from the contributions of the State Members of the League for 1938. The Finance Committee recommended that the same procedure should be adopted with reference to that part of the surplus attributable to the States not Members of the League.

The Governing Body approved the recommendations of the Finance Committee on this point.

The Governing Body approved the Report of the Finance Committee as a whole.

The sitting closed at 12.45 p.m.

Jaromir NEČAS.
APPENDIX.

SEVENTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(1) The Finance Committee met on 31 May. It had the following questions on its agenda:

1. 1937 Budget.
   (a) Financial and budgetary situation on 30 April 1937.
   (b) Request for a supplementary credit.


3. 1938 Budget.
   Contributions for 1938 of States Members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League of Nations. Distribution of the 1936 surplus.

(2) Financial and budgetary situation on 30 April 1937.

The Finance Committee took note of the financial and budgetary situation on 30 April. It noted that this was satisfactory.

(3) Request for a supplementary credit.

The Finance Committee recommends that the Governing Body should approve the following transfers to item 6 (f) (supplementary accommodation) from the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Gold francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 (l) (supernumerary staff)</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 (supervision of revenue and expenditure)</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 (Committees)</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These transfers are intended to provide the Office with part of the sum which will be necessary up to 31 December 1937 in order to meet the expenditure required for the supplementary accommodation necessary to provide space for the staff progressively displaced owing to the work of enlarging the Office.


(a) Audited accounts for 1936.

The Finance Committee recommends that the Governing Body should in its turn approve the audited accounts for 1936, which it had already approved in provisional form in February 1937 and which gave rise to no observations on the part of the Supervisory Commission.

The Finance Committee took note of the agreement reached between the Director and the Committee concerning the conditions under which (a) the method of transfers and (b) the method of drawing on Chapter V should be used to meet a shortage in the estimates for any items. The Committee considers that this agreement is satisfactory. It safeguards the administrative autonomy of the Office and respects the general rules of sound budgetary administration. The Committee proposes that the Governing Body should approve the necessary amendment of the Financial Regulations.

(b) Draft estimates for 1938.

The Finance Committee recommends that the Governing Body should approve the modifications made by the Supervisory Commission in the draft estimates voted by the Governing Body, namely:

(i) Suppression of the post of assistant director of the Rome Office in 1938. This post is not necessary in 1938.
(ii) Incorporation in the 1938 budget of the estimate for expenditure incidental to the occupation of the new wings (94,000 francs).

It will be remembered that this procedure was suggested by a number of members of the Governing Body.

(iii) Creation of a special fund to meet the unforeseen consequences of the rise in prices and the devaluation of the Swiss franc.

The Committee noted that the Supervisory Commission had decided to propose that the Assembly should include in the general budget of the League of Nations a special fund of 1,300,000 Swiss francs to meet the unforeseen consequences of the rise in prices and the devaluation of the Swiss franc.

If the Assembly agrees to this proposal, the Governing Body will have to consider, at its October Session, whether it would be desirable to set up a similar fund under its direct control from contributions paid by the States which are not Members of the League of Nations, in application of the provisions of Article 22 of the Financial Regulations.

(iv) Supplementary estimate for building.

The Supervisory Commission accepted without any change the supplementary estimate of 327,000 francs voted by the Governing Body for the equipment of the new wings.

It also proposed that this credit should be constituted as follows:

287,739.80 Swiss francs from the profit on exchange made on the fund of 700,000 gold francs voted in 1937 for the second half of the building programme;

39,260.20 Swiss francs deducted from the surplus on the ordinary budget for 1936.

As this constitution of the supplementary credit is in accordance with the recommendation made by the Governing Body itself, the Finance Committee suggests that the Governing Body should approve it.

(5) Contributions for 1938 of States Members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League of Nations.

(a) Contributions to the 1938 Budget, including the Pensions Fund.

The Finance Committee recommends that the Governing Body should vote the following estimates for the receipts for 1938:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions of States which are not Members of the League</th>
<th>Gold francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>199,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>736,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>472,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,349,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less amount to be paid to the Pensions Fund in respect of the I.L.O., viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total amount to be paid to the Pensions Fund</th>
<th>556,966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount to be paid by States Members of the League</td>
<td>459,394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount to be paid by States not Members of the League | 97,572

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total amount to be paid to the Pensions Fund</th>
<th>556,966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount to be paid by States Members of the League</td>
<td>459,394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net amount to be paid by States Members of the League | 5,895,593

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total amount to be paid to the Pensions Fund</th>
<th>556,966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount to be paid by States Members of the League</td>
<td>459,394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7,147,335

The Finance Committee notes that the Government of the United States accepted the figure of its contribution subject to the same reservation as in the preceding year, namely, that it may propose at a later meeting any adjustment necessary to secure the application of its agreement with the Governing Body concerning its contribution.

(b) Contribution to the Special Fund.

As was stated in paragraph 4 (iii) above, the question of the participation of the States which are not Members of the League in this special fund, in application of Article 22 of the Financial Regulations, will have to be considered by the Governing Body at a later stage when it is known what decision the Assembly takes on the Supervisory Commission's proposal concerning the inclusion of such a fund in the 1938 Budget.
(c) Participation of States which are not Members of the League in the 1936 surplus and proposals for the utilisation of the surplus.

The surplus of the International Labour Organisation for 1936 consists of the two following sums:

- **Gold francs**
  - Profit on exchange on contributions paid in the last quarter of the year: 297,855.18
  - Surplus on the ordinary budget: 414,495.91

In accordance with the arrangement concluded last year with the Supervisory Commission, it has been agreed that the share of the States not Members of the League in an ordinary budget surplus should be calculated after deduction from that surplus of any arrears pertaining to the years previous to 1935. In 1936, these arrears amount to 20,644.07 gold francs.

Further, as was stated above in paragraph 5 (iv), the Supervisory Commission proposed to deduct from the ordinary surplus a sum of 27,769 gold francs to make up the supplementary credit voted by the Governing Body for the new building, the rest of the credit being constituted by the profit on the exchange realised on the sum of 700,000 gold francs allocated in 1937 for the second part of the building.

After deduction of these two sums, the amount of the surplus on the ordinary budget on which the share of the States not Members of the League has to be calculated amounts to 366,082.84 gold francs. This share, calculated as was stated above on the basis of the double contribution paid by the States not Members of the League in 1936, amounts to:

- **Gold francs**
  - Brazil: 16,154
  - United States: 60,159
  - Japan: 33,422

The Supervisory Commission has not yet decided on the proposals which it will make to the Assembly for the utilisation of the part of the ordinary surplus which falls to the States Members of the League. When these proposals have been communicated to the Governing Body, the latter will have to consider the method of utilising the part which falls to the States not Members of the League.

As regards the utilisation of that part of the surplus derived from profits on exchange in 1936, the Supervisory Commission has decided that it should be deducted from the contributions of the States Members of the League for 1938. By analogy, and in application of Article 22 of the Financial Regulations, the Finance Committee recommends that the Governing Body should decide that the share of the States not Members of the League in the same surplus should be deducted from their constitutions for 1938.

These deductions are as follows:

- **Gold francs**
  - Brazil: 13,143
  - United States: 48,947
  - Japan: 27,193

(Signed) Carter Goodrich.

Reporter.

Geneva, 31 May 1937.

ANNEX A

REQUEST FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT.

1. The attention of the Finance Committee has already been called to the comparatively high expenditure which the Office has had to incur in hiring supplementary accommodation in 1937 in order to provide space for the staff displaced owing to the work of enlarging the Office.

2. The main items of this expenditure are as follows:

- **Swiss francs**
  - Rent of the International Centre: 20,000
  - Cost of upkeep of supplementary accommodation (International Centre and Rue Rothschild): 36,000
  - Additional cleaning staff: 18,000

Total: 74,000

1 When the Governing Body was asked in November 1936 to vote an estimate for the hiring of the International Centre, it was hoped that the rent would not exceed 15,000 francs, since that figure was mentioned by the competent authorities at the beginning of the negotiations. The Office subsequently had to agree to a rent of 20,000 francs, but this includes heating, general lighting and general cleaning in addition to the actual rent.
This expenditure represents the equivalent in 1937 of the estimate for the occupation of the new building which the Governing Body considered it necessary to allow in 1938.

3. The regular estimate available in the 1937 budget for additional accommodation is only 12,000 francs, to which should be added 15,000 francs voted by the Governing Body in November for the rent of the International Centre, i.e. 27,000 francs in all. The Office therefore expects to have to find an additional sum of 47,000 francs between now and 31 December.

The Office hopes to be able to find part, though probably only a small part, of this sum under the various paragraphs of Item 6 (Maintenance of Office). This item does not, however, provide any considerable margin. The rest of the money will have to be obtained in accordance with the procedure approved by the Supervisory Commission and the Governing Body (cf. Note on the work of the Supervisory Commission, Annex B), partly by transfers from the sums available on the various items of Chapter II, and if this is not sufficient, by transfers from Chapter V.

4. The Governing Body is only asked at present for about one-half of the total sum which the Office expects to require before 31 December, i.e. 23,000 francs. The Office reserves the right to ask for an additional credit if necessary at the October Session.

It is proposed to obtain these 23,000 francs by the following transfers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Swiss francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Item 3 (t) (Supernumerary Staff) to Item 6 (j) (Supplementary Accommodation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Item 11 (Supervision of Receipts and Expenditure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Item 13 (Committees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Office may have to modify these transfers at the end of the year if the sums available on Items 3, 11 and 13 prove to be smaller than is at present supposed.

ANNEX B

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

The Supervisory Commission met from 6 to 8 May last and considered the audited accounts for 1936, the draft estimates for 1938 and the distribution of the 1936 surplus.

I. Audited accounts for 1936.

The Commission approved without comment the final audited accounts for 1936. The Governing Body had already approved the provisional audited accounts at its February Session, and it will now have to approve the final accounts.

In this connection the Commission reached an agreement with the Director defining the conditions under which the method of transfers and the method of drawing on Chapter V should be used respectively to meet a shortage in the estimates for any items.

The passage from the report of the Supervisory Commission on this question, which has already been brought to the notice of the Governing Body at previous sessions, is as follows:

The agreement accepted by the Commission provides that:

(1) In order to meet a shortage in the credits for ordinary requirements covered by some chapters of the estimates a transfer should be made in the first instance from the credit remaining available for some other in the same chapter. After this has been done recourse may be had, if necessary, to the amount available in Chapter V (unforeseen expenditure under Chapters I to IV), but in this case also the sum must be transferred and not directly drawn, so that the expenditure incurred for any one item in the budget will not be found distributed over two chapters of the final accounts.

If the Assembly accepts this point of view the practice will have to be confirmed by an addition to the Financial Regulations, the text of which will be proposed by the Commission at some later date.

(2) With regard to all the items of the budget, including sessions of conferences and committees, the Director of the International Labour Office will in future endeavour to include in the draft estimates the necessary sums to cover all eventualities. If some need should arise before the Assembly meets and this need could not be foreseen when the estimates were drawn up, he will apply by the normal procedure for a supplementary credit. If this need does not arise until after the Assembly has met, the International Labour Organisation will not finance it on its own responsibility but will wait until the following year.

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1 The estimate for Item 6 (j) (Supplementary Accommodation) covers all the expenses of rent, material and staff connected with such accommodation.

2 The Auditor's Report, the printing of which is not yet completed, will be circulated later.
II. Draft estimates for 1938.

The Commission approved without any substantial changes the estimates passed by the Governing Body for the ordinary budget and for the occupation and equipment of the new wings.

The only changes made in the estimates and accepted by the Director were the following:

(a) Suppression of the post of assistant director of the Rome Office in 1938.

As a result of the death of Mr. Cabrini, it was decided to appoint the assistant director, Mr. Ruffolo, to replace him as director of the Rome Office. The post of assistant director, which was created in 1936 in view of the fact that Mr. Cabrini was leaving, since he was due to retire in 1937, is therefore vacant, and it was felt that it could be suppressed, for the time being at any rate, without reducing the efficiency of the Office at the present time.

(b) Incorporation in the 1938 budget of the estimate for expenditure incidental to the occupation of the new wings.

The Supervisory Commission proposes to deduct the estimate of 94,000 francs for the occupation of the new wings from the supplementary estimate for building and to incorporate it in the ordinary estimates for 1938. The Governing Body will remember that it also suggested this course.

(c) Creation of a special fund to meet the unforeseen consequences of the rise in prices and the devaluation of the Swiss franc.

The Supervisory Commission decided in the first place to retain the gold franc as a basis for the receipts of the League of Nations in 1938 and, in the second place, to abandon the method adopted in 1937 for converting the Swiss francs of the budget into gold francs. In 1938 this conversion will be made on the basis of the existing rate of exchange and not of a fictitious rate as in 1937.

The Commission considered, however, that although the effects of devaluation were more fully known than last year, there was still a possibility that prices might rise further than had been estimated when the credits for 1938 were fixed, and it therefore thought it necessary to propose the insertion, in the budget for the League of Nations as a whole, of a special fund of 1,300,000 Swiss francs to meet this possibility.

If the Assembly agrees to this proposal, it will have to define the conditions under which this fund may be used, and it is probable that each of the institutions of the League of Nations will be entitled to draw on that fund in proportion to its budget. Consequently, the Governing Body would have to consider at some later date whether, in accordance with Article 22 of the Financial Regulations, it should not set up a similar fund under its direct control from contributions paid by the States which are not Members of the League of Nations.

III. Supplementary estimate for building.

The Supervisory Commission accepted without any change the supplementary estimate of 327,000 francs passed by the Governing Body for the equipment of the new wings.

It also decided that this credit should be constituted as follows:

287,739.80 Swiss francs from the profit on exchange made on the fund of 700,000 gold francs voted in 1937 for the second half of the building programme;

39,260.20 Swiss francs deducted from the surplus on the ordinary budget for 1936.

This constitution of the supplementary credit is in accordance with the recommendation of the Governing Body.

IV. Utilisation of the 1936 surplus.

As the Governing Body is aware, the Office had the following surplus in 1936:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus on the ordinary budget</td>
<td>414,495.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on exchange on the contributions paid in the last quarter of 1936</td>
<td>297,855.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>712,351.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first place the Commission recognised the right of States Members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League of Nations to share in the total surplus for 1936 on the basis of their double contribution for 1935 and 1936 (cf. special note on the contribution of non-Member States in 1938—Annex C). It further decided to recommend that the Assembly should use the fraction of this surplus resulting from the profit on exchange to reduce the contributions of States Members in 1938. By analogy the Governing Body might decide that the fraction of this surplus due to States which are not Members of the League should be used to reduce their contributions.
With regard to the surplus on the ordinary budget, the Supervisory Commission decided—apart from the transfer to the supplementary estimate for building of the sum of 39,260.20 Swiss francs referred to above—to adjourn to its next session any proposals for the utilisation of this part of the surplus. When the decisions of the Assembly on this point are known, the Governing Body will have to decide how it is to use that fraction of the surplus due to States which are not Members of the League.

ANNEX C.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1938 OF STATES MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISATION WHICH ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Distribution of the 1936 surplus.

1. Last April the Governing Body approved only the estimated expenditure for 1938; it has still to approve the estimated receipts and therefore also to fix the contributions of States Members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League of Nations. According to Article 22 of the Financial Regulations, these contributions have to be calculated on the basis of the total expenditure of the Organisation.

For 1938 this will include the ordinary estimates of the Office and the contribution to the Pensions Fund, as well as a special fund to meet the unforeseen consequences of the rise in prices. The contributions of non-Member States must therefore be calculated separately for each of these items.1

Contribution to the ordinary estimates for 1938.

2. The estimated expenditure for 1938, including the credit for the expenditure incidental to the occupation of the new wings, which is 94,000 francs, will amount to 10,105,003 Swiss francs, which at the present rate of exchange (selected by the Supervisory Commission for calculating the estimated receipts for 1938) is equivalent to 7,147,335 gold francs.

The total number of units has been fixed for 1938 as follows:

| States Members of the League of Nations | 932,402,738 |
| Non-Member States                        | 197,000,000  |
| **Total**                                | **1,129,402,738** |

On this basis the total contributions of the non-Member States to the budget of the Organisation will be 1,246,699 gold francs.

3. To these contributions must be added a sum of 5,044 gold francs representing an amount not collected for the 1937 estimates. This shortage was caused by the fact that in October 1936 the Assembly reduced the number of units for the League of Nations from 931 to 923. This reduction increased the value of each unit, but as the contributions of States not Members of the League had already been fixed by the Governing Body on the basis of 931, it was not possible to make the necessary correction in 1937, and it must therefore be made in 1938.

Similarly, if the 1937 Assembly changes the total number of units of the League of Nations, the consequent adjustment of the contributions of States which are not Members of the League will have to be made in the 1939 estimates.

4. The total contributions of the States which are not Members of the League to the ordinary estimates of the Organisation for 1938 will amount to 1,251,742 gold francs, distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gold francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Pensions Fund.

The contributions of the non-Member States to the Pensions Fund (part 7 of the general estimates) in respect of the staff of the International Labour Office are calculated in the same way as the contributions to the ordinary estimates. For 1938 the total amount of these contributions will be 97,572 gold francs, distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gold francs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The total contributions of the States Members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League of Nations will therefore be as follows in 1938:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Ordinary Estimates</th>
<th>Pensions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>185,168</td>
<td>14,438</td>
<td>199,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>683,469</td>
<td>53,261</td>
<td>736,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>383,105</td>
<td>29,873</td>
<td>412,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,251,742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. On this basis the estimated receipts for 1938 would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contributions of States which are not Members of the League:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>199,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>736,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>412,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,349,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less amount to be paid</th>
<th>Total amount to be paid to the Pensions Fund.</th>
<th>Amount to be paid by States Members of the League</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to the Pensions Fund</td>
<td>536,966</td>
<td>459,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in respect of the staff of the I.L.O., viz. :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount to be paid by States Members of the League</td>
<td>97,572</td>
<td>5,895,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net amount to be paid by States not Members of the League</td>
<td>1,251,742</td>
<td>7,147,335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Contribution to the special Fund.

As is mentioned in the note on the work of the Supervisory Commission (Annex B), that body proposed to include in the general estimates for 1938 a special Fund to meet the unforeseen consequences of the rise in prices and the devaluation of the Swiss franc. This Fund is similar to the ones included in the 1936 and 1937 estimates, but it is constituted in a different manner. The Supervisory Commission proposed that the amount of the Fund to be paid by States Members of the League of Nations should be fixed at 1,300,000 francs. As is pointed out in the note on the work of the Supervisory Commission already referred to, if the Assembly agrees to this proposal the Governing Body will have to consider at some later date whether, in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of the Financial Regulations, it should not constitute a similar fund under its direct control to which contributions would be paid by the States Members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League of Nations. If that were done there would be a corresponding increase in the contributions of those States.

9. Participation of non-Member States in the 1936 surplus and proposals for the utilisation of the surplus.

The surplus of the International Labour Organisation for 1936 consists of the two following sums:

(a) Profit on exchange on contributions paid in the last quarter of the year ........................................ 297,855.18
(b) Surplus on the ordinary budget ........................................ 414,495.91

The share of the non-Member States must be calculated separately for each of these two sums. It has been agreed that it should be calculated on the basis of the total of the contributions of these States for 1935 and for 1936, since these were the contributions which formed part of the 1936 receipts. In other words, as the number of units of the League of Nations for 1938 is 920,402,738, and that of the non-Member States taken together 197, the share of the latter States in the 1936 surplus will be calculated by means of the fraction

\[
\frac{394}{1314.402738}
\]

1 In 1936 the special Devaluation Fund was constituted out of the profit made on the contributions paid in gold francs during the last quarter of the financial year. In 1937 States were required to pay a sum in gold francs equal to 20 per cent. less than the Swiss franc value of the budget; the difference between that amount and the actual Swiss franc estimates was paid into the special Fund.
10. Surplus resulting from the profit on exchange.

The application of this formula to this surplus, which amounts to 297,885.10 gold francs, gives the following distribution:

\[
\text{Non-Member States: } \frac{297,885.18 \times 394}{1314.402738} = 89,283.00 \\
\text{States Members of the League: } 208,572.18
\]

This share would be distributed among the non-Member States as shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Contributions due for 1938</th>
<th>Share in the profit on exchange to be paid in 1936</th>
<th>Contributions to be paid in 1938</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>199,606</td>
<td>13,143</td>
<td>186,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>736,730</td>
<td>48,947</td>
<td>687,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>412,978</td>
<td>27,193</td>
<td>385,785</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. As is shown in the report, the Supervisory Commission, at its May Session, decided to deduct from the contributions of the States Members of the League of Nations for 1938 their share in that fraction of the surplus resulting from profit on exchange in 1936.

By analogy, and in accordance with Article 22 of the Financial Regulations, the Office proposes that the Governing Body should decide that the share of the States not Members of the League in the same surplus should be deducted from their contributions for 1938.

The total contributions of the States not Members of the League for 1938 will be:

\[
\text{Brazil: } 199,606 \\
\text{United States of America: } 736,730 \\
\text{Japan: } 412,978
\]

12. Surplus on the ordinary budget.

In accordance with the arrangement concluded last year with the Supervisory Commission, it has been agreed that the share of the non-Member States in an ordinary budget surplus should be calculated after deduction from that surplus of any arrears pertaining to the years previous to 1935.

\[
\text{Gold francs} \\
\text{In the ordinary surplus for 1936, which amounts to: } 414,495.91 \\
\text{such arrears amount to: } 20,644.07
\]

The share of the non-Member States should therefore be calculated on the sum of...

\[393,851.84\]

13. When the Governing Body voted the supplementary estimate of 327,000 francs for the new building, it recommended that this sum should be derived from the 1936 surplus, in so far as this was necessary. The Supervisory Commission, however, proposes to the Assembly that this sum should be made up partly from the profit on exchange realised on the sum of 700,000 gold francs voted last year for the building of the new wings—which profit amounts to 287,739.80 Swiss francs—and partly from a sum of 39,260 Swiss francs (27,769 gold francs) taken from the ordinary budget surplus for 1936. This corresponds to the intentions of the Governing Body.

As a result of this operation, the balance of the 1936 surplus, of which the non-Member States are entitled to a share, is as follows:

\[
\text{Gold francs} \\
\text{Deduct: } 27,769.00
\]

\[366,082.84\]

The share of this balance due to the non-Member States is given by the following formula:

\[
\frac{366,082.84 \times 394}{1314.402738} = 109,735
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>16,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>60,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>33,422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. The Supervisory Commission has not yet decided on the proposals which it will make to the Assembly for the utilisation of the part of the surplus which falls to the States Members of the League. When these proposals have been drawn up, they will be communicated to the Governing Body, which will have to consider the method of utilising the part which falls to the States not Members of the League.
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