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The Governing Body of the International Labour Office

MINUTES OF THE 126th SESSION

The 126th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on Friday, 25 June 1954.

The Governing Body was composed as follows:

**Chairman**: Mr. WALINE, Employers’ Vice-Chairman, followed by Mr. AGO.

**Government group**:
- **Argentina**: Mr. FERRO.
- **Australia**: Mr. HARRY.
- **Burma**: Mr. RASCHID.
- **Canada**: Mr. BROWN.
- **China**: Mr. TUAN.
- **Colombia**: Mr. GONZÁLEZ BARROS.
- **Cuba**: Mr. de SANDOVAL.
- **Egypt**: Mr. ASFAHANI.
- **France**: Mr. RAMADIER.
- **Federal Republic of Germany**: Mr. SAUERBORN.
- **India**: Mr. MERANI.
- **Italy**: Mr. AGO; substitute Mr. PURPURA.
- **Japan**: Mr. NAKAYAMA.
- **Netherlands**: Mr. VAN RHijn.
- **Norway**: Mr. ÖKSNES.
- **Turkey**: Mr. TALAS.
- **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**: Mr. ROGOVSKY.
- **United Kingdom**: Sir Guildhaume MYRDDIN-EVANS.
- **United States**: Mr. WILKINS.
- **Uruguay**: Mr. NOGUEIRA.

**Employers’ group**:
- Mr. ALCALÁ SUCRE.
- Mr. ALLANA.
- Mr. BERGENSTRÖM.
- Mr. CAMPANELLA.
- Mr. HENDY (substitute for Mr. GEMMILL).
- Mr. McGRAH.
- Mr. PONS.
- Sir Richard SNEDDEN.
- Mr. TATA.
- Mr. WALINE.

**Workers’ group**:
- Mr. Aftab ALI.
- Mr. BOTHHEREAU.
- Mr. CORIÑO.
- Mr. DELANEY.
- Mr. JODOIN.
- Mr. NIELSEN.
- Mr. PEQUENO.
- Mr. RICHTER.
- Mr. ROBERTS.
- Mr. TRIPATHI.

The following deputy members, or their substitutes, were present:

**Government group**:
- **Ceylon**: Mr. RAJANAYAGAM.
- **Chile**: Mr. GARCÍA OLDINI.
- **Indonesia**: Mr. SAMJONO.
- **Liberia**: Mr. TAMBA.
- **Mexico**: Mr. CALDERÓN PUIG.
- **Portugal**: Mr. RIBEIRO DA CUNHA.
- **Sweden**: Mr. BJÖRCK.
- **Switzerland**: Mr. KAUFMANN.
- **Syria**: Mr. JOUKHADAR.
- **Venezuela**: Mr. MONTOYA.

**Employers’ group**:
- Mr. TAYLOR.
- Mr. WINKLER.
- Mr. FENNEMA.
- Mr. MISHIRO.
- Mr. KUNTSCHEN.
- Mr. MURO DE NADAL.
- Mr. O’BRIEN.
- Mr. HAMADA.
- Mr. MOREL.

**Workers’ group**:
- Mr. BÖHM.
- Mr. DE BOCK.
- Mr. KACHICH.
- Mr. KHALAF.
- Mr. KYRIAKOPOULOS.
- Mr. MÖR.
- Mr. PASTORE.
- Mr. SÁNCHEZ MADARIAGA.
- Mr. THONDAMAN.
- Mr. VERMEULEN.

The following representatives of States Members of the Organisation were present as observers:

**Denmark**: Mr. KOCH.

**Union of South Africa**: Mr. LEE.

The following representatives of other international governmental organisations were present:

**United Nations**:
- Mr. GROS.

**Council of Europe**:
- Mr. TENNFJORD.
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration:

Miss BAVERSTOCK.

The following representatives of international non-governmental organisations were present as observers:

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions:

Mr. PATTEET.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions:

Mr. EGGERMANN.

World Federation of Trade Unions:

Mr. DRINKWATER.

International Organisation of Employers:

Mr. EMERY.

There were also present:

Mr. MORSE, Director-General of the International Labour Office.

Mr. RENS, Deputy Director-General.

Mr. RAO, Assistant Director-General.

Mr. JENKS, Assistant Director-General.

Mr. ALVARADO, Assistant Director-General.

Mr. MORELLET, Assistant Director-General.

Mr. YALDEN-THOMSON, Assistant Director-General.

Mr. WHEELER, Treasurer-Comptroller.

Mr. LAFRANCE, Special Adviser to the Director-General.

Mr. L’HOMMELAIS, Chief of the Official Relations Division.

Mr. ALLARD, accompanying Mr. BROWN.

Mr. BELL, accompanying Mr. ROBERTS.

Mr. BELLINGHAM-SMITH, accompanying Sir Richard SNEYDEN.

Mr. DUDLEY-MARTIN, accompanying Mr. EMERY.

Mr. EBIZUKA, accompanying Mr. NAKAYAMA.

Mr. ELGHATIFRI, substitute for Mr. ASFAHANI.

Mr. GOULET, accompanying Mr. BROWN.

Mr. HAUCK, substitute for Mr. RAMADIER.

Mr. KHINT MAUNG, accompanying Mr. RASCHID.

Mr. LAGASSE, accompanying Mr. EMERY.

Mr. LEE Yen-ping, accompanying Mr. TUAN.

Mr. LOTFY, accompanying Mr. ASFAHANI.

Mr. McILWRAITH, accompanying Mr. BROWN.

Mr. McKENZIE, accompanying Mr. HARRY.

Mr. MÉRIGO, accompanying Mr. CALDERON PUIG.

Mr. MOCHI-ONORI, accompanying Mr. CAMPANELLA.

Mr. MULLIKEN, accompanying Mr. WILKINS.

Mr. PICO, accompanying Mr. FERRO.

Mr. RONCAROLI, accompanying Mr. FERRO.

Mr. SAID SALAMA, accompanying Mr. ASFAHANI.

Mr. SAMS, accompanying Sir Guildhaume MYRDDIN-EVANS.

Mr. SHKUNAEV, accompanying Mr. ROGOVSKY.

Mr. STOKMAN, substitute for Mr. VAN RHJN.

Mr. THOMAS, accompanying Mr. SAUERBORN.

Mr. VANER, accompanying Mr. EMERY.

Mr. VAN METER, accompanying Mr. McGrath.

Mr. VILKOV, accompanying Mr. ROGOVSKY.

Mr. WALKER, accompanying Sir Guildhaume MYRDDIN-EVANS.

Mr. WALLIN, accompanying Mr. VAN RHJN.

Mr. WEIBEZAHN-MASSIAN, accompanying Mr. MONTOYA.

Mr. ZEMPEL, substitute for Mr. WILKINS.
MINUTES OF THE FIRST SITTING

(Friday, 25 June 1954—10.35 a.m.)

The Governing Body was composed as follows:

Chairman: Mr. Waline, followed by Mr. Ago.

Mr. Alcalà Sucke, Mr. Aftab Ali, Mr. Allana, Mr. Asfahani, Mr. Bergenström, Mr. Botherereau, Mr. Brown, Mr. Campanella, Mr. Cofiño, Mr. Ferro, Mr. González Barros, Mr. Harry, Mr. Hendy, Mr. Jodoin, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Merani, Mr. Möri, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Mr. Nakayama, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Nogueira, Mr. Öksnes, Mr. Pequeno, Mr. Pons, Mr. Purpura, Mr. Ramadier, Mr. Raschid, Mr. Richter, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rogovsky, Mr. de Sandoval, Mr. Sauerborn, Sir Richard Snedden, Mr. Talas, Mr. Tata, Mr. Tripathi, Mr. Tuan, Mr. Van Rijn, Mr. Waline, Mr. Wilkins.

FIRST ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Election of the Officers of the Governing Body

Election of Chairman.

The Chairman (Mr. Waline) opened the sitting in the absence of the outgoing Chairman, Mr. Malik, who had had to leave Geneva, and requested the Governing Body to elect its new Chairman.

Mr. Wilkins was pleased to have the opportunity to propose a candidate for the chairmanship of the Governing Body. The 18 Chairmen, from Arthur Fontaine to Mr. Malik, coming from 13 States Members of the Organisation, who had successively directed the work of the Governing Body, had established a most distinguished record. Four of them were attending the present sitting: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Mr. Alvarado, Mr. Ramadier and Mr. Garcia Oldini. In 1934 when the United States had become a Member of the Organisation the Governing Body had had as its Chairman a most distinguished man, Giuseppe de Michelis. Today another name was to be added to the long list and the Governing Body would need to choose a man with patience and firmness, one with a profound knowledge of the Constitution and Standing Orders of the International Labour Organisation and one who was respected by all for his impartiality.

He had the honour to propose the name of a man trained in the law, who, while Professor of International Law for the past 20 years, had found time to study the many difficult problems that faced the world. He was the author of recognised treatises on international law, had been legal adviser of his Government at the International Court of Justice in 1936, member of the committee appointed to prepare a new constitution for his country in 1945, and member of his country’s delegation to the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. in 1950 and 1952. He had been president of the Court of Arbitration between Switzerland and the Netherlands since 1950, a member of his country’s delegation to the Rome Meeting for the promotion of a European Community in 1953, and a member of the Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council of Europe to prepare a preliminary draft constitution for the European Political Community.

In addition, the candidate had rendered distinguished service to the I.L.O. as a member of his country’s delegation to the Conference since 1946 and as representative of his Government on the Governing Body since 1948. He had also served as Chairman of the Committee on Standing Orders and the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the Governing Body since 1952.

These eminent titles sufficiently qualified Mr. Roberto Ago, representative of the Italian Government, for the chairmanship of the Governing Body. The Government group unanimously proposed him as Chairman and hoped that the Workers’ group and the Employers’ group would unanimously support that choice.

Mr. Ramadier was happy to support Mr. Wilkins’ proposal because of the high qualities of mind and heart that Mr. Ago had shown ever since he had been a member of the Governing Body. His wide legal knowledge and his keen insight into the legislative theory and practice of different countries had been of great help to the Governing Body in the solution of difficult problems. His understanding, subtlety and care for accuracy particularly qualified Mr. Ago, a citizen of a country where intelligence and subtlety were a national heritage, to be Chairman of the Governing Body.

Mr. Roberts expressed the unanimous support of the Employers’ group for the nomination of Mr. Ago, whose authority as Chairman of an important Committee had already been appreciated by the Governing Body. The Workers’ group was convinced that he would carry out the functions of Chairman of the Governing Body with complete success.

Sir Richard Snedden, on behalf of the Employers’ group, said that the unanimous choice of the Government group was fully justified, for it would not have been possible to find a better candidate than Mr. Ago. He had personally had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Ago at work as Chairman of the Committee on Standing Orders and the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and had recognised that he was invariably good-humoured, that he spoke briefly and to the point, and that his authority was greatly appreciated by the members of the Committee. The Employers’ group was sure that it could look forward with confidence and pleasure to his chairmanship.

The Chairman (Mr. Waline) noted that Mr. Wilkins’ proposal was supported by Mr. Ramadier, by Mr. Roberts on behalf of the Workers’ group, and by Sir Richard Snedden on behalf of the Employers’ group.
The Governing Body unanimously and by acclamation elected Mr. Roberto Ago, Italian Government representative, as Chairman for the period 1954-55. (Mr. Ago took the Chair.)

The Chairman (Mr. Ago) was deeply moved by the extremely kind words that had been said about him and by the honour which, through him, had been done to his country. That tribute paid to Italy and the mark of trust and confidence shown to its representative were all the more moving as the year of his chairmanship would be a particularly delicate period in the life of the Organisation. The membership of the Governing Body had just been renewed, and if only because of the rotation that took place every three years the change in its composition had been considerable. In addition, the Amendment to the Constitution had just come into force and had increased the membership of the Governing Body by one-fifth, thereby better adapting it to the needs of an organisation uniting the governments, employers and workers of 69 nations.

Great powers such as the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had returned to the Governing Body after a long absence and were preparing once again to play their proper part in its work. While that expansion was to be welcomed, it should not be forgotten that all growth was attended by dangers and that the Governing Body was nevertheless prepared to face with calmness and courage, keeping always in view the future of the Organisation and the need to make of it an increasingly efficient instrument for the welfare of mankind.

The work awaiting the Governing Body was of particular importance because, in addition to the traditional tasks of drafting international standards, it would have the responsibility of carefully examining, after a period of experiment, the best way of carrying out the operational work which would constitute an essential part of the future activity of the I.L.O.

Thus, while feeling deep gratitude for the confidence shown by his colleagues, he felt some diffidence as to his ability to accomplish such a difficult task. The last time that the chairmanship of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. had been entrusted to one of his fellow countrymen had been in 1934, a decisive year for the I.L.O., in which the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had become Members of the Organisation and had sat for the first time on the Governing Body, and in which the successful experiment of convening regional conferences had been initiated. He was proud to think that an eminent Italian had carried out so brilliantly and efficiently the difficult responsibilities entrusted to him and had left behind a unanimous recollection of his excellent work. That precedent, however, made his own responsibility still heavier and he would be able to discharge it only by deriving inspiration from those of his predecessors whom he had seen at work. He would have as an example the skill, experience and loyalty to the Organisation of Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, the wit and wisdom and deep awareness of human needs of Mr. Ramadier, the culture and kindness of Mr. Troclet, the smiling Latin subtlety of Mr. Alvarado, Mr. Cisternas and Mr. Garcia Oldini, the deep wisdom and humanity that the Governing Body had appreciated in Mr. Lall and had found again in Mr. Malik, whose absence was so much regretted and whose memory would always remain with members of the Governing Body.

However, to attempt to follow examples did not necessarily mean that one would have the capacity to do so. The Chairman hoped, therefore, that he would be able to call upon the friendly aid of members of the Governing Body. He would devote all his efforts to serving the common cause, and to acting as the guardian of the rules which today more than ever were the safeguard of the Organisation's existence and of its capacity to carry out the work for social justice which so many human beings expected of it. He asked members of the Governing Body and the Director-General and his colleagues to be indulgent towards him whenever he was at fault and hoped that he could count on their experience, advice and kindly assistance in times of difficulty.

Election of Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairman called upon the Governing Body to elect its Vice-Chairmen.

On the proposal of Mr. Pons, Mr. Waline (French) was unanimously and by acclamation elected Employers' Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body.

On the proposal of Mr. Aftab Ali, Mr. Roberts (United Kingdom) was unanimously and by acclamation elected Workers' Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body.

Tribute to the Outgoing Chairman (Mr. Malik).

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans expressed to the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairmen the congratulations of the United Kingdom Government.

Before passing to the agenda, he wished to refer to the outgoing Chairman, Mr. A. M. Malik, who had been recalled to Pakistan by pressure of business and had deeply regretted that he could not be present to preside at the opening of the session. All the members of the Governing Body would share that regret for, although he was a minister of a great State faced with problems of infinite magnitude, Mr. Malik had for the past year found time to come to meetings of the Governing Body and to preside over them with good humour, friendliness, patience and, above all, impartiality. The Governing Body would undoubtedly wish to place on record its sense of gratitude to Mr. Malik for the work he had done for the Organisation in the past 12 months, and to convey to him a message of affectionate remembrance.

The Director-General said that before leaving Geneva Mr. Malik had handed him a letter which he desired to be read to the Governing Body. The letter was as follows:

Due to unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances at home I am to leave Geneva before the Conference is over and before the first meeting of the next Governing Body is held. You know how much I love this Organisation; and therefore it has been my sincere desire to be present at all the meetings, but State duty intervened. Please convey my gratitude and thankfulness to all the members, new and old, of the Governing Body who gave me all support in conducting the meetings over which I presided. Without their full cooperation it would not have been possible for me to work smoothly. I am grateful to them. My election as Chairman of the Governing Body last year was not only a kindness shown to me but also was an instance of recognition of the membership.
of the underdeveloped and small countries. Please also tell my friends that I was fully conscious of my limitations, and as such if I ever made any mistakes they may please excuse me. Although physically I will be absent during these days, my heart will be all the time here with you.

Please convey further my congratulations to the newly-elected Chairman of the Governing Body, who will surely be more worthy than myself coming from an advanced country and having vast experience in different spheres of life including the work of this Organisation.

The Director-General wished to add his own personal congratulations to those already conveyed to the newly-elected Chairman and to assure him of the full support and loyal co-operation of all the officials of the International Labour Office and of its Director-General.

Mr. Roberts, on behalf of the Workers' group, and Mr. Waltine, on behalf of the Employers' group, associated themselves fully with the tribute paid by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans to the outgoing Chairman on behalf of the Government group.

The Governing Body decided to transmit to Mr. Malik a cordial message of friendship and gratitude for his valuable services to the I.L.O. during his term of office as Chairman of the Governing Body.

Request by the Employers' Group Concerning the Draft Minutes of the Governing Body

Mr. Waltine noted that the agenda did not include the approval of the draft minutes of the 125th Session. That was perhaps understandable since the Governing Body had been newly constituted since the last session and the delay would no doubt be attributed to the session of the Conference which had intervened. On behalf of the Employers' group, however, he wished once more to express regret at the fact that the draft minutes of the session which had taken place a month previously had not yet been distributed to the members of the Governing Body, and to urge very strongly that in future the draft minutes should be circulated as soon as possible after each session, and in any case well in advance of the following session.

It was agreed that the Director-General would do his best to meet the wishes of the Employers' group.

Second Item on the Agenda

Appointment of Governing Body Committees and of Governing Body Representatives on Various Bodies

Size of Governing Body Committees

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, on behalf of the Government group, wished to make an observation which applied to a number of committees of the Governing Body, namely, that having regard to the increased membership of the Governing Body and to the standing of those States which had recently joined it, certain increases were desirable in the membership of some of the committees. With regard to the Financial and Administrative Committee, the Government group proposed that the membership should be increased from six to eight for each group.

Mr. Roberts said that the Workers' group had been informed beforehand of the desire of the Government group to enlarge the various committees of the Governing Body and, for a number of reasons, had unanimously decided not to agree to that suggestion. In the first place, the fact that the Governing Body had been enlarged did not necessarily mean that all its members should take an active part in the work of all the committees, since the effectiveness of a committee's work was often in inverse ratio to its size. Secondly, it often happened that two or even three committee meetings were held simultaneously. The Workers' group had had considerable difficulty in manning committees as a result of that practice, and it was to be expected that the difficulty would be even greater in the future if the committees were enlarged and meetings were held simultaneously. It should be remembered that the Government group could call on 30 members for the composition of committees, as compared with over 20 members for the Employers' group, thanks to the system of personal substitutes practised by the latter, and 20 members for the Workers' group. In fact, however, the Government group had practically unlimited facilities for substitution, since its representation was on the basis of countries and not of individuals, as in the case of the other two groups.

In the light of the proposals made by the Government group, the Workers' group had again reviewed the position and had adhered to its previous decision that it was undesirable that it should be asked to increase the number of its members on the various committees. For the benefit of the Government representatives, it might be pointed out that the smaller the committees the less would be the financial implications of their meetings; that was an argument which might carry some weight with some of the Government members of the Financial and Administrative Committee.

He understood that the position of the Employers was very similar to that of the Workers. It had been suggested that a solution of the difficulty might be found by applying a variation of the weighted voting system known as the "Riddell system" 1, and although the Workers would be reluctant to see that system applied in the committees of the Governing Body, they would be prepared to accept it if no other practicable solution could be found.

In the specific case of the Financial and Administrative Committee, the Workers' group proposed to nominate only six members, as in the past.

Mr. Waltine said that the Employers found themselves faced with the same difficulties as the Workers and had prepared their proposals on the basis of the former size of the committees. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the Employers' group to increase its membership of the committees to the figures which had been informally communicated to it by the Chairman of the Government group. In those circumstances, the Employers supported Mr. Roberts' remarks.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the members of the Government group would certainly appreciate the full weight of the considerations put forward by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Waltine, but he

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1 The system under which the number of Government members is twice as large as that of Employers' and Workers' members, but each Government member has one vote and each Employers' and Workers' member two votes.
hoped that the other two groups would also appreciate the difficulties of the Government group. It was true that the Government group could call on 30 members, that being more than the number available to the other two groups, but it was because of that very fact and because of the increasing expansion of the work of the I.L.O. that so many governments wished to be associated with the work of the committees of the Governing Body. By way of example he mentioned the fact that, although the Government group was proposing to increase the membership of the Technical Assistance Committee only from five to six members for each group, no less than 15 Governments had applied for membership of that Committee, and both in that case and in the case of the Committee on Industrial Committees the decision had had to be taken by ballot.

On the other hand, the Government group would not wish to put the other two groups to the inconvenience that had been described, and he therefore thought that it would be prepared to agree to an appropriate voting system in order to equalise the voting power of the three groups. Nobody considered such a system perfect, but it seemed to offer the only possible solution for a very difficult problem. He suggested that the system might at least be adopted experimentally for a given period of time.

Mr. Roberts said that if no other solution could be found he would be prepared to agree to the adoption of a modified Riddell voting system as an experiment, but he did not expect it to be very successful.

An alternative solution would be to increase the membership of each group in the various committees as suggested by the Government group, but on condition that there should never be more than one meeting at a time. That proposal, however, if adopted, would result in lengthening the sessions of the Governing Body and would involve considerable extra expense, and he did not think that it would be seriously considered.

On the other hand, the Workers' group might, if necessary, be able to agree to an increase in the membership of one committee, namely, the Committee on Industrial Committees.

Mr. Waline said that the Employers' group fully appreciated the difficulties of the Workers' group and supported the observations and suggestions made by Mr. Roberts both in respect of the experimental introduction of the Riddell voting system and in respect of a possible increase in the membership of the Committee on Industrial Committees.

The Chairman pointed out that there were several committees for which no increase in membership was proposed.

The Governing Body decided that, in the case of committees in which the number of members from each group was not equal, an appropriate system of voting should be adopted to ensure equality between the three groups.

Appointment of Committees.

The Chairman asked the three groups to make their nominations for membership of each of the various committees of the Governing Body.

Financial and Administrative Committee.

The Governing Body decided that the Committee should consist of 20 members, in addition to the Chairman of the Governing Body as ex officio chairman, namely, eight for the Governments, six for the Employers and six for the Workers.

On the proposal of the three groups, it appointed the members of the Committee as follows:

**Government group:**
- Canada.
- France.
- Federal Republic of Germany.
- India.
- United Kingdom.
- United States.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- Venezuela.

**Substitutes:**
- Australia.
- Egypt.
- Italy.
- Japan.
- Netherlands.
- Switzerland.
- Turkey.

**Employers' group:**
- Mr. Allana.
- Mr. Bergenström.
- Mr. Gemmill.
- Mr. McGrath.
- Sir Richard Snedden.
- Mr. Waline.

**Substitutes:**
- Mr. Fennema.
- Mr. Hamada.
- Mr. Kuntschen.
- Mr. Muro de Nadal.
- Mr. O'Brien.
- Mr. Winkler.

**Workers' group:**
- Mr. Aftab Ali.
- Mr. Delaney.
- Mr. Monk.
- Mr. Möri.
- Mr. Pequeno.
- Mr. Roberts.

**Substitutes:**
- Mr. Bothereau.
- Mr. Richter.
- Mr. Sánchez Madariaga.

The Chairman said that the Building Sub委员会 would be appointed by the Financial and Administrative Committee.

**Allocations Committee:**

Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans said that the Government group did not desire to increase the membership of the Committee, which was composed of Government representatives only.

On the proposal of the Government group, the Governing Body appointed the members of the Allocations Committee as follows:

- Australia.
- Canada.
- France.
- India.
- Portugal.
- United States.
Committee on Standing Orders and the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the Government group proposed to increase the number of Government members of the Committee from four to six.

The Governing Body decided that the Committee on Standing Orders and the Application of Conventions and Recommendations should be composed of 14 members, namely, six for the Governments, four for the Employers and four for the Workers.

On the proposal of the three groups, it appointed the members of the Committee as follows:

**Government group:**
- Cuba
- India
- Italy
- Norway
- Uruguay
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Substitutes:
- Netherlands
- Sweden
- Switzerland

**Employers' group:**
- Mr. Bergenström
- Mr. Kuntschen
- Mr. Pons
- Sir Richard Snedden

Substitutes:
- Mr. Alcalá Sucre
- Mr. Bergenström
- Mr. Fennema
- Mr. McGrath
- Sir Richard Snedden
- Mr. Winkler

**Workers' group:**
- Mr. De Bock
- Mr. Kyriakopoulos
- Mr. Richter
- Mr. Vermeulen

Substitutes:
- Mr. Jodoin
- Mr. Móri
- Mr. Pastore

Committee on Industrial Committees.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the Government group proposed that the number of Government members on the Committee should be increased from four to six.

Mr. Wain said that the Employers' group could probably provide two additional members to meet the wishes of the Government group if the Workers' group was also prepared to do so.

Mr. Roberts, after consulting the Workers' group, agreed to that proposal.

The Governing Body decided that the Committee on Industrial Committees should be composed of 18 members, namely, six from each group.

On the proposal of the three groups, it appointed the members of the Committee as follows:

**Government group:**
- Australia
- Colombia
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Japan
- United Kingdom
- United States

Substitutes:
- Argentina
- Chile
- Egypt
- Italy
- Mexico
- Netherlands

**Employers' group:**
- Mr. Alcalá Sucre
- Mr. Bergenström
- Mr. Fennema
- Mr. McGrath
- Sir Richard Snedden
- Mr. Winkler

Substitutes:
- Mr. Mishiro
- Mr. Moriel
- Mr. Tata
- Mr. Taylor
- Mr. Wain
- Mr. Yllanes Ramos

**Workers' group:**
- Mr. Nielsen
- Mr. Pastore
- Mr. Richter
- Mr. Tripathi
- Mr. Vermeulen

Substitutes:
- Mr. Aftab Ali
- Mr. Pequeno
- Mr. Sánchez Madariaga
- Mr. Thondaman

International Organisations Committee.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the Government group proposed to increase the number of Government members on the Committee also from four to six.

The Governing Body decided that the International Organisations Committee should be composed of 14 members, namely, six for the Governments, four for the Employers and four for the Workers.

On the proposal of the three groups, it appointed the members of the Committee as follows:

**Government group:**
- Burma
- Cuba
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- United Kingdom
- United States
Employers' group:
Mr. McGrath.
Sir Richard Snedden.
Mr. Tata.
Mr. Waline.

Substitutes:
Mr. Bergenström.
Mr. Kuntschen.
Mr. Muro de Nadal.
Mr. Van Lint.
Mr. Winkler.
Mr. Yllanes Ramos.

Workers' group:
Mr. Cofiño.
Mr. De Bock.
Mr. Delaney.
Mr. Monk.

Substitutes:
Mr. Aftab Ali.
Mr. Jodoin.
Mr. Pastore.

Technical Assistance Committee.

Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans said that the Government group would like to increase the number of Government representatives on the Committee from five to six.

The Chairman asked whether the Workers' and Employers' groups would each be prepared to nominate an additional member.

Mr. Roberts said that it would be difficult for the Workers' group to ensure its full representation at meetings of the Committee if an additional member were appointed, and he would prefer the number of Workers' members to remain at five.

Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans suggested that if the Employers' and Workers' groups found difficulty in supplying five members, a possible solution of the difficulty would be to reduce the number of Employers' and Workers' members to four and to increase the number of Government members to eight.

Mr. Waline suggested that it would be preferable to maintain the five Employers' and Workers' members and to increase the number of Government members to ten.

Mr. Roberts concurred in that suggestion on behalf of the Workers' group.

Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans, after consulting the Government group, also accepted that suggestion.

The Governing Body decided that the Technical Assistance Committee should be composed of 20 members, namely, ten for the Governments, five for the Employers and five for the Workers.

On the proposal of the three groups, it appointed the members of the Committee as follows:

Government group:
Argentina.
Burma.
France.
India.
Italy.
Liberia.
Norway.
Turkey.
United States.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Substitutes:
Australia.
Canada.
Chile.
China.
Egypt.

Employers' group:
Mr. Allana.
Mr. Campanella.
Mr. Ghayour.
Mr. McGrath.
Mr. Yllanes Ramos.

Substitutes:
Mr. Alcalá Sucre.
Mr. Calheiros Lopes.
Mr. Hamada.
Mr. Mishiro.
Mr. Moriel.
Sir Richard Snedden.
Mr. Tata.
Mr. Van Lint.

Workers' group:
Mr. Becker.
Mr. Cofiño.
Mr. Sánchez Madariaga.
Mr. Thondaman.
Mr. Tripathi.

Substitutes:
Mr. Nielsen.
Mr. Pastore.
Mr. Pequeno.

Manpower and Employment Committee.

Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans said that the Government group did not propose any increase in the membership of this Committee.

The Governing Body decided that there should be no change in the composition of the Manpower and Employment Committee, namely, 18 members, six from each group.

On the proposal of the three groups, it appointed the members of the Committee as follows:

Government group:
Chile.
India.
Italy.
Japan.
Turkey.
Venezuela.
Substitutes:
Syria.
United Kingdom.

Employers' group:
Mr. Alcalá Sucre.
Mr. Campanella.
Mr. Mishiro.
Mr. Tata.
Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Yllanes Ramos.

Substitutes:
Mr. Fennema.
Mr. McGrath.
Mr. Moriel.
Mr. Muro de Nadal.
Mr. Ribas.
Mr. Richard Snedden.

Workers' group:
Mr. Becker.
Mr. Bothereau.
Mr. Monk.
Mr. Pastore.
Mr. Pequeno.
Mr. Tripathi.

Substitutes:
Mr. Cofiño.
Mr. Kyriakopoulos.
Mr. Thondaman.
Mr. Vermeulen.

Committee on Freedom of Association.
Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the Government group did not propose any increase in the membership of the Committee.

The Governing Body decided that there should be no change in the composition of the Committee on Freedom of Association, namely, nine members, three from each group.

On the proposal of the three groups, it appointed the members of the Committee as follows:

Government group:
Colombia.
France.
India.

Substitutes:
Mexico.
Italy.
Egypt.

Employers' group:
Mr. Allana.
Mr. Pons.
Mr. Walsh.

Substitutes:
Mr. Bergenström.
Mr. Ghayour.
Mr. Kuntschen.
Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Richard Snedden.

Workers' group:
Mr. Cofiño.
Mr. Möri.
Mr. Vermeulen.

Substitutes:
Mr. Aftab Ali.
Mr. De Bock.
Mr. Nielsen.

The Governing Body postponed to its next sitting consideration of paragraphs 4 to 13 of the document on the second item on the agenda.1

THIRD ITEM ON THE AGENDA
Financial Implications of the Increase in the Number of Regular and Deputy Members of the Governing Body

Sir Richard Snedden formally moved that the Governing Body should take all the steps necessary to ensure that the expenses of all ten deputy members from the Employers' and Workers' groups should be paid out of the funds of the I.L.O.

Mr. Roberts seconded that proposal.

Mr. Wilkins said that the view of the United States Government on the matter, expressed on a number of occasions, was that the constitutional amendment which had enlarged the size of the Governing Body had afforded an opportunity of reducing the number of deputy members in the interests of the efficient operation of the Governing Body. It now found, on the contrary, that the number of regular members of the Governing Body had been increased by eight and the number of deputy members by six, so that the total membership of the Governing Body was now 70, a very large membership for an executive body.

The problem now arose of financing the attendance of the additional deputy members. The United States Government took the view that the attendance of 70 representatives at sessions of the Governing Body was both unnecessary and undesirable, and in those circumstances he would be compelled to vote against any proposal to pay the expenses of more than eight deputy members from the Employers' and Workers' groups respectively.

Mr. Pons pointed out that the Government group was asking the other two groups to increase their membership on the committees, and the other groups had shown great good will in acceding to that request in certain cases, although it was sometimes difficult for them to man all the committees fully. That being so, they would find it hard to understand why they should be placed at a disadvantage by reason of the fact that the expenses of all their deputy members were not paid at sessions of the Governing Body. He therefore fully supported Sir Richard Snedden's proposal.

Sir Richard Snedden said that he had deliberately refrained from speaking on the merits of the question, which had been fully debated at the 125th Session of the Governing Body.2 If the Government group was unanimously against his proposal he was prepared to continue the discussion, but if even three of four Government members supported the proposal it might be possible to avoid a long debate.

Mr. Wilkins recognised the apparent unanimity of opinion among the Workers and Employers, and

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1 See below, Minutes of the Second Sitting, pp. 18 and 20.
asked that his Government's position should be recorded in the minutes.

Subject to the contrary vote of Mr. Wilkins, the Governing Body decided that the travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of ten Employers' deputy members and ten Workers' deputy members should be paid out of the funds of the International Labour Organisation at each session of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body took note that that decision would not entail any change in article 3, paragraph 5, of the Standing Orders of the Governing Body concerning deputy members, but would amend the regulations relating to the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances for regular and deputy members.

The Governing Body took note that the additional cost in 1954 and 1955 of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances arising out of the increase in the number of Employers' and Workers' regular and deputy members was estimated at $5,568 dollars for 1954 and $2,610 dollars for 1955; it decided that that cost should be financed from savings within Item 2 (Sessions of the Governing Body) or by transfer from some other budgetary item, or, if that proved impossible, by means of a supplementary credit to be found by withdrawal from the Working Capital Fund, subject to reimbursement in accordance with the Financial Regulations through the budgets of 1956 and 1957.

**FOURTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA**

**Report of the Director-General**

I. Communication from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions concerning the Death of Léon Jouhaux.

II. Communication from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions concerning the Election of the Workers' Members of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body took note of those two communications.

III. Proposals concerning the Creation of a Special Body to Deal with Civil Aviation Problems.

Mr. Wallace recalled that the question had already been discussed at the preceding sessions. The Employers still believed that the Inland Transport Committee was quite able to deal with civil aviation problems, since, though it was true that no question relating to civil aviation had yet been included in its agenda, there was nothing to prevent that from being done. The system of committees was already extensive enough and should not be enlarged by setting up another.

Mr. Ramadier said that the French Government insisted that if a new body were created to deal with civil aviation problems it should be of a tripartite character. Otherwise, he would vote against the establishment of such a body.

Mr. Roberts recalled that the Workers' group was responsible for the proposals before the Governing Body. The Office paper set out fully the problems that would have to be dealt with by the new body. There were a number of social and personnel problems in civil aviation that did not exist in any other sphere. It was a highly specialised industry and the problems of flight personnel, in particular, were inter-national in character and therefore within the competence of the I.L.O. Difficulties might be foreseen as a result of the fact that civil aviation was a growing industry and that many of the airlines were either nationalised or subsidised. Working conditions and the social status of the personnel were safeguarded to some extent, but it might well be that some of the airlines would become denationalised, as had already happened in certain cases, or would cease to receive subsidies from governments; when that time came, competition would grow more severe and social problems would increase unless there was some kind of body to deal with them.

He did not think that the paper before the Governing Body gave a complete picture of the size of the problem or of its very rapid growth. The number of persons employed by the main international airlines at 31 December 1952 was shown as 138,108, but according to the World Airline Record the total staff employed in 1950 was 220,000. The Director-General of the International Air Transport Association, which was an organisation composed of airlines, had stated at the Association's conference in Montreal that its 70 affiliated airlines employed 300,000 workers. Those figures probably did not include personnel engaged in charter or incidental flights, such as helicopter services, which were rapidly growing. It was thus safe to say that the total staff employed would soon reach 500,000. The list of problems set out in the paper submitted to the Governing Body showed very clearly that there was a special need for a separate organisation to deal with them.

Regulation of flying hours and duty hours, in particular, was a most important subject and no organisation at present dealt with it. That was surely a matter where there should be some measure of international agreement, since it could not be dealt with on a national basis. Differences in working conditions from one country to another gave cause for concern because they were reflected in flight and duty hours. It was because of those facts that the International Transportworkers' Federation and the Workers' group of the Governing Body believed it necessary to set up a new body and had proposed the creation of a joint civil aviation commission.

Mr. Ramadier had stated that he would oppose the creation of a joint commission. In the previous discussion, however, the Employers had asserted that the Workers were in fact asking for another Industrial Committee, and it was true that if the Workers agreed to the establishment of a tripartite committee it would in effect be another Industrial Committee, even though it might cause some resentment in other industries for which Industrial Committees existed and did not meet as often as had been originally envisaged.

The paper before the Governing Body suggested that there might be a special meeting of the Inland Transport Committee to deal with civil aviation problems. The Workers were opposed to that suggestion since it might cause some resentment in other industries for which Industrial Committees existed and did not meet as often as had been originally envisaged.

Above all, the Workers were anxious that civil aviation problems should be dealt with, and dealt with through the I.L.O. They would infinitely prefer to have a joint civil aviation commission, but if it appeared likely that that would not be accepted,
they would be prepared to consider the establishment of a tripartite body of the kind suggested by Mr. Ramadier.

Sir Guildhaune Myrdin-Evans said that the United Kingdom Government was not convinced that the time had yet come for the establishment of a commission of the kind suggested, either on a bipartite or on a tripartite basis, and in any case was definitely opposed to setting up any tripartite body.

He understood that the International Air Transport Association considered that any proposal to establish an international commission under the aegis of the I.L.O. was premature. On the other hand, as a result of conversations with representative persons holding responsible positions in the industry, he had become partially convinced that some further advance was desirable. On the basis of Mr. Roberts' proposals, but modifying them somewhat, he suggested that the Governing Body might perhaps agree, without committing itself at that stage to the establishment of a new standing body, to request the Director-General to put forward specific proposals for an ad hoc meeting, with an appropriate agenda, to discuss civil aviation problems. Such an ad hoc meeting might be on a bipartite basis, under the chairmanship of a member of the Government group of the Governing Body or perhaps of the Chairman of the Governing Body himself, on the analogy of his function as ex officio chairman of the Joint Maritime Commission. Once such a meeting had been held it would be easier to decide about the desirability of setting up a permanent body and its composition.

Mr. Waline agreed with the first part of Sir Guildhaune Myrdin-Evans' remarks but did not fully understand his conclusions.

The Employers considered that it was unnecessary to set up a new committee. It was true that there were problems peculiar to civil aviation, but the same might be said of railways, road transport or dock work, and so far the Inland Transport Committee had satisfactorily dealt with those problems. Civil aviation was within the competence of the Inland Transport Committee which, as Mr. Ramadier was aware, was tripartite in character. It would be quite possible, without changing the composition of that Committee, to include in its agenda an important question relating to civil aviation. Moreover, there was I.C.A.O. with which close contact should be maintained, since it dealt with safety problems which, to a considerable extent, conditioned the problem of working hours mentioned by Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Harry agreed with Mr. Roberts that civil aviation was growing at an extremely rapid pace and that the paper submitted to the Governing Body perhaps underestimated the number of people employed in the industry. For example, there was no mention of the Australian International Airlines, which was an important company.

The Australian Government had concluded that, having regard to the distinctive features of the industry concerned, it would be premature to set up a new committee. It should be recognised that I.C.A.O. had already accomplished a good deal of work in the field of civil aviation corresponding to the work of the Joint Maritime Commission with respect to maritime transport. I.C.A.O. had no jurisdiction with respect to wages or hours of work in general but, as Mr. Waline had pointed out, so many questions relating to safety, such as manning scales, crew complements and medical examination, had been considered in detail by I.C.A.O. that there was probably less need for particular consideration of social problems.

Furthermore, the position of governments in relation to the industry must be taken into account. It would be difficult to establish a joint commission when such a large proportion of international airlines were government owned. The Australian Government was therefore opposed to the creation of a new commission, and particularly of a joint commission. It would, however, be prepared to consider other possibilities, such as the establishment of close liaison with I.C.A.O. or an ad hoc meeting; it also believed that the possibilities of the Inland Transport Committee had not yet been exhausted.

Mr. Merani said that, in view of the increasing importance of civil aviation, the large number of persons employed in it and its international aspects, the Indian Government considered that, even if a special committee were not set up, consideration should be given to a further study of the problem. He would agree with Sir Guildhaune Myrdin-Evans that an ad hoc meeting might be convened, but urged that any such meeting should be tripartite in character in view of the fact that governments had large interests in the industry.

Mr. Roberts emphasised again that the Workers were anxious that civil aviation problems should be dealt with effectively, whatever method was chosen. Unless something were done at once about social and industrial problems in that young industry, conditions might become impossible in the near future. As an example of the problems troubling workers in civil aviation he mentioned that members of the flight personnel had to be relatively young men, and consequently at some stage in their working life would have to change their occupation. The problem then arose of whether they would be dismissed or could rely on the good will of the company employing them to provide them with a ground job at the same rate of pay and with the same kind of social security arrangements.

Reference had been made to I.C.A.O., but that Organisation existed to deal with technical matters such as safety and not with social problems. Similarly, the International Air Transport Association dealt with the commercial aspect of civil aviation, but there was no body to deal with problems concerning the workers, which were dealt with only incidentally by I.C.A.O.

It was for those reasons that the workers called for the creation of an international body before the situation became so bad that it could not be improved. Two categories of people were concerned: the workers and the employers. The latter might be public or private or mixed, but the existence of government-controlled companies would not require the appointment of government officials as employer representatives since even government-controlled companies had chief executives who were not civil servants.

He would personally accept the proposals of Sir Guildhaune Myrdin-Evans that an ad hoc meeting should be convened, without commitment at present as to the permanent establishment of a special body. For the sake of achieving results the Workers would also agree, although reluctantly, that such a meeting should be on a tripartite basis if some governments wished to be included, even though civil aviation problems concerned employers and workers rather than governments.
Mr. Brown, on behalf of the Canadian Government, supported the views expressed by Mr. Harry. If a committee were to be created he would have no objection to its being bipartite. With regard to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans's suggestion for an ad hoc meeting, he wondered whether it was intended that the Governing Body should approve that suggestion at once or whether more specific proposals would be put forward later. The Canadian Government could not commit itself to such a proposal at the present stage.

The Governing Body requested the Director-General to give further consideration to the question of special arrangements to deal with civil aviation problems in the light of the discussions which had taken place, and to submit a further report containing definite proposals to the Governing Body at its 127th Session.

Fifth Item on the Agenda

Programme of Meetings

Asian Advisory Committee.

The Director-General said that if the Governing Body wished to defer consideration of the question until its 127th Session the Committee could meet in March 1955.

Mr. Roberts said that he would have no objection to postponing the question. He recalled that the Committee on Industrial Committees, which had a very heavy agenda, would be meeting on the dates suggested for the Asian Advisory Committee and would need to have preliminary consultations so as to facilitate its work. In addition, the Workers' group would have some difficulty in nominating its representative on the Asian Advisory Committee and preferred to wait until the 127th Session.

Mr. Tata pointed out that meetings of the Asian Advisory Committee would always coincide with those of other committees of the Governing Body. He did not think that that difficulty should cause the meeting to be postponed.

Mr. Roberts pointed out that the Workers' group had agreed to increase the number of its representatives on the Committee on Industrial Committees to six; three of the six members, however, were also members of the Asian Advisory Committee. At the 127th Session of the Governing Body the Committee on Industrial Committees would have to complete the most important work it had ever undertaken. There was thus a special reason in the present year for postponing the meeting of the Asian Advisory Committee.

The Governing Body decided to adjourn until its 127th Session consideration of the date and place of the Sixth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee, on the understanding that the meeting would be held in connection with the session of the Governing Body to be held in March 1955.

Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

The Governing Body decided that the Conference should be held in Geneva from Tuesday, 23 November to Friday, 3 December 1954.

Panel of the Correspondence Committee on Occupational Safety and Health.

The Governing Body decided that the meeting should be held in Geneva from Monday, 29 November to Friday, 10 December 1954.

European Regional Conference.

Mr. Ramadier noted that the Governing Body session would last until 20 November and that it was proposed that the European Regional Conference should open a week later. It would be extremely difficult and inconvenient to keep to those dates. It would no doubt also be difficult to find another available date before the end of the year, and he suggested that the Governing Body should reconsider the question at its 127th Session.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans supported that proposal.

Mr. Roberts said that the Governing Body had already twice postponed a decision on the date and place of that meeting. It had first been decided to convene it at the beginning of December; later, mainly as the result of the proposal to hold the meeting in Brussels and the difficulties pointed out by the Belgian Government, the decision had again been deferred. The Workers' group had not heard any reason for deferring the decision until the 127th Session, and did not believe that the Conference could be held in 1954 if that were done. In any case, the Workers' group was opposed to further delay and he proposed that the date of the European Regional Conference should be fixed at once and that it should be held in Brussels.

Mr. Waldte, on behalf of the Employers' group, supported Mr. Ramadier's proposal. He recalled that when the majority of the Governing Body had decided to convene the Conference the Employers' group had explained why it was not in favour of the proposal.

Mr. Ramadier pointed out that the only possible date in December would be the period immediately following the session of the Governing Body. It was therefore unavoidable that consideration should be given to holding the Conference in 1955.

The Chairman said that there were two different questions before the Governing Body. On the one hand, it must decide whether it would fix the date of the Conference at once or postpone the decision until its 127th Session. On the other hand, if it were to fix the date at once it would have to decide whether the Conference should meet in December 1954 or at some other time. It would be desirable to have the views of the Belgian Government on the matter.

Mr. Van Rhijn said that, according to information he had just received, the Belgian Government would be pleased to welcome the Conference in Brussels, to provide suitable accommodation and to bear the proportion of the expenses. However, the Belgian Government could only receive the Conference during the period it had already indicated, namely, from 29 November to 10 December 1954. If the Conference were to be postponed until 1955 the Belgian Government would have to consider the new situation; in fact, the palace where the Conference was to be held could only receive the Conference during the period already mentioned.

Mr. Roberts said that the proposal in the Office paper was that the Conference should meet from Monday, 6 December to Saturday, 18 December 1954. An interval of two weeks following the session of the Governing Body seemed reasonable and the amount of travel involved was not too great.
Mr. Ramadier noted that the Office proposal did not correspond to the wishes of the Belgian Government.

Mr. Oksnes said that the Governing Body should be most grateful to the Belgian Government for its invitation. However, the Norwegian Government was in principle opposed to holding I.L.O. meetings away from Geneva, and considered that the first European Regional Conference, should be held in Geneva, the headquarters of the I.L.O.

Sir Guilihaume Myrdhinn-Evens suggested that in view of the contradictory information before it the Governing Body should give itself time to reconsider the question. It would be preferable to postpone a decision until the 127th Session, on the understanding that the Conference should be held at the beginning of 1955.

Mr. Roberts said that he had received precise instructions from the Workers' group and could therefore not depart from them. The Workers' group was fully decided that the Conference should take place. Personally, he did not think that it could meet at the beginning of 1955 if the Governing Body were to defer its decision until its 127th Session.

Mr. Waline was prepared to agree to an adjournment to the next sitting to enable Mr. Roberts to consult his group. The Employers, however, had already made up their minds that it would be premature to fix a date for a European Regional Conference.

The Governing Body decided to defer to its next sitting consideration of the date and place of the European Regional Conference.1

Chemical Industries Committee (Fourth Session).

The Governing Body decided that the Fourth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee should be held in Geneva from Monday, 7 February to Saturday, 19 February 1955.

Petroleum Committee (Fifth Session).

Mr. Roberts informed the Governing Body that the Workers' group would oppose the holding of the meeting in Caracas. He hoped that it would not be necessary to enumerate the reasons why the group had taken its decision. The position in Venezuela with regard to infringements of trade union rights had been considered by the Committee on Freedom of Association, and one case concerning that country was still pending. It was therefore not appropriate that a meeting of the I.L.O. should be held in Venezuela before the issues still outstanding had been settled.

Mr. Montoya, on behalf of the Venezuelan Government, requested the Governing Body to take an immediate decision on the question. He did not propose to reply in detail to the reasons put forward by the Workers' group, since he thought it would not be appropriate to discuss the matter in the Governing Body at the present time. He would merely emphasise that the question of freedom of association was being dealt with by a special committee, that that committee had already disposed of a number of complaints, and that it would not be proper for the Governing Body to take a decision on a complaint still outstanding before the committee, since that would prejudice a decision that was the prerogative of one of its subsidiary bodies.

The Venezuelan Government had invited the Petroleum Committee to meet at Caracas because the petroleum industry, as everyone knew, was the most important industry in Venezuela. A great effort had been made by the Government and the petroleum companies as well as by the whole population, including particularly the workers in the petroleum industry, to improve social conditions and further economic development, within the limits of practical possibility. The Venezuelan Government had wished to show the members of the Petroleum Committee on the spot what results had been achieved in solving many of the important problems of the times.

The invitation had been issued a considerable time ago, since it had been conveyed to the Governing Body at its 124th Session. The reasons given by Mr. Roberts could not justify the Governing Body in refusing an invitation from a government of a State Member that had been offered with the sole desire to co-operate in the work of the I.L.O., of the Petroleum Committee and of its members.

Moreover, in view of the fact that a meeting held outside Geneva involved additional expenditure that would be a charge on the budget of the I.L.O., the Venezuelan Government was prepared to bear the difference in cost involved in holding the meeting of the Petroleum Committee in Caracas.

The Venezuelan Government believed that a better knowledge of conditions and of men would be gained if meetings of Industrial Committees were held as often as possible away from Geneva in countries where an objective view could be obtained of the industries concerned. The reservations that had been made on the basis of one-sided sources of information would be largely dissipated by direct contact with the people working in the petroleum industry in Venezuela and by a better acquaintance with living conditions in the country.

By 27 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions, the Governing Body decided to accept the invitation of the Venezuelan Government to hold the Fifth Session of the Petroleum Committee in Caracas.

The Governing Body took note that the Government of Venezuela had undertaken to bear the additional cost involved in holding the meeting in Caracas instead of in Geneva.

In reply to the Chairman, the Director-General said that, of the alternative dates indicated in the draft programme, the more convenient for the Office would be from Monday, 26 April to Saturday, 7 May 1955.

Mr. Montoya proposed that the final decision on the date of the meeting should be deferred until the 127th Session. In the meantime, he would consult with the Office as to the date that would be most appropriate in view of the fact that other meetings, and in particular the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, would be meeting in Caracas at about the same time.

The Governing Body decided to adjourn until its 127th Session a final decision on the date of the Fifth Session of the Petroleum Committee.

The Governing Body approved the programme proposed for the other meetings.

The sitting closed at 1 p.m.

R. Ago.

1 See below, Minutes of the Second Sitting, pp. 18-20.
MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING

(Friday, 25 June 1954—3.45 p.m.)

The Governing Body was composed as follows:

Chairman: Mr. AGO.

Mr. ALCALÁ SUCRE, Mr. Aftab Ali, Mr. ALLANA, Mr. ASFAHANI, Mr. BELLINGHAM-SMITH, Mr. BERGENSTRÖM, Mr. BOTHEREAU, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CAMPANELLA, Mr. COFINO, Mr. FERRO, Mr. GONZÁLEZ BARROS, Mr. HARRY, Mr. HENDY, Mr. JODOIN, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MERANI, Mr. MÖR, Sir Guildhaune MYRDDIN-EVANS, Mr. NAKAYAMA, Mr. NIELSEN, Mr. NOGUEIRA, Mr. OKSNES, Mr. PEQUENO, Mr. PONS, Mr. PURPURA, Mr. RACAH, Mr. RICHTER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROGLOWSKY, Mr. DE SANDOVAL, Mr. SAUERBORN, Mr. TALAS, Mr. TATA, Mr. TRIPATHI, Mr. TUAN, Mr. VAN RIJHN, Mr. WALINE, Mr. WILKINS.

Representation of the Governing Body at Other I.L.O. Meetings.

On the basis of nominations by the groups, the Governing Body made the following appointments:

Iron and Steel Committee (Fifth Session, Geneva, 11-23 October 1954).

Chairman and representative of the Government group:
Mr. Merani (India).

Employers' group:
Mr. Fennema.

Substitute:
Mr. Van Lint.

SECOND ITEM ON THE AGENDA
Appointment of Governing Body Committees and of Governing Body Representatives on Various Bodies (continued)

Other Committees.

Joint Maritime Commission.

On the basis of nominations by the groups, the Governing Body made the following appointments:

Employers' group:
Mr. Campanella.

Substitute:
Mr. Fennema.

Workers' group:
Mr. Vermeulen.

Asian Advisory Committee.

The Chairman recalled that the Governing Body had to complete the membership of the Committee by nominating four members (two Government, one Employers' and one Workers') from countries entitled to attend the Asian Regional Conference.

On the proposal of the groups, the Governing Body made the following nominations:

Government group:
France.
United Kingdom.

Employers' group:
Mr. Burne (Australian).

Substitute:
Mr. Robinson (Australian).

Mr. Roberts said that the person to be nominated by the Workers' group would be a Japanese whose name would be communicated at the latest during the 127th Session of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body took note of this information.

Workers' group:
Mr. De Bock.

Substitute:
Mr. Vermeulen.

Metal Trades Committee (Fifth Session, Geneva, 25 October-6 November 1954).

Chairman and representative of the Government group:
Mr. Calderón Puig (Mexico).

Employers' group:
Mr. Bergenström.

Substitute:
Mr. Kuntschen.

Workers' group:
Mr. Vermeulen.

Substitute:
Mr. De Bock.

FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA
Programme of Meetings (concluded)

European Regional Conference.

Mr. Roberts said that the Workers' group had reconsidered the question with a desire to co-operate with the other groups. The Workers were very anxious that the Conference should take place; but in deference to the suggestions that had been made and the difficulties concerning the time and place of the Conference they would agree that a decision on the matter should be deferred until the 127th Session, on the very clear understanding that the European Regional Conference would definitely take place before March 1955, at a place to be fixed later.
Mr. García Oldini said that the representatives of Latin American countries were convinced of the necessity for regional conferences and therefore were specially interested in the European Regional Conference. He recalled that the Governing Body had decided to convene the Conference but had then postponed it for reasons which had not been clearly expressed, but which appeared to rest on the question-
able theory that a European Regional Conference should be held at the seat of the Organisation. The Belgian Government had invited the Conference to meet in Brussels and had agreed to the first postponement. It would perhaps not be in a position to renew its invitation, for it was possible that the budgetary provision to cover its share of the costs would not be available in the national budget for 1955. The Working Group, which had made its stand very clear at the previous sitting, had now apparently reconsidered its position. The decision on the place and date of the Conference appeared to be about to be deferred yet again. It would be regrettable, however, for the Governing Body to be about to be deferred yet again. It would be regrettable, however, for the Governing Body to appear to be lacking in courtesy to a government which had been good enough to invite the Conference and which should be informed whether the Conference was to meet and whether its invitation was accepted.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans did not think that members of the Government group would accept the implied criticism in Mr. García Oldini’s remarks. He recalled that first members of the Government group had clearly expressed their appreciation of the Belgian Government’s invitation. Secondly, the Governing Body had decided that the European Regional Conference should be held, and there was no question of going back on that decision which had been firmly expressed by the United Kingdom Government although that Government, as was known, had never been in favour of holding the European Regional Conference. But all the parties concerned, and particularly the Government representatives, had the right to be consulted both as to the place and as to the date of the Conference. It appeared from the statement made by Mr. Van Rhijn, acting on behalf of the Belgian Government, that the dates proposed by the Office were not suitable to the Belgian Government. There was therefore no discourtesy in suggesting other dates, particularly as various other reasons had been given for postponing the Conference for a few weeks or for a few months. It was rather true that a Government representative from another geographical region should seek to impose upon European governments both the date and the place of the Conference.

He fully supported the proposal of Mr. Roberts that the actual date of the European Regional Conference should be decided at the 127th Session of the Governing Body on the understanding that it should be held before the end of February.

Mr. Waline agreed with Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans on a number of points. He did not believe that the fact of not going to Brussels could be interpreted as a lack of courtesy towards Belgium. He also found it strange that there should be any attempt to impose a decision concerning a regional conference on those belonging to the region concerned.

However, he could not agree with Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans in accepting Mr. Roberts’ proposal to defer the decision for the time being, on the understanding that the Conference would be held before March 1955. The members of the Employers’ group belonging to European countries had already voted against holding such a Conference, because the situation in Europe was not the same as in other regions of the world, and because the problems discussed at the International Labour Conference were in fact European problems. There was thus no special reason, on grounds of principle, for having European Regional Conferences similar to those held for other continents.

Mr. Roberts pointed out that the Governing Body had already decided that the Conference should be held and it was out of order to reopen that question.

Mr. Waline considered that the newcomers to the Governing Body should be made aware of the reasons why the Employers opposed the calling of a European Regional Conference. Moreover, since the Governing Body had decided to convene the Conference, three further European States had joined the Organisation and that might be an additional reason for reconsidering a decision taken in different circumstances. At the present time the Employers believed that it would be contrary to the interests of the I.L.O. to hold the Conference and, while it was open to the Governing Body to maintain its decision, the Employers were fully entitled to voice even stronger objections than before.

The Chairman suggested that satisfaction might be given to Mr. Waline by circulating to the new members of the Governing Body the minutes of the sitting at which the decision to hold the European Regional Conference had been taken.1 He pointed out that at present the Governing Body was solely concerned with deciding on the date and place of the Conference.

Mr. Roberts explained why the Workers’ group had changed its attitude. The first date proposed by the Office for the European Regional Conference had been 6 December, which gave a clear 15 days between the end of the session of the Governing Body and the beginning of the Conference. According to the information conveyed by Mr. Van Rhijn, the Belgian Government desired that the Conference should be held in Brussels from 29 November to 10 December; this would reduce the interval to one week and cause difficulties for members of the Governing Body. The Belgian Government appeared to be aware of this inconvenience and to be prepared to agree that the Conference should not be held at the date it had suggested.

Mr. García Oldini explained that he had never intended to impose on anyone the convening of a regional conference in Europe or elsewhere. Nevertheless, the Chilean Government, even though it had only a deputy member’s seat on the Governing Body, was entitled to express its opinion on the circumstances in which the European Regional Conference, which had already been decided upon, should be held. He had merely wished to point out that in view of the invitation from the Belgian Government the Governing Body ought to take a decision.

Mr. Waline’s remarks showed the real reasons for the series of postponements, after the Governing Body had decided that the Conference should be held.

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1 See Minutes of the 123rd Session of the Governing Body, Fourth Sitting, pp. 31-41.
Conference could not take place even in 1955, the inevitable conclusion would be that the Governing Body had in fact cancelled a previous decision by means of delaying tactics.

Mr. Roberts had suggested that the Belgian Government would have no objection if the Conference were not held in 1954. That was a point for the Belgian Government itself to clarify. The risk remained, however, that the Conference might not be held in 1955, and he still considered that the Governing Body was not behaving towards the Belgian Government as it should.

The Chairman pointed out that the Belgian Government’s invitation related to a different date from that proposed by the Office, and if it had been accepted there would have been an interval of only one week between the close of the Governing Body and the opening of the Conference. The date suggested by the Office was more practical but was not convenient to the Belgian Government which would not be able to make available at that time the building that had been intended for the Conference. In conversation with the Belgian representative he had learned that it would be possible for the Conference to be received in Brussels between the end of January and the beginning of March 1955. There was thus no reason to fear that the Conference could not be held or that the Belgian Government would be offended.

The Governing Body had before it a proposal from Mr. Roberts that it should decide at once that the European Regional Conference should be held before March 1955. It did not appear possible to determine the place, for that would require consultation with the government concerned. However, the question of place could be left undecided for the moment and the Office could be requested to consult the Belgian Government with a view to a decision being taken at the 127th Session. On that basis an agreement could be reached.

Mr. Waline recalled that the Employers’ group had requested deferment of the decision concerning the date and place of the European Regional Conference and therefore could not accept Mr. Roberts’ proposal.

By 23 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions, the Governing Body deferred until its 127th Session its decision concerning the date and place of the European Regional Conference, on the understanding that the Conference would be held not later than the beginning of March 1955.

SECOND ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Appointment of Governing Body Committees and of Governing Body Representatives on Various Bodies (concluded)

European Regional Conference.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the Government group proposed to nominate Mr. Harry as representative of the Government group at the European Regional Conference. Mr. Garcia Oldini would be the second Government representative if the number of members of the Governing Body delegation were increased; if not, he would be nominated as substitute representative in case Mr. Harry could not attend.

Mr. Roberts and Mr. Waline said that the Workers’ and Employers’ groups would make their nominations at the 127th Session of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body took note of the nominations proposed by the Government group and deferred until its 127th Session the appointment of its delegation to the European Regional Conference.

Representation of the I.L.O. at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the Government group proposed as its representatives the Chairman of the Governing Body and the Chairman of the International Organisations Committee; they would attend as the Director-General considered it necessary.

Mr. Roberts, on behalf of the Workers’ group, proposed that the Governing Body delegation to the General Assembly should consist of one member from each group in addition to the Chairman of the Governing Body. That would not only be an economy, but experience in past years had shown that although two representatives had been appointed from each group they had very seldom been called together.

The representative nominated by the Workers’ group was Mr. Delaney.

Mr. Waline accepted Mr. Roberts’ suggestion and nominated as representative of the Employers’ group Mr. Tata, with Mr. Taylor as substitute.

The Governing Body appointed the I.L.O. delegation to the Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations as follows:

Government group:

The Chairman of the Governing Body.

The Chairman of the International Organisations Committee.

Employers’ group:

Mr. Tata.

Substitute:

Mr. Taylor.

Workers’ group:

Mr. Delaney.

SIXTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Date and Place of the 127th Session of the Governing Body

The Chairman said that the Office paper put forward certain dates for the 127th Session but did not mention the place where it might be held. He had great pleasure in transmitting to the Governing Body a message left with him by the Italian Minister of Labour before the latter had left Geneva, in which the Government of the Italian Republic warmly invited the Governing Body to hold its 127th Session in Rome. The Italian Government was of course fully aware of the traditional financial obligations involved in such an invitation.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, on behalf of his Government, warmly welcomed the Italian Government’s invitation, and hoped that the Governing Body would decide to accept it.
Mr. Roberts, on behalf of the Workers' group, and Mr. Waline, on behalf of the Employers' group, associated themselves with that expression of appreciation.

The Governing Body gratefully accepted the generous invitation of the Italian Government to hold its 127th Session in Rome.

It decided that the 127th Session should be held from Tuesday, 16 November to Friday, 19 November and that the committees should meet from Monday, 8 November to Saturday, 13 November and on Saturday, 20 November, group meetings being held on Monday, 15 November.

The Governing Body approved the draft programme of meetings annexed to the paper relating to the sixth item on the agenda.

The session was declared closed at 4.35 p.m.

R. AGo.
APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

Agenda

1. Election of Officers.
3. Financial Implications of the Increase in the Number of Regular and Deputy Members of the Governing Body.
5. Programme of Meetings.
6. Date and Place of the 127th Session of the Governing Body.
APPENDIX II

First Item on the Agenda: Election of Officers

1. At the First Sitting of its 126th Session the Governing Body will be required to elect its Officers in accordance with the following provisions of article 1 of its Standing Orders:

   **ARTICLE I**

   **Officers**

   1. The Officers shall consist of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen chosen one from each of the three groups. Only regular members of the Governing Body may be elected Officers.

   2. The Officers shall be elected at a sitting of the Governing Body held at the close of the annual session of the International Labour Conference and shall hold office from their election until the election of their successors. In a year in which Governing Body elections take place the Chairman shall be elected at the first meeting of the Governing Body following the election of members of the Governing Body.

   3. The Chairman shall not become re-eligible until three years after he ceases to hold office.

   2. For the convenience of members of the Governing Body a list of former Chairmen is given below:

   **List of Chairmen of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919-31</td>
<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>1932-33</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   3. The Governing Body is accordingly requested to elect its Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen for the coming year.

   1 One of the eight States of chief industrial importance.
   2 Elected State.
APPENDIX III

Second Item on the Agenda: Appointment of Governing Body Committees and of Governing Body Representatives on Various Bodies

1. In consequence of the renewal of the composition of the Governing Body it will be necessary at the present session for the Governing Body to appoint the members of its various committees and its delegations to various I.L.O. and other bodies.

Committees of the Governing Body

2. During the period 1951-54 the Governing Body had the following committees:
   Financial and Administrative Committee.
   Allocations Committee.
   Committee on Standing Orders and the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.
   Committee on Industrial Committees.
   International Organisations Committee.
   Technical Assistance Committee.
   Manpower and Employment Committee.
   Committee on Freedom of Association.

The composition of these committees was as follows:

Financial and Administrative Committee: 18 members (six from each group) together with the Chairman of the Governing Body as ex officio Chairman of the Committee.

Allocations Committee: This Committee consists of Government representatives only; its present membership is six.

Committee on Standing Orders and the Application of Conventions and Recommendations: 12 members (four from each group).

Committee on Industrial Committees: 12 members (four from each group).

International Organisations Committee: 12 members (four from each group).

Technical Assistance Committee: 15 members (five from each group).

Manpower and Employment Committee: 18 members (six from each group) chosen to secure adequate representation from the various regions. At its 123rd Session the Governing Body decided that the Manpower and Employment Committee should normally sit only once each year, in connection with the autumn session of the Governing Body.

Committee on Freedom of Association: nine members (three from each group).

3. The Governing Body is requested to reconstitute the foregoing Committees for the years 1954-57.

Other Committees

Joint Maritime Commission.

4. The Governing Body is represented on the Joint Maritime Commission by the Chairman of the Governing Body, who is ex officio Chairman of the Commission, and by one representative appointed on the proposal of the Workers' group. The Governing Body is requested to appoint one Employers' representative and one Workers' representative to represent it on the Joint Maritime Commission.

Asian Advisory Committee.

5. This Committee consists of 16 members (eight Government, four Employers' and four Workers' members), comprising the regular members of the Governing Body coming from States Members within the Asian area, who are ex officio members of this Committee, together with members elected by the electoral colleges at the International Labour Conference to bring the total number of ex officio and elected members up to 12 (six Government, three Employers' and three Workers' members), and four members (two Government, one Employers' and one Workers') nominated by the Governing Body from countries entitled to attend the Asian Regional Conference.

6. The members of the Governing Body who are ex officio members of the Asian Advisory Committee are as follows:

   Government members:
   Australia.
   Burma.
   China.
   India.
   Japan.

   Employers' members:
   Mr. Allana (Pakistani).
   Mr. Tata (Indian).

   Workers' members:
   Mr. Aftab Ali (Pakistani).
   Mr. Monk (Australian).
   Mr. Tripathi (Indian).

7. The members elected by the electoral colleges at the 37th Session of the International Labour Conference are as follows:

   Government member: Viet-Nam.
   Employers' member: Mr. Mishiro (Japanese).
   Workers' member: none.

8. The Governing Body is requested to nominate four members (two Government, one Employers' and one Workers') from countries entitled to attend the Asian Regional Conference to complete the membership of the Asian Advisory Committee.

Representation of the Governing Body at Other I.L.O. Meetings

Iron and Steel Committee (Fifth Session, Geneva, 11-23 October 1954).

9. The Governing Body is requested to appoint a tripartite delegation of three persons to represent it at this meeting. It will also be necessary to appoint a Chairman for this session of the Committee.

Metal Trades Committee (Fifth Session, Geneva, 25 October-6 November 1954).

10. The Governing Body is requested to appoint a tripartite delegation of three persons to represent it at this meeting. It will also be necessary to appoint a Chairman for this session of the Committee.
Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians
(Geneva, proposed dates 23 November-3 December 1954).

11. There is no provision for a Governing Body delegation in the budget estimate for this Conference.

European Regional Conference (place and date to be decided by the Governing Body at its present session).

12. The estimate for this Conference includes provision for a Governing Body delegation of three members.

Representation of the I.L.O. at the General Assembly of the United Nations

13. It is customary for the Governing Body to appoint a tripartite delegation to represent the International Labour Organisation at the annual regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which this year will open on 21 September 1954. The Governing Body is accordingly requested to appoint a delegation to represent it at the Ninth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
APPENDIX IV

Third Item on the Agenda: Financial Implications of the Increase in the Number of Regular and Deputy Members of the Governing Body

1. The Governing Body decided at its 125th Session to recommend the International Labour Conference to amend the Standing Orders of the Conference with a view to providing for the election of ten deputy members of the Governing Body from each group instead of eight deputy members, as in the past. It deferred to its next session consideration of the financial aspects of the proposal, and in particular the question of whether the expenses of all ten deputy members from the Employers' and Workers' groups should be paid by the International Labour Office at each session of the Governing Body.1

2. The 37th Session of the Conference, on 17 June 1954, amended article 49, paragraph 4, and article 50, paragraph 2, of its Standing Orders in accordance with the recommendation made by the Governing Body.2 As a result, the electoral colleges on 15 June 1954 elected ten deputy members of the Governing Body from each group in addition to the regular members.

3. The travelling and subsistence expenses of the Employers' and Workers' deputy members shall be paid out of the funds of the International Labour Organisation.

4. The regulations relating to the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances for members of the Governing Body as adopted by the Governing Body at its 115th Session (Geneva, June 1951) provide, however, as follows:

**Persons Entitled to Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances**

Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances are payable on the budget of the International Labour Office to the following persons:

- **Sessions of the Governing Body:**
  - (a) Employers' representatives: eight members and eight deputy members, or their substitutes;
  - (b) Workers' representatives: eight members and eight deputy members, or their substitutes.

5. Additional regular members

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>2,065</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>5,190</td>
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</table>

6. Eight deputy members for each group

7. Ten deputy members for each group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S. dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>3,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>7,420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. The Governing Body is invited to decide in what manner it wishes to deal with the financial aspects of the increase in the number of regular and deputy members of the Governing Body, and whether it wishes to refer the foregoing information to its Financial and Administrative Committee for immediate consideration with a view to settling the matter at the present session.
Fourth Item on the Agenda: Report of the Director-General

I. Communication from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions concerning the Death of Léon Jouhaux

Sir,

Brussels, 28 May 1954.

At its 104th meeting, held in Paris on 19 May 1954, the Executive Board of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions was officially informed of the death of Mr. Léon Jouhaux, an eminent member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Executive Board has instructed me to transmit to you the unanimous condolences of its members for the sad loss suffered through the death of Léon Jouhaux not only by the trade union movement in general and by the Workers' group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, but by the I.L.O. as a whole.

Léon Jouhaux was one of the founders of the I.L.O. and played an outstanding part in the Organisation over a long period of years. Until the end of his days he was an ardent champion of justice and of the safeguarding of freedom as essential conditions for world peace.

I should be grateful, Mr. Chairman, if you would kindly communicate to the members of the Governing Body the condolences of the Christian trade union movement.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) G. TESSIER,
President.

A. VANISTENDAEL,
Secretary-General.

II. Communication from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions concerning the Election of the Workers' Members of the Governing Body

Sir,

(Translation)

Brussels, 28 May 1954.

Dear Sir,

At its 104th meeting, held in Paris on 19 May 1954, the Executive Board of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions was officially informed of the death of Mr. Léon Jouhaux, an eminent member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Executive Board has instructed me to transmit to you the unanimous condolences of its members for the sad loss suffered through the death of Léon Jouhaux not only by the trade union movement in general and by the Workers' group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, but by the I.L.O. as a whole.

Léon Jouhaux was one of the founders of the I.L.O. and played an outstanding part in the Organisation over a long period of years. Until the end of his days he was an ardent champion of justice and of the safeguarding of freedom as essential conditions for world peace.

I should be grateful, Mr. Chairman, if you would kindly communicate to the members of the Governing Body the condolences of the Christian trade union movement.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) A. VANISTENDAEL,
Secretary-General.

III. Proposals concerning the Creation of a Special Body to Deal with Civil Aviation Problems

At its 125th Session (Geneva, 28-29 May 1954), the Governing Body deferred consideration of the first supplementary report of the Director-General: "Proposals concerning the Creation of a Special Body to Deal with Civil Aviation Problems", on the understanding that the matter would be discussed at the session of the Governing Body to be held after the 37th Session of the Conference.

The Governing Body is accordingly requested to consider the proposals concerning the creation of a special body to deal with civil aviation problems contained in the document already circulated.

2 Ibid., Appendix XVI, First Supplementary Report of the Director-General, pp. 78-82.
APPENDIX VI

Fifth Item on the Agenda: Programme of Meetings

Asian Advisory Committee
1. It is proposed that the Sixth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee should be held during the two days immediately preceding the 127th Session of the Governing Body at the same place as the Governing Body session, i.e., on Monday, 8 and Tuesday, 9 November 1954.

Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians
2. The Governing Body has already decided that the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians should meet in Geneva towards the end of 1954. It is now proposed that this Conference should be held from Tuesday, 23 November to Friday, 3 December 1954.

Panel of the Correspondence Committee on Occupational Safety and Health
3. The Governing Body has already decided that this meeting should be held in Geneva towards the end of 1954. It is now proposed that the meeting should be held from Monday, 29 November to Friday, 10 December 1954.

European Regional Conference
4. The Governing Body decided at its 123rd Session to convene a European Regional Conference towards the end of 1954. An invitation has been received from the Belgian Government to hold this Conference in Brussels. No decision has yet been taken by the Governing Body concerning the place and date of the Conference. The date suggested is Monday, 6 to Saturday, 18 December 1954. The Governing Body is requested to take a decision on the date and place of the European Regional Conference.

Chemical Industries Committee
5. The Governing Body is invited to decide that the Fourth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee should be held in Geneva from Monday, 7 to Saturday, 19 February 1955.
6. The 1955 budget contains a credit of 57,324 dollars for this meeting (subject to the lump-sum reduction applied to the total credit for Industrial Committees).

Petroleum Committee
7. At its 124th Session the Governing Body had before it an invitation from the Government of Venezuela to hold the Fifth Session of the Petroleum Committee in Caracas, but postponed its decision concerning the date and place of this meeting until its present session.
8. The Governing Body is now requested to take a decision on the date and place of the Fifth Session of the Petroleum Committee. The most convenient dates from the point of view of the Office would be from Monday, 18 to Saturday, 30 April 1955 (or Monday, 26 April to Saturday, 7 May 1955).
APPENDIX VII

Sixth Item on the Agenda: Date and Place of the 127th Session of the Governing Body

1. The Governing Body has provisionally decided that the 127th Session of the Governing Body and its committees should be held from 10 to 20 November 1954 in Geneva. It was anticipated that the committees of the Governing Body would be able to complete their work from Wednesday, 10 to Saturday, 13 November and on Saturday, 20 November, that group meetings would be held on Monday, 15 November and that the 127th Session of the Governing Body would be held from Tuesday, 16 to Friday, 19 November.

2. Meetings of all the committees of the Governing Body appear to be necessary in connection with the 127th Session. Furthermore, the Committee on Industrial Committees will have on its agenda the question of the review of the membership of the Industrial Committees and will need a particularly large number of meetings to deal with this matter. In view of the fact that members of that Committee have on many previous occasions requested that they should not be required to meet at the same time as other Governing Body committees, it is now suggested that the Committee on Industrial Committees should meet on Monday, 8 and Tuesday, 9 November for the purpose of reviewing the membership of the Industrial Committees, the rest of the programme for the session remaining as originally contemplated.

3. The Governing Body is accordingly requested to decide that the 127th Session should be held from Tuesday, 16 to Friday, 19 November; that the committees of the Governing Body should sit from Monday, 8 to Saturday, 13 and on Saturday, 20 November; and that group meetings should be held on Monday, 15 November.
### APPENDIX VIII

**Alphabetical List of Persons Attending the Session**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Position and Affiliations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ago, Roberto (Italian)</td>
<td>Government representative; Professor of International Law, University of Milan; representative of the Italian Government on the Governing Body; Chairman of the Governing Body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcalá Sucre, Luis (Venezuelan)</td>
<td>Employers’ representative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali, Aftab (Pakistani)</td>
<td>Workers’ representative; Vice-President, All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allana, Ghulam Ali (Pakistani)</td>
<td>Employers’ representative; President, Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asfahani, Hussein Mohamed (Egyptian)</td>
<td>Government representative; Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Social Affairs; representative of the Egyptian Government on the Governing Body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baverstock, Sylvia</td>
<td>Representative of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (Liaison Officer).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Ernest A. (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>International Secretary, British Trades Union Congress, accompanying Mr. Roberts, Workers’ representative.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellingham-Smith, Christopher (United Kingdom)</td>
<td>Principal Assistant (International), British Employers’ Confederation, accompanying Sir Richard Snedden, Employers’ representative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bergström, Gullmar (Swedish)</td>
<td>Employers’ representative; Director, Swedish Employers’ Confederation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Björck, Torsten C. (Swedish)</td>
<td>Government deputy member; First Secretary of Legation, Permanent Delegate of Sweden to the European Office of the United Nations and other International Organisations in Geneva.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Böhm, Johann (Austrian)</td>
<td>Workers’ deputy member; President, Austrian Federation of Trade Unions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothereau, Robert (French)</td>
<td>Workers’ representative; General Secretary, General Confederation of Labour—Force ouvrière.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderón Puig, Emilio (Mexican)</td>
<td>Government deputy member; Chargé d’affaires, Permanent Delegation of Mexico to the International Organisations in Geneva; representative of the Mexican Government on the Governing Body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campadella, Pietro (Italian)</td>
<td>Employers’ representative; President, Genoa Manufacturers’ Association.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cofiño García, Angel (Cuban)</td>
<td>Workers’ representative; Member of the Executive Committee, Cuban Confederation of Workers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Bock, Nathalis (Belgian)</td>
<td>Workers’ deputy member; National Secretary, Belgian General Federation of Labour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaney, George Philip (United States)</td>
<td>Workers’ representative; International representative, American Federation of Labor.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinkwater, Thomas Leonard</td>
<td>Observer representing the World Federation of Trade Unions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dudley-Martin, William</td>
<td>Assistant to the Secretary-General of the International Organisation of Employers, accompanying Mr. Emery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enizuka, Masaji (Japanese)</td>
<td>Japanese Consul in Geneva; Deputy Permanent Delegate of Japan accredited to the International Organisations in Geneva, accompanying Mr. Nakayama, Government representative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elghatifri, Ibrahim Mohamed (Egyptian)</td>
<td>Government representative; Director-General, Department of Labour, substitute for Mr. Asfahani, Government representative.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fennema, Antony Gerardus (Netherlands)</td>
<td>Employers’ deputy member; Director, Employers’ Federation for International Labour Affairs.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferro, Horacio Domingo José (Argentina)</td>
<td>Government representative; Director-General of the Legal Department, Ministry of Labour and Welfare.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>García Oldini, Fernando (Chilean)</td>
<td>Government deputy member; Ambassador, Minister of Chile in Berne; representative of the Chilean Government on the Governing Body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goulet, Paul (Canadian)</td>
<td>Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour; Director of the I.L.O. Branch, Federal Department of Labour, accompanying Mr. Brown, Government representative.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gros, Louis</td>
<td>Representative of the United Nations (Social Affairs Department).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamada, Abdel-Rahman (Egyptian)</td>
<td>Employers’ deputy member; President, Egyptian Federation of Industries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry, Ralph Lindsay (Australian)</td>
<td>Government representative; Consul-General; Australian Permanent Delegate to the European Office of the United Nations and Specialised Agencies; representative of the Australian Government on the Governing Body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendy, Harold J. (Australian)</td>
<td>Employers’ representative (substitute for Mr. Gemmill); former President, New South Wales Chamber of Manufacturers; former President, Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JOUDIN, Claude (Canadian), Workers' deputy member; Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

JOUKHADAR, Ihsan (Syrian), Government deputy member; Director-General of Labour and Social Affairs.

KACHICHO, Antoine (Syrian), Workers' substitute deputy member.

KAUFFMANN, Max (Swiss), Government deputy member; Director, Federal Office of Industry, Arts and Crafts, and Labour; representative of the Swiss Government on the Governing Body.

KHALLAF, Sayed Hassan (Egyptian), Workers' substitute deputy member; President, Federation of Commerce Employees' Unions in Egypt.

KOCHE, Hans H. (Danish), Government observer; Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

KUNTSCHEN, Charles (Swiss), Employers' deputy member; Secretary, Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Associations.

KOCH, Hans H. (Danish), Government observer; Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

KACHICHO, Antoine (Syrian), Workers' substitute deputy member.

LAGASSE, Raphael, Deputy Secretary-General of the International Organisation of Employers, accompanying Mr. Emery.

KAUFMANN, Max (Swiss), Government deputy member; Director, Federal Office of Industry, Arts and Crafts, and Labour; representative of the Swiss Government on the Governing Body.

KHALLAF, Sayed Hassan (Egyptian), Workers' substitute deputy member; President, Federation of Commerce Employees' Unions in Egypt.

KOCHE, Hans H. (Danish), Government observer; Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

KUNTSCHEN, Charles (Swiss), Employers' deputy member; Secretary, Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Associations.

KYRIAKOPOULOS, Andreas (Greek), Workers' deputy member; Deputy General Secretary, Greek General Confederation of Labour.

LACASSE, Raphaël, Deputy Secretary-General of the International Organisation of Employers, accompanying Mr. Emery.

LEE, Arthur David (South African), Government observer; Secretary for Labour.

LEE, Yen-ping (Chinese), Expert, Ministry of the Interior, accompanying Mr. Yuan, Government representative.

LOTTFY, Moh (Egyptian), Labour Attaché, Egyptian Embassy, Paris, accompanying Mr. Asfahani, Government representative.

MAUNG, Khint (Burmese), Director of Labour, accompanying Mr. Raschid, Government representative.

MCGRATH, William L. (United States), Employers' representative; President, Williamson Heater Company, Cincinnati.


MCKENZIE, Keith Colin (Australian), Executive Officer for International Relations, Department of Labour and National Service, accompanying Mr. Harry, Government representative.

MERANI, S. T. (Indian), Government representative; Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

MÉRIGO AZA, Juan Antonio (Mexican), Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Mexico, accompanying Mr. Calderón Puig, Government deputy member.

MISHIRO, Akio (Japanese), Employers' deputy member; Director, Japanese Federation of Employers' Associations.

MOCCHI-ONORI, Manuzio (Italian), accompanying Mr. Campanella, Employers' representative.

MONTJOYA, Victor (Venezuelan), Government deputy member; Minister Plenipotentiary; Delegate of the Venezuelan Government to the Specialised Agencies in Geneva; representative of the Venezuelan Government on the Governing Body.

MÖR, Jean (Swiss), Workers' deputy member; Secretary of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions.

MÖR, Shlomo (Israeli), Employers' substitute deputy member; Director, Labour Department, Manufacturers' Association of Israel.

MULLIKEN, Otis E. (United States), Officer in Charge, United Nations Social Affairs, United States Department of State, accompanying Mr. Wilkins, Government representative.

MURO DE NADAL, Francisco Antonio Pedro (Argentine), Employers' deputy member; Vice-President, General Economic Confederation; President of Department Stores Association; Counsellor, Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce.

MYRDDIN-EVANS, Sir Guildhaume (United Kingdom), Government representative; Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service; representative of the United Kingdom Government on the Governing Body.

NARAYAMA, Ichiro (Japanese), Government representative; President, Hitotsubashi University; Chairman, Central Labour Relations Commission.

NIELSEN, Einar (Danish), Workers' representative; Vice-President, Confederation of Danish Trade Unions.

NOGUEIRA, Julián (Uruguayan), Government representative; Minister Plenipotentiary; Permanent Delegate accredited to the European Office of the United Nations and to the Specialised Agencies in Europe; representative of the Uruguayan Government on the Governing Body.

O'BRIEN, John J. (Irish), Employers' deputy member; Director-General, Federated Union of Employers.

ÖKSNES, Kalmar J. (Norwegian), Government representative; Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Affairs; representative of the Norwegian Government on the Governing Body.

PASTORE, Giulio (Italian), Workers' deputy member; General Secretary, Italian Confederation of Trade Unions.

PATTEET, Herman, Observer representing the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Representative of the I.C.F.T.U. in Geneva; Secretary of the Workers' group.

PEQUENO, Syndulpho de Azevedo (Brazilian), Workers' representative; President, National Confederation of Land Transport Workers.

PICO, Mario Raúl (Argentine), Chargé d'affaires, Permanent Delegation of Argentina to the United Nations and Specialised Agencies, accompanying Mr. Ferro, Government representative.

PONS, Julio B. (Uruguayan), Employers' representative.

PURPURA, Rosario (Italian), Director-General of Labour, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; substitute representative of the Italian Government on the Governing Body.

RAJANAYAGAM, Muttiah (Ceylonese), Government deputy member; Commissioner of Labour.

RAMADIER, Paul (French), Government representative; former Prime Minister; representative of the French Government on the Governing Body.

RASCHID, M. A. (Burmese), Government representative; Minister for Housing and Labour.

RIBEIRO DA CUNHA, Alexandre (Portuguese), Government deputy member; Acting Secretary-General, Ministry of Corporations and Social Welfare.

RICHTER, Willi (German, Fed. Rep.), Workers' representative; Member of the Executive Board, German Confederation of Trade Unions.

ROBERTS, Alfred (United Kingdom), Workers' representative; Member of the British Trades Union Congress General Council; Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body.
ROGOVSKY, Nikolai Ivanovich (U.S.S.R.), Government representative; Head of the Labour and Wages Department, State Planning Commission.

RONCAROLO, Américo (Argentine), Labour Attaché, Permanent Delegate of Argentina to the International Labour Organisation, accompanying Mr. Ferro, Government representative.

SAID SALAMA, Abdel-Moghni (Egyptian), Director of Public Relations, Department of Labour, accompanying Mr. Asfahani, Government representative.

SAMJ0N0, Mr. (Indonesian), Government deputy member; Ministry of Labour.

SAM, Eric Sydney Charles (United Kingdom), Assistant Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service, accompanying Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Government representative.

SANCHÉZ MADARIAGA, Alfonso (Mexican), Workers' deputy member; Secretary, Workers' Federation of the Federal District.

SANDOVAL Y SAAVEDRA, José Enrique de (Cuban), Government representative (substitute for Mr. de Blanck).

SAUERBORN, Maximilian (German, Fed. Rep.), Government representative, Secretary of State, Ministry of Labour.

SHKUNAEV, Vladimir Glebovich (U.S.S.R.), Third Secretary, Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanying Mr. Rogovsky, Government representative.

SNEDDEN, Sir Richard (United Kingdom), Employers' representative; Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation.


TALAS, Cahit (Turkish), Government representative; Lecturer on Social Economy, Faculty of Political Science of the University of Ankara.

TAMBA, Kolli Selleh (Liberian), Government deputy member; Director of Foreign Conferences, Department of State.

TATA, Naval H. (Indian), Employers' representative; Director, Tata Sons Ltd.

TAYLOR, Harry (Canadian), Employers' deputy member; Manager of Industrial Relations, Union Carbide of Canada Ltd.; Member, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

TENNFOORD, Finn, Representative of the Council of Europe (Counselor, Research Directorate).

THOMAS, Fritz (German, Fed. Rep.), Adviser, Department of International Social Policy, Ministry of Labour, accompanying Mr. Sauerborn, Government representative.

THONDAMAN, Savumiamoorthy (Ceylonese), Workers' deputy member; President, Ceylon Workers' Congress.

TRIPATHI, Kamakhya Prasad, M.P. (Indian), Workers' representative; General Secretary, Indian National Trade Union Congress.

TUAN, Mao-lan (Chinese), Government representative; Minister Plenipotentiary, Chinese Embassy, Paris; representative of the Chinese Government on the Governing Body.

VANEK, Joseph, representative in Geneva of the International Organisation of Employers, accompanying Mr. Emery.

VAN METER, William G. (United States), Attorney, Labor Relations Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, accompanying Mr. McGrath, Employers' representative.

VAN RIJN, Arie Adriaan (Netherlands), Government representative; Secretary of State for Social Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health; representative of the Netherlands Government on the Governing Body.

VERMEULEN, Adrianus (Netherlands), Workers' deputy member; Secretary, Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions.

VUKOV, Grigory Efimovich (U.S.S.R.), Chief of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanying Mr. Rogovsky, Government representative.

WALKER, Robert M. (United Kingdom), Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service, accompanying Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Government representative.

WALINE, Pierre (French), Employers' representative; General Delegate, Federation of Metal and Mining Industries; Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body.

WALLIN, Michel Paul Louis (Belgian), Deputy Counselor, Chief of Service, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, accompanying Mr. Van Rijn, Government representative.

WEIBEZAHN-MASSIANI, Alberto W. (Venezuelan), Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Venezuela to the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations, accompanying Mr. Montoya, Government deputy member.

WILKINS, J. Ernest (United States), Government representative; Assistant Secretary of Labor.

WINKLER, Carl-Heinz (German, Fed. Rep.), Employers' deputy member; Member of the Executive Committee, German Confederation of Employers' Associations; Director, Henkel and Company, Düsseldorf.

ZEMPEL, Arnold L. (United States), Executive Director, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor, substitute representative of the United States Government on the Governing Body.
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