MINUTES
OF THE
136TH SESSION
OF
THE GOVERNING BODY

GENEVA, 28 JUNE 1957
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The Governing Body of the International Labour Office

MINUTES OF THE 136TH SESSION

The 136th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on Friday, 28 June 1957.

The Governing Body was composed as follows:

Chairman: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, followed by Mr. Calderón Puig.

Government group:
- Belgium: Mr. Wallin
- Brazil: Mr. Barboza-Carneiro
- Canada: Mr. Haythorne
- Chile: Mr. Donoso Silva
- China: Mr. Yü
- Czechoslovakia: Mr. Erban
- Federal Republic of Germany: Mr. Geller
- France: Mr. Hauck
- India: Mr. Merani
- Iraq: Mr. Jawad
- Italy: Mr. Purpura
- Japan: Mr. Kaite
- Mexico: Mr. Calderón Puig
- Pakistan: Mr. Malik
- Peru: Mr. de la Fuente Locker
- Philippines: Mr. Bocobo
- Sweden: Mr. Olsson
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. Arutiunian
- United Kingdom: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans
- United States: Mr. Wilkins

Employers' group:
- Mr. Bergenström
- Mr. Burne
- Mr. Campbell
- Mr. Días Salas
- Mr. Ghayour
- Mr. Parker
- Mr. Bellingham-Smith (substitute for Sir Richard Sneddien)
- Mr. Tata
- Mr. Waine
- Mr. Yllanes Ramos

Workers' group:
- Mr. Ahmad
- Mr. Ambekar
- Mr. Bothereau
- Mr. Delaney
- Mr. Nielsen
- Mr. Pequeno
- Mr. Richter
- Sir Alfred Roberts
- Mr. Sánchez Madariaga
- Mr. Ben Seddik

The following regular representatives were absent:

Government group:
- France: Mr. Ramadier
- Federal Republic of Germany: Mr. Sauerborn
- Italy: Mr. Ago

Employers' group:
- Mr. Campanela

Workers' group:
- Mr. Monk

The following deputy members, or substitute deputy members, were present:

Government group:
- Argentina: Mr. Migone
- Australia: Mr. Jockel
- Cuba: Mr. Camejo Argudín
- Denmark: Mr. Bonnesen
- Morocco: Mr. Ibrahim
- Portugal: Mr. Ribeiro da Cunha
- Switzerland: Mr. Kaufmann
- Syria: Mr. Dahmane
- Thailand: Mr. Huvanandana
- Uruguay: Mr. Pizar Coelho

Employers' group:
- Mr. Mishiro
- Mr. Endmann
- Mr. Pinilla
- Mr. Fennema
- Mr. Dündar
- Mr. Kuntschen
- Mr. Machado Neto
- Mr. O'Brien
- Mr. Aye
- Mr. Calheiros Lopes
- Mr. Van Lint
- Mr. Simonovitch

Workers' group:
- Mr. De Bock
- Mr. Jodoin
- Mr. Haraguchi
- Mr. Möri
- Mr. Ruppert
- Mr. Kyriakopoulos
- Mr. González Tellechea
- Mr. Sabroso

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. AMMAR, Assistant Director-General.
Mr. BLANCHARD, Assistant Director-General.
Mr. WHEELER, Treasurer and Financial Controller.
Mr. L'HOMMELAIS, Chief of the Official Relations Division.

Representatives of international non-governmental organisations present as observers:

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions:
Mr. PATTEET.

International Co-operative Alliance:
Mr. BOSON.

International Organisation of Employers:
Mr. EMERY.

World Federation of Trade Unions:
Mr. KABOU-REK.

Substitutes and advisers:
Mr. BELTRAMINO, accompanying Mr. MIGONE.
Mr. BOWERS, accompanying Sir Alfred ROBERTS.
Mr. CURRIE, accompanying Mr. JOCKEL.
Mr. DOUKKALI, accompanying Mr. IBRAHIM.
Mr. DUDLEY-MARTIN, accompanying Mr. EMERY.

Mr. GARCIA, accompanying Sir Guildhaunu-MYRDDIN-EVANS.
Miss GRACEY, accompanying Sir Guildhaunu-MYRDDIN-EVANS.
Mr. KAGHAD, accompanying Mr. IBRAHIM.
Mr. KUDO, accompanying Mr. KAITE.
Mr. LAGASSE, accompanying Mr. EMERY.
Mr. LEE, substitute for Mr. Yō.
Mr. MÉRIGO, substitute for Mr. CALDERÓN PUIG.
Mr. MERMILLOD, accompanying Mr. WALINE.
Mr. MOCHI-ONORI, substitute for Mr. CAMPANELLA.
Mr. MOROSOV, accompanying Mr. ARUTUINI.
Mr. MULLIKEN, accompanying Mr. WILKINS.
Mrs. PATTERSON, accompanying Mr. PARKEI.
Mr. PROKOFIEV, accompanying Mr. ARUTUINI.
Mr. ROBERTSON, accompanying Sir Guildhaunu-MYRDDIN-EVANS.
Mr. Sato, substitute for Mr. KAITE.
Mr. SHKUNAEV, accompanying Mr. ARUTUINI.
Mr. TERSMEDEN, accompanying Mr. BERGÉNSTRÖM.
Mr. THOMAS, accompanying Mr. GELLER.
Mr. TOBIAS, accompanying Mr. WILKINS.
Mr. VAN METER, accompanying Mr. PARKEI.
Mr. VANEK, accompanying Mr. EMERY.
Mr. WEDEL, accompanying Mr. RICHTER.
Mr. ZAOUI, accompanying Mr. IBRAHIM.
Mr. ZEMPEL, substitute for Mr. WILKINS.
The Governing Body was composed as follows: 

**Chairman:** Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, followed by Mr. Calderón Puig.

Mr. Ahmad, Mr. Ambekar, Mr. Arutunian, Mr. Barboza-Carneiro, Mr. Bellingham-Smith, Mr. Bergenström, Mr. Bocobo, Mr. Botereanu, Mr. Burne, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Delaney, Mr. Díaz Salas, Mr. Donoso Silva, Mr. Erban, Mr. de la Fuente Locker, Mr. Geller, Mr. Gayyouri, Mr. Hauck, Mr. Haythorne, Mr. Jawad, Mr. Kaite, Mr. Malik, Mr. Merani, Mr. Méreño, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Olsson, Mr. Parker, Mr. Pequeno, Mr. Purpura, Mr. Richter, Sir Alfred Roberts, Mr. Sánchez Madariaga, Mr. Ren Seddik, Mr. Tata, Mr. Waline, Mr. Walin, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Yllanes Ramos, Mr. Yú.

**Opening of the Session**

The Chairman (Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans) offered a welcome on behalf of the old members of the Governing Body to those who had just joined together in close and cordial co-operation for the good of the Organisation and for the ideals and objectives for which it stood.

**First Item on the Agenda**

**Election of Officers of the Governing Body**

**Election of the Chairman.**

Mr. Barboza-Carneiro said that it was an honour for him to propose Mr. Calderón Puig, Mexican Government representative, as Chairman of the Governing Body for 1957-58. The nomination had been unanimously approved by the Government group and he hoped that it would be unanimously accepted by the Employers' and Workers' groups. 'Or many years, as representative of the Mexican Government, Mr. Calderón Puig had brought to the I.L.O. the benefit of his great experience and deep interest in the social work of the Organisation. He was in addition a characteristic representative of a country greatly admired in Latin America for its historical background, progress and achievements in the field of social policy.

In making this proposal he was particularly happy to have been asked to speak also on behalf of Mr. Donoso Silva and Mr. de la Fuente Locker, Government representatives of Chile and Peru respectively, and also on behalf of Mr. Migone, Mr. Camejo Argudín, Mr. Piriz Coelho and Mr. Ribeiro da Cunha, lepuy Government members representing Argentina, Cuba, Uruguay and Portugal.

Mr. Waline said that the Employers' group was also unanimous in hoping that Mr. Calderón Puig would be elected Chairman of the Governing Body. Mr. Calderón Puig was well known, and just as his country had nothing but friends, he himself had won the friendship of Employers' representatives at all the meetings which he had chaired, where his impartiality and courtesy had been greatly appreciated. He would certainly be a very good Chairman of the Governing Body.

Sir Alfred Roberts said that the Workers' group also unanimously supported the nomination of Mr. Calderón Puig as Chairman of the Governing Body for the next 12 months. The Workers also had had experience of Mr. Calderón Puig in the Governing Body and its various committees and in other I.L.O. meetings and had been impressed by his fair-mindedness, his objectivity and his interest in every subject dealt with by the committees of which he had been a member. The Workers' group had the utmost confidence in him and gladly supported his nomination as Chairman.

The Chairman noted that the nomination of Mr. Calderón Puig met with the unanimous approval of the three groups.

The Governing Body unanimously and by acclamation elected Mr. Calderón Puig, representative of the Government of Mexico on the Governing Body, as its Chairman for 1957-58.

(Mr. Calderón Puig took the Chair.)

The Chairman (Mr. Calderón Puig) said that it was with sincere emotion that he took up the office of Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, with which he had been honoured as a result of the confidence placed in him by his colleagues. He was aware of the great responsibility which that office carried with it and thanked members of the Governing Body for the honour done to Mexico in his person. He was sure that the Governing Body's decision had been inspired by a desire to show the appreciation of the International Labour Organisation for the faith and devotion displayed by Mexico in its participation in the activities of the I.L.O.; that devotion was a faithful reflection of the social and labour policy of the Mexican Government which was directed towards the effective improvement of the living standards of the workers and towards the establishment of systems of labour-management relations which would guarantee industrial peace.

It would not be an easy task to take over the chairmanship of the Governing Body from Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans with his gifts of nimble mind, unique experience and sure vision, and after such predecessors as Mr. Paul Ramadier, Mr. Malik and Mr. Brown, all three well-known statesmen or politicians, an eminent jurist such as Professor Ago and distinguished diplomats such as Mr. Luís Alvarado and Mr. García Oldini. However, he...
was supported by the certainty that he would be able to count on the assistance of all of them, and by the fact that the Governing Body had confirmed the confidence it had shown in the person entrusted with the task of representing it in recent parts of the world and with the chairmanship of Industrial Committees, by placing him at the head of the body which directed the policy of the I.L.O.

His election to the Chair confirmed the universal nature of the International Labour Organisation. Europe and Asia had each had representatives in the Chair of the Governing Body and the honours fell to a citizen from the free countries of Latin America, that continent of the future which was ardently working to consolidate its democratic institutions and collaborate fully in the great task of building peace, in which the peoples of the world placed all their hope and aspirations. Through its representatives in that office each region had brought to the I.L.O. its experience, its faith in social justice and its effective co-operation.

The I.L.O. had grown in recent years and now had 78 Members. The growth of corporative bodies usually brought with it problems, and those problems could be solved only by sound judgment, patience and determination to find fair ways of fully guaranteeing normal development on a legal basis without losing sight of the fundamental objectives of the Organisation. It was a fact which must be frankly faced that the I.L.O. had for a number of years been living in a difficult political atmosphere. The Governing Body had given proof of its good sense, its judgment and its desire to find a satisfactory solution to the problems which beset it in seeking to reconcile universalism with the Organisation's tripartite structure. Experience had shown that it should persevere courageously in its efforts and reaffirm its confidence that the Organisation would emerge stronger and more vital from the test which confronted it. The Governing Body must continue to explore possible approaches, but with faith in the future and with the conviction that in spite of temporary obstacles the constructive work of the Organisation was continuing fruitfully. The I.L.O. was determining standards to guarantee freedom of association, to free men from forced labour, to integrate indigenous populations in the national community with full rights; it was guiding whole regions in course of development towards the effective exercise of their rights and responsibilities on the basis of the high principles of the United Nations Charter.

For all these reasons the peoples of the world had faith in the work of the I.L.O. There had been evident evidence of this in the messages to the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference from the President of the United States of America and the President of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and in the attendance at the Conference of Ministers of Labour from many countries. The Governing Body was in duty bound to maintain and foster that faith. With a membership of 78 countries it was not easy to find common political and social ground, and that created certain difficulties in standard-setting and operational activities. Recent progress showed, however, that such difficulties could be overcome by vigorous action and that in the end the noblest ideals triumphed and that peoples came to full awareness of their own objectives. In deciding unanimously to prolong for a further five years Mr. David Morse's term of office as Director-General of the International Labour Office the Governing Body had done a great service to the Organisation. Mr. Morse's friendly, modest and smiling manner hid a great fund of love for mankind and a quick and brilliant mind dedicated to the service of the International Labour Organisation.

If the speaker himself hoped to be able to carry out his duties as Chairman, it was because he was sure he could count on the Director-General's advice and assistance in overcoming his own limitations, which he hoped to make good by enthusiasm and determination.

In thanking the whole Governing Body for the honour done to Mexico in electing him Chairman he wished to express his particular gratitude to Mr. Barboza-Carneiro, the eminent and worthy representative of the great Brazilian democracy, who, in proposing first in the Government group and then in the Governing Body the nomination of the Mexican Government representative, had shown great generosity and a sense of Latin American unity. In paying tribute to the great representative of a great country he wished to place on record the admiration of Mexico for the social achievement of Brazil in raising the living standards of its workers and for its sense of inter-American co-operation which enabled the Latin American Continent to play an effective part in international co-operation.

He wished also to thank Mr. Waline and Sir Alfred Roberts who, as spokesmen for their respective groups, had supported his nomination. Both were very able leaders who had honoured him with their friendship during the years in which he had worked for the I.L.O.; the confidence in them that he had expressed on behalf of his groups would be a great encouragement to him in his task. In serving the Governing Body as its Chairman he would try to show impartiality and respect towards every one of its members in all the three groups. In seeking the solution of the problems facing the Organisation the Governing Body might well continue to be guided by the same principle that had inspired Albert Thomas: "If you want peace, cultivate justice.

Election of the Vice-Chairmen.

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

Mr. Yllanes Ramos said that the Employers' group was unanimous in proposing Mr. Waline and Mr. Delaney as the Employers' Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body. All members were familiar with Mr. Waline's ability but the Employers' group had chosen him for two reasons: first of all because of his great love for the Organisation and his determination that it should achieve what was hoped of it, and secondly because he was the personification of all the Employers' members of the Governing Body and would truthfully express what they thought.

Mr. Waline was unanimously and by acclamation elected Employers' Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body.

Mr. Delaney, on behalf of the Workers' group, nominated Sir Alfred Roberts as Workers' Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body. He was well known to members of the Governing Body and it was needless to dwell on his devotion to the International Labour Organisation.

Sir Alfred Roberts was unanimously and by acclamation elected Workers' Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body.
The Chairman congratulated the two Vice-Chairmen on their election and expressed his pleasure at the prospect of being able to call on their experience and skill to help him in his own task.

Tribute to the Outgoing Chairman (Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans).

Mr. Barboza-Carneiro, on behalf of the Government representatives of Chile, Peru, Argentina, Cuba and Uruguay, paid tribute to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans for the great service he had rendered the Organisation during so many years, and thanked him for the words of tribute which he had addressed to all new members of the Governing Body.

Mr. Pequeno said that he had been entrusted by the Workers' group with the task of paying a modest tribute to a great man whose virtues the Workers' group appreciated more every day. There were one task which were performed out of a sense of duty but this was one which it was a very real pleasure for him to fulfil. Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, during his many years of association with the International Labour Organisation, had not only served the interests of his own country but had done work of very great value for all the peoples of the world, thanks to his personal ability, intelligence and character and to his intimate knowledge of social problems and the machinery of the I.L.O. in thanking this great man, on behalf of the Workers' group, for his long years of life which he had addressed to only the International Labour Organisation but in causing of social justice itself.

Mr. Waline said that the Employers' group fully associated itself with the tribute just paid to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans. He had known Sir Guildhaume for many years and right from the beginning had found that in his case the great reputation of the senior British civil servants even short of the truth. Sir Guildhaume was a man who, while defending admirably the interests of his country, could at the same time keep a pen and mind on the viewpoints of others. Although he had had disagreements and even arguments with him on occasion, he had never felt the slightest suspicion that Sir Guildhaume was in any way partial. Sir Guildhaume had now become one of the elder statesmen most thoroughly familiar with the I.L.O. matters. Mr. Waline had worked with him as Vice-President when Sir Guildhaume had been President of the Conference and subsequently when they were both Officers of the Governing Body: it was good to know that recours could still had to him in times of trouble because his leadership could be trusted. He would not say farewell to Sir Guildhaume would be remaining with the Governing Body; he was sure that there would be many occasions still in the future for a renewal of the same expressions of gratitude.

The Director-General said that nothing could be more pleasant than to pay the traditional tribute to the outgoing Chairman. As a result of the closeness with which they had to work together through the year, and the consultations which had been held when the Governing Body was not in session, the Director-General more than most people had the opportunity of judging the Chairman of the Governing Body. He wished to express publicly his gratitude to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans for his great help to the Office and to himself in the discharge of their responsibilities. In particular, deep appreciation was due not only for the reasons which had already been mentioned and with which he associated himself but for the spiritual, moral and intellectual strength of this great figure of the I.L.O. In spite of losing Sir Guildhaume as Chairman of the Governing Body, the I.L.O. was fortunate in that it would remain a member of the Governing Body to assist it through the difficult times which lay ahead.

The Chairman said that Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans was a great man whom all respected and whose service to the I.L.O. was well known to the Governing Body. All its members had at one time or other had the privilege of his advice and guidance and had been inspired by the example of a life devoted to social justice and to the higher interests of the Organisation. He fully associated himself with the tribute paid to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans recalled that, when a year ago the Governing Body had entrusted him with the chairmanship, he had said how moved and happy he was that it should have felt sufficient confidence in him to ask him to take on that responsibility at the third time. At the end of his term of office he felt even more happy that such a tribute should have been paid to him, and he was deeply moved by and grateful for all the warm expressions of appreciation that he had just heard.

The year had been a difficult one, but in spite of stormy passages it had been fairly fruitful. Although there had been some indulgence in the popular sport of baiting the Chair he thought that it had been a happy year; none of the exchanges which had taken place had left any scars on him and he hoped that none had been left on anyone else.

For the past 12 years his principal work, although he had other duties, had been to represent the United Kingdom Government in the I.L.O., and he had never been so happy as when he was able to turn his attention and thoughts to the particular aspect of his duties. He hoped that he might continue to serve the Organisation for some little time to come and assured the Chairman and all his friends on the Governing Body that he would be ready at any time to give any help in his power to an organisation which he continued to believe was the greatest in the world. He owed a great debt of gratitude personally to all of those present for their patience towards him, and in particular to the Director-General and the members of his staff. The demands made by a Chairman upon the staff of the Office were substantial and not only had he never found the staff wanting but his wishes had always been anticipated. Without such a staff neither the Chairman of the Governing Body nor the Director-General of the Office could carry on their work.

Second Item on the Agenda

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

Committees of the Governing Body

Financial and Administrative Committee.

On the proposal of the three groups the Governing Body appointed the members of the Financial and Administrative Committee as follows:
Government group:
Brazil.
Canada.
France.
Federal Republic of Germany.
India.
United Kingdom.
United States.
U.S.S.R.
Substitutes:
Australia.
Belgium.
Czechoslovakia.
Italy.
Japan.
Switzerland.
Syria.

Employers' group:
Mr. Bergenström.
Mr. Burne.
Mr. Fennema.
Mr. Mishiro.
Mr. Parker.
Sir Richard Snedden.
Substitutes:
Mr. Waline.
Mr. Ghayour.
Mr. Erdmann.
Mr. Machado Neto.
Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Simonovitch.

Workers' group:
Mr. Ambekar.
Mr. Delaney.
Mr. Mori.
Mr. Pequeno.
Sir Alfred Roberts.
Mr. Sánchez Madariaga.
Substitutes:
Mr. Ahmad.
Mr. Bothereau.
Mr. De Bock.
Mr. Nielsen.
Mr. Pastore.
Mr. Richter.

Allocations Committee.

Sir Guildhaume Myddin-Evans said that the Government group desired to increase the membership of this Committee, which was composed of Government representatives only, from six to eight members.

On the proposal of the Government group the Governing Body appointed the members of the Allocations Committee as follows:
Australia.
Canada.
France.
India.
Portugal.
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom.
United States.
Substitutes:
Argentina.
Italy.

Committee on Standing Orders and the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

On the proposal of the three groups the Governing Body appointed the members of the Committee on Standing Orders and the Application of Conventions and Recommendations as follows:

Government group:
Belgium.
Italy.
Pakistan.
Peru.
Sweden.
U.S.S.R.
Substitutes:
Mexico.
Switzerland.
United States.

Employers' group:
Mr. Bergenström.
Mr. Dündar.
Mr. Kuntschen.
Sir Richard Snedden.
Substitutes:
Mr. Parker.
Mr. Díaz Salas.
Mr. Walline.
Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Aye.
Mr. Van Lint.

Workers' group:
Mr. De Bock.
Mr. Jodoin.
Mr. Kyriakopoulos.
Mr. Nielsen.
Substitutes:
Mr. Bothereau.
Mr. Haraguchi.
Mr. Pastore.
Mr. Ruppert.
Mr. ben Seddik.

Committee on Industrial Committees.

Sir Guildhaume Myddin-Evans said that there had been a number of additional applications for Governments for membership of this Committee which was regarded as very important, and the Government group accordingly wished to increase the number of Government members to eight. It would be open to the Employers' and Workers' groups to maintain their membership at six or increase it to eight as they preferred.

On the proposal of the three groups the Governing Body appointed the members of the Committee on Industrial Committees as follows:

Government group:
Australia.
Cuba.
Federal Republic of Germany.
Iraq.
Japan.
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom.
United States.
Substitutes:
Argentina.
Belgium.
Chile.
China.
Italy.
Mexico.

Employers' group:
Mr. Bergenstrøm.
Mr. Díaz Salas.
Mr. Erdmann.
Mr. Fennema.
Mr. Parker.
Sir Richard Snedden.
Mr. Tata.
Mr. Waline.

Substitutes:
Mr. Yllanes Ramos.
Mr. Ghayour.
Mr. Campanella.
Mr. Pinilla.
Mr. Ismail.
Mr. Mautner Markhof.
Mr. Végh Garzón.

Workers' group:
Mr. Ahmad.
Mr. Nielsen.
Mr. Pequeno.
Mr. Richter.
Sir Alfred Roberts.
Mr. Ruppert.

Substitutes:
Mr. Ambekar.
Mr. De Bock.
Mr. Delaney.
Mr. González Tellechea.
Mr. Pastore.
Mr. Sánchez Madariaga.

Mr. Waline said that the Employers' group desired to increase the number of Employers' members of this Committee from four to six. He thought that that would not create difficulties for the Workers' group.

Sir Alfred Roberts said that the Workers' group was concerned at the increase in the size of the Governing Body committees which was taking place every three years. It was true that the voting could be adjusted in some cases, but the larger the committees the longer they would take to finish their work. He pointed out that Governing Body membership was only a part-time job for Workers' representatives, whereas many Employers' members represented international sections of employers' associations and thus could spend more time on their work. The Workers' group was most anxious that the Governing Body committees should not become any larger. The group would not increase the number of its members on the International Organisations Committee.

Mr. Waline said that the reason why the Employers' group wished to have six members on the International Organisations Committee instead of four was that that Committee tended to deal more and more with matters of interest to all international organisations and all continents. In reply to Sir Alfred Roberts he pointed out that the members of the Employers' group also had other duties besides attending I.L.O. meetings; they, like Sir Alfred Roberts himself, would have a great backlog of work to make up when they returned to their normal tasks after the Governing Body session.

The Director-General pointed out that the suggestions for increasing the size of committees had definite financial implications. The resulting increase in the Organisation's budget might even be quite substantial if the committees continued to be enlarged.

On the proposal of the three groups the Governing Body appointed the members of the International Organisations Committee as follows:

Government group:
Belgium.
Brazil.
China.
Portugal.
United Kingdom.
United States.

Substitutes:
Cuba.
Denmark.
India.
Italy.
Mexico.
Peru.
Thailand.
Uruguay.

Employers' group:
Mr. Fennema.
Mr. Machado Neto.
Sir Richard Snedden.
Mr. Tata.
Mr. Waline.
Mr. Yllanes Ramos.

Substitutes:
Mr. Parker.
Mr. Bergenstrøm.
Mr. Campbell.
Mr. Erdmann.
Mr. Kuntschen.
Mr. Van Lint.
Mr. Simonovitch.

Workers' group:
Mr. De Bock.
Mr. Delaney.
Mr. González Tellechea.
Mr. Mør.

Substitutes:
Mr. Bothereau.
Mr. Haraguchi.
Mr. Jodoin.
Mr. Pastore.
Mr. Richter.

International Organisations Committee.

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The Director-General pointed out that the suggestions for increasing the size of committees had definite financial implications. The resulting increase in the Organisation's budget might even be quite substantial if the committees continued to be enlarged.

On the proposal of the three groups the Governing Body appointed the members of the International Organisations Committee as follows:

Government group:
Belgium.
Brazil.
China.
Portugal.
United Kingdom.
United States.

Substitutes:
Cuba.
Denmark.
India.
Italy.
Mexico.
Peru.
Thailand.
Uruguay.

Employers' group:
Mr. Fennema.
Mr. Machado Neto.
Sir Richard Snedden.
Mr. Tata.
Mr. Waline.
Mr. Yllanes Ramos.

Substitutes:
Mr. Parker.
Mr. Bergenstrøm.
Mr. Campbell.
Mr. Erdmann.
Mr. Kuntschen.
Mr. Van Lint.
Mr. Simonovitch.

Workers' group:
Mr. De Bock.
Mr. Delaney.
Mr. González Tellechea.
Mr. Mør.

Substitutes:
Mr. Bothereau.
Mr. Haraguchi.
Mr. Jodoin.
Mr. Pastore.
Mr. Richter.

Technical Assistance Committee.

Sir Guildhaume Myrdavin-Evans said that the Government group wished to increase the number of Government members on this Committee from ten to 12.
Mr. Waline said that the Employers' group had no objections to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans's proposal and would make the necessary arrangements.

Sir Alfred Roberts recalled his previous remarks and said that the Workers' group might have some difficulty, in spite of its long list of deputy members, in finding an additional member for the Technical Assistance Committee. For the time being he did not propose to make any further nomination.

On the proposal of the three groups the Governing Body appointed the members of the Technical Assistance Committee as follows:

**Government group:**
- Argentina
- Czechoslovakia
- France
- India
- Iraq
- Italy
- Morocco
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Sweden
- U.S.S.R.
- Uruguay

**Substitutes:**
- Australia
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Syria
- Thailand
- United States

**Employers' group:**
- Mr. Aye
- Mr. Campanella
- Mr. Dündar
- Mr. Parker
- Mr. Pinilla
- Sir Richard Snedden

**Substitutes:**
- Mr. Díaz Salas
- Sir Richard Snedden
- Mr. Campbell
- Mr. Kuntschen
- Mr. Ismail
- Mr. Nasr
- Mr. Isip

**Workers' group:**
- Mr. Ambekar
- Mr. Becker
- Mr. Delaney
- Mr. Sánchez Madariaga
- Mr. ben Seddik

**Substitutes:**
- Mr. Bothereau
- Mr. Gonzalez Tellechea
- Mr. Monk
- Mr. Pastore

**Committee on Freedom of Association.**

Mr. Arutiumian said that the proposed composition of the Committee was one-sided, since the Eastern European countries were not represented in any of the groups. He had already had occasion to say that such a composition did not ensure representation of all the trends of public opinion in the various States Members of the International Labour Organisation, nor did it ensure a fair representation of all the geographical regions represented in the Organisation. Inasmuch as it was proposed to reappoint the Committee in accordance with the same principles as those to which the Soviet Union had objected for so long, he wished his objection to the composition of the Committee as a whole to be placed on record; he made no specific reservation concerning any particular member, since he had no objection to any of the members or of the countries represented individually.

Mr. Erban considered that the Committee on Freedom of Association was a very important one in view of the fact that freedom of association was one of the main aspects of the I.L.O.'s programmes and activities. If it was desired that the Committee should operate successfully and with complet
Mr. Mōri thought it would be preferable to defer a discussion on the structure of the Committee on Freedom of Association to another session of the Governing Body. Mr. Erban should, however, be aware that the members of committees were nominated by the groups of the Governing Body themselves in full freedom. This was a practice based on the Constitution and Standing Orders which could hardly be interfered with.

On the proposal of the three groups the Governing Body appointed the members of the Committee on Freedom of Association as follows:

**Government group:**
- France.
  Substitute: Italy.
- India.
  Substitute: Morocco.
- Mexico.
  Substitute: Brazil.

**Employers' group:**
- Mr. Ghayour.
- Mr. O'Brien.
- Mr. Waline.

Substitutes:
- Mr. Kuntschen.
- Mr. Yllanes Ramos.
- Mr. Aye.
- Mr. Bergenström.
- Mr. Ismail.

**Workers' group:**
- Mr. Bothereau.
- Mr. Mōri.
- Mr. Sánchez Madariaga.

Substitutes:
- Mr. De Bock.
- Mr. Nielsen.
- Mr. Ruppert.

Mr. Arutjunian said that he had no objection individually to the countries from which it was proposed that the Government members of this Committee should be drawn, but the government representation on the Committee as a whole did not take into account the changes which had occurred in the International Labour Organisation. Only Europe and the United States were represented; the Committee included no representative from Asia, Africa, Latin America or the Eastern European group of countries; nor did it include a representative of any small country. Such countries were, however, both interested in the matters discussed by the Committee and familiar with questions of I.L.O. procedure. He wished his reservations concerning such a method of composing an important committee of this kind to be recorded.

Sir Alfred Roberts regretted the constant introduction into the discussion of propaganda points. The Committee in question was intended to make an objective review of existing I.L.O. conferences and meetings with a view to suggesting a policy for the future; its composition had nothing to do with geography or politics and the criterion of selection was individual experience. The Workers' group had made its nominations having regard to the experience of the individuals concerned in respect of the results of I.L.O. conferences and meetings, and in the belief that those individuals could best assess the value of the various forms of activity of the Organisation.

Mr. Tata said that, coming from a region with which Mr. Arutjunian was attempting to sympathise, he could assure him that the Employers' group had made its nominations in complete freedom. There had been no discrimination against Asia or Latin America and if he himself had wanted to be on the Committee he could have been nominated. The Employers' group had simply chosen certain of its members who were experienced in certain matters. There were cases in which regional criteria were proper, and in those cases the Asian region found that it was very fairly treated in the Employers' group; but in this particular case it would be wrong to introduce regional criteria.

Mr. Arutjunian said that he was surprised at Sir Alfred Roberts's reaction to his remarks. He was surely entitled to express his views in the Governing Body, which was the body which directed the policy of the Organisation, just as Sir Alfred Roberts was entitled not to agree with them.

He had made his statement exclusively in a spirit of co-operation; if the proposed composition of the Committee caused no misgivings elsewhere in the Governing Body he would not object to it, although he felt that such a composition did not reflect the whole of the experience available in the I.L.O. In the Government group there were certain countries that could well be represented on the Committee so that their experience could be taken into account. A wider range of representation would give an opportunity for more thorough previous discussion of proposals in the Committee, thus saving time in the Governing Body. However, he was not making any proposal for a review of the nominations made but was merely expressing his views, as Government members of the Governing Body were certainly entitled to do even if they did not agree with the decision of their own group.

The Chairman said that there could be no doubt that all the members of the Governing Body had a
full right to express their views, but the composition of its committees was based on proposals made by the groups on the basis of a majority decision, so that the groups' nominations were bound to carry a great deal of weight. The Governing Body owed a debt of thanks to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans for having agreed at the request of the Government group to continue his difficult task as Chairman of this Committee.

On the proposal of the three groups the Governing Body appointed the members of the Committee to Make a Review of I.L.O. Conferences and Meetings as follows:

**Chairman:** Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans.

**Government group:**
- Mr. Geller.
- Mr. Wilkins.

**Employers' group:**
- Mr. Parker.
- Mr. Waline.

**Workers' group:**
- Mr. Delaney.
- Sir Alfred Roberts.

**Substitutes:**
- Mr. Möri.
- Mr. Pequeno.

**Other Committees**

Representatives of the Governing Body on the Joint Maritime Commission.

Sir Alfred Roberts said that the Workers' group would reserve its nomination for the time being.

On the basis of nominations by the Employers' group the Governing Body made the following appointments:

**Employers' group:**
- Mr. Campanella.

**Substitute:** Mr. Mishiro.

**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.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the countries nominated by the Government group were Australia and France.

Mr. Arutiunian said that, according to the decision determining the composition of the Asian Advisory Committee taken by the Governing Body on 17 June 1950, during its 112th Session, regular Government, Employers' and Workers' members of the Governing Body who were nationals of one of the States Members falling within the area covered by the Asian Regional Conference were members of the Committee ex officio. When that decision had been taken the Soviet Union had not been a Member of the I.L.O., but it was now a Member both of the Organisation and of the Governing Body and the decision of 1950 should therefore also apply to the Soviet Union, which as an Asian as well as a European country should ex officio be represented on the Asian Advisory Committee.

These circumstances had not been mentioned in the Director-General's note issued in preparation for the elections for the Asian Advisory Committee, which had taken place during the recent session of the Committee, and it had again been ignored when the Government group had selected the two additional Government members of the Committee for nomination by the Governing Body. It might well be true, as had been claimed, that the difficulty was due to the size of the Committee, which had been determined before the considerable increase which had taken place in the size of the Governing Body in 1954. He wished, therefore, to raise the question of increasing the size of the Asian Advisory Committee so that it would correspond to the increased membership of the Governing Body, thus making it possible for the Soviet Union to take part in the work of the Committee, and he requested that a decision on the matter be taken at the current session of the Governing Body.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that when Mr. Arutiunian had raised the same matter in the meeting of the Government group there had been some sympathy for his point of view. It was indeed true that since the composition of the Asian Advisory Committee had been determined by the Governing Body in 1950 there had been an increase in the membership of the Organisation and in the size of the Governing Body; moreover, the Soviet Union, which claimed to be both a European and an Asian country, was now a Member of the Organisation, and, in addition, constitutional and political changes were likely to take place in Asia in the coming years which would also, no doubt, have to be taken into account. Members of the Governing Body would, however, recall that the composition of the Asian Advisory Committee had given rise to very considerable and complex discussion and negotiation over a substantial period of time, and he had no doubt that the reconstitution of the Committee, which might well be necessary in the near future, would also take a considerable time and would need thorough discussion of the various interests involved. The Government group had therefore felt that for the time being it could only proceed on the basis of the present constitution of the Committee. He thought that his colleagues would certainly agree to an examination of the present constitution of the Committee if the Governing Body so desired, but the process was not likely to be a short one and it would therefore hardly be possible for the Governing Body to undertake it at its present session. Subject to the agreement of his colleagues in the Government group, he suggested that the matter should be referred for examination to the Director-General so that all the various interests involved could be taken into account before definitive proposals for the reconstitution of the Committee were submitted to the Governing Body.

Mr. Malik thought that the very important related point of the composition of the electoral colleges should be included in the Director-General's examination.

Mr. Arutiunian said that he would not oppose Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans's proposal in view of the fact that this matter could be discussed at the next session of the Governing Body. However, he did wish to draw attention to Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans's statement that the Government
group had considered that it must proceed on the basis of the present constitution of the Committee, because under the existing provisions the Soviet Union was clearly entitled to be an ex officio member of the Asian Advisory Committee. It was an indisputable geographical fact that the Soviet Union was an Asian country and, although it might be more convenient for it to belong only to one region, a considerable number of its citizens who, like Mr. Arutiunian himself, came from the non-European part of the Soviet Union, would not understand, and would protest against, the Soviet Union’s taking part in the European Regional Conference and not also in the Asian Regional Conference. The fact that the Soviet Union was to attend the Asian Regional Conference was in itself a reason, from the standpoint of the I.L.O., or its being an ex officio member of the Asian Advisory Committee in accordance with the governing Body’s decision of 1950.

The Governing Body put itself in an awkward position when it infringed its own decisions. In order to facilitate the work of the Governing Body, however, he would not press at this session for a review of the matter at all costs, and would accept the proposal made by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Arutiunian for his spirit of co-operation.

On the proposal of the groups the Governing Body made the following nominations to complete the composition of the Asian Advisory Committee:

**Government group:**
- Australia.
- France.

**Employers’ group:**
- Mr. Allana.
- Substitute: Mr. Ismail.

**Workers’ group:**
- Mr. Hernandez.

The Governing Body referred to the Director-General or examination and report to a future session the question of the reconstitution of the Asian Advisory Committee, with due regard to the various interests involved.

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

*Fourth Asian Regional Conference (New Delhi, 13-26 November 1957).*

On the basis of nominations by the groups the Governing Body appointed its delegation as follows:
- The Chairman of the Governing Body: Mr. Calderón Puig.
- Government group:
  - Mr. Donoso Silva (Chile).
  - Mr. Wilkins (United States).
- Employers’ group:
  - Mr. Tata.
  - Substitute: Mr. Mishiro.
  - Mr. Bergenström.
  - Substitute: Mr. O’Brien.
- Workers’ group:
  - Sir Alfred Roberts.
  - Substitute: Mr. De Bock.

*Iron and Steel Committee (Sixth Session, Mexico, 7-19 October 1957).*

On the basis of nominations by the groups the Governing Body appointed its delegation as follows:
- Chairman and representative of the Government group:
  - Mr. Merani (India).
- Employers’ group:
  - Mr. Fennema.
- Workers’ group:
  - Mr. Delaney.
- Substitute: Mr. Yllanes Ramos.

*Tripartite Technical Meeting on Mines Other Than Coal Mines (Geneva, 25 November-7 December 1957).*

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the Government group had decided to defer the nomination of its representative at this meeting until the 137th Session of the Governing Body.

On the basis of nominations by the groups the Governing Body made the following appointments:
- Employers’ group:
  - Mr. Ghayour.
  - Substitute: Mr. Kuntschen.
- Workers’ group:
  - Mr. Ruppert.
  - Substitute: Mr. Pequeno.

**Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories (Fifth Session, Geneva, 9-20 December 1957).**

The Governing Body decided that it would be represented at this meeting by a tripartite delegation.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the Government group had decided to defer its nomination until the 137th Session of the Governing Body.

On the basis of nominations by the groups the Governing Body made the following appointments:
- Employers’ group:
  - Mr. Van Lint.
  - Substitute: Mr. Calheiros Lopes.
- Workers’ group:
  - Mr. Mōri.
  - Substitute: Mr. ben Seddik.

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

On the basis of nominations by the groups the Governing Body appointed as follows the delegation to represent it at the Twelfth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, on the
convened by the Director-General in the light of the possible continuation in existence of the "Ad Hoc" Committee on Forced Labour.

Mr. Arutiunian asked whether he was correct in assuming that if this suggestion were adopted the Director-General would not be bound by any proposals of substance; the Governing Body would simply be requiring him to set forth the formal aspects of the question without giving him any instructions as to the proposed terms of reference or composition of the Committee, and it would be for the Director-General himself to decide what approach he should take to this matter.

The Director-General said that his understanding was that the question would be placed formally on the agenda of the session:

Government group:
The Chairman of the Governing Body: Mr. Calderón Puig.
The Chairman of the International Organisations Committee: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans.

Employers' group:
Mr. Tata.
Substitute: Mr. Campbell.

Workers' group:
Mr. Delaney.

Third Item on the Agenda
Composition of Committees and of Various Meetings

Proposed Continuation of the I.L.O. Committee on Forced Labour.

Mr. Delaney recalled that in the Committee on Forced Labour of the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference he had proposed that the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour should continue in existence, but that the Chairman of the Committee had adjourned the meeting before a full discussion could take place. He accordingly submitted for the consideration of the Governing Body a proposal that the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour should continue in existence with the same terms of reference as before.

The Chairman asked Mr. Delaney whether, in view of the shortage of time at the current session of the Governing Body and the difficulty of arranging for the groups to discuss the proposal before any decision was taken, he would agree to his proposal being deferred for consideration by the Governing Body at its 137th Session.

Mr. Delaney said that he would have no objection to the Chairman's suggestion, on the understanding that the Director-General would submit a document on the question to the Governing Body at its 137th Session.

Mr. Arutiunian asked whether he was correct in assuming that if this suggestion were adopted the Director-General would not be bound by any proposals of substance; the Governing Body would simply be requiring him to set forth the formal aspects of the question without giving him any instructions as to the proposed terms of reference or composition of the Committee, and it would be for the Director-General himself to decide what approach he should take to this matter.

The Director-General said that his understanding was that the question would be placed formally on the agenda of the 137th Session of the Governing Body; the groups would thus be given an opportunity to consider the matter, and the question would then come before the Governing Body for discussion and decision.

The Governing Body requested the Director-General to bring before it at its 137th Session the question of the possible continuation in existence of the "Ad Hoc" Committee on Forced Labour.

Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories.

The Governing Body reappointed, for a period of three years, the following members:

Mr. B. GERIG (United States).
Mr. H. SPRINGER (British West Indies).

The Governing Body appointed, for a period of three years, the following new members:

Mr. J. Clyde MITCHELL (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), Professor of African Affairs, University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
Mr. Randretsa RAZAFY (Madagascar), Counsellor of the French Union.

The Governing Body appointed, for a period of three years, the following expert nominated after consultation with the Employers' group of the Governing Body.

Mr. A. R. MELLOR (United Kingdom), Deputy Chairman, Overseas Employers' Federation.

Sir Alfred Roberts said that as Mr. Pongault, one of the Workers' experts listed in the Office document had been nominated to attend another meeting which was to be held at the same time as the Fiftieth Session of the Committee of Experts, the Workers' group proposed, subject to confirmation, to nominate Mr. David Soumah in his stead.

The Governing Body appointed, for a period of three years, the following experts nominated after consultation with the Workers' group of the Governing Body.

Mr. David SOUMAH, Chairman, African Christian Workers' Confederation.
Mr. George C. THOMAS, General Secretary, Sierra Leone Council of Labour.
Mr. Bernard RAKOTONDRAZAKA, General Secretary, Federal Trade Union of Civil Servants Employees and Assimilated Staff of the Public Services of Madagascar and its Dependencies.

The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to submit to its Officers for approval the names of the two additional experts to be nominated after consultation with the Employers' group of the Governing Body.

Meeting of Experts on Radiation Protection.

The Governing Body approved the list of experts set out in paragraph 6 of the Office document.

Proposed Invitations to International Organisations

The Governing Body took note that the Director-General intended to invite the United Nations and the World Health Organisation to be represented at the meeting.

The Governing Body adopted the proposal in paragraph 13 of the Office document and accordingly authorised the Director-General to invite the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiological Units to be represented at the meeting by observers.

Meeting of Experts on Workers' Education.

Mr. Kaite asked the Director-General to consider the possibility of including a Japanese expert in this meeting if financial considerations permitted.

The Director-General said that he would consider Mr. Kaite's request in the light of its financial
implications and submit a nomination to the Officers of the Governing Body for approval if the inclusion of a Japanese expert were feasible.

The Governing Body approved the list of experts set forth in paragraph 16 of the Office document, on the understanding that the Director-General would consider the financial implications of including a Japanese expert and would submit a nomination for approval to the Officers of the Governing Body should financial possibilities permit.

Representation of U.N.E.S.C.O.
The Governing Body took note that the Director-General proposed to invite U.N.E.S.C.O. to be represented at the meeting.

Invitation to Observers.
The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to invite the International Bureau of Education to be represented at the meeting by an observer.

Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines.

List of Experts.
The Governing Body approved the issuing of invitations to the three United Kingdom experts listed in paragraph 22 of the Office document.

The Director-General said that Mr. Epping (Federal Republic of Germany), one of the experts appointed by the Governing Body at its 135th Session, would not be able to attend the Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines. He proposed that the Governing Body should agree that his place should be taken by Mr. Geck (Federal Republic of Germany), Ministerial Counsellor, Chief of the Mining Safety Section of the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bonn.

The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to invite Mr. Geck (Federal Republic of Germany) to attend the Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines, in place of Mr. Epping.

Requests from Non-Governmental Organisations for Representation by Observers.

Sir Alfred Roberts said that, in addition to the request from the World Federation of Trade Unions for representation at the meeting by an observer mentioned in paragraph 23 of the Office document, similar requests had been received from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and from the Miners' International Federation. On behalf of the Workers' group he proposed that all three organisations should be invited to send observers.

Mr. Waline said that the Employers' group was opposed to the Governing Body's acceding to the requests, for reasons which were by now well known. Such representatives, if they were experts, could perfectly well be included in the list of experts, as had been done in the case of the Meeting of Experts on Workers' Education, for example, but as observers they were out of place at a meeting of experts discussing essentially technical matters. The conclusions of the meeting would subsequently be submitted to the Governing Body and at that stage organisations with consultative status would have every opportunity for putting forward their observations. To grant the requests that had been made for observer representation in this case would interfere with the efficient work of the meeting.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans said that the general principle which had been approved by the Governing Body was that observers should not normally attend meetings of experts unless there were special reasons to the contrary. The Governing Body should therefore examine very carefully any applications for observer representation. The work of experts was not forwarded by the presence of a large number of observers and the principle which the Governing Body had approved should be departed from only in very special circumstances. In the present instance there seemed to be a clear case for representation of the Miners' International Federation, but it was not at all clear what further interest would be served by the presence of the other two general confederations. He asked whether Sir Alfred Roberts would agree to amend his proposal to the effect that the invitation be issued to the Miners' International Federation but not to the other two organisations.

Mr. Arutianian said that, as appeared from the explanations given by Sir Alfred Roberts, both the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions had trade departments. If the structure of the departments was such that they dealt with particular questions such as safety in coal mines, it would be desirable to give all the three trade union organisations concerned the opportunity of being represented at the Meeting of Experts by qualified persons, who would necessarily be familiar with mining matters.

This would indeed seem to be one of the exceptional cases mentioned by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans in his remarks. In the light of recent mining disasters, safety problems in mines, and particularly in coal mines, were currently a subject of the gravest concern to mineworkers and their trade union organisations and he felt that it should be possible to accede to the request of the three trade union organisations.

Mr. Malik asked whether it would not be possible to postpone the question until the 137th Session of the Governing Body so that new members could familiarise themselves with the background.

The Chairman pointed out that the meeting would be held before the next session of the Governing Body.

Mr. Ruppert said, in confirmation of Sir Alfred Roberts's remarks, that it was the intention of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions to send a representative from the International Federation of Christian Mineworkers, and not from the general federation.

Mr. Waline emphasised that the Employers' group in no way wished to prevent the representatives
of miners' organisations taking part in the meeting and recognised that they were directly concerned in the questions which would be discussed; the Governing Body had in fact unanimously approved the appointment as an expert of the Vice-President of the National Union of Mineworkers in the United Kingdom. The Employers were, however, concerned about the general question of the desirability of inviting to sit with experts studying a particular problem in a technical and scientific atmosphere persons who represented a particular trade union policy and whose preoccupations were necessarily somewhat different from those of the experts. The Employers believed that representatives of industrial organisations should not attend expert meetings as such, but, if there existed such representatives with expert qualifications, they should be appointed as experts. He saw no reason to depart from that principle in this case.

Mr. Arutiunian proposed that the Governing Body should ask the Office to ascertain from the three trade union organisations concerned whether they were in a position to send experts, and should authorise the Officers of the Governing Body to invite experts from those organisations if available.

Sir Alfred Roberts, in clarification of his own proposal, said that the three representatives in question would be experts, with the difference that their expenses would be paid not by the I.L.O. but by their own organisations.

The Chairman asked whether the Governing Body wished to vote on Sir Alfred Roberts's proposal, or whether it could agree to Mr. Arutiunian's proposal to leave the matter to the Officers of the Governing Body.

Mr. Waline said that, having regard to Sir Alfred Roberts's explanations, he would not press for a vote on the principle to which he had referred in his previous remarks. Personally he would be prepared to consider together with the other Officers of the Governing Body whether persons drawn from miners' organisations who possessed expert qualifications might not be included in the list of experts.

Sir Alfred Roberts pointed out that such a proposal would have far more serious implications than his own. It would in fact amount to the Governing Body's appointing experts, whose expenses would be paid by the I.L.O., without knowing who they were, while all the other experts had been designated by name. That would be most undesirable.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans confirmed that he would have no objection to a representative being invited from the Miners' International Federation to attend the meeting as an observer. He had heard nothing to change his view as to the undesirability of inviting observers from the two other organisations.

The Chairman said that as no general agreement appeared to exist in the Governing Body the matter would have to be settled by a vote. The original proposal had been to invite the three organisations to be represented at the meeting by observers, to which Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans's proposal that the invitation be limited to the Miners' International Federation might be regarded as an amendment; it would therefore be voted on first.

Mr. Arutiunian considered that there were two separate proposals before the Governing Body and asked that they should be voted on in the order in which they had been made.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans thought that the question at issue was not a matter of proposals but of applications. There had been three separate applications for representation at the meeting by an observer and he asked that they should be voted on separately.

Mr. Malik said that there were three separate applications from three international bodies, and before the Governing Body gave recognition by an invitation in a case of this kind it should be informed in some detail about the organisation in question and the subjects with which it dealt. He agreed with the Employers' group that if there were representatives of such bodies with expert qualifications they should be included in the list of experts. However, as shortage of time prevented the matter being gone into thoroughly he was inclined to support the position taken by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans.

The Chairman said that he would put to the vote separately the question of inviting each of the three international organisations concerned to be represented at the Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines by an observer.

By 30 votes to 10 the Governing Body decided to invite the Miners' International Federation to be represented at the Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines by an observer.

By 14 votes to 18, with 4 abstentions, the Governing Body rejected the proposal to invite the World Federation of Trade Unions to be represented at the Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines by an observer.

By 13 votes to 19, with 5 abstentions, the Governing Body rejected the proposal to invite the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions to be represented at the Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines by an observer.

FOURTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Communications from the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry and from the International Federation of Musicians.

The Governing Body took note of these communications.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Action To Be Taken on Resolutions Adopted by the International Labour Conference at Its 40th (1957) Session

Resolution concerning the Placing of the Question of the Reduction of Working Hours on the Agenda of the Next Ordinary Session of the Conference.

Mr. Arutiunian asked what material the Director-General had in mind for submission to the Conference for examination in 1958.

The Director-General said that the terms of the resolution simply invited the Governing Body to arrange for a general discussion of the question of hours of work at the next Ordinary Session of the Conference, which would mean that a report would have to be prepared for that purpose.
Mr. Wallin remarked that the report on the reduction of hours of work which had already been submitted to the Governing Body, together with its supplements, contained information which was in certain cases becoming out of date. Parts of it were based on information which was one or two years old, whereas the situation had progressed in many countries. He believed that the reduction of hours of work had made considerable strides during recent months. He therefore suggested that it might be advisable for the Director-General to consider the possibility of sending a questionnaire to governments. This questionnaire should be simple enough not to place a heavy burden on national administrations, but should elicit information which would enable the Government, Employers' and Workers' representatives taking part in the discussion in the Conference to have a precise idea of the position of governments, which in many cases had not been made clear hitherto. For instance, it would be useful in particular to obtain up-to-date information on the reasons for which the Forty-Hour Week Convention had not been ratified or applied by the countries concerned. Governments might also be invited to give their views as to the possibility of international action in the field of reduction of hours of work and the means of carrying it out. On the basis of such information a more effective general discussion could take place at the Conference.

The Director-General said that the matter had been given a great deal of consideration at the 34th Session of the Conference and, as he understood his position, he would be required to present an actual report to the Conference so that there could be a discussion on the question. It was clear that it would be necessary to bring existing material up to date and that would of course be done. It was, however, his understanding that the Office would not be required to proceed with the normal arrangements or the purpose of discussions in the Conference directed towards the framing of an international instrument, since such was not intended to be the outcome. It therefore followed that there would be no need to send out questionnaires. The information could be brought up to date without having recourse to that procedure; moreover, if the questionnaire procedure were adopted he did not believe it would be possible to produce the report within the required time limits.

Mr. Haythorne was inclined to agree that a questionnaire might not be necessary. He recalled, however, that there had been fairly extensive discussion of the question of hours of work at the 33rd and the 34th Sessions of the Governing Body, and the proposals that had been laid before the Governing Body at its 134th Session having arisen in part out of suggestions made by the Canadian Government representative at the preceding session. He thought that it would be most helpful if the Governing Body were to be given, at its 137th or 138th Sessions, some indication of the broad outlines of the report which he Director-General had in mind for submission to the Conference so that the nature of the report night first be discussed in the Governing Body and 11 members could be satisfied, on the basis of certain countries, including Belgium, where the indications of the broad outlines of the report which he Director-General had in mind for submission to the Conference so that the nature of the report night first be discussed in the Governing Body and the Conference, that it was the sort of report that was wanted and that would be most useful to the Conference for its discussion.

Sir Alfred Roberts expressed the view that, if the Director-General had to wait until after the outline of the report had been discussed in the Governing Body before writing the main body of the report, it would be impossible to prepare the report in time for submission to the Conference. He thought that the Government could leave it to the Director-General to bring before the Governing Body and, as he understood the position, he would be required to present a report for the Conference, since he was fully informed of the views of the Conference and knew that the kind of report required would be one reviewing the entire problem.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans fully supported the view expressed by Sir Alfred Roberts that the matter should now be left in the hands of the Director-General, who was aware of all the discussions that had previously taken place on the subject and knew the kind of report that was wanted and that would be most useful to the Conference for its discussion.

Mr. Waline said that he had every confidence in the Director-General in the matter of preparing useful reports, but he failed to see why the information requested should not be submitted to the Governing Body at its autumn session so that it might decide at that time whether the question should be placed on the agenda of the Conference or not. This was indeed one aspect of the decision which the Governing Body was required to take, since the Conference had not itself placed the question of hours of work on its agenda but had invited the Governing Body to arrange for a general discussion of the question of hours of work at the next Ordinary Session of the Conference. Moreover, the matter was not urgent since it was sufficient if the Conference agenda were despatched to governments four months before the beginning of the Conference session. He agreed that it was most desirable that the Director-General should be asked to revise the reports which had already been prepared on hours of work so as to bring them up to date, but he also saw no reason why the Director-General should not submit the results of that review to the Governing Body at its autumn session so that it could then take its decision.

Sir Alfred Roberts pointed out that the resolution as finally adopted by the Conference represented a compromise form of words which had been accepted by the Workers in good faith. The only possible course at this stage was for the Governing Body to decide that the question of hours of work should be placed on the Conference agenda, as it had been invited to do by the Conference. To postpone that decision until the next session would give rise to suspicion in regard to the intentions of some members of the Governing Body. He therefore formally proposed that the question of hours of work be placed on the agenda of the next Ordinary Session of the Conference for a general discussion.

Mr. Haythorne said that he had no objection to having the question placed on the Conference agenda and would be quite happy for the Governing Body to take that decision at its current session. He did not, however, appreciate the reasons why the Governing Body should not have an opportunity of considering the broad outlines of the report. The subject was a difficult one and it was desirable that the Governing Body should be satisfied that the most important questions were well brought out. While he had confidence in the Office as far as the layout of the report was concerned, he thought that
it would be very useful for members of the Governing Body to have an opportunity of discussing its broad aspects so that they would be more intelligently informed when the discussion took place at the Conference. In the meantime, the Office would, of course, go ahead with the necessary preparation and he thought that it would be possible for the report to be prepared between the 137th Session and the time when it would have to be circulated.

Mr. Purpura supported Mr. Wallin's proposal. The view that questionnaires should be sent to governments to ascertain their attitude to the question of hours of work had met with substantial support in the special Governing Body committee on the reduction of hours of work which had met in August 1956.

Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans entirely agreed with Sir Alfred Roberts that the Governing Body should now decide, in accordance with what had rightly been called a compromise recommendation arrived at by the Conference Committee and the Conference itself, to place the question of hours of work on the agenda of the next Ordinary Session of the Conference for a general discussion.

He was completely opposed to the suggestions made by Mr. Wallin and Mr. Purpura. If the questionnaire procedure were adopted it would be very nearly tantamount to treating the question of hours of work as an ordinary item on the agenda, and that would be quite contrary to the spirit of the Conference's decision.

Although he had some sympathy for Mr. Haythorne's proposal that the Director-General should submit the broad outline of his report to the Governing Body, he did not think that such a course was practicable. It would, moreover, create an undesirable precedent for the Governing Body to have the Director-General's Report to the Conference before it for the purpose of expressing its views upon it. If the Director-General could give the Governing Body, for its information, some idea of the structure of his Report, he would no doubt consider the possibility of doing so, but personally he would much prefer that it be left entirely to the Director-General to produce an appropriate report for the Conference having regard to the background of the subject and to all the discussions that had taken place.

Mr. Walin said that he personally knew nothing of the "compromise" reached at the Conference to which Sir Alfred Roberts and Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans had referred. At the end of the Conference session he had simply been faced with a resolution which had been amended, presumably as a result of negotiations between certain governments and other members of the Resolutions Committee. When the resolution in its final form had been voted on by the Conference he had not voted against it, because he had considered that it contained a suggestion which should be given careful attention. He had had no idea, however, that only one day later the Governing Body would be asked to take a decision without knowing in detail what arrangements were proposed.

The proposal that hours of work should be the subject of a general discussion at the next Ordinary Session of the Conference was clear enough; but there were also other matters to be decided, such as the documentary basis on which the discussion was to take place and the way in which it was to be conducted. The Resolutions Committee's report added that the Conference Committee "would be very representative and would take into account all the different aspects of the problem". Did this mean that technical advisers who were economists would have to be appointed, or did it simply mean that the Committee would be strictly tripartite? He did not know exactly what those who had proposed the resolution of work reduction had in mind, and so far the Governing Body had received no explanation. Having regard, therefore, to the fact that to comply with the constitutional provisions it was sufficient for the agenda of the Conference to be transmitted so as to reach Members four months before the session, he did not believe that a decision which might modify the agenda needed to be taken at the present session of the Governing Body. He accordingly suggested that proposals should be submitted to the Governing Body at its 137th Session, on the basis of which it could make the necessary arrangements if it considered, in the light of those proposals, that it would be useful to refer the question of hours of work to the next Ordinary Session of the Conference for a general discussion.

Mr. Sánchez Madariaga strongly supported the proposals of Sir Alfred Roberts and Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans. It was not appropriate for the Governing Body to institute what would amount to a censorship of the Director-General's reports. The report would be the Director-General's and not the Governing Body's; all members were familiar with his ability and sense of responsibility and could be certain that he would submit the kind of report which would have regard to the whole background of the subject and form a suitable basis for discussion at the Conference.

There had been constant obstruction on the part of certain persons to any study of hours of work and particularly of the reduction of hours of work by the Office. At the session of the Conference which had just concluded it had been agreed that major problems were arising as the result of automation and the introduction of new technological processes, and all those who had taken part in the Conference discussion had emphasised that it was necessary for governments, employers and workers to give attention to such problems with a view to their solution. In the light of this general consensus of opinion at the Conference it was difficult to understand how some people could still attempt to delay consideration of the need to reduce hours of work where desirable and practicable, which was certain one aspect of the implications of technological change. It was perfectly clear from all that had been said in the Governing Body and from the resolutions adopted by the Conference that hours of work should be an item on the agenda of the 1958 Session of the Conference. Since a general discussion at the Conference must be based on a report by the Director General, no further obstacles should be placed in the way of the Director-General submitting such a report and there should be no attempt to censor it. He therefore appealed to all members of the Governing Body to decide that study of the subject should be carried out with all due seriousness and in accordance with the Conference resolution; that this be done without further delay; and that the proposals made by Sir Alfred Roberts and supported by Sir Guildhaume Myrdin-Evans that the question be placed on the agenda of the 1958 Session of the Conference for general discussion on the basis of an uncensored report be adopted.
Mr. Hauck said that, as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee at the recent session of the Conference, he hoped he might be able to remove some of the confusion and emotion which had crept into the discussion. The decisions arrived at in the Resolutions Committee, and subsequently in the Conference, seemed quite clear. What the Resolutions Committee had had in mind was that a discussion should be arranged at the 1958 Session of the Conference along the lines of the discussion which had taken place at the 36th Session on the organisation and working of national labour departments. It was intended that this type of discussion should not result in any particular decision, or in the framing of a Convention or Recommendation, but that it should provide an opportunity for an exhaustive exchange of views on all aspects of the question of hours of work, including its economic aspects and including also the question of hours of work of young people, since the Resolutions Committee had thought it preferable not to adopt a resolution on that particular subject submitted by the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Bergenström supported Mr. Waline's remarks; he failed to see why the Governing Body should be required to deal so hastily with this question. He had not participated in the work of the Resolutions Committee at the Conference, but had not voted against the resolution; he objected very strongly to the use of the word "obstruction" to describe the Employers' position. He agreed with the suggestion made by many members of the Governing Body that the question should be discussed again at its 137th Session of the whole question until its 137th Session. The Governing Body would vote first on the proposal for postponement.

By 10 votes to 27, with 1 abstention, the Governing Body rejected the proposal to postpone to its 137th Session consideration of the resolution concerning the placing of the question of the reduction of working hours on the agenda of the next Ordinary Session of the Conference.

By 28 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions, the Governing Body decided to place the question of hours of work on the agenda of the 1958 Ordinary Session of the Conference for a general discussion, and requested the Director-General to prepare an appropriate report for submission to the Conference having regard to the previous discussions on the question.

Mr. Bergenström explained that he had voted, with regret, against the second proposal because he had not had time to consider the matter thoroughly. He did not believe that postponement to the 137th Session of the Governing Body would have resulted in undue delay.

Resolution concerning the Abolition of Concentration Camps and the Deportation of National Minorities.

The Governing Body adopted the proposal in paragraph 5 of the Office document.

FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Programme of Meetings

Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines.

The Governing Body adopted the proposal in paragraph 1 of the Office document.

Meeting of Experts on Radiation Protection.

The Governing Body adopted the proposal in paragraph 2 of the Office document.

Meeting of Experts on Workers' Education.

The Governing Body adopted the proposal in paragraph 3 of the Office document.

Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories (Fifth Session).

Sir Alfred Roberts said that it was a matter of very great regret to the Workers' group that no invitation to hold the Fifth Session of the Committee of Experts in Africa had yet been received. In the hope that such an invitation might still be received he suggested that the Officers of the Governing Body might be authorised to take the necessary decision.

The Governing Body approved the proposal in paragraph 4 of the Office document, and decided that any invitation that might be received to hold the Fifth Session of the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories outside Geneva should be referred to its Officers for decision.
Chemical Industries Committee (Fifth Session).

Mr. Bergenström recalled that the previous session of the Chemical Industries Committee had been held in February 1955 and that it was again proposed that the Committee should meet in the month of February. This was a very inconvenient time of year from the point of view of employers and workers in a number of countries, particularly the Scandinavian countries, and on the previous occasion many intending participants had not been able to attend. He hoped it might be possible to hold the Fifth Session at some other time, preferably two months later in the year. The decision was not a matter of urgency and could be postponed until the next session of the Governing Body.

He emphasised that this proposal was made for purely practical reasons and should in no way be interpreted as designed to prolong the interval between the sessions of the Chemical Industries Committee.

The Director-General said that the dates in February had been proposed because they were the only ones which fitted in with the general programme of meetings and allowed time for the preparation of reports by the Office. He would consider the possibility of holding the session of the Committee in the month of May, but he could not give a definite answer at this stage.

Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans suggested that it might be wise to accept Mr. Bergenström's proposal that consideration of this point be postponed until the 137th Session of the Governing Body in order to allow the Director-General time to consider the matter.

Sir Alfred Roberts said that he did not object to the Governing Body's postponing until its 137th Session its decision as to the date of the Fifth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee, nor did he question Mr. Bergenström's motives, since he understood that the annual collective bargaining might well be in progress in the Scandinavian countries during the month of February; but he could not let the matter go by without expressing a strong protest at the postponement of sessions of Industrial Committees in general. One of the reasons for the suggestion that the Fifth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee should be held in February 1958 was that the Financial and Administrative Committee, and subsequently the Governing Body, had declined to make the necessary financial provision for the meeting to be held in 1957 as it should have been. It had been agreed that if the meeting were not held in 1957 it would take place early in 1958. To postpone it from February to May would lengthen the interval between the two sessions of the Committee to over three years, thus extending the periodicity of meetings beyond all reason.

The Governing Body decided to postpone its 137th Session consideration of the date of the Fifth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee.

41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference.

The Director-General said that it had appeared from certain informal discussions that there was some difficulty in fixing exact dates for the Maritime Session of the Conference. He suggested that the Governing Body might agree not to fix a definite date at this stage but to authorise the Officers of the Governing Body to consider the matter and take a decision in consultation with the Chairmen of the two groups of the Joint Maritime Commission.

The Governing Body authorised the Officers of the Governing Body, in consultation with the Chairmen of the two groups of the Joint Maritime Commission, to determine the date of the 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference.

SIXTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Date and Place of the 137th Session of the Governing Body

Mr. Waline recalled a proposal which he had made on many occasions that the meetings of the Committee on Freedom of Association should be held between Governing Body sessions. This would have many advantages, particularly in view of the fact that governments' replies to requests for information very often reached the Office only just before the Governing Body session, thus causing a bottleneck. Governments should be informed that the meetings of the Committee on Freedom of Association took place some time before the Governing Body session this would enable the Committee to go through its business more thoroughly and calmly and would give the Governing Body more time in which to consider its report. He noted that once again it was proposed to hold the Committee's meetings immediately before the Governing Body session; this was no doubt due to budgetary considerations.

The Chairman said that in the absence of any formal proposal to the contrary he would take it that the Governing Body approved the draft programme of meetings for the 137th Session of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body adopted the proposals in paragraph 2 of the Office document and approved the appended draft programme of meetings for the 137th Session of the Governing Body.

The session was declared closed at 1.40 p.m.

Emilio Calderón Puig.
APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Agenda

3. Composition of Committees and of Various Meetings
5. Programme of Meetings.
6. Date and Place of the 137th Session of the Governing Body.

APPENDIX II

First Item on the Agenda: Election of Officers of the Governing Body

1. At the first sitting of its 136th Session the Governing Body will be required to elect its Officers in accordance with the following provisions of article I 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.**

   Mr. Arthur Fontaine, France 1, 1919-31.
   Mr. Ernest Mahaim, Belgium 1, 1931-32.

   Sir Atul Chatterjee, India 1, 1932-33.
   Mr. C. V. Bramsnaes, Denmark 2, 1933-34.
   Mr. Giuseppe de Michielis, Italy 1, 1934-35.
   Mr. Walter Riddell, Canada 1, 1935-35.
   Mr. Jaromir Necas, Czechoslovakia 2, 1936-37.
   Mr. (later Sir) Frederick Leggett, United Kingdom 1, 1937-38.
   Mr. Paal Berg, Norway 2, 1938-39.
   Mr. Carter Goodrich, United States 1, 1939-45.
   Mr. (later Sir) Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, United Kingdom 1, 1945-47.
   Mr. Luis Alvarado, Peru 2, 1947-48.
   Mr. Shamalharse Lal, India 1, 1948-49.
   Mr. Léon-Eli Troclet, Belgium 1, 1950-51.
   Mr. Paul Ramadier, France 1, 1951-52.
   Mr. Fernando Cisternas, Chile 2, 1952.
   Mr. Fernando GarciaOLDINI, Chile 2, 1953.
   Mr. A. M. Malik, Pakistan 2, 1953-54.
   Mr. Roberto Ago, Italy 1, 1954-55.
   Mr. A. H. Brown, Canada 1, 1955-56.
   Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, United Kingdom 1, 1956-57.

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

   1 One of the 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 committees and its delegations to various I.L.O. and other bodies.

Committees of the Governing Body

2. During the period 1954-57 the Governing Body had the following standing committees:

   Financial and Administrative Committee;
   Allocations Committee;
   Committee on Standing Orders and 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: 21 members (eight Government, six Employers' and six Workers', together with the Chairman of the Governing Body as ex officio Chairman of the Committee). To ensure equality of voting the Government members had three votes each and the Employers' and Workers' members four votes each.

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

Committee on Standing Orders and Application of Conventions and Recommendations: 14 members (six Government, four Workers' and four Employers'). The voting system is as follows: Governor members, two votes each, Employers' and Workers' members, three votes each.

Committee on Industrial Committees: 18 members (six from each group).

International Organisations Committee: 14 members (six Government, four Employers' and four Workers'). The voting system is as follows: Government members, two votes each, Employers' and Workers' members, three votes each.

Technical Assistance Committee: 20 members (ten Government, five Employers' and five Workers'). The voting system is as follows: Government members, one vote each, Employers' and Workers' members, two votes each.

Manpower and Employment Committee: 18 members (six from each group). The Manpower and Employment Committee normally sits 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, with an equal number of substitutes).

Committee to Make a Review of I.L.O. Conferences and Memoranda: This ad hoc committee, set up by the Governing Body at its 132nd Session, has not yet completed its work. It is composed as follows:

Chairman: Sir Guildhaume Myddin-Evans
   (Chairman of the Governing Body).

Government group: Mr. van Rhijn (Netherlands), Mr. Wilkins (United States).

Employers' group: Mr. Van Meter, Mr. Waline.

Workers' group: Mr. Delaney, Sir Alfred Roberts.

Substitute: Mr. Pequeno.

Of these members the Netherlands Government representative, Mr. van Rhijn, is no longer a member of the Governing Body.

3. The Governing Body is requested to reconstitute the foregoing Committees for the period 1957-60. Lists showing the membership of each committee during the years 1955 to 1957 are appended.1

Other Committees

Joint Maritime Commission.

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 Employers' group and 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.

The Governing Body is represented on the Joint Advisory Committee of the I.L.O. 1950-57 by the following members of the Governing Body: Mr. Englebrecht (Australia), Mr. Hanawa (Japan), Mr. Portela (Philippines).

5. This Committee consists of 16 members (eight Government, four Employers' and four Workers') comprising the regular members of the Governing Body coming from States Members within the Asian area: who are ex officio members of the 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 16. The Committee consists of the following members:

   Government members: Japan, Philippines.

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

   Government members:

   China.
   India.
   Japan.
   Pakistan.

   These lists are not reproduced here.
Employers' members:
Mr. Burne (Australian).
Mr. Tata (Indian).

Workers' members:
Mr. Ahmad (Pakistani).
Mr. Ambekar (Indian).
Mr. Monk (Australian).

7. The following members were elected by the Government and Employers' electoral colleges at the 40th Session of the International Labour Conference:

Government member: Indonesia.

Employers' member: Mr. Mishiro (Japanese).

No elections were required for a Workers' member, the number of ex officio members being sufficient.

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

Fourth Asian Regional Conference (New Delhi, 13-26 November 1957).

9. The Governing Body is requested to appoint a tripartite delegation to represent it at the Fourth Asian Regional Conference. Provision has been made in the 1957 budget for a delegation of six members.

Iron and Steel Committee (Sixth Session, Mexico, 7-19 October 1957).

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.


11. The Governing Body has decided that it will be represented at this meeting by a tripartite delegation, and provision has been made in the budget for that purpose. The Governing Body is therefore requested to appoint a tripartite delegation of three persons to represent it at the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Mines Other Than Coal Mines. It will also be necessary to appoint a Chairman for this meeting.

Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories (Fifth Session, 9-20 December 1957).

12. Provision has been made in the 1957 budget for a Governing Body delegation of three persons to attend the Fifth Session of the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories. The Governing Body is invited (a) to decide whether it wishes to be represented at this meeting; (b) if it decides in the affirmative, to appoint a tripartite delegation of three persons to attend the meeting.

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 16 September 1957. At recent sessions the I.L.O. has been represented by a delegation consisting of the Chairman of the Governing Body and the Chairman of the International Organisations Committee, together with one representative each of the Employers' and Workers' groups. It is understood that the delegation attends the session of the Assembly only if convened by the Director-General in the light of the agenda of the session. The Governing Body is accordingly requested to appoint a delegation to represent it at the Twelfth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
Third Item on the Agenda: Composition of Committees and of Various Meetings

Committees

Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories

1. At its 131st and 132nd Sessions (Geneva, March and November 1956) the Governing Body took certain decisions with a view to strengthening the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories and agreed to appoint to the Committee on a permanent basis six experts, three chosen after consultation with its Employers' group and three chosen after consultation with its Workers' group. It was understood that these experts, like the other members of the Committee, would serve in an expert capacity and not as representatives of the groups in consultation with which they were nominated. Proposals to give effect to the above-mentioned decision are made in paragraph 3 below.

Reappointment.

2. The Governing Body is invited to reappoint, for a period of three years, the following members:
   - Mr. B. GERIG (United States).
   - Mr. H. SPRINGER (British West Indies).

New Appointments.

3. The Governing Body is invited to appoint, for a period of three years, the following new members:
   - Mr. J. Clyde MITCHELL (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), Professor of African Affairs, University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
   - Mr. Randretsa RAZAFY (Madagascar), Counsellor of the French Union.
   - Mr. A. R. MELLOR (United Kingdom), Deputy Chairman, Overseas Employers' Federation.
   - Mr. Gilbert PONGAULT, President of the Civil Servants' Federation of French Equatorial Africa and of the Federal Union of French Equatorial Africa (French Confederation of Christian Workers).
   - Mr. George C. THOMAS, General Secretary, Sierra Leone Council of Labour.
   - Mr. Bernard RAKOTONDRAZAKA, General Secretary, Federal Trade Union of Civil Servants, Employees and Assimilated Staff of the Public Services of Madagascar and its Dependencies.

4. Consultations with the Employers' group with a view to the nomination of two further experts are still proceeding. The Governing Body is requested to authorise the Director-General to submit to its Officers for approval the names of two additional experts to be nominated after consultation with the Employers' group of the Governing Body.

Various Meetings

Meeting of Experts on Radiation Protection

5. At its 134th Session (Geneva, March 1957) the Governing Body approved the Director-General's proposals for a Meeting of Experts on Radiation Protection and asked him to submit at the 135th Session the names of the experts and the international organisations to be invited. At its 135th Session (Geneva, May-June 1957) the Governing Body postponed until its 136th Session its consideration of the proposals submitted by the Director-General. These proposals are accordingly circulated herewith.

List of Experts.

6. It is proposed that the following persons should be invited to take part in the meeting:
   - Professor L. BUGNARD (French), Director, National Institute of Health, Paris.
   - Dr. H. JAMMET (French), Chief, Atomic Health and Radiopathology Service, Atomic Energy Commission, Saclay.
   - Professor H. LANGENDORFF (German, Federal Republic) Director, Radiological Institute, Freiburg University Freiburg im Breisgau.
   - Professor A. A. LETAVET (U.S.S.R.), Director, Institute of Occupational Health and Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
   - Mr. E. E. SMITH (United Kingdom), Deputy Director, Radiological Protection Service, Ministry of Health and Medical Research Council, Sutton.
   - Mr. S. W. SMITH (United States), Chief of the Radiological Equipment Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
   - Mr. E. D. TROUT (United States), Consulting Radiatior Physicist, X-Ray Department, General Electric Co. Milwaukee, Wis.

7. The Governing Body is invited to approve the list of experts set out in paragraph 6 above.

Proposed Invitations to International Organisations.

8. In accordance with the established practice of inviting representatives of other international organisations to attend meetings in which those organisations have an interest, an invitation to attend the Meeting of Experts on Radiation Protection will be addressed to the United Nations, whose Scientific Committee on the Effects of Radiation is dealing with radiation protection, and to the World Health Organisation.

9. The Director-General also proposes that an invitation should be extended to the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is to hold its first Conference in October 1957, to be represented by an observer.

10. In addition, the Director-General proposes that the International Commission on Radiological Protection (I.C.R.P.) and the International Commission on Radiological Units (I.C.R.U.) should be invited to delegate observers to the meeting.

II. The International Commission on Radiological Protection, which comes under the International Congress of Radiology, is responsible for preparing standards of protection against radiations; its recommendations have always been used as a basis for the standards framed by the various countries. The Commission met for the first time in 1928 and its activities have become more and more important since the introduction of new techniques. In 1949 the International Labour Office adopted the standards of permissible radiation established by

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1 See Minutes of the 133rd Session of the Governing Body, Ninth Sitting, p. 93, and Appendix XXIV, pp. 171-172.

2 See Minutes of the 134th Session of the Governing Body, Ninth Sitting, p. 57, and Appendix XVI, pp. 119-120.
At that time by the I.C.R.P.1 At meetings held in 1953 and 1956 the Committee revised the standards and issued a new set of recommendations based on the most authoritative experience and research in various countries.

12. The International Commission on Radiological Units also comes under the International Congress of Radiology. As its title indicates, it is responsible for defining the radiological units used as a basis for measuring radiation, an essential factor in radiation protection.

13. The Governing Body is requested to authorise the Director-General to invite the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiological Units to be represented at the Meeting by observers.

Place and Date of the Meeting.

14. It is proposed that the meeting should be held in Geneva from 25 November to 11 December 1957. These would appear to be the only possible dates having regard to the proposed experts' many previous engagements. The Governing Body will be asked to confirm the above dates when approving the general programme of meetings for the second half of 1957.

Meeting of Experts on Workers' Education

15. At its 134th Session (Geneva, March 1957) the Governing Body decided to convene in Geneva, for a period of one week towards the end of 1957, a Meeting of Experts on Workers' Education, determined its agenda, and authorised the Director-General to submit a later session when approving the general programme of meetings for the second half of 1957.

Requests from Non-Governmental Organisations for Representation by Observers.

17. In view of the collaboration existing between U.N.E.S.C.O. and the I.L.O., in the field of workers' education, the Director-General proposes that U.N.E.S.C.O. should be invited to be represented at the Meeting.

Invitation to Observers.

18. The Director-General also proposes that the International Bureau of Education should be invited to send an observer to the Meeting. This organisation has been active in the field of general education for more than three decades, has produced many works on problems of education and has regularly invited the International Labour Office to be represented by observers at its conferences.

Date of the Meeting.

19. It is proposed that the Meeting should be held in Geneva from Monday, 9 to Saturday, 14 December 1957. The Governing Body will be asked to confirm these dates in connection with the general programme of I.L.O. meetings.

Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines

List of Experts.

21. At its 135th Session the Governing Body approved a list of experts to be invited to the Meeting on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines submitted to it by the Director-General and took note that the names of not more than three United Kingdom experts would be submitted for approval as soon as the necessary consultations had been concluded.

22. The Director-General now proposes that the Governing Body should approve the issuing of invitations to the following experts from the United Kingdom:

Mr. J. BLUNT (United Kingdom), Divisional Safety Engineer, North-Eastern Division, National Coal Board, Newcastle.

Mr. J. COWAN (United Kingdom), Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines, London.

Mr. E. JONES (United Kingdom), Vice-President, National Union of Mineworkers, London.

Requests from Non-Governmental Organisations for Representation by Observers.

23. The Governing Body postponed at its last session consideration of a request from the World Federation of Trade Unions for representation at the meeting by an observer. The Governing Body is requested to decide what action it wishes to take on this request.


APPENDIX V

Fourth Item on the Agenda: Report of the Director-General

Communications from the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry and from the International Federation of Musicians

1. At its 135th Session (Geneva, May 1957) the Governing Body had before it a report from the Committee on Industrial Committees which mentioned the latest developments concerning the preparation of an international Convention on the protection of performers, manufacturers of phonographic records and broadcasting organisations, and, in particular, the work of the Committee of Experts which was convened jointly by the Director-General of U.N.E.S.C.O. and the Director of the Bureau of the Berne Union at Monaco from 4 to 13 March 1957.1

2. In this connection, the Director-General of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry communicated to the Office, on 16 May 1957, the text of a resolution which was unanimously adopted on 2 May 1957 at the Ordinary General Meeting of this Federation held in Vienna. In his letter the Director-General of the said Federation pointed out that the resolution in question was adopted by the individual member companies and firms of the Federation, of which some 90, drawn from 13 countries, were represented at the General Meeting.

3. A letter was also received from the General Secretary of the International Federation of Musicians, who transmitted to the Director-General, on 25 May 1957, the text of a resolution adopted unanimously on 23 May 1957 at the 17th Meeting of the Executive Board of this Federation, which was held at Como.

4. The resolutions adopted by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry and the International Federation of Musicians are appended for the information of the Governing Body.

Resolution Adopted at the Ordinary General Meeting of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry

(Vienna, May 1957)

The members of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry assembled in General Meeting at Vienna on 2 May 1957.

Having noted the considerable work carried out by various international organisations and by the interested parties, for the drawing up of an international Convention establishing juridical bases for the relations between the phonographic industry, the authors, the performers and the broadcasting organisations;

Considering that, as far as the use of records by broadcasting organisations is concerned, the experience gained since the creation of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry shows that the broadcasting of records may constitute, in certain conditions and if the circumstances are favourable, an aid to the sale of records and, in this regard, may give some publicity value to the producers just as the broadcasting of a work has value to the producers just as the broadcasting of a work has

But that the commercial value that this advertising contribution of the broadcasting organisations may conceivably afford record producers by no means constitutes a sufficient offset to the use of records by broadcasting organisations and cannot outweigh the essential contribution and invaluable resources which the use of records affords all radio organisations and which


alone permits them to offer to their listening public first-class and costly programmes of the highest artistic and technical value and of most varied artistic quality;

Having reaffirmed the resolutions adopted by the first International Congress of the Phonographic Industry, held in Rome from 10 to 14 November 1933:

And declare, in particular, the necessity of assuring to the record producer a reasonable control and equitable remuneration on the occasion of every public use of the record for the benefit of other parties; that such a solution will alone satisfy the legitimate aspirations and needs of the phonographic industry, and will alone permit an equilibrium and balance between the various interests concerned to be established;

Declare that they will continue to participate, with the greatest desire for effective co-operation, in the efforts of the interested parties for the drawing up of an international Convention designed to protect not only the record producers but also the performers and the broadcasting organisations, while scrupulously respecting the rights of authors;

Express, finally, the fervent wish that the sincere collaboration between authors, performers, broadcasting organisations and record producers will allow, in the very near future, the realisation, so long awaited, of an international instrument effectively establishing the protection of the record and, at the same time, fully, and to their entire satisfaction, safeguarding the legitimate interests of all the parties concerned.

Resolution on Performers' Rights Adopted at the 17th Meeting of the Executive Board of the International Federation of Musicians

(Como, 20-23 May 1957)

The Executive Committee of the International Federation of Musicians meeting in Como on 23 May 1957.

Having followed closely the efforts of the I.L.O. to bring into effect international regulations of the rights of performers, and

Having considered reports upon recent developments, including a report upon the meeting of the Committee of Experts in Monaco convoked by U.N.E.S.C.O. and the Berne Union,

Considering that the establishment of performers' rights is urgently necessary for the regulation of relations between performers and their employers and between both of them and the public;

Considering also that the object of these rights should be to deal with urgent social and economic problems that have arisen from technological developments in distribution of the results of the work of performers,

Considering further that any regulation to be effective must apply to all performers without distinction, and must apply nationally as well as internationally, and

Considering finally that the Rome Draft Convention, as revised in July 1936 in Geneva, represents a solution approved by the most representative international organisations of performers and their employers (broadcasting organisations and manufacturers of phonographic records), and that this solution is the most satisfactory yet devised;

Now resolves urgently to ask the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation to request the Director-General to pursue his efforts to obtain international regulation of the rights of performers based upon the said draft.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Action to Be Taken on Resolutions Adopted by the International Labour Conference at Its 40th (1957) Session

Resolution concerning the Placing of the Question of the Reduction of Working Hours on the Agenda of the Next Ordinary Session of the Conference.

1. The International Labour Conference adopted at its 40th Session a resolution inviting the Governing
Body to arrange for a general discussion of the question of hours of work at the next Ordinary Session of the Conference. This resolution reads as follows:

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Recalling the resolution concerning the reduction of hours of work adopted unanimously by the Conference at its 37th Session (1954),
Recalling the resolution concerning the reduction of hours of work adopted by the Conference at its 39th Session (1956) which—
(a) noted with satisfaction the setting up of a committee of the Governing Body to consider the problem in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Conference at its 37th Session,
(b) stressed the urgency, after consideration by the Committee, of arriving at a positive solution; and
(c) invited the Governing Body "to consider placing the question of the reduction of hours of work on the agenda of an early session of the Conference."

Whereas the Governing Body, at its 133rd Session, decided not to place the question of the reduction of hours of work on the agenda of the 42nd Session (1958) of the Conference with a view to international regulations,

Whereas the International Labour Organisation cannot ignore the far-reaching changes in economic structure and social thinking which have a bearing on the problems of hours of work, particularly under the influence of the enormous development of production techniques, including automation and atomic energy,

Considering that it is desirable that the Conference should be given the opportunity of discussing the question of hours of work in all its aspects;

Invites the Governing Body to arrange for a general discussion of the question of hours of work at the next Ordinary Session of the Conference.

2. As stated in the report of the Resolutions Committee which recommended this resolution to the Conference for adoption, the members of the Committee who moved the amendments which resulted in the proposal for a general discussion of the question of hours of work at the next Ordinary Session of the Conference explained that the discussion proposed in the operative paragraph of their text should be interpreted to mean an exhaustive exchange of views by a Conference committee which would have before it a report prepared by the Office reviewing the entire problem. The committee would be very representative and would take into account all the different aspects of the problem. Naturally, it would rest with the Governing Body to decide in what form this question should be included in the agenda of the 1958 Ordinary Session of the Conference."

3. In order that the necessary steps may be taken in good time in the event of the Governing Body deciding to arrange for the proposed general discussion at the 1958 Session of the Conference, the Governing Body is asked to take a decision in this matter at this present session.

Resolution concerning the Abolition of Concentration Camps and the Deportation of National Minorities.

4. At its 40th (1957) Session the Conference also adopted the following resolution:

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having adopted the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957.

Recalling that the Conference at its 39th Session adopted proposals for a Convention concerning forced labour which also contained provisions for the abolition of concentration camps and the deportation of national minorities,

Recalling further that the adoption of these provisions was subject to the necessary consultation with the United Nations regarding full co-ordination of efforts between the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation,

Considering that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has expressed the view that any international consideration of these matters would appear to fall within the sphere of responsibility of the United Nations itself, and has suggested that the general problem of avoiding undesirable duplication or inconsistencies in the texts of the proposed international labour Convention on Forced Labour and the Draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is now in the course of preparation within the framework of the United Nations, be further considered,

Stressing the importance of consideration by the United Nations of measures designed to bring about the abolition of concentration camps and the deportation of national minorities, which constitute a danger to mankind of a similar character to concentration camps and the deportation of national minorities,

It is desirable to place the question of the reduction of hours of work at the next Ordinary Session of the Conference, the Governing Body is asked at its present session to authorise the communication of the resolution to the United Nations.

APPENDIX VI

Fifth Item on the Agenda: Programme of Meetings

Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines

1. As indicated to the Governing Body at its 133rd Session, it is proposed to hold a Meeting of Experts on Fires and Electricity in Coal Mines in Geneva from Wednesday, 2 to Friday, 18 October 1957. The Governing Body is invited to confirm these dates.

Meeting of Experts on Radiation Protection

2. Proposals concerning the above Meeting were approved by the Governing Body at its 134th Session and a list of experts to be invited is before the Governing Body at its present session. The Governing Body is invited to decide that the Meeting of Experts on Radiation Protection should be held in Geneva from Monday, 25 November to Wednesday, 11 December 1957.

Meeting of Experts on Workers’ Education

3. Proposals concerning this Meeting were approved by the Governing Body at its 134th Session and a list of experts has been submitted for approval at the present session. The Governing Body is invited to decide that the Meeting of Experts on Workers’ Education should be held in Geneva from Monday, 9 to Saturday, 14 December 1957.

Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories (Fifth Session)

4. No invitation to hold the Fifth Session of the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories outside Geneva has been received. It is proposed to hold the meeting from Monday, 9 to Friday, 20 December 1957.

Financial Implications of Meetings To Be Held in 1957

5. Financial provision for the holding of the above meetings in 1957 has already been approved.

Chemical Industries Committee (Fifth Session)

6. It is proposed that the Fifth Session of the Chemical Industries Committee should be held in Geneva from Monday, 10 to Friday, 21 February 1958. Provision for this meeting has been made in the 1958 budget.

41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference

Date of the Conference

7. The 1958 budget contains provision for the holding of a Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference lasting 18 calendar days, which was originally intended to be held in 1957 but was deferred on the understanding that it would be held during the first quarter of 1958.

8. It is now proposed that the 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference should be held from Tuesday, 7 to Friday, 24 January 1958. These dates are suggested in order to meet the desire of the Governing Body that the Maritime Session should be held early in 1958 while taking due account of the general programme of meetings and of the workload of the Office, including the necessity for the preparation and the adoption by the Governing Body before the middle of March of the budget proposals for the following year. Furthermore, account has been taken of the fact that an International Conference of Plenipotentiaries to Examine the Law of the Sea, convened by the United Nations, is to be held from 24 February to 25 April 1958 and that the Governing Body will no doubt consider it undesirable that the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference should overlap with the United Nations meeting. The selection of a date subsequent to the close of the Law of the Sea Conference would involve holding the Maritime Session and the Ordinary Session of the Conference, the opening date of which has already been fixed at 4 June 1958, in close succession. The Governing Body has on previous occasions expressed the view that, in order to maintain the specific character of the Maritime Sessions of the Conference, they should be separated by a sufficient interval of time from the Ordinary Session; moreover, the Director-General does not consider it administratively practicable to arrange for the servicing of two immediately consecutive sessions of the Conference without a prejudice to the other activities of the Office. Should the January date proposed not be acceptable, the only practicable alternative would appear to be to postpone the Maritime Session of the Conference until the second part of the year and to hold it during the month of September.

9. The Governing Body is invited to decide that the 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference should be held from Tuesday, 7 to Friday, 24 January 1958.

Place of the Conference

10. It will be recalled that at its 133rd Session, when considering the record of the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference, the Governing Body took not with appreciation of an invitation from the Government of Argentina to hold the Maritime Session of the Conference in Buenos Aires and decided to consider the invitation further when determining the place and date of the Conference. The Government of Argentina has now informed the Director-General that it is regretfully obliged to withdraw this invitation as it will not be possible for the necessary facilities for the Conference to be provided during the first part of the year. In these circumstances the Director-General will make proposal to the Governing Body at a later stage concerning the place of the Maritime Session of the Conference.
Sixth Item on the Agenda: Date and Place of the 137th Session of the Governing Body

1. At its 133rd Session the Governing Body decided that, in order to leave a sufficient margin of time between the autumn Governing Body session and the meetings of the Asian Advisory Committee and Asian Regional Conference due to begin in New Delhi on 11 November 1957, the dates for the 137th Session of the Governing Body and its committees should be provisionally set at 11 October to 2 November 1957, subject to the confirmation of these dates at the present session.

2. The Governing Body is now invited to decide that the 137th Session of the Governing Body should be held in Geneva from Tuesday, 29 October to Friday, 1 November 1957 and that the meetings of Governing Body committees and of the groups in connection with the session should be held from Wednesday, 23 to Monday, 28 October 1957.

3. With regard to the Committee on Freedom of Association, it will be recalled that members of the Committee and of the Governing Body have asked on various occasions that its meetings should, if possible, be held outside the period of the sessions of the Governing Body and its other committees. Some members of the Committee, however, might find it difficult to come to Geneva for a meeting of brief duration held at a date between sessions of the Governing Body. Furthermore, it will be appreciated that the holding of a meeting at such a time would involve supplementary expenditure which it is not possible to estimate precisely until the new composition of the Committee is known, but which, on the basis of its former composition, would be about $8,000. It is therefore suggested that the meeting should be held immediately before the Governing Body on Monday, 21 and Tuesday, 22 October 1957.

4. A draft programme of the meetings for the 137th Session of the Governing Body and its committees is attached.1

1 This is not reproduced here.
**APPENDIX VIII**

Alphabetical List of Persons Attending the Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Position and Other Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad, Faiz</td>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>Workers' representative; Secretary-General, All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrakar, Gangadhar D.</td>
<td>(Indian)</td>
<td>Workers' representative; General Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayé, M.</td>
<td>(Burmese)</td>
<td>Employers' deputy member; member of the Executive Committee, Union of Burma Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barboza-Carneiro, Julio Augusto</td>
<td>(Brazilian)</td>
<td>Government representative; Ambassador of the Government of Brazil on the Governing Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellingham-Smith, Christopher</td>
<td>(United Kingdom)</td>
<td>Employers' representative (substitute for Sir Richard Snedden); Principal Assistant (International), British Employers' Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beltramiño, Juan Carlos</td>
<td>(Argentine)</td>
<td>Member of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the International Organisations in Geneva, accompanying Mr. Migone, Government representative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergeström, Gullmar</td>
<td>(Swedish)</td>
<td>Employers' representative; Director, Swedish Employers' Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bocobo, Jorge</td>
<td>(Philippine)</td>
<td>Government representative; Chairman of the Code Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnesen, Joachim</td>
<td>(Danish)</td>
<td>Government deputy member; Chief of the International Relations Division, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boson, Marcel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Observer representing the International Co-operative Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothereau, Robert</td>
<td>(French)</td>
<td>Workers' representative; General Secretary, General Confederation de Force ouvrière</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowers, Donald T.</td>
<td>(United Kingdom)</td>
<td>Secretary of International Department, British Trades Union Congress, accompanying Sir Alfred Roberts, Workers' representative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burne, Lewis Charles</td>
<td>(Australian)</td>
<td>Employers' representative; President of the Australian Council of Employers' Federations and of the Victorian Employers' Federation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderón Puig, Emilio</td>
<td>(Mexican)</td>
<td>Government representative; Minister Plenipotentiary; Permanent delegate of Mexico accredited to the international organisations in Geneva; representative of the Government of Mexico on the Governing Body; Chairman of the Governing Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calheiros Lopes, Antonio</td>
<td>(Portuguese)</td>
<td>Employers' substitute deputy member; President, Rice Industries Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camejo Argudín, José Enrique</td>
<td>(Cuban)</td>
<td>Government deputy member; (substitute for M. de Blanck); Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Permanent delegate of Cuba accredited to the international organisations in Geneva; substitute representative of the Government of Cuba on the Governing Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, W. A.</td>
<td>(Canadian)</td>
<td>Employers' deputy member; Vice-President and Secretary, Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahmane, Fouad</td>
<td>(Syrian)</td>
<td>Government deputy member; Chief of the Social Studies Division, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Bock, Nathalis</td>
<td>(Belgian)</td>
<td>Workers' deputy member; National Secretary of the Belgian General Federation of Labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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