CONFERENCE
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

1941
NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, D.C.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
MONTREAL, 1941
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CORRECTION

Tenth Sitting, page 124, footnote 1, should read: See Third Part, Appendix IV, p. 184.
APPENDIX I

Resolutions Adopted by the Conference

References to the discussion in the Conference are given in parenthesis after the title of each resolution.

(1) Resolution on post-war emergency and reconstruction measures.

(See pp. 135-139, Resolution C.)

Whereas the victory of the free peoples in the war against totalitarian aggression is an indispensable condition of the attainment of the ideals of the International Labour Organization; and

Whereas the close of the war must be followed by immediate action, previously planned and arranged, for the feeding of peoples in need, for the reconstruction of the devastated countries, for the provision and transportation of raw materials and capital equipment necessary for the restoration of economic activity, for the reopening of trade outlets, for the resettlement of workers and their families under circumstances in which they can work in freedom and security and hope, for the changing over of industry to the needs of peace, for the maintenance of employment, and for the raising of standards of living throughout the world; and

Whereas the accomplishment of these purposes will require the "fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field"; and

Whereas such collaboration will set tasks of organisation and administration calling for the highest ability and for the most sympathetic understanding of the needs of peoples; and

Whereas the International Labour Organization, which possesses the confidence of the free peoples and includes in its structure the representatives of workers and employers, is for these reasons peculiarly fitted to take part in this work in such a way as to minimise misunderstanding and unrest and to promote a stable and enduring peace:

The Conference of the International Labour Organization

Requests the Governing Body:

(a) to transmit this resolution forthwith to the Governments of all Member States, to call their attention to the desirability of associating the International Labour Organization with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction, and to ask that the International Labour Organization be represented in any Peace or Reconstruction Conference following the war;

(b) to suggest to the Governments of the Member States that they should, if they have not already done so, set up representative agencies for the study of the social and economic needs of the post-war world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the International Labour Organization;

(c) to set up from its own membership a small tripartite committee, instructed to study and prepare (i) measures of reconstruction, and (ii) measures to deal with unemployment, which should be empowered to enlist the assistance of technically qualified experts and authorised to co-operate with governmental, intergovernmental and private agencies engaged in similar studies and with those agencies whose present activities in the social and economic field affect the conditions under which post-war programmes will be carried out;

(d) to make full use of such existing organs of the International Labour Organization as the International Public Works Committee, the Permanent Agricultural Committee, the Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement, and the Joint Maritime Commission, and from time to time to make such modifications in the composition of these agencies, and to set up such new agencies, as may be needed to meet the responsibilities implied in this resolution;

(e) to direct the programme of work of the International Labour Office to fulfil the purposes of this resolution; and

(f) to report on the subject matter of this resolution to the next and subsequent meetings of the International Labour Conference so that the International Labour Organization shall be in a position to give authoritative expression to the social objectives confided to it, in the rebuilding of a peaceful world upon the basis of "improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security".

(2) Resolution endorsing the Atlantic Charter.

(See pp. 142-143, Resolution F.)

Whereas by the Atlantic Charter the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom have
announced eight common principles in the national policies of their respective Governments on which they base their hopes for the better future of the world; and

Whereas these principles have been approved by all the Allied Governments; and

Whereas the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth of these principles are as follows:

Fourth, they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

and

Whereas the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation proclaims that a lasting peace "can be established only if it is based on social justice":

The Conference of the International Labour Organisation endorses the aforementioned principles of the Atlantic Charter, requests that the fullest use be made of the machinery and experience of the International Labour Organisation in giving effect to these principles, and pledges the full co-operation of the International Labour Organisation in their implementation.

(3) Resolution on the war and peace.
(See p. 144, Resolution H.)

The Conference of the International Labour Organisation, meeting in New York from 27 October to 5 November and attended by delegates from forty nations,

Having received the reports of the representatives from the countries occupied by the Axis armies,

Notes that in all the countries occupied by these armies freedom of association has been suppressed, as well as all other democratic rights and liberties;

Expresses its deepest sympathy with the millions of human beings in China, Great Britain, Russia and on the continent of Europe on whom the Axis war machine has inflicted indescribable sufferings and who are living at the present time in the most acute moral and material distress.

The Conference solemnly declares that it is only the victory of free nations the world over, who are fighting for democracy and for the maintenance of the inalienable rights of man, which can save the world from hopeless chaos.

The Conference expresses its warmest admiration and profound gratitude to the brave peoples who are fighting against the most savage barbarians that history has ever known, and thus saving mankind from complete defeat: by their heroic resistance these free men and women have not only saved the world from defeat but have also laid the foundations for the victory of democracy which can alone guarantee social progress and freedom.

The Conference urges all free peoples to contribute to the uttermost limit of their power for the victory of China, Great Britain, Russia and their Allies by supplying all the arms which their industry can produce.

The Conference insists that, after having made sure of victory, the most important task for the democracies will be to establish the principles of economic co-operation which should be laid down between all the nations of the world; it is important that a start should be made immediately with the study of the economic conditions which will make social progress possible, so that, when victory has been won, the free nations will be ready to face the great task of reconstruction in order that the blessings of peace on earth and goodwill among men may become real and universal.

(4) Resolution on the war and trade between American countries.
(See pp. 144-149, Resolution I.)

Whereas restrictions imposed upon export trade between certain American countries unquestionably represent a danger for industry and trade, which run the risk of being paralysed with the consequence of causing inevitable unemployment among large numbers of workers, creating thereby a serious internal situation in the countries concerned;

Whereas all American countries wish to export the maximum possible of their products and this would represent a more practical and effective collaboration in the present difficult period:

The Conference requests the Governing Body to take appropriate steps, and to consider the appointment of a committee for the purpose of encouraging the exchange of goods between the countries indicated above.

(5) Resolution on collaboration between Governments, workers and employers in the planning and application of public policies.
(See pp. 144-149, Resolution K.)

Whereas workers and employers of any country are so vital to the production and general mobilisation and defence effort of any nation; and

Whereas wisdom and justice both dictate that the workers and employers of each country should by virtue of their importance to these efforts be accorded a voice in the determination of their economic and social interests:

The Conference recommends that in agencies set up by public authority which include among their functions the planning and application of public policies which directly or indirectly affect the interest of workers and employers, the policy-making and administrative agencies should include representatives and responsible spokesmen of workers and employers acting jointly with their Governments.

(6) Resolution on living wages and agrarian reform.
(See pp. 144-149, Resolution L.)

Whereas physiological data prove that there is inadequate nutrition of workers in various
countries which are Members of the International Labour Organisation:

The Conference emphasises the necessity for the promulgation of laws where necessary fixing minimum rates of wages in order to ensure to the workers the means of satisfying the essential requirements of human beings who undertake their work in the conditions and with the exigencies of our present civilisation;

Considers also that it is indispensable for countries which have extensive territory in relation to the number of their inhabitants to undertake agrarian reforms which will permit of a rational mobilisation of their agricultural and pastoral riches and the proper satisfaction of aspirations of greater social justice for the workers.

(7) Resolution on the Establishment of a World Textile Office.  
(See pp. 124-125, Resolution A.)

The Conference of Representatives of Members of the International Labour Organisation

(1) Requests the Director of the International Labour Office to begin immediately the preparation of a definite scheme for the establishment under the aegis of the International Labour Organisation of a World Textile Office, based on the tripartite principle, to be responsible for the international organisation of economic and social measures to secure prosperity and social justice in the textile industry;

(2) Authorises the Director of the International Labour Office to initiate consultations with all parties concerned to the fullest extent which circumstances permit with a view to such a scheme being put into effect with a minimum of delay after the termination of hostilities.

(8) Resolution on planning for the regulation of economic and social conditions in the mercantile marine.  
(See pp. 139-141, Resolution D.)

Whereas seafarers have made many sacrifices and shown great devotion to duty; and

Whereas the international character of shipping will become even more pronounced after the war than before; and

Whereas a speedy and satisfactory regulation of the economic and social position of seamen is therefore imperative for the future development of the shipping industry:

The Conference of the International Labour Organisation authorises the Director of the International Labour Office

(a) to consult all interested organisations, institutions and individuals in order that at the end of the war plans will be available for the immediate regulation of economic and social conditions in the mercantile marine; and

(b) to consult the Joint Maritime Commission regarding the desirability of the inclusion therein of Government representatives.

(9) Resolution on collaboration with the River Plate Regional Office of Economic Information and Studies.  
(See pp. 132-134, Resolution G.)

Whereas the Convention establishing the Regional Office of Economic Information and Studies, set up by the Regional Conference of River Plate Countries in January 1941, provides that that Office should co-ordinate its researches with those undertaken by the International Labour Office, and such work could be most useful for securing improvement in the economic and social conditions of the American States:

The Conference requests the Governing Body to give its support to the Regional Office of Economic Information and Studies and to collaborate in its work.

(10) Resolution on the place of meeting of the next session of the International Labour Conference.  
(See p. 142, Resolution E.)

The Conference of the International Labour Organisation places it on record for the information of the Governing Body that the members of the present Conference advise that the next session of the International Labour Conference may be held outside of Geneva if circumstances should so require.

(11) Resolution thanking Mr. Winant for his services as Director of the International Labour Office.  
(See p. 135, Resolution B.)

Whereas, whilst it is impossible under present circumstances to assess the importance for the future of humanity of the work of the Directorate of the International Labour Organisation in difficulties as serious as those which the Organisation has overcome since June 1940, the States Members owe a special debt of gratitude for the fact that the life, the undying spirit and the freedom of action of the Organisation itself have been preserved, so that the most appropriate instrument for achieving social justice has been safeguarded;

Whereas in carrying out this task the heaviest responsibility has fallen on, and the greatest success has been achieved by, the last Director, Mr. John G. Winant, to whom this Conference, possible thanks to his efforts, owes an explicit declaration of gratitude; and

Whereas the personal task of Mr. Winant, in representing in two great democracies the Roosevelt-Churchill doctrine of the freedom of the world, known as the "Atlantic Charter", implies a collaboration in the work of this Conference as important as if he were present in person:

The Conference of the International Labour Organisation declares its gratitude to Mr. Winant, former Director of the International Labour Office, for his success in preserving the life, spirit and freedom of action of the Organisation, and expresses to him its warmest and most hearty sympathy in his present duties.
Resolutions adopted by the Conference on the Report of the Committee on collaboration.
(See pp. 132-135 and p. 170.)

I
The Conference
(1) Recognises the universal and permanent importance for all nations of effective collaboration between the public authorities and workers' organisations and employers' organisations, which occupy a place of increasing prominence in economic and social development;
(2) Underlines the special importance of such collaboration
(a) during the present war, because the success of the military operations largely depends on the result of the battle of production which will be won by the democracies only by the complete collaboration between the workers and the employers in the work of national defence;
(b) after victory, for the transition from war economy to peace economy and for the economic and social reconstruction of the world, which will be of interest to all countries, belligerent and neutral, and which will call for a gigantic and co-ordinated effort on the part of the public authorities, workers and employers;
(3) Declares that real collaboration is possible only within the framework of democratic political institutions which guarantee the freedom of association of workers and employers;
(4) Affirms that the application of the principle of collaboration requires that in law and in fact
(a) the right of industrial organisations to represent workers and employers should be recognised by the State;
(b) the workers' and employers' organisations should recognise each other's right to represent workers and employers respectively;
(5) Recognises that methods of collaboration vary with place, social pattern, prior experience, temperament and custom, from country to country and within the experience of a single nation, as is illustrated by the variety and adaptability of practices in countries dealing with similar situations which have been reported in the discussions of the Conference, and that positive results can best be assured by development along the lines of national experience, always provided that collaboration is based on the principles enunciated above and subject to the fundamental necessity for full participation of employers' and workers' organisations through representatives of their own designation being fully assured.

II
Whereas it is the desire of this Conference to secure that the International Labour Organisation render the greatest possible service in extending the practice of collaboration, both in emergency organisation and in the field of permanent industrial and economic organisation:

The Conference
(1) Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to take steps to ensure the fullest use of the resources of the Organisation for
(a) the exchange between Governments and organisations of workers and employers of information concerning both wartime and permanent machinery of collaboration so as to facilitate its widest developments, and
(b) aiding interested countries to make use in their machinery for emergency industrial and economic organisation of the most suitable methods of collaboration in the field under consideration;
(2) Urges the Governments to provide the Office not only with a record of structural developments, but with adequate information on the operation of the machinery of collaboration, both where it is successful and where it falls short of achieving its purpose, so as to permit comparative analysis.

III
Whereas the question of methods of collaboration between the public authorities, workers' organisations and employers' organisations is very complex and it has been impossible on the present occasion, owing to shortness of time, to proceed to a detailed discussion of its many aspects:

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to place the question on the agenda of the next Conference.

* * *

Annex

The following are the texts of the various resolutions submitted to the Conference which formed the basis of the resolution on post-war emergency and reconstruction measures (Resolution No. 1 above) adopted by the Conference.

Resolution submitted by Mr. Moore, Workers' Delegate, Canada.

Whereas workers employed in war industries are making a vital contribution to the defence of democracy, and
Whereas if appropriate plans are not made in advance these workers will, on the restoration of peace, be plunged into unemployment and all its attendant misery through the wholesale dismissals from war plants.

Whereas to avoid this it will be essential to find alternative employment immediately on the termination of hostilities for such workers as well as for the members of the fighting forces; and labour legislation and social insurance is impossible without international co-ordination and stabilisation of economic life. Technical progress, mechanisation of production and rationalisation deprive millions of workers and white-collar employees of their employment. This results in diminished consumption, increased unemployment and in idleness of modernised plants and workshops.

As a consequence the absurd situation arises that at a time when production of goods is made possible in quantities that would provide a decent standard of living for all, the lack of international co-ordination of output and employment on one hand with consumption on the other leads to general misery and economic chaos.

If it is our purpose to secure for the people employment and well-being, we must first prepare a plan of international economic co-operation which would exclude savage competitive struggle for markets leading the national economies to disintegration and the people to misery.

The economic plan must consider as a whole the problems of production and distribution of raw materials and of markets among nations as well as between economic systems. It has to guarantee to the people permanent employment and earnings that will secure to them a decent standard of living. In a planned economy the problem of employment cannot be treated in isolation from that of production and distribution of raw materials.

Whereas the experience of the period preceding the war shows that social progress in the form of labour legislation and social insurance is impossible without international co-ordination and stabilisation of economic life.

Whereas the conversion of war plants to peace-time purposes cannot be treated in isolation from that of production and international financing of economic reconstruction.

Therefore be it resolved:

That this Conference requests the International Labour Office to do all in its power to further the immediate preparation of plans for the re-employment of workers who will be demobilised in thousands from the armaments factories at the end of the war, including plans for the conversion of war plants to peace-time purposes and for the retraining of workers in the skills required for peace-time reconstruction, and to promote international collaboration in the preparation of such plans.

Resolution submitted by Mr. Jan Stanczyk, Governor Delegate, Poland.

The experience of the period preceding the war shows that social progress in the form of labour legislation and social insurance is impossible without international co-ordination and stabilisation of economic life. Technical progress, mechanisation of production and rationalisation deprive millions of workers and white-collar employees of their employment. This results in diminished consumption, increased unemployment and in idleness of modernised plants and workshops.

As a consequence the absurd situation arises that at a time when production of goods is made possible in quantities that would provide a decent standard of living for all, the lack of international co-ordination of output and employment on one hand with consumption on the other leads to general misery and economic chaos.

If it is our purpose to secure for the people employment and well-being, we must first prepare a plan of international economic co-operation which would exclude savage competitive struggle for markets leading the national economies to disintegration and the people to misery.

The economic plan must consider as a whole the problems of production and distribution of raw materials and of markets among nations as well as between economic systems. It has to guarantee to the people permanent employment and earnings that will secure to them a decent standard of living. In a planned economy the problem of employment cannot be treated in isolation from that of production and international financing of economic reconstruction.

To keep in step with the technical progress which enables us to produce increasing quantities of goods with the aid of machinery, it is necessary to shorten the working hours of labourers and of white-collar employees through the following methods:

(1) A shorter working day.
(2) Paid vacations.
(3) A longer period of vocational training.
(4) A lowering of the age limit for pension eligibility.

Wages as well as pensions must be established at a level enabling the employed and the receivers of pensions to constitute adequate consumers of the industrial production.

Therefore, the Conference resolves:

That in order to co-ordinate production, employment and consumption; in order to secure rational allocation of raw materials to all countries and rationalisation of production; in order to organise the financing of reconstruction and expansion of production in the countries which are devastated by the war or economically undeveloped, there should be created at the International Labour Office a committee composed of representatives of governments, employers and workers which will deal immediately with these problems.

After the termination of the war, the International Labour Office should become an institution for the practical realisation of the economic plans of co-ordination of production, employment, consumption, distribution of raw materials, international exchange of goods, protection of labour, and social legislation.

The nations, and particularly their working people, having experienced utmost suffering at the hands of Nazi and Fascist tyranny, devote themselves with great sacrifice to industry, agriculture, commerce and maritime transport in order to win the struggle. They do so in order that, after the victory is won, out of the economic chaos, unemployment and misery, which were their lot before the war, there shall be restored a different economy. The future world order must first secure to all people the right to work and to a decent standard of living founded upon national and individual freedom.

Resolution submitted by Dr. J. van den Tempel, Government Delegate, The Netherlands and Mr. Paul van Zeeland, Government Delegate, Belgium.

Whereas by reason of the demobilisation of the armed forces, the closing down of war industries, the increased employment of women during the war, the disruption of normal economic life, and the decreased buying power of many nations which have played an important part in international trade relations, there might during the period following the war be an unemployment crisis of the gravest character, to counteract which it is necessary to take timely measures for the maintenance of employment by promoting economic recovery and securing the resumption of international trade; and

Whereas one of the leading aims of the democratic nations is to achieve "the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security";

The Conference of the International Labour Organisation requests the International Labour Office to take, in consultation with the Members of the Organisation, steps to be established a special commission for the purpose of:

(a) investigating the probable nature and dimensions of the unemployment which might be anticipated on the cessation of hostilities and the determining factors in the situation;
(b) making a comprehensive study of the national and international measures which should be taken as a matter of urgency in order to ensure the maintenance of employment by the resumption of peace-time industrial activity;
(c) considering the emergency measures necessary to secure adequate provision for the unemployed;
(d) submitting to the Members of the Organisation and to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, on the basis of its investigations and studies, proposals for timely action, especially as regards measures of an international character.

Resolution submitted by Mr. Jan Masaryk and Mr. Jaromir Jaromir, Government Delegate, Czechoslovakia.

It follows from the Director's Report and from the statements made by all the delegates who have addressed the Conference that reconstruction is considered to be the most important post-war problem.
Several commissions have been proposed for different reconstruction purposes (for example, commissions on public works, on remedies for unemployment, on immigration, on transport, etc.). It would be useful to have all the questions dealt with together by one co-ordinating reconstruction commission. The Czechoslovak Delegation has the honour to propose the setting up of such a commission.

Resolution submitted by Mr. Paul van Zeeland, Government Delegate, Belgium, and Mr. J. van den Tempel, Government Delegate, Netherlands.

Whereas in order "to afford the assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want" it is essential that public policy should be directed specifically to the maintenance of the highest possible level of employment; and

Whereas under modern conditions the maintenance of employment and the assurance of "a constantly increasing and widening standard of living" can be achieved only by "the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security"; and

Whereas there are regions where employment opportunities could be greatly expanded by the development of natural resources if the necessary capital could be provided through organised international co-operation; and

Whereas in many regions economic progress could be stimulated by the resumption of migratory movements on the basis of adequate organisation and financial provision; and

Whereas successive decisions of the International Labour Conference, and notably the resolutions on economic policy adopted by the Conference in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936, and the Public Works Recommendations, 1937, have consistently adumbrated energetic national and international action to improve economic equipment and maintain effective demand for the products which modern technique can make available in unprecedented abundance; and

Whereas by a Statute approved by the Governing Body on 4 February 1938 the International Labour Organisation established the International Public Works Committee, the immediate agenda of which at the outbreak of war consisted of the consideration of the measures which the International Labour Organisation might contemplate in the event of a decrease in the manufacture of armaments making necessary a re-adaptation of employment, particularly by means of public works; and

Whereas the Governing Body of the International Labour Office established on 3 February 1940 a Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement which in the view of the Second Labour Conference of American States "has a constructive part to play in the methodical and rational re-summation of migratory movements after the war" and included in the agenda of the said Committee the question of methods of international financing of projects for settlement; and

Whereas the dislocation of economic life during the war, the destruction of economic equipment and the uprooting of populations have made both these problems more acute and urgent; and

Whereas the measures to be taken to solve these problems may in various respects coincide or be complementary to each other;

The Conference requests the Director of the International Labour Office to convene at the earliest opportunity by the International Public Works Committee and the Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement in order to consider the measures of international collaboration necessary in their respective spheres in order to contribute, within the general framework of plans for post-war reconstruction, to the maintenance of a high level of employment and a rising standard of living for all.

Resolution submitted by the Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates of the United States of America.

Whereas (1) The victory of the free peoples in the war against aggression is an indispensable condition of the attainment of the ideals of the International Labour Organisation;

(2) The close of the war must be followed by immediate action, previously planned and arranged, for the feeding of peoples in need, for the provision and transportation of raw materials and capital equipment necessary for the restoration of economic activity, for the reopening of trade outlets, for the resettlement of workers and their families under circumstances in which they can work in freedom and security and hope, for the changing over of industry to the needs of peace, for the maintenance of employment, and for the raising of standards of living throughout the world;

(3) The accomplishment of these purposes will require the "fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field";

(4) Such collaboration will set tasks of organisation and administration calling for the highest ability and for the most sympathetic understanding of the social needs of peoples;

(5) The International Labour Organisation, which possesses the confidence of the free peoples and includes in its structure the representatives of workers and employers, is for these reasons peculiarly fitted to take part in this work in such a way as to minimise misunderstanding and unrest and to promote a stable and enduring peace;

The Conference requests the Governing Body:

(a) To transmit this resolution forthwith to the governments of all Member States and to call to their attention the desirability of associating the International Labour Organisation with the planning and the administration of measures of reconstruction.

(b) To set up from its own membership a small, tripartite committee instructed to study and prepare measures of reconstruction. This committee should be empowered to enlist the assistance of such commissions as might be authorised to co-operate with governmental, intergovernmental and private agencies engaged in similar studies and with those agencies whose present activities in the social and economic field affect the conditions under which post-war programmes will be carried out.

(c) To make full use of such existing organs of the I.L.O. as the International Public Works Committee, the Permanent Agricultural Committee, the Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement, and the Joint Maritime Commission, and from time to time to make such modifications in the composition of these agencies, and to set up such new agencies, as may be needed to meet the responsibilities implied in this resolution.

(d) To direct the programme of work of the International Labour Office to fulfil the purposes of this resolution.

(e) To report on the subject matter of this resolution to the next and subsequent meetings of the International Labour Conference so that the International Labour Organisation shall be in a position to give authoritative expression to the social objectives confided to it, in the rebuilding of a peaceful world upon the basis of "improved labour standards, economic adjustments and social security".
Resolution submitted by Dr. P. Santos Muñoz, Government Delegate, Dr. A. Shaw, Government Delegate, Mr. Raúl Lamuraglia, Employers' Delegate, Mr. José Domenech, Workers' Delegate, Argentina; Dr. Amadeo Almada, Government Delegate, Mr. Luis Giorgi, Government Delegate, Mr. A. Díaz Aznarez, Employers' Delegate, and Mr. Enrique Rodríguez, Workers' Delegate, Uruguay.

Whereas economic and social problems will predominate at the peace conference—which it is hoped will take place in the near future, so that the world may be spared from still greater suffering.

—and that if these problems are not placed in the forefront of that conference, neither military nor political peace can lead to social peace whether in particular countries or throughout the world;

The Conference

 Recommends that the International Labour Conference should be invited to sit at the same time as the peace conference, with a view to submit proposals to ensure by future meetings that the problems of labour based upon a stable organisation of the world in the future shall receive the consideration to which they are entitled.