Resolutions
Adopted by the
International Labour Conference
at Its 44th Session

(Geneva, 1960)
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Resolutions Adopted
by the International Labour Conference
at Its 43rd Session

(Geneva, 1960)

I

Resolution concerning the Role of the International Labour Organisation in Connection with Measures for an Expansion of Economic Aid to Developing Countries

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing recognition throughout the world of the need for further efforts to promote the economic and social development of countries with low living standards, and the various measures being considered for an expansion of aid towards this end,

Convinced that such action is essential to raising standards of living in the countries concerned and to the achievement of a sound world economy, thus contributing to the maintenance and strengthening of world peace,

Considering that creative social and labour policies are required both to promote economic growth and to ensure that the social objectives of economic development are progressively attained, notably by measures to—

(a) promote the technical and vocational training required to advance social and economic development;

(b) encourage the growth of institutions, including free and independent employers' and workers' organisations, co-operation between labour and management, and between their organisations and the competent public authorities, with a view to increasing the prosperity of the community as a whole or individual sectors thereof and promoting co-operative and community development types of organisation for the improvement of conditions of work and the raising of standards of living;

(c) facilitate the adjustment to new ways of life and work which many people are required to make as a result of rapid economic change, such as measures to promote the settlement, employment and social security in industrial centres of migrants from rural areas, and measures to encourage new and more productive organisation of work and new types of economic activity in rural areas; and

1 Adopted on 17 June 1960 by 200 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
(d) ensure that an equitable proportion of the fruits of economic growth is used to meet the basic needs of the population and to permit a progressive increase in its social well-being, having due regard to the need of continuing investment to sustain economic growth,

Noting the contribution which technical assistance through the United Nations and the specialised agencies has made towards the economic development of many countries and the special responsibility of the International Labour Organisation for furthering in member States the social policies required for raising standards of living and promoting economic growth,

Considering that technical assistance to the countries concerned will be more effective if the chronic instability of primary commodity prices is remedied,

Concerned that, despite the contribution which the International Labour Organisation and other specialised agencies have already made to the economic and social development of the economically less developed countries, the gap in incomes and the standard of living between the economically less developed and the industrially advanced countries is growing even wider,

Convinced that in order to narrow this gap and hasten economic and social development and improved living conditions in the developing countries greater resources must be made available for technical, economic and other types of assistance to such countries,

Considering that all intergovernmental agencies should ensure, in the development of economic and technical assistance programmes observance of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Philadelphia, according to which all national and international policies and measures, in particular those of an economic and financial character, are judged in the light of the fundamental objective which is social justice and should be accepted only in so far as they may be held to promote and not to hinder the achievement of this fundamental objective;

1. Draws attention to the advantages of technical assistance provided through the United Nations and the specialised agencies, which are able to draw upon the accumulated experience of all their member States;

2. Urges that member States, in considering measures for the expansion of economic aid to developing countries, bear in mind the desirability of making the fullest use of the services of the United Nations and the specialised agencies in order to assist countries in surveying needs and possibilities for the development of human and material resources, assisting in the preparation of economic and social policies, establishing the services and facilities required for economic and social development, and generally in furnishing such expert advice and assistance as may be required at all stages of the preparation and execution of development programmes;

3. Expresses the hope that increasing resources will become available so that technical assistance to developing countries will be as far as possible commensurate with their urgent requirements;

4. Considers that the technical assistance of the International Labour Organisation should be directed towards raising the standard of living of the peoples in countries in process of development, without prejudice to
the economic or political independence of these countries, and towards the training of specialists able to contribute to the development of the various branches of economic activity of their respective countries and the utilisation of the natural resources of these countries for the benefit of the peoples concerned;

5. Urges governments and employers' and workers' organisations to have regard to the need for sound social and labour policies adapted to the requirements and conditions of their countries in order to ensure the success of economic development plans;

6. Notes with approval that, following the discussion which took place in the Governing Body at its 144th Session, the Director-General will continue to consult with other competent organisations regarding the problem of chronic instability of primary commodity prices and will prepare a report on this matter;

7. Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office—
(a) to consider action to draw the attention of governments and employers' and workers' organisations to the measures of social and labour policy required in connection with economic development plans and to the services which the International Labour Organisation can render to help the different countries requesting such services in this regard; and

(b) to keep under continuous review and to prepare appropriate plans for extending the International Labour Organisation's technical assistance and related programmes so as to be ready to meet greater demands for assistance to developing countries in the event of more resources for this purpose becoming available.

II

Resolution concerning Measures to Protect the Living and Working Conditions of Young Workers

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Considering that it is urgently necessary for the International Labour Organisation to take practical and co-ordinated measures for protecting the interests of young workers,
Expressing appreciation of the initiative taken by the Director-General in raising the problems of youth for discussion at the 44th Session of the International Labour Conference,
Taking into account the resolution on the subject of young workers adopted by the 43rd Session of the International Labour Conference, the Report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office to the 44th Session of the International Labour Conference with reference to youth and work, the discussion of this Report in the plenary sitting of the Conference, and the establishment by the Governing Body of an Advisory Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Young Workers,

1 Adopted on 17 June 1960 by 186 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
Considering the need for improving the living and working conditions of young workers in many countries, with a view to ensuring their proper moral, spiritual, physical and cultural development, which is a basic need requiring the drawing up of adequate programmes for their social protection;

1. Requests the Governing Body, in the light of the discussion on the Director-General's Report on youth and work at the 44th Session of the International Labour Conference and the work of the Advisory Panel of Consultants on the Problems of Young Workers, to give early and special consideration to the problems of young workers, including those in rural areas; and

2. Calls on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of an early session of the International Labour Conference the question of a revision of existing instruments and/or adoption of one or more international instruments dealing with the living and working conditions of young workers, including those in rural areas.

Resolution concerning the Publication Work of the International Labour Office

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Believing that the International Labour Office is called upon to play an important part through its publication work in promoting the fundamental objectives of the International Labour Organisation as set out in the Constitution and the Declaration of Philadelphia, thus improving mutual understanding among countries and providing an informed picture of the problems concerning living and working conditions of workers in the various States Members of the International Labour Organisation,

Considering that the objective study and elucidation of the main social and economic problems in the publications of international organisations facilitates the proper understanding and solution of these problems,

Believing that the spread of information concerning the experience gained as regards the regulation of working conditions and the position of the workers in various countries is a positive factor in promoting the solution of labour and social problems in other countries;

Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office—

(a) to request the Director-General to continue to ensure that close attention is paid to the need for including in the publications of the International Labour Office the fullest possible information of a factual and objective character concerning the main social and economic problems and experience gained in dealing with these in the different member States, in order to assist in the promotion of their solution;

1 Adopted on 20 June 1960 by 175 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
(b) towards this objective, to request the Director-General to report to the Governing Body at appropriate intervals on long-term general plans for, and progress in, publication programmes, with a view to obtaining its views on the general direction of the publications and studies of the International Labour Office.

IV

Resolution concerning Discrimination

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Noting the resolution adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council at its session of July 1959, inviting the governments of States Members of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation to ratify or take appropriate action in respect of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, and adjust their policy to the complementary Recommendation,

Recognising the necessity for the continued co-operation of the International Labour Organisation with the United Nations in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom based on the dignity and worth of man, as previously declared in the resolution concerning human rights adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 42nd Session,

Realising that, in the light of recent experience, it is both necessary and desirable to consider the most appropriate means to follow up and report on discriminatory policies and practices;

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to give early and special attention to the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958, in calling for reports under article 19 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, and to take such further action as it may consider appropriate in regard to the matters dealt with in that Convention, in particular consideration of the advisability and feasibility of setting up special machinery for dealing with this matter.

V

Resolution concerning the Admission of the Republic of Cameroun to Membership of the International Labour Organisation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been seized of an application from the Government of the Republic of Cameroun for admission to membership of the International Labour Organisation;

Decides that the Republic of Cameroun is admitted to membership of the International Labour Organisation with the same rights and obligations as the other Members of the Organisation.

1 Adopted on 20 June 1960 by 194 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
2 Adopted on 7 June 1960 by 257 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
The Conference takes note of the fact that the Cameroun Government recognises that the Government of Cameroun remains bound by the obligations of the international labour Conventions the provisions of which had formerly been declared applicable by France to the territory of Cameroun.

The Conference also takes note of the fact that the Cameroun Government undertakes to continue to apply all the other Conventions formerly ratified by France and whose provisions are fully applied in Cameroun and to consider as soon as possible the formal ratification of those Conventions or the corresponding Conventions and that it also undertakes to continue to apply the provisions of the Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 84), until it has been able to ratify the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), and the provisions of the Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 85), until it has been able to ratify the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81).

The Conference authorises the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of the Republic of Cameroun with regard to its financial contributions.

The Conference takes note of the fact that the Government of the Republic of Cameroun has already communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office its formal acceptance of the obligations of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation and that, accordingly, the admission of the Republic of Cameroun to membership of the International Labour Organisation will take effect on the adoption of the present resolution by the Conference.

VI

Resolution concerning the Admission of the Republic of Togo to Membership of the International Labour Organisation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been seized of an application from the Government of the Republic of Togo for admission to membership of the International Labour Organisation,

Decides that the Republic of Togo is admitted to membership of the International Labour Organisation with the same rights and obligations as the other Members of the Organisation.

The Conference takes note of the fact that the Togolese Government recognises that the Republic of Togo remains bound by the obligations of the international labour Conventions, the provisions of which had formerly been declared applicable by France to the territory of Togo.

The Conference also takes note of the fact that the Togolese Government undertakes to continue to apply all the other Conventions formerly ratified by France and whose provisions are fully applied in Togo, and to consider as soon as possible the formal ratification of those Conventions or the corresponding Conventions, and that it also undertakes to continue to apply the provisions of the Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan

1 Adopted on 7 June 1960 by 243 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 84), until it has been able to ratify the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), and the provisions of the Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 85), until it has been able to ratify the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81).

The Conference authorises the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of the Republic of Togo with regard to its financial contributions.

The Conference takes note of the fact that the Government of the Republic of Togo has already communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office its formal acceptance of the obligations of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation and that, accordingly, the admission of the Republic of Togo to membership of the International Labour Organisation will take effect on the adoption of the present resolution by the Conference.

VII

Resolution concerning the Admission of the Federation of Mali to Membership of the International Labour Organisation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having been seized of an application from the Government of the Federation of Mali for admission to membership of the International Labour Organisation,

Decides that the Federation of Mali be admitted to membership of the International Labour Organisation with the same rights and obligations as the other Members of the Organisation.

The Conference takes note of the fact that the Government of the Federation of Mali recognises that the Federation of Mali remains bound by the obligations of the international labour Conventions, the provisions of which had formerly been declared applicable by France to the French West African territories.

The Conference also takes note of the fact that the Government of the Federation of Mali undertakes to continue to apply all the other Conventions formerly ratified by France and whose provisions are fully applied in Mali, and to consider as soon as possible the formal ratification of those Conventions or the corresponding Conventions, and that it also undertakes to continue to apply the provisions of the Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 84), until it has been able to ratify the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), and the provisions of the Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947 (No. 85), until it has been able to ratify the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81).

The Conference authorises the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to make the necessary arrangements with the Federation of Mali with regard to its financial contributions.

1 Adopted on 21 June 1960 by 236 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
The Conference takes note of the fact that the Government of the Federation of Mali has already communicated to the Director-General of the International Labour Office its formal acceptance of the obligations of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation and that, accordingly, the admission of the Federation of Mali to membership of the International Labour Organisation will take effect on the adoption of the present resolution by the Conference.

VIII

Resolution concerning the Protection of Female Workers against Ionising Radiations

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Considering that the employment of women of child-bearing age in radiation work presents special problems of a medical nature,
Considering that scientific knowledge in this field has not yet permitted the competent international organisations to arrive at sufficiently precise practical conclusions to be embodied in the text of an international labour Convention;
Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office—
(a) to invite member States to keep these problems under review in the light of advancing scientific knowledge;
(b) to ensure the continuation of the study of these problems in collaboration with the competent international organisations and to take in respect of this study the action it may consider desirable;
(c) to consider the possibility of placing on the agenda of an early session of the Conference the question of the action to be taken in the light of the conclusions embodied in the above-mentioned study.

IX

Resolution concerning the Contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the Raising of Incomes and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with Particular Reference to Countries in Process of Development

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Recalling the solemn obligation of the International Labour Organisation under its Constitution to concern itself with the problems of all workers in countries at all stages of development, and
Recognising that as regards the rural sector the I.L.O. is called upon to deal with all categories of workers whether wage-paid, semi-independent or self-employed,

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1 Adopted on 21 June 1960 by 206 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
2 Adopted on 22 June 1960 by 187 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
Considering that a great majority of the world's working population is engaged in agriculture and related occupations in the rural sector but that in many countries, and in particular in the developing ones, the average levels of incomes of these workers are extremely low and that there is still a wide and even widening gap between their living and working conditions and those in other occupations, in individual countries as well as between conditions prevailing in industrial countries and those in process of development,

Considering that balanced economic and social growth implies that development in the rural sector should be kept in proper relationship with that in the other sectors, and should proceed at an appropriate pace and that rural development in general will have a beneficial effect on the other sectors,

Considering that the various international organisations, individually and in close co-operation with one another, have a vital role to play in assisting countries to develop programmes and policies suited to the particular conditions of each country for raising incomes and living conditions in rural communities, and that the I.L.O., because of its concern with labour, employment and social aspects of economic development and through its tripartite structure has a particular contribution to make,

Recalling the various international standards and resolutions concerning rural workers adopted by the International Labour Conference, regional conferences and other bodies of the I.L.O., and the studies and the research and operational activities already undertaken by the I.L.O. in this field,

Having examined the report on "The Contribution of the I.L.O. to the Raising of Incomes and Living Conditions in Rural Communities, with Particular Reference to Countries in Process of Development";

Adopts the following resolution to draw attention to the urgency of expanded action, both at the national and international levels, aiming at improving conditions of life and work in rural communities, and in particular to the necessity for the I.L.O. to develop a systematic and adequate programme of activities enabling it to play its full part in this field.

**Action Needed**

1. While the need to improve conditions of life, of work and of production in the rural areas is world-wide, it is greatest and most urgent today in the countries in process of development of Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean; and it is towards these countries in particular that international action to develop economic potentialities and to improve conditions of life and work in rural areas should be directed.

2. Programmes of economic and social development should be conceived so as to promote an orderly and balanced growth in urban and rural, industrial and agricultural sectors, bearing in mind that—

   (a) world agricultural production must be increased to support a rising world population and an increasing proportion of non-agricultural workers as industrialisation proceeds;

   (b) there is a high degree of interdependence between agriculture and industry, each sector furnishing the other with materials or tools, and each providing a market for the other's products;
(c) the overcoming of poverty, disease, illiteracy and isolation and provision of decent housing, sanitation, health services, educational, communications and community facilities and amenities in rural areas will not only help remedy fundamental social inequalities but, by making rural life more attractive, will reduce excessive migration of rural workers and tendencies to transplant rural poverty to the towns;

(d) the development of rural areas requires comprehensive and coordinated national programmes, designed to increase substantially the productivity of the land and opportunities for productive employment and to overcome unemployment and underemployment (both seasonal and disguised).

3. For the successful carrying out of any programme of rural development and welfare, and in addition to sound economic, social and financial policies, countries in process of development will require, inter alia—

(a) expanded outlets and greater stability in the prices of the primary commodities which they export, the revenues from which provide an important source of development funds, including those for rural development; and

(b) continuing international and other forms of economic aid.

The I.L.O. should continue to draw the attention of the other international organisations responsible for international economic co-operation to the adverse social consequences which flow from an insufficient fulfilment of these basic needs.

4. In all programmes for rural development particular importance must be attached to social and human factors, and to the effective participation of the community as a whole which is essential to their success; and the I.L.O. accordingly has a particular responsibility to provide information, advice and assistance to governments and organisations engaged in rural development programmes in regard to these social and human aspects.

POLICY OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL ACTION

5. National programmes of rural development, while being adapted to the particular conditions of each country, should include measures, legislative if necessary, designed to—

(a) survey comprehensively and analyse the facts essential to the preparation of effective rural development programmes, including basic statistics on the rural population, manpower information, and the facts about working and living conditions;

(b) improve techniques and organisation of production in rural industries, particularly by vocational training, and promote higher productivity;

(c) increase opportunities for productive employment in agriculture (including, where appropriate, bringing new land into cultivation), forestry and in ancillary industries, and to encourage and promote supplementary or alternative employment through the development of small-scale industries, services and, where appropriate, through wider movement of industries to rural areas;

(d) provide for, as may be necessary, and assist voluntary migrations of rural people either towards new agricultural land, new centres of rural employment or to the towns;
(e) encourage the growth of a sound structure for the development of rural areas and communities by planning for the implementation of any necessary measures for land tenure reforms, development of co-operative or other forms of organisation for production, supply, marketing, services, etc.), provision of credit, development of local government, community organisation, and occupational organisations in full freedom;

(f) provide for social protection for rural workers.

In connection with all the measures mentioned in this paragraph consultation with representative employers', workers' and other organisations concerned is desirable and should be undertaken wherever such organisations exist.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

Technical Co-operation

6. A substantially increased effort at international technical assistance and co-operation will be required to support national rural development plans.

7. Special emphasis should be given to what countries engaged in rural development can learn from one another and from the experiments many are making with new techniques and forms of organisation, as well as from the experience of countries where the rural populations enjoy relatively high levels of income and of living.

8. The Conference accordingly decides to recommend that a special long-term programme of research and operational activities should without delay be established by the I.L.O. designed to raise incomes and living conditions of rural communities in developing countries in the fields of concern to the I.L.O. The Conference urgently requests the Director-General to prepare the necessary plans for the initiation of such programme for submission to the Governing Body for consideration and action. This programme should include—

(a) preparation and promotion by the I.L.O. of studies and investigations of practical value to national or regional bodies in planning rural development programmes;

(b) increased technical assistance, by means of direct advice, granting of fellowships and organisation of seminars, study and training centres, provision of equipment required for demonstration, and pilot projects; and

(c) bringing before future sessions of the General Conference, of the regional conferences and before other appropriate bodies of the I.L.O., aspects of rural development as are of general concern and merit discussion as a means towards assisting in the formulation of national programmes in this field and the exchange of experience.

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider including, in the annual budget proposals, adequate financial provision for the implementation of the above programme.
9. It is of importance that governments and all others concerned should be kept fully informed of the programmes which have been or are being prepared and of all other means of assistance which the I.L.O. can afford them in their efforts at rural development.

10. Governments requesting assistance should be encouraged to establish a co-ordinating authority within the government administration for the planning, implementation and adequate supervision of rural development, so that international assistance drawn from various sources, including in particular the I.L.O., might fit into a concerted national programme.

Co-operation between International Organisations

11. In planning and carrying out the special programme referred to above the I.L.O. would consult and co-operate with, as appropriate, the United Nations, the F.A.O., and other specialised agencies and international organisations concerned with the various aspects of rural development.

Study and Research

12. Wider collection and dissemination of facts about the rural population and its conditions of life and work is essential in countries in process of development as a basis for planning; and a fuller international exchange of experience through publications could prove a stimulus to progress in each country. Accordingly, the I.L.O. should continue and expand its activities for the collection, correlation and diffusion of current information in this field.

13. Studies should take account of the wide variety of conditions prevailing in different countries in process of development and the multiplicity of experiments being carried out by them with new techniques and new types of organisation. Drawing where possible on existing national material and the work of specialised agencies of the United Nations and other international organisations, case studies should be prepared by the I.L.O. describing and evaluating new methods in rural development so as to indicate clearly what is being done and aimed at; an analysis of the factors determining success and of the difficulties encountered would also be of great value. Other case studies showing the factors of success in rural development in countries where the rural populations enjoy relatively high levels of income and living would be equally useful.

14. As national rural development programmes should include systematic arrangements for self-appraisal, the I.L.O. should provide facilities for the international exchange of information and study on the social problems of rural development made available by national bodies in this field.

15. The special I.L.O. programme referred to above should appropriately include—

(a) studies on employment promotion in rural areas, including analysis of experience acquired by some countries in the more effective use of labour and the possibilities for applying such methods in other countries and of the development of supplementary or alternative employ-
ment in non-agricultural occupations (small-scale and ancillary industries, services, medium and large-scale industries located in rural areas, etc.)

(b) studies of local capital-building projects (irrigation, drainage, school and road building, etc.) and various other schemes designed to provide voluntary gainful occupation to unemployed or underemployed labour in rural areas giving them an opportunity to do work of value to the community;

(c) studies on labour problems arising in connection with projects for employment promotion such as the development of industrial centres in rural areas and policies which have been found useful in meeting these problems;

(d) case studies and comparisons of various types of co-operatives or analogous organisations for production, supply, marketing and services in agriculture and in small-scale industries;

(e) studies on causes and characteristics of migratory movements of rural workers and of measures dealing with these movements, particularly those designed to assist migrants;

(f) case studies on the development of and settlement on new lands, indicating the social problems generated by such movement and settlement of populations and methods employed for their solution;

(g) studies on types of social protection for rural workers in general as well as those required as a consequence of changes in community and family relations brought about by economic developments and measures which have proved applicable in practice;

(h) surveys of conditions of life and work of various categories of workers (wage-paid, semi-independent and self-employed including peasant farmers) in agriculture, forestry and small-scale industries, and comparisons between conditions in the rural and industrial sectors, with a view to ascertaining what measures of improvement are most urgent and practicable;

(i) surveys of special problems relating to the integration of indigenous, tribal and semi-tribal populations;

(j) research on production and marketing problems of small-scale industries (including, among others, review of experience with community work-rooms and industrial estates, as well as in the development of tools and sources of power) with a view particularly to disseminating knowledge of capital-saving techniques and improvements in the efficiency of production organisation;

(k) studies on social effects of technological change;

(l) studies on occupational health and safety;

(m) studies on the role of occupational organisations;

(n) studies on effects of agrarian structure, changes and reforms on employment and conditions of life and work.

**Technical Assistance**

16. It is desirable that programmes of technical assistance in the field of rural development, if they are to make an effective impact, concentrate
on a few key subjects and avoid diffusion over a wide range of loosely connected subjects. Having regard to the responsibilities of the other international organisations whose assistance would also be required in a concerted international programme of technical co-operation to promote rural development, the I.L.O. might concentrate its assistance (available to governments on request through expert advice, fellowships, technical seminars, pilot projects and demonstration equipment) mostly on the following subjects:

(a) survey of manpower resources and of the extent of underemployment and unemployment in rural areas as a basis for rural development planning, and promotion of fuller employment, including the setting up of pilot projects;

(b) vocational guidance and training for agriculture, fisheries, forestry and small-scale industries including training for management, special training of agricultural workers for non-agricultural employment, and training of older people; workers' education;

(c) organisation of co-operatives of various types, particularly those servicing agriculture, small-scale industries and the rural community in general;

(d) modernisation of rural industries and the improvement of their productivity (including, among others, pilot projects for setting up technical service institutes, community work-rooms, etc.);

(e) assistance in the creation and development of national research centres on problems of small-scale industries;

(f) conditions of life and work of various categories of workers (wage-paid, semi-independent and self-employed) in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and small-scale industries;

(g) development of occupational organisations;

(h) extension of social security to rural populations.

17. The I.L.O. should continue to participate in and expand its contribution to international action jointly undertaken by the United Nations and the specialised agencies in the fields of agrarian reform and community development; it should also continue and expand its operational activities in collaboration with the other specialised agencies and the United Nations in respect of problems of integration of indigenous, tribal and semi-tribal populations.

18. In the course of the implementation of the research programme outlined in paragraph 15 above, there will doubtless appear additional fields of activity in which technical assistance could be provided as rural development programmes progress.

**Future Action by the Conference, Regional Conferences and Other Bodies of the Organisation**

19. The problems of fuller utilisation of manpower resources in rural areas and policies designed to achieve this aim, including particularly methods of employment promotion, are of such importance and such concern to the I.L.O. that the Conference should be given the earliest opportunity to discuss them.
20. Attention should continuously be paid to the importance of improving the conditions of life and work in the rural sector, and the Conference requests the Governing Body, in determining the agenda of future sessions of the International Labour Conference, regional conferences and other appropriate bodies of the Organisation, to give due weight to the desirability of placing on the agenda items of concern to this sector, including, as opportune, such items as may be designed progressively to fill the gap between international standards in favour of industrial workers and those concerning rural workers and to ensure the latter those improved standards which are the ultimate aims of the whole of this resolution.

21. In this connection the Conference draws attention to the existing Conventions and Recommendations which apply to agricultural workers and expresses its concern at the limited extent to which the two important Conventions, dealing with right of association and workmen's compensation, have been ratified by member States.

22. The Conference invites the Governing Body to consider the possibility of a future review of the existing instruments concerning agricultural workers in accordance with the usual procedure.

X

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

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having adopted the report of the Committee appointed to consider the seventh item on the agenda, and

Having in particular approved as general Conclusions, with a view to the consultation of governments, proposals for a Recommendation relating to reduction of hours of work;

Decides to place on the agenda of its next Ordinary Session the question of reduction of hours of work for a second discussion, with a view to the adoption of a Recommendation.

XI

Resolution concerning the Placing on the Agenda of the Next Ordinary Session of the Conference of the Question of Workers' Housing

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Having adopted the report of the Committee appointed to consider the eighth item on the agenda, and

1 Adopted on 22 June 1960 by 124 votes to 41, with 28 abstentions.
2 Adopted on 23 June 1960 by 202 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
Having in particular approved as general Conclusions, with a view to the consultation of governments, proposals for a Recommendation relating to workers' housing;

Decides to place on the agenda of its next Ordinary Session the question of workers' housing for a second discussion, with a view to the adoption of a Recommendation.

XII

Resolution concerning the Adoption of the Budget for the 43rd Financial Period (1961) and for the Allocation of Expenses among States Members for 1961

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation—

In virtue of the Financial Regulations passes for the 43rd financial period, ending 31 December 1961, the net budget of expenditure of the International Labour Organisation amounting to $9,857,110 and the budget of income amounting to $9,857,110 and resolves that the budget of income from States Members shall be allocated among them in accordance with the scale of contributions recommended by the Finance Committee of Government Representatives.

XIII

Resolution concerning the Contributions Payable to the I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund in 1961

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation—

Decides that the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the Pensions Fund for 1961 under article 7, paragraph (a), of the Staff Pensions Regulations shall be 14 per cent. of the pensionable emoluments of the members of the Fund;

Decides that, for the year 1961, the officials mentioned in article 4, paragraph (a) (i), of the I.L.O. Staff Pensions Regulations shall continue to pay an additional 1 per cent. of their pensionable emoluments (making a total of 7½ per cent.) and those mentioned in article 4, paragraph (a) (ii), an additional ½ per cent. (making a total of 5½ per cent.) if their pensionable emoluments exceed the equivalent of Swiss francs 6,500 per annum, and an additional ¼ per cent. (making a total of 5¼ per cent.) if these emoluments are the equivalent of Swiss francs 6,500 or less;

Resolves that, in continuation of the arrangement approved in previous years, the whole budgetary vote for 1961 in respect of the contribution of the Organisation to the I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund should be paid to the Fund.

1 Adopted on 20 June 1960 by 198 votes to 0, with 35 abstentions.
2 Adopted unanimously on 20 June 1960.
XIV

Resolution concerning Appointments to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation—
In accordance with article III of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal,
Appoints Mr. André Grisel (Switzerland) as a Judge of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation for a period of three years, and
Extends the term of office of Lord Forster of Harraby, K.B.E., Q.C. (United Kingdom), as a Judge of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation for a further period of three years.
This resolution takes effect immediately.

1 Adopted unanimously on 20 June 1960.