

Under the terms of the Peace Treaties, 8 of the government seats on the Governing Body are held by the countries of "chief industrial importance". Canada has been designated as one of these 8 States of chief industrial importance. There are at present 55 countries comprised in the membership of the International Labour Organization, including nearly all of the industrial States of the world. Germany and Italy ceased to be members of the Organization in October, 1935, and in December, 1939, respectively, and the withdrawal of Japan will become effective in November, 1940. The League of Nations expelled Russia from its membership following the invasion of Finland, and the Governing Body, at its meeting in February, 1940, took similar action in connection with Russia's membership in the International Labour Organization, at the same time according representation on the Governing Body to Belgium and the Netherlands to replace the Italian and Russian vacancies.

Mr. Hume Wrong, the Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations, Geneva, represents the Government of Canada at the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. At the triennial election of the Governing Body in 1937, Mr. P. M. Draper, the President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was elected as a deputy member of the workers' representatives on this body.

Canada is also represented on the following committees of technical experts that have been set up by the International Labour Office: Mixed Advisory Agricultural; Permanent Agricultural; Management; Public Works; Accident Prevention; Social Insurance; Automatic Coupling; Industrial Hygiene; Workers' Spare Time; Joint Maritime Commission; Women's Work; Statistical Experts; and Unemployment Insurance and Placing. Some of these experts and specialists are specially qualified to represent the interests of certain categories of workers; others are intended rather to aid the Office in various fields of scientific research.

The International Labour Office is being continually looked to from different parts of the world for information and guidance in respect of industrial, social, and labour information. At a meeting of the Emergency Committee (which has been set up to act in the place of the Governing Body, owing to the difficulty at present of the latter's meeting as a whole), both the employer and worker representatives joined with those of the Governments in urging that the functions of the Office should be maintained as fully as possible during the War. Meetings of technical experts which had been scheduled to be held in Geneva during the autumn had to be cancelled, owing to the outbreak of hostilities.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments that comprise the membership of the International Labour Organization. A two-thirds majority of the Conference is required for the adoption of either a draft convention or a recommendation. Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, the Member States are bound to bring the draft convention or recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the subject matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action. Thus the findings of the Conference become binding on the various countries concerned only if and when action regarding them is taken by the latter.

Twenty-five sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held since its inception in 1919. Sixty-seven draft conventions and 66 recommendations