

Present acting director of the ILO, Edward J. Peilan, succeeded John G. Winant as United States ambassador to the ILO, and Edward J. Peilan, succeeded John G. Winant as United States ambassador to the ILO.

Annual International Labour Conferences are made up of tripartite representatives from each member country sends two delegates representing the government, one representing the employers, and one representing the workers. The government delegates are appointed by the government, the employer delegates by the employers, and the worker delegates by the workers. In countries like Canada and the United States, where there is more than one major labour organization, the labour delegate may be chosen from one organization and some of the employer delegates from another. In some cases, both have equal representation on committees and subcommittees. In this way, and the Canadian and British Conferences of Labour have been represented in this way, and the Canadian and British Conferences of Labour have been represented in this way, and the Canadian and British Conferences of Labour have been represented in this way.

A "draft convention" may be proposed by any member, the subject is then fully examined by the permanent staff of the ILO, and the results of their research are circulated so that members may be fully informed when it comes to the discussion at a convention of the following conference. After the various subjects have been fully discussed in committees they are voted on in a plenary session, and if approved by a two-thirds majority they are adopted. The subject matter of the draft convention is usually voted on in the plenary session, rather than the committee representatives.

Since the organization of the ILO, 67 conventions and 66 recommendations have been adopted, and there have been 854 ratifications by 50 different countries. These conventions fall into three major categories: those dealing with general labour principles, those dealing with social insurance, and those dealing with occupational health and safety. A great deal of research is to measure already existing conditions of the staff before any convention is drawn up. One of the functions of the ILO is the publication of a great many studies on various subjects, and of these studies are the subject of particular interest to governments and workers in some special projects. Other studies with a view to carrying out, or at least maintaining as a preliminary step, the ILO's own policies.

After a convention has been adopted by the ILO, the member states are under obligation to submit it to their legislative bodies for discussion. There is no obligation for any country to ratify it, but in the permanent does vote in favor of it, the country ratifies the convention and is then bound to put it in effect immediately. It also must report to the next conference on how it is doing and the provisions of the convention it has ratified. In some cases, the ILO sends experts to the country to see that the application of a convention is not being neglected. In other cases, the ILO sends a commission of experts to the country to see that the application of a convention is not being neglected. In other cases, the ILO sends a commission of experts to the country to see that the application of a convention is not being neglected.