

had said that all economies to be effected through contraction of the lower staff and concentration of services had already been effected in the Office. In the Budget before the Committee considerable reductions had been made in the higher staff. A further step which had been taken was the substitution of temporary for permanent appointments. Thirty-five of these posts had been converted into temporary posts, and the resulting economy amounted to about 144,000 francs. It was noted, however, that the International Labour Office had not yet reduced its staff to the level of the establishment agreed to by the Office itself. As the figure aimed at was 151, no fewer than twenty-six posts of Member of Section still required to be suppressed.

In reply to a question, the Committee was informed that it had not been decided what contribution would be paid by the United States of America to the expenses of the International Labour Organization, of which it had become a Member on August 20th, 1934. The amount of the United States' contribution would be taken up with the authorities at Washington by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization.

The Budget for 1935, adopted by the Fourth Committee, is as follows:—

	Gold francs
Secretariat..	15,041,388
International Labour Office..	8,686,046
Permanent Court of International Justice..	2,535,646
Permanent Central Opium Board..	114,984
Nansen International Office for Refugees..	280,000
Buildings in Geneva..	2,209,000
Pensions..	1,772,600
	30,639,664

Apportionment of Expenses

The Fourth Committee considered a report submitted by the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses, whose function it is to determine the basis of assessment for the contributions of member States. It will be recalled that in 1925 the Committee was asked to follow the economic development of the various countries with a view to submitting a revised scale to the Assembly of 1928, and that it was subsequently decided by the Assembly to postpone the submission of this revised scale until 1934. At the 1933 Assembly, however, it was agreed that the Committee should endeavour to submit to the 1934 Assembly a temporary scale if, as was feared, conditions made it impossible to draw up a final scientific scale.

In pursuance of these instructions, the Allocation Committee submitted to the 1934 Assembly a report stating that, as a technical body bound to base its conclusions on the evidence available to it, it was unable at present to submit to the Assembly a revised scale. Although the existing scale might involve an injustice to one State or another, it could not, on the basis of technical evidence alone, suggest modifications which might not create a new injustice. In the present state of affairs, the economic data were not sufficiently complete or conclusive to serve as a basis for a new scale of contributions. The Committee decided it could not recommend the adoption of either of the tests put forward at the preceding Assembly, namely, war budgets and budgets for foreign affairs.

It was decided, subject to minor changes hereafter mentioned, which will not affect Canada, that the present scale shall remain in force for the year 1935. As a result, Canada's contribution for 1935, which under the existing scale is based on 35 units, will amount to 1,060,312 gold francs, i.e. five thousand francs less than for 1934.

The contribution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was provisionally fixed at 79 units, and that of Afghanistan provisionally fixed at 1 unit.