

publishing-house. It is at present headed by David Morse of the United States as Director-General. Branch offices are situated in various regions (including one in Ottawa) along with field and liaison offices and national correspondents to carry out essential functions, including the operational programmes of the Organization.

At the 49 General Conferences that it has held since its establishment, the ILO has developed an International Labour Code consisting of 124 Conventions and 125 Recommendations covering the whole spectrum of labour and social affairs, such as: industrial relations and freedom of association, conditions of employment and social security, manpower and vocational training, industrial health and safety, discrimination in employment and equal pay for equal work. Various parts of the Code are constantly being reviewed and revised to bring them into line with modern standards and conditions.

The forty-ninth ILO Conference in Geneva in June 1965 adopted five new international instruments dealing with employment of young persons for underground work in mines, and employment of women with family responsibilities. It also gave study to other instruments on co-operatives and agrarian reform, approved a number of resolutions and a budget of \$20,337,871 for 1966 (an increase over its budget of \$19,304,347 for 1965), and examined the application of previous conventions and recommendations by member countries. The Conference debated, at considerable length, the Director-General's report on the three major areas of future ILO action: human resources and economic development, development of social institutions, and conditions of life and work.

In addition to active participation in various long-term technical programmes with EPTA and the Special Fund (now the United Nations Development Programme), the ILO has an operational programme under its regular budget. It totalled about \$1.6 million in 1965, of which \$630,000 was devoted to rural development, \$600,000 to labour and social assistance, and the balance to projects for workers' education and management development.

During 1965, Canada continued to play a leading role in ILO activities. In addition to the sessions of the Governing Body and the General Conference, it was represented at a preparatory technical conference on fishermen's questions and at meetings of the Metal Trades Committee, the Permanent Agricultural Committee, the Inter-American Advisory Committee and a panel of consultants on women workers' problems. The Canadian Deputy Minister of Labour was chairman of the Governing Body for the year ending in June 1965, and in this capacity was also chairman of the working party which is studying necessary revisions of the programme and structure of the Organiza-