

Byelorussia and Ukraine into the ILO in 1954¹. The employer delegates from Western countries objected to the appointment of employer representatives from communist countries to any of the ILO technical committees at the 38th International Labour Conference. However, a compromise solution was accepted by the Conference, over United States employer objection, and employer delegates from these communist countries were seated as deputy members without vote on the technical committees. The Canadian Government delegates voted in favour of this compromise, the Canadian employer delegate voted against, and the Canadian worker delegate abstained.

The 1955 Conference adopted a budget for 1956 totalling \$7,395,729, which represents an increase of \$650,533 over the 1955 budget. For 1955 Canada's net assessment was \$251,588, and for 1956 it will be \$235,021. This reduction in Canada's assessment was the result of the enlarged ILO membership.

The ILO has eight industrial committees which examine the problems of particular industries and Canada is a member of all of these. In the period July 1, 1954 to December 31, 1955, five of these committees met: the Iron and Steel Committee discussed supplementary pension plans and human relations; the Metal Trades Committee studied production and employment and practical methods of labour-management co-operation; the Chemical Industries Committee discussed productivity and problems of safety and hygiene; the Textiles Committee discussed productivity and labour-management relations; the Petroleum Committee met in Caracas, Venezuela, to discuss contract labour and human relations but adjourned in mid-session because of the expulsion from the country by the Venezuelan Government of the worker representative of the Governing Body.

Other ILO meetings during the period under review included a European Regional Conference; meetings of experts on family living studies, on conditions of work in the fishing industry, on the prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying; a panel of the Correspondence Committee on occupational safety and health; an American regional meeting on co-operation; a Conference of Labour Statisticians; the Joint Maritime Commission; and four sessions of the Governing Body. Canadian delegates attended seven of these meetings.

In recent years the ILO has made a significant contribution to raising standards of living in under-developed member countries and increasing regional productivity through its technical assistance programme which has been carried forward in close co-operation with other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Canada has assisted in this programme by providing the ILO with experts in vocational training, social security and employment service organization, who have trained people in the under-developed countries. The ILO has also sent trainees from these countries to Canada for on-the-job training.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization, one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, was established as a permanent body in 1948 and the first World Health Assembly met in Geneva in June of that year. The Organization² inherited the functions of all former international health organizations and took as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". From 1945, Canada played an important part in

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, p. 69.

²See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, pp. 75-76.