

membership¹. Shortly afterwards, the United States worker delegate introduced another proposal calling for the Director-General to submit to the next session of the Governing Body a report on the desirability of setting up ILO machinery to establish the facts relating to freedom of association in member states of the ILO and report to the Governing Body and to the International Labour Conference. This proposal was adopted by 39 in favour (including Canada), 0 against, with 1 abstention.

The Committee on Freedom of Association discussed numerous cases of interference with freedom of association which had been submitted to the ILO, of which the most critical was the case against the Government of Hungary. The Committee recommended that the Governing Body adopt its report calling for the establishment of complete freedom of association in Hungary. The recommendation was adopted by a vote of 26 in favour (including Canada), 2 against (Soviet Union and Egypt), with 2 abstentions (India, Burma). By a vote of 36 in favour, (including Canada), 1 against (Soviet Union), with 3 abstentions, the Governing Body also decided the ILO would co-operate with the United Nations General Assembly in any action concerning the question of freedom of association in Hungary.

Other ILO conferences during the period under review included the Sixth Regional Conference of American States Members of the ILO, which was held in Havana, Cuba, in September 1956, and the Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference convened in London in September 1956; tripartite Canadian Delegations were sent to both of these conferences. Canada was also represented by government, employer and worker delegates at sessions of the Petroleum Industrial Committee, the Coal Mines Industrial Committee, and the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Industrial Committee, which studied current world problems in those industries. In addition, meetings of ILO expert committees considered such subjects as industrial and human relations, classification and labelling of dangerous substances, labour and social security statistics, women's employment, and performers' rights.

In recent years, the ILO has played an increasingly important role in advising under-developed countries in such matters as social security, industrial relations and vocational training. During 1956 it spent over \$3 million on various kinds of technical assistance, and awarded about 150 fellowships and study grants. By the end of 1956, the ILO had nearly 200 experts engaged on 37 technical projects in the less developed areas of the world. Canada has participated in this programme both in providing the ILO with experts to train selected people in the under-developed countries, and in receiving ILO trainees from those countries for on-the-job instruction in Canada.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization was established as a permanent body in 1948 and is now one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. The Organization, which inherited the functions of all former international health bodies, adopted as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health".

¹Article 3(5) of the ILO constitution states that non-government delegates should be chosen "in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries".