

"conform to the new relationship so that it could play its part effectively in the activities which it recognized as desirable. But no such action was taken by Canada. This situation is entirely unsatisfactory, and we recommend that the Dominion and the provinces together should decide how international labour conventions should be implemented. It seems that the best method would be for the provinces to give to the parliament of Canada power to implement such international labour conventions as the government of Canada has ratified or may ratify in the future."

This difficulty is not limited to Canada. Other federal states such as Australia and the United States have been confronted with a similar problem. One of the ILO's recommendations at its forthcoming conference is that states drawing up constitutions after the war make provision for meeting this problem.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE
The ILO Conference held in New York and Washington in 1941 unanimously endorsed three of the principles of the Atlantic Charter: enjoyment of free access by all nations to the trade and raw materials of the world; collaboration among all nations in the economic field to secure improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security; peace which will ensure freedom from fear and want to all men.

The agenda of the conference to be held in Philadelphia beginning on April 20 is briefly as follows:

1. Future policy, program and status of the ILO.
2. Recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy.
3. Organization of employment in the transition from war to peace.
4. Social security: principles and problems arising out of the war.
5. Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories.
6. Reports on application of conventions.
7. Director's report.

A proposed declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organization, which will be presented to the Philadelphia conference, states the fundamental objective of the ILO as "the attainment of conditions in which men have the right to pursue their material well-being and their spiritual development in freedom and dignity, economic security and equal opportunity."

Immediate objectives of ILO social and economic policy are:

- (a) the maintenance of full employment and raising of the standard of living by facilitating training and the transfer of labour, including migration for employment and settlement;
- (b) the assurance of a minimum living wage;
- (c) the right of collective bargaining;
- (d) social security measures providing a basic income in case of inability to work or to obtain work, and comprehensive medical care;
- (e) adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations;
- (f) child welfare and maternity protection, including adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture;
- (g) educational and vocational opportunity.

Looking to the future, ILO has outlined its potential function as co-ordinator of the activities of international bodies dealing with fiscal policy, investment, trade, food and agriculture, commodity control and labour. The report prepared for the Philadelphia conference suggests that in the world organization which will be set up after the war, there