

of maritime workers and of white collar workers. A meeting of experts on "payment by results" has paved the way for a forthcoming meeting to deal in broader terms with the subject of labour productivity. A migration conference was held in Naples in October 1951. These, and in fact all activities of ILO, have been supervised by the Governing Body which functions as the executive organ of ILO.

One of the most interesting topics dealt with by the annual Conference of 1951 was that of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. It is only recently that there has been any degree of legislative experience in this field and there was, therefore, considerable controversy as to whether the time was ripe for ILO to adopt a Convention on the subject, rather than a recommendation. It was eventually agreed that the text to be adopted should take the form of a Convention but, as a rather unusual feature, it was agreed that member countries might implement the equal pay principle either by legislation or by collective agreements between employers and workers. The 1951 Conference also carried forward the work of ILO in the field of industrial relations with the adoption of recommendations on collective agreements and voluntary conciliation and arbitration. It held a preliminary discussion on the question of labour-management co-operation which was further developed at the 1952 Conference when a recommendation on the subject was adopted. Questions of social security and labour conditions in agriculture were also dealt with at both Conferences. The 1952 session included on its agenda, too, the questions of health of workers in places of employment, regulation of the employment of young persons in underground work in coal mines, and revision of the Maternity Protection Convention (1919).

During 1951, Canada ratified four International Labour Conventions, all dealing with the condition of maritime workers. As a federal state, Canada finds that most subjects dealt with by ILO fall within the legislative jurisdiction of the provinces rather than of the federal Government. Where questions on these subjects are on the agendas of ILO meetings, the provincial government authorities are customarily consulted in the preparation of replies to questionnaires and in the preparation of instructions for Canadian Government representatives. Canada has now ratified a total of 18 Conventions, most of which deal with maritime questions.

At its 34th session, held in June 1951, the International Labour Conference voted to admit the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan to membership in ILO. At the 35th session of the Conference, in 1952, the admission of the United Kingdom of Libya was approved, bringing to 66 the number of member states.

In 1951 a budget of \$6,224,922 was approved to finance ILO operations during the following year, and Canada's contribution towards that budget was \$(U.S.)239,321. In 1952 the Conference adopted a budget of \$6,223,368, of which Canada's share is \$(U.S.)216,159.