

translations of new labour laws, a year-book of labour statistics, a number of non-periodicals embodying the results of special investigations or of day-to-day research work, periodical journals of a technical nature—these are only some of the publications made available by the I.L.O.

The I.L.O. since 1919 has steadily pursued a twofold objective—first, to prevent the trouble breeding frictions that develop when one country competes unfairly against another on the basis of cheap and exploited labour; and, second, to help industrial and agricultural workers everywhere by promoting higher standards of living and better working conditions throughout the world.

When an agreement is reached in conference, the government of the country or countries concerned takes it under advisement. It is entirely free to accept or reject it, but the country's legislators must give it consideration. The only requirement is that if they accept, they must put their national laws in accordance with it; and they must report annually on the application of the law. To March, 1941, 50 countries had registered 880 ratifications of conference agreements. Thus, thanks to the I.L.O., Turkey (and 28 other countries) forbids the work of children under fourteen; Uruguay (and 31 others) guarantees its workers a weekly day of rest; Norway (and 29 others) is agreed that workmen shall be indemnified for occupational diseases; the United States (and 3 others—it's a recent convention) lays it down that sailors at sea shall have an eight-hour day.

The I.L.O. is supported financially by annual contributions from each of its member nations. Its budget is worked out by the Governing Body and is voted by the government, employer, and worker representatives on that body. The sum agreed on is then allocated among the nations according to their industrial and economic importance. The United



Mr. Roosevelt, seated at his desk in Washington, speaks to the delegates to the recent I.L.O. Conference held at Philadelphia. Seated in front of the window (right) is Mr. Cordell Hull and seated at the extreme right is Mr. Nash.

States pays the same amount as Great Britain. Delegations to the conference are paid their expenses by their own Governments.

The conference in Philadelphia, attended by delegates from 41 countries, had as its headquarters Temple University where peacetime enrolments in the twelve colleges and departments were more than 12,000. The assembly hall was used for the conference meetings, different buildings were allocated to the government, workers, and employers groups of delegates. Press-room accommodation for 115 accredited correspondents, more than 20 of whom represented overseas newspapers, was provided.

High on the list of arrangements were the facilities for translation. Most of the discussion was in English, but for the many delegates unable either to speak or understand English there was simultaneous translation into Spanish and French. When an English-speaking delegate addressed the conference, a Spanish-speaking delegate could put on his earphones, push a button, and settle down to listen in his own language. This was done by having interpreters speaking into a special telephonic address system at the same time as a delegate made his speech in his native tongue.