

getting these nontariff barriers, particularly our own, but also those abroad, fully spelled out.

The Joint Economic Committee in 1961 published a compendium of trade restraints in the Western community, which was a beginning of the listing of nontariff barriers. What I want to point out is that many of these come under the guise of health measures. They can be legitimate health measures, but they can be overextended.

Some have to do with conservation and may be either justified or not justified.

Pest control is another measure often taken.

Subsidies have already been mentioned in many varieties.

Purity and other kinds of standards are often used.

Again, I think we want to have as many of these available as we can to get into this area in depth.

We have a problem in the Congress in trying to bring to bear all of the various factors that affect international trade.

I have identified 13 out of our 20 standing committees in the House that have important jurisdictional aspects that deal with international trade:

(1) Banking and Currency, which has jurisdiction over our various development banks, including the World Bank, the Inter-American Bank, Asiatic Bank, and others.

(2) Agriculture, of course.

(3) The Armed Services Committee, which has many of the defense programs abroad. Because they are called military programs they are often not identified in the economic field, and yet they are primarily economic.

(4) Interior and Insular Affairs, which has to do with what Secretary Udall talks about.

(5) Labor and Education becomes, in my judgment, Secretary Wirtz, one of the very difficult problems we have in trade. I would be most interested in having further information from your Department on the manner in which ILO and other international organizations deal with the problems of wage rates, wage conditions, child labor laws, et cetera, and how such conditions might be used as barriers to trade.

(The following information was received by the committee:)

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

In its almost 50 years of history the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has adopted 128 Conventions and 131 Recommendations related to establishing standards for minimum wages, hours, working conditions, safety and health, social security, and other social legislation including the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. These Conventions and Recommendations are adopted at ILO conferences by votes of the Government, Employer and Worker delegates of the member countries (now 118). ILO instruments are not binding upon an individual member country until the country takes appropriate implementing action. However, reports on law and practice with respect to Conventions and Recommendations are required from all member countries. The ILO relies primarily on persuasion and the weight of public opinion as the means of achieving improvements.

The Conventions and Recommendations are designed to achieve social justice and to improve the conditions of workers throughout the world. Another major activity of the ILO influencing the development and promotion of improved conditions for workers is the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data relating to employment, wages, and working conditions throughout the world. The ILO also conducts a wide-ranging and comprehensive technical cooperation program for the same goals.