

- (1) The Governing Body consists of 48 members (24 government, 12 employer and 12 worker members). The ten nations of chief industrial importance (including Canada) have permanent government members, while the other 14 government members, the 12 worker members and the 12 employer members are elected every three years. There are also deputy and substitute members for each of the three groups. This executive council meets three or four times a year to formulate policies and programs, to supervise the activities of the various conferences and committees, and to review the work of the International Labor Office.
- (2) The International Labor Conference is now a world assembly of about 1,500 delegates, advisers and observers, meeting each year to discuss urgent world labor problems, to survey the general activities of the Organization, and to approve the annual budget. Each member nation may send four delegates (two government, one worker and one employer), as well as technical advisers. The Conference draws up and adopts international labor conventions and recommendations for the voluntary guidance of legislatures and employers' and workers' organizations. It also debates and adopts resolutions on labor and social matters of current world importance.
- (3) The International Labor Office at Geneva, acts under the Director-General as the permanent secretariat, the research and information center, and the publishing-house for the Organization. Branch offices represent the ILO in various parts of the world (the Canadian branch is located at 178 Queen Street, Ottawa), and field offices have been set up in certain underdeveloped areas to carry out the technical assistance program.

In addition to the three principal organs, there are numerous conferences, commissions and committees to meet specific needs. Regional conferences of American, European, Asian, African and Near Eastern countries are held every few years. Ten tripartite industrial committees, established in 1945, meet every few years to discuss special problems affecting particular industries; there are also technical meetings on numerous other industries and occupations. There are advisory committees and panels of consultants on many topics, such as forced labor, freedom of association, migration, social security, women's work, juvenile employment, occupational safety and health, labor statistics, co-operation, etc.; every year groups of experts meet to study urgent problems in some of these areas. The most important conclusions of these bodies are eventually referred to the annual Conference for more thorough discussion, with a view to the adoption of conventions and recommendations.

#### Canadian Participation

Canada's participation in international labor affairs dates from 1910, when Mr. Mackenzie King attended a labor conference at Lugano, Switzerland. The next year, as Minister of Labor, Mr. King acted on one of the conference recommendations by introducing a bill in the House of Commons to prohibit the use of white phosphorous in making matches. As already mentioned, Canada took an active part in the establishment of the International Labor Organization in 1919, and has supported it fully ever since. Canada has been represented by government, employer and worker delegates at each session of the International Labor Conference and has participated in many other ILO activities.