

*Supply—Labour*

In the calendar year 1950 there were thirteen conferences related to ILO, including the main meeting in June.

**Mr. Macdonnell (Greenwood):** Is the international labour office an independent body or is it in any way associated with the United Nations?

**Mr. Gregg:** It has a very distinct relationship with the United Nations. As my hon. friend knows, it survived the old League of Nations, came to Montreal at McGill during the war years, and then went back to Geneva. Not only is there a constant liaison between it and the United Nations, but the work of the ILO proper is under the general jurisdiction of the United Nations.

**Mr. Macdonnell (Greenwood):** Does it have a separate budget?

**Mr. Gregg:** Yes. By agreement signed on December 14, 1946, it was brought into official relationship with the United Nations, although retaining its identity as a separate organization. It is now one of the specialized agencies associated with the economic and social council of the United Nations.

**Mr. Macdonnell (Greenwood):** This is not the time to be asking for long answers, but would policy matters come within its own jurisdiction, and is it to that extent an independent organization? Or is it dependent for its policy upon the larger organization?

**Mr. Gregg:** I am going to ask my colleague, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, to answer that question.

**Mr. Martin:** My hon. friend knows it much better than I. I happened to be on the committee when the relations between ILO and the United Nations were formulated in 1946 through the economic and social council. The international labour office is a tripartite body, as it represents labour, employers and government. In so far as it keeps within the purposes outlined in its statute it is a policy-making body, but as an auxiliary body of the United Nations it makes an annual report to the assembly of the United Nations.

**Mr. Macdonnell (Greenwood):** The minister says that it is a policy-making body.

**Mr. Martin:** Under the economic and social council of the United Nations, which itself is an organ of the United Nations.

**Mr. Macdonnell (Greenwood):** Is the government satisfied that its policy is sensible and constructive, or, in plain words, that it is serving a useful purpose which would warrant our continuing to co-operate? May I say that I hope it is.

**Mr. Gregg:** I do not think I am qualified to answer that question myself, but my deputy

minister has been on the governing body of ILO for a few years but never had an opportunity to attend its meetings. I insisted that he attend the main meeting in June this year, and he arrived back just a few days ago. I put exactly the same question to him, and without any hesitation he replied in the affirmative. On the basis of that, I place a good deal of importance on the work of this organization.

**Mr. MacInnis:** I should like to say a word on this matter. I had the opportunity last year of attending the ILO conference, but it is not for that reason that I say it is a very worth-while organization. Any organization that brings employers and workers together is worth while. In the ILO the workers are referred to as workers and not as labour. The three parts are government, employers and workers. In dealing with matters that come before the organization for consideration, the workers consider them separately by themselves and the employers do likewise. The voting is conducted separately, but when the three groups meet in general session the decision is made on the total vote of the three parts. The affirmative votes and negative votes on the three levels are taken, and the item is rejected or approved in that way. I would say it is very much worth while.

Item agreed to.

191. *Labour Gazette*, authorized by Labour Department Act, §120,948.

**Mrs. Fairclough:** I have noticed that throughout the estimates there is a certain pattern, and I have selected the item for the *Labour Gazette* because there are so few employees. There seems to be a tendency for more permanent and fewer temporary employees throughout the departments, which I think is commendable because I know that in some departments people go on for years and years on a temporary basis and have no real security. With respect to the *Labour Gazette*, there are six permanent and six temporary positions, but from reading the list it is not apparent which are which. So far as the titles of the positions are concerned, unless some of them are on a part-time basis it would appear that they might all qualify for permanent employment. With reference to this small number, will the minister tell us which classes are temporary employees?

**Mr. Gregg:** The permanents are the administrative officer—that is the senior man; the editor, grade 4; editor, grade 3; editor, grade 1; principal clerk and clerk, grade 4. The temporaries are editor, grade 2; editor, grade 1; clerk, grade 2A; stenographer, grade 2B; stenographer, grade 2A, and typist, grade 2A.