

**16.—Trade Union Central Organizations Having 1,000 or More Members in Canada,
Dec. 31, 1942 and 1943—concluded**

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership	
	1942	1943
National Unions—concluded		
Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	1,900	1,627
Clothing Workers, National Federation of.....	1,400	1,400
Commerce and Finance, National Federation of Employees of.....	2,500	2,908
Customs and Excise Officers' Association.....	—	3,000
Engineers of Canada, National Union of Operating.....	2,658	2,741
Express Employees, Brotherhood of.....	1,865	1,940
Glove Workers of Canada, National Federation of.....	1,200	1,200
Hosiery Workers, National Federation of Full Fashioned and Circular.....	—	1,206
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	1,850	2,050
Maritime Federation, National (formerly Canadian Brotherhood of Ships Employees).....	7,422	8,227
One Big Union.....	8,410	4,080
Postal Employees, Canadian.....	1,950	2,250
Printing Trades of Canada, Catholic Federation of.....	1,475	1,650
Pulp and Paper Employees, National Catholic Federation of.....	4,500	4,904
Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of... Railwaymen, Canadian Association of.....	20,000	21,000
Railwaymen, National Union of.....	3,713	3,656
Seamen's Union, Canadian.....	3,011	3,004
Shoe and Leather Workers' Organizing Committee.....	3,400	3,900
Shoe Workers of Canada, National Federation of Leather and.....	1,000	750
Textile Workers, National Catholic Federation of.....	4,500	4,800
Textile Workers of Canada, United.....	3,112	8,653
Textile Workers' Organizing Committee.....	3,639	4,550
Wood Industry Workers, National Catholic Federation of.....	2,010	800
	—	2,100

Canada and the International Labour Organization.*—The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in 1919 under the Treaties of the Peace to improve labour conditions by international action. It consists of the International Labour Conference, the Governing Body and the International Labour Office. The Conference normally meets annually and is composed of four delegates from each Member State, two representing the Government and two representing employers and workers. The Governing Body, which consists of 16 government, 8 employer and 8 worker representatives, is responsible for the administration of the Organization and is in direct charge of the International Labour Office. The Office collects and publishes information and acts as the secretariat of the Conference.

The Office is normally located at Geneva, but because of the War it was moved in 1940 to Montreal at the invitation of the Canadian Government. The War caused the suspension of the annual meetings of the Conference and the quarterly meetings of the Governing Body. The Conference did not meet in regular session until May, 1945, when the 26th session was held at Philadelphia. A special session was held, however, in 1941 at New York and Washington. The Governing Body has held four sessions since the outbreak of war, the latest, the 94th session, at London in January, 1945. In the intervals its duties have been performed by an Emergency Committee set up in February, 1939, and reconstituted in November, 1941. In addition, the Joint Maritime Commission, established by the Governing Body in 1920, held sessions in June, 1942, and January, 1945, both at London. The Office sponsored several meetings between representatives of Canada and the United States

* See also the 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23, pp. 704-707; and 1924, pp. 666-670.