

## 44.—Unions having 1,000 or more Members in Canada, as at Jan. 1, 1951—concluded

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership
<b>National Unions—concluded</b>	
	No.
Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of (C.C.L.)....	33,000
Railwaymen, Canadian Association of (Ind.).....	3,307
Railwaymen, The National Union of (Ind.).....	3,107
Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Canadian (Ind.).....	1,053
Services, inc., Fédération Nationale Catholique des (Services, Inc., National Catholic Federation of) (C.T.C.C.) (5).....	4,500
Shipyard General Workers' Federation of British Columbia (C.C.L.).....	1,774
Shoe and Leather Workers, National Union of (C.C.L.).....	1,779
Teachers' Federation, British Columbia (T.L.C.).....	5,380
Textile inc., Fédération Nationale Catholique du (Textile Workers, Inc., National Catholic Federation of) (C.T.C.C.).....	10,000
Vêtement inc., Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie du (Clothing Industry Workers Inc., National Federation of) (C.T.C.C.).....	3,900

## Section 10.—Strikes and Lockouts\*

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Federal Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900.

The outstanding features of 1951 as compared with 1950 were an increase of more than 60 p.c. in the number of work stoppages and a decrease of about 35 p.c. in the time loss. The number of strikes and lockouts in 1951 was the highest since 1943 and strike idleness the lowest since 1948. The number of workers involved in 1951 stoppages was higher than average but was 46 p.c. below the 1950 total which was inflated by the large number of workers involved in the railway strike.

The latest figures available show that, in 1950, collective agreements in effect covered 1,282,005 workers. A large majority of these contracts were renewed in 1951 by peaceful negotiations. In 1951, disputes over renewals of existing contracts caused only 70 stoppages, involving 32,111 workers, or 2.5 p.c. of the total of all workers covered by agreements.

Wages and related questions have been the predominant issues in strikes and lockouts during the last six years. Steadily rising consumer prices during this period have made the financing of the family budget a matter of real concern to the Canadian worker. Despite a sharp increase in the cost-of-living index in 1951, there was a substantial decline in the percentage of time lost in disputes over wage increases. In 1951, this issue caused 48 p.c. of the stoppages, involved 48 p.c. of the workers and caused 70 p.c. of the total time loss, as compared with an average for 1946-50 of 59 p.c. of the stoppages, 73 p.c. of the workers, and 90 p.c. of the total strike idleness. In 1951, other causes affecting working conditions caused 19 p.c. of the stoppages; union questions, other than for increased wages, 18 p.c.; and discharge of workers, suspension, refusal to reinstate and employment of particular persons, other than in connection with union questions, 15 p.c. of the total. There were two small sympathy strikes in 1951, three in 1950, one in 1949 and none in 1948. Pension and welfare plans have not been important issues at any time.

\* A complete review of strikes and lockouts during 1950 and 1951 will be found in supplements to the *Labour Gazette* for April 1951 and April 1952.