

**36.—Labour Unions Reporting 1,000 or more Members in Canada, as at  
Jan. 1, 1953 and 1954—concluded**

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership	
	1953	1954
<b>National Unions—concluded</b>	No.	No.
Postal Employees Association, Canadian (TLC).....	6,950	6,700
Public Service Employees, National Union of (CCL).....	3,000	2,965
Pulpe et du Papier, Inc., Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la (National Federation of Pulp and Paper Workers, Inc.) (CTCC).....	12,000	12,100
Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of (CCL).....	35,083	32,778
Services, Inc., Fédération Nationale Catholique des (National Catholic Federation of Services, Inc.) (CTCC).....	4,800	5,200
Shipyard General Workers' Federation of British Columbia (CCL).....	2,500	2,750
Teachers' Federation, British Columbia (TLC).....	6,910	7,297
Telephone Employees' Association, Canadian (Ind.).....	10,871	10,944
Telephone Workers of British Columbia, Federation of (Ind.).....	3,868	4,068
Textile, Inc. Fédération Nationale Catholique du (National Catholic Textile Federation, Inc.) (CTCC).....	11,000	8,649
Traffic Employees' Association (Ind.).....	9,923	9,811
Unemployment Insurance Commission Association, National (TLC).....	4,500	5,300
Vêtement, Inc., Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie du (National Federation of Clothing Industry Workers, Inc.) (CTCC).....	4,300	4,036

### Section 10.—Strikes and Lockouts\*

For the last eight years the demand for increased wages has been the central issue in the majority of work stoppages. In 1953, this issue, often linked with questions involving union security and changes in working conditions, was responsible for 56 p.c. of the stoppages, involving 61 p.c. of the workers and causing 95 p.c. of the total time loss as compared with an average for the seven-year period, 1946-52, of 58 p.c. of the stoppages, 71 p.c. of the workers, and 87 p.c. of the time loss. Of the other disputes, those relating to working conditions brought about 12 p.c. of the stoppages; union questions, other than for increased wages, 15 p.c.; and discharge of workers, suspensions and employment of particular persons, other than in connection with union questions, 15 p.c. of the total. Sympathy strikes have been few in number during the last five years and in 1953 there was only one small stoppage from this cause.

Settlement of 75 of the 174 stoppages in 1953 was brought about by direct negotiation; provincial conciliation effected settlement in 17 stoppages, civic mediation in three and federal conciliation in two. Ten disputes were settled by arbitration; three were referred to labour boards; 33 were settled by return of workers and replacement, replacement being a factor in 12 disputes; and 13 were indefinite in result.

\* A complete review of strikes and lockouts during 1952 and 1953 will be found in Department of Labour reports.