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35.—Labour Unions Reporting 1,000 or more Members in Canada as at Jan. 1, 1955-57—concluded

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership		
	1955	1956	1957
	No.	No.	No.
National Unions—concluded			
Minière, Inc., Fédération Nationale des Employés de l'Industrie (National Federation of Mining Industry Employees, Inc.) (CCCL)	4,823	4,674	4,674
Corporations of Canada, Inc.) (CCCL). National Council of Canadian Labour (Ind.).	5,360	5,510	6,014
One Big Union (CLC)	4,985 12,280	5,640 12,189	5,840 1,900
One Big Union (CLC). Postal Employees Association, Canadian (CLC).	7,125	7,600	8,900
Public Employees, National Union of (CLC)	18,000	25,935	30,361
Public Service Employees, National Union of (CLC)	3,300	16,500	18,000
Pulpe et du Papier, Inc., Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la (National		5550 45500	1000 00000
Federation of Pulp and Paper Workers, Inc.) (CCCL)	12,300	10,600	8,500
Radio and Television Employees of Canada, The Association of (CLC)	900	1,200	1,500
(CLC)	32,707	00 051	04 400
(CLC)	1.143	33,851 1,075	34,436
Railwaymen, The Canadian Association of (Ind.)	1,571	1,075	1,030 1,481
Services, Inc., Fédération Nationale Catholique des (National Catholic Federa-	1,071	1,200	1,401
tion of Services, Inc.) (CCCL).	5.500	6.470	6.640
Shipyard General Workers' Federation of British Columbia (CLC)	2,555	2,550	3,100
Telephone Employees' Association, Canadian (Ind.)	12.043	13,797	15,680
Telephone Workers of British Columbia, Federation of (Ind.)	4,311	4,143	4,320
Textile Council, Canadian (Ind.)	-	1,800	1,800
Textile, Inc., Fédération Nationale Catholique du (National Catholic Textile			
Federation, Inc.) (CCCL)	7,440	8,290	8,630
Traffic Employees' Association (Ind.).	10,138	10,500	10,096
Unemployment Insurance Commission Association, National (CLC)	5,556	6,000	6,200
Vêtement, Inc., Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie du (National Federation of Clothing Industry Workers, Inc.) (CCCL)	5,600	5,200	5,883

Section 10.-Strikes and Lockouts*

The number of strikes in 1956 and the number of workers involved increased from the previous year. However, the significance of the strikes within the economy, as reflected in the number of man-days lost and in the percentage of estimated working time lost, decreased substantially in the second period.

The time loss of about 1,250,000 man-days in 1956 was less than in any one of the previous four years. Similarly, there was a significant drop in the percentage of estimated working time lost and a decrease in the average length of time each worker on strike was idle. These decreases are significant when viewed against the record of bargaining during 1956. Many of the larger bargaining units in several important industries negotiated new contracts during 1956. Among these new agreements, a larger number than in previous years were re-negotiated for periods of longer than one year—the bulk of them for two years. Most settlements included substantial wage and non-wage advances and were reached without interruption to production.

Slightly more than half the strikes occurring in 1956 took place in manufacturing industries, compared with almost two-thirds in this sector in 1955. In fact, the decrease in strike action among workers in manufacturing firms accounted for most of the drop in time lost during 1956. All other industries showed increases in the number of man-days lost; in particular, the mining industry suffered from a large number of small strikes involving relatively limited numbers of workers and of fairly short duration.

^{*} A complete review of strikes and lockouts occurring in each year is given in Department of Labour reports.