

37.—Strikes and Lockouts by Industry 1955 and 1956—concluded

Industry	1955					1956				
	No. of Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved		Time Loss		No. of Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved		Time Loss	
		No.	Per-cent-age	Man-Working Days	Per-cent-age		No.	Per-cent-age	Man-Working Days	Per-cent-age
Transportation and Public Utilities	14	2,232	3.7	27,007	1.4	10	3,891	4.4	38,460	3.1
Steam railways.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Electric railways and local bus lines.....	3	391	0.7	2,270	0.1	2	293	0.3	3,660	0.3
Other local and highway transport.....	2	18	0.0	26	0.0	2	98	0.1	250	0.0
Water transport.....	3	421	0.7	19,400	1.0	4	3,447	3.9	33,450	2.7
Air transport.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Telegraph and telephone.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Electricity and gas.....	1	29	0.0	25	0.0	1	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.....	5	1,373	2.3	5,286	0.3	2	53	0.1	1,100	0.1
Trade	7	257	0.4	898	0.1	19	1,378	1.6	20,780	1.7
Finance	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Service	6	397	0.7	4,130	0.2	9	637	0.7	8,025	0.6
Public administration ⁴	3	320	0.6	3,450	0.2	1	...	...	...	...
Recreation.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Business and personal.....	3	77	0.1	680	0.0	9	637	0.7	8,025	0.6
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	159	60,090	100.0	1,875,400	100.0	229	88,680	100.0	1,246,000	100.0

¹ None reported.² Includes non-ferrous metal smelting.³ Includes erection of all large bridges.⁴ Includes water service.

Section 11.—Canada and the International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is the officially designated liaison agency between the Government of Canada and the International Labour Organization. The ILO was established in 1919, in association with the League of Nations under the Treaties of Peace, with the object of improving labour and social conditions throughout the world by international agreement and legislative action. Under an agreement approved by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its 29th Session held at Montreal, Que., Oct. 2, 1946, and by the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 14, 1946, the Organization became a specialized agency of the United Nations although retaining its autonomy.

The ILO is an association of 69 Member States, financed by their governments, and democratically controlled by representatives of those governments and of their organized employers and workers. It is comprised of three main organs: (1) the International Labour Conference; (2) the International Labour Office, and (3) the Governing Body. Since World War II the ILO has extended its field of activities by the establishment of eight tripartite industrial committees to deal with problems of important world industries, by the holding of regional and special technical conferences, and by the expanded program of technical assistance to aid the development of backward countries in such fields as co-operatives, vocational training, productivity techniques and employment service organization.

The *International Labour Conference* is a world parliament for the consideration of labour and social problems. It meets annually and is attended by four delegates from each Member State (two representing the Government, one representing the employers and one representing the workers) accompanied by technical advisers. The Conference