

## 40.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industry, 1957—concluded

Industry	Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved	Duration in Man-Days
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>115</b>	<b>38,260</b>	<b>990,714</b>
Foods and beverages.....	12	856	11,326
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	578	10,452
Rubber products.....	2	732	2,961
Leather products.....	2	96	4,668
Textile products (except clothing).....	12	4,358	25,117
Clothing (textile and fur).....	19	2,953	16,651
Wood products.....	12	1,026	19,901
Paper products.....	5	5,834	189,386
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	4	77	1,484
Iron and steel products.....	19	6,170	64,042
Transportation equipment.....	6	6,454	22,326
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2	6,347	522,955
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	4	576	7,610
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4	629	29,552
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	237	8,771
Chemical products.....	5	1,068	52,443
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4	269	1,069
<b>Construction</b> .....	<b>59</b>	<b>17,710</b>	<b>214,705</b>
<b>Transportation, Storage, Communication</b> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>36,381</b>
Transportation.....	10	3,514	36,381
<b>Public Utility Operation</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>20</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>34,299</b>
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>11</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>6,456</b>
Community or public service.....	2	18	83
Government service.....	4	375	3,488
Personal service.....	5	279	2,885
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>249</b>	<b>91,409</b>	<b>1,634,881</b>

## Section 10.—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 by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946, the Organization became a specialized agency of the United Nations although retaining its autonomy.

The ILO is an association of 79 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 ten 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 assembly 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 formulates international standards concerning working and living conditions in the form