

37.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industry, 1958—concluded

Industry	Strikes and Lockouts Beginning during Year	Strikes and Lockouts in Existence during Year		
		Strikes and Lockouts	Workers Involved	Duration in Man-Days
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing—concluded				
Iron and steel products.....	14	14	9,554	519,460
Transportation equipment.....	3	3	2,779	86,580
Non-ferrous metal products.....	5	5	332	7,010
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	8	9	2,083	31,570
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	3	922	35,150
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	2	53	1,090
Chemical products.....	8	8	833	7,550
Miscellaneous.....	2	2	188	550
Construction.....	60	60	32,372	809,920
Transportation and Communication.....	25	25	9,335	98,700
Transportation.....	23	23	7,565	94,880
Communication.....	2	2	1,770	3,840
Public Utility Operation.....	1	1	95	200
Trade.....	22	23	2,181	52,310
Finance, etc.....	2	2	13	170
Service.....	17	17	1,985	15,820
Community or public service.....	1	1	4	60
Government service.....	5	5	930	4,440
Recreational service.....	1	1	20	60
Business service.....	1	1	25	300
Personal service.....	9	9	1,006	10,960
Totals.....	253	262	112,397	2,872,340

Section 10.—Canada and the International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is the officially designated liaison 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 and 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 80 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 Governing Body; (2) the International Labour Office; and (3) the International Labour Conference. 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 technical assistance to aid under-developed countries in such fields as co-operatives, vocational training, productivity techniques and employment service organization.

The Governing Body consists of 40 members—20 government representatives, 10 employers' representatives and 10 workers' representatives. Of the government seats, each of the 10 Member States of chief industrial importance (of which Canada is one) holds a permanent place, and the other 10 government representatives are elected triennially by the Conference. The worker and employer members are elected by their groups every three years at the Conference. The Governing Body meets three times a year and has supervision over the work of the International Labour Office and the various