

**Main Labour Groups.**—The following paragraphs outline the main groups into which Canadian labour organizations now fall.

*Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations that have local branches in Canada. An affiliated membership of 145,684 was reported for the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1939. Of the 1,751 local unions reported to be in affiliation with the Congress, 1,620 made returns, showing a combined membership of 163,218.

*All-Canadian Congress of Labour.*—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour was organized at Montreal, on Mar. 16, 1927, by representatives of national and independent organizations. As at Dec. 31, 1939, the Congress reported an affiliated membership of 31,194. Of the 264 local unions reported to be in affiliation with the Congress, 235 made returns, showing a combined membership of 26,191.

*The Canadian Committee of Industrial Organizations.*—This Committee was established at a conference of C.I.O. (Congress of Industrial Organizations) union representatives held at Ottawa on Nov. 5, 1939. It was stated at the conference that the 105 delegates in attendance represented 55,000 members of industrial organizations in Canada.

Of the 177 local branch unions reported to be in affiliation with the Canadian Committee, all of which were circularized by the department, 150 made returns showing a combined membership of 49,068.

*Canadian Federation of Labour.*—This organization was brought into being at a conference held at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 24, 1936. The central organizations in affiliation with the Federation reported, as at Dec. 31, 1939, 44 local branch unions. All of these locals were circularized by the Department but only 24 made returns, showing a combined membership of 7,695.

*Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.*—In 1918 a conference of National Catholic Unions, which were first established in 1901, was held at Quebec city, followed by other meetings at Three Rivers in 1919 and at Chicoutimi in 1920. The delegates at the last-named conference, numbering 225 and representing 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held at Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates representing 89 unions were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was "Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada", and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. For 1939, the Confederation reported an affiliated membership of 49,401. Of the 305 local unions reported to be affiliated with the Confederation, and other National Catholic unions, 178 made returns showing a combined membership of 33,417.

**Trade Unions in Canada.**—At the close of 1939 there were 3,296 local branch unions of all classes, of which 2,091 were international, 1,120 were Canadian and 85 were independent units. Table 11 gives figures for all unions with central organizations, i.e., of all unions in Canada except the 85 independent units.

The Annual Report of the Department of Labour gives details of the affiliations of these unions that are not touched on here.