

26.—Union Membership in Canada, 1936-64

Year	Members	Year	Members	Year	Members	Year	Members
	'000		'000		'000		'000
1936	323	1943	665	1951 ¹	1,029	1958	1,454
1937	383	1944	724	1952	1,146	1959	1,459 ³
1938	382	1945	711	1953	1,220	1960	1,459
1939	359	1946	832	1954	1,268	1961	1,447
1940	362	1947	912	1955	1,268	1962	1,423
1941	462	1948	978	1956	1,352	1963	1,449
1942	578	1949 ^{1,2}	1,006	1957	1,386	1964	1,493 ⁴

¹ Figures for years up to and including 1949 are as at Dec. 31; figures from 1951 are as at Jan. 1. ² Newfoundland included from 1949. ³ Adjustment in coverage resulted in a net addition of approximately 23,000 members. ⁴ Includes an addition of approximately 7,000 members resulting from improved coverage.

Among international unions, the Steelworkers, with a gain of 12,000 members, showed the largest increase. The National Federation of Services (Fédération Nationale des Services) and the Building Workers' Federation (La Fédération des travailleurs du bâtiment du Canada, Inc.) registered gains of 4,000 and 3,800 members, respectively, and the Canadian Federation of Public Service Employees (Fédération Canadienne des Employés de Services Publics) reported an increase of 3,000. Other unions experiencing notable increases over 1963 were: the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America (2,900); the International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (2,500); the International Woodworkers of America (1,300); the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (1,100); the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (1,000); and the American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada (1,000). All were AFL-CIO/CLC affiliates. The largest decrease in membership was recorded by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Canada)—Ind., which reported 20,000 members in 52 locals in 1964 compared with 25,000 members in 46 locals in 1963.

At the beginning of 1964, the CLC had in affiliation 108 national and international unions and 174 directly chartered local unions. The total membership of 1,106,000 represented an increase of 26,100 over 1963. Within the CLC, international unions continued to make up more than four fifths of the membership, national unions affiliated with the CLC comprised almost 15 p.c., and directly chartered locals just under 2 p.c.

The Confederation of National Trade Unions, with a membership of 121,540, comprised 13 federations with 573 locals and 50 local unions not belonging to any of the federations. This was an increase of 82 locals and 11,000 members in the past year, resulting mainly from organizational activity in the service sector of Quebec's economy.

Of the 1,493,173 union members in Canada reported in the 1964 survey, 1,062,054 were in international unions having branches both in Canada and the United States, and in most cases affiliated with central labour bodies in both countries. Of the 111 international unions active in Canada, 88 were affiliated with the AFL-CIO as well as the CLC, nine were affiliated with the AFL-CIO only and three with the CLC only; the remaining 11 had no affiliation.

National unions at the beginning of 1964 had 363,526 members, about one quarter of the over-all union membership. Among this group, 17 unions with 164,156 members were affiliated with the CLC, 13 unions with 115,796 members belonged to the CNTU, and 22 unions with 85,584 members had no link with a central labour congress.

Taken together, international and national unions had 1,427,580 members distributed among 163 unions whose membership in Canada ranged in size from fewer than 10 members to the 102,000 reported by the Steelworkers. One third of the total membership was in