

a gain of 14,000 members over 1964. The United Steelworkers of America reported an increase of 8,000 and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America an increase of 6,900. Membership increases of 4,300 and 4,200 were reported by the United Brotherhood of Woodworkers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, respectively. Substantial increases were also reported by several federations of the CNTU. The National Federation of Services (Fédération Nationale des Services) increased its membership by 7,000 during the year, the Building Workers Federation (Fédération des Travailleurs en Bâtiments du Canada) by 5,200 and the Clothing Workers Federation (Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie du Vêtement) and the Metal Trades Federation (Fédération Nationale de la Métallurgie) each reported increases of 3,000; most of the increase in the Clothing Workers' Federation resulted from its merger with the Leather and Shoe Workers' Federation.

The 1965 figures show an increase of 75,000 or 6.8 p.c. for the CLC and an increase of 28,500 or 23.5 p.c. for the CNTU. While much of the change in congress-affiliated membership reflected actual increases in the number of union members, it should be noted that some is accounted for by changes in affiliation; the affiliation with a congress of a formerly independent union, for instance, shows up as an increase in congress membership and a corresponding decrease in the membership of the independent unions. The figures for total union membership are not, however, affected by these internal shifts.

Few unions registered decreases in membership between 1964 and 1965. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers reported a drop of 3,600 members, due mainly to its replacement by a CNTU-affiliated union as bargaining agent for employees of the Montreal Transportation Commission and the Provincial Transport Company. District 50, United Mine Workers of America reported 1,000 fewer members in 1965, the Canadian Union of Public Employees membership was down by 1,250 and the National Council of Canadian Labour and the Seafarers' International Union of Canada both registered decreases of 900 members.

The ten largest unions, listed below in order of their membership in 1965, made up 36 p.c. of Canada's union membership in 1965:—

<i>Relative Position in 1965</i>	<i>Union and Affiliation</i>	<i>Membership in 1965</i>	<i>Relative Position in 1964</i>
		No.	
1.	United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	110,000	1
2.	Canadian Union of Public Employees (CLC).....	84,800	2
3.	International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	77,500	3
4.	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	64,000	4
5.	International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	43,600	6
6.	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (Ind.).....	42,400	7
7.	International Association of Machinists (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	41,200	5
8.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	38,000	8
9.	International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (AFL-CIO/CLC).....	36,900	9
10.	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers (CLC).....	32,100	10

Affiliates of the CLC, with a total membership of 1,181,100, included 110 national and international unions and 162 directly chartered locals. International unions comprised 84 p.c. of the total CLC membership and national unions, including directly chartered locals, for the remainder. There were 13 federations (with 640 locals) in the CNTU at the beginning of 1965. These, together with the 54 non-federated locals of the CNTU, comprised a total membership of 150,100, an increase of 71 locals and 28,500 members over the 1964 figure.