

International unions with branches in both Canada and the United States had a total membership of 1,124,700 or 71 p.c. of the total. Of the 110 international unions active in Canada, 89 were affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the CLC; eight were affiliates of the AFL-CIO only, and three were affiliated with the CLC only; there were two unaffiliated railway unions and eight other unaffiliated unions. The membership of 52 national unions in 1965 stood at 389,700. CLC affiliates among these had 166,000 members, or 43 p.c. CNTU-affiliated unions had 37 p.c. of the total membership of national unions and there were 21 unaffiliated national unions with 81,200 members.

CLC directly chartered locals numbered 162 with 19,100 members; the 54 non-federated locals of the CNTU had 7,500 members. The 138 independent local organizations covered by the survey had 47,600 members.

27.—Union Membership, by Type of Union and Affiliation, as at January 1965

Type and Affiliation	Unions	Locals	Membership
	No.	No.	No.
International Unions	110	4,680	1,124,741
AFL - CIO/CLC.....	89	4,207	982,748
CLC only.....	3	47	13,201
AFL - CIO only.....	8	12	17,555
Unaffiliated railway brotherhoods.....	2	119	8,789
Other unaffiliated unions.....	8	295	102,358
National Unions	52	2,593	389,746
CLC.....	18	1,592	165,984
CNTU.....	13	640	142,522
Unaffiliated unions.....	21	361	81,240
Directly Chartered Local Unions	216	216	26,655
CLC.....	162	162	19,124
CNTU.....	54	54	7,531
Independent Local Organizations	138	138	47,613
Grand Totals	516	7,627	1,588,755

A complete list of the individual international and national unions, with number of locals and membership in Canada, is carried in the annual Department of Labour publication *Labour Organizations in Canada*, available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price 50 cents.

Section 8.—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistical information on strikes and lockouts in Canada is compiled by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour on the basis of reports from the National Employment Service. Table 28 covers strikes and lockouts lasting ten man-days or more. The developments leading to work stoppages are often too complex to make it practicable to distinguish statistically between strikes on the one hand and lockouts on the other. However, a work stoppage that is clearly a lockout is not often encountered.

The number of workers involved includes all workers reported on strike or locked out, whether or not they all belonged to the unions directly involved in the disputes leading to work stoppages. Workers indirectly affected, such as those laid off as a result of a work stoppage, are not included. Duration of strikes and lockouts in terms of man-days is calculated by multiplying the number of workers involved in each work stoppage by the number of working days the stoppage was in progress. The duration in man-days of all work stoppages in a year is also shown as a percentage of estimated working time, based on the annual average of all non-agricultural paid workers in Canada. The data on duration of work stoppages in man-days are provided to facilitate comparison of work stoppages in terms of a common denominator. They are not intended as a measure of the loss of productive time to the economy.