

47.—Workers Affected by Collective Agreements, by Industry, 1951—concluded

Industrial Group	Agreements (other than those in Column 2)	Agreements Extended under Collective Agreement Act, Quebec	Total ¹
	No.	No.	No.
Construction	65,523	104,165	168,092
Transportation, Storage and Communication	296,626	8,238	297,077
Transportation.....	254,285	8,238	254,736
Storage.....	2,607	—	2,607
Communication.....	39,734	—	39,734
Public Utility Operations	30,139	—	30,139
Trade	32,573	11,873	43,460
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	990	—	990
Service	83,618	9,898	91,437
Totals	1,245,661	218,426	1,417,363

¹ Duplications in columns 1 and 2 are eliminated from these totals.

Section 9.—Organized Labour in Canada*

At the beginning of 1953 there were 1,219,714 labour union members in Canada, an increase of 6.4 p.c. over the figure for the previous year. The majority of the unions in Canada are affiliated with a central labour congress and their membership is listed in Table 50. In addition, each of the three largest congresses is discussed below.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the oldest of the central labour organizations in Canada. After the disbanding of the Canadian Labour Union, which had drawn together local unions in Ontario from 1873 to 1877, inclusive, there was no central organization until 1883, when the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto called a conference of local unions and plans were made to establish a national organization which was formally set up in 1886.

Affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at the present time are "international" trade unions, almost all of which are also affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, a number of Canadian or "national" unions and a number of directly chartered labour unions.

Canadian Congress of Labour.—This Congress was organized in September, 1940, when the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, formed in 1927, amended its constitution to permit the affiliation with the Congress of the Canadian branches of those international unions which, in the United States, are affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization. The Canadian Congress includes among its members a number of unions to which it has granted charters.

Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.—National Catholic unions in Canada date from 1901. In 1921, these local Catholic syndicates, grouped as far as possible into federations according to industry, formed a central organization, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.

* Information concerning unions is published in the Department of Labour annual publication, *Labour Organization in Canada*.