

consists of the president, secretary-treasurer, and 27 vice-presidents, who are mostly presidents of international unions. Between conventions, the officers, the executive council, the executive committee and the general board manage the affairs of the Federation.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. constitution makes provision for 15 standing committees to guide the work of the Federation in various fields of activity. In addition, permanent staff departments provide professional aid in research, education, organizing, political action and similar activities.

The objectives and principles which guide the A.F.L.-C.I.O. are set forth in its constitution. Like the Canadian Labour Congress, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. has only such powers as are assigned to it by its affiliates or granted in its constitution. Although the Federation has a great deal of influence with its affiliated members, its actual power is the power of suspension or expulsion, which must be approved by a vote of the Convention. The main source of support for the A.F.L.-C.I.O. is provided by a per capita tax levied upon the paid up membership of each affiliated union.

*4.12 Independent and Unaffiliated Unions* Some 300,000 Canadian members of labour organizations, about 50,000 of whom are members of single firm or independent local unions, have not become part of any congress, federation, or other central labour organization either in Canada or the United States. These unaffiliated labour organizations arrived at their independent status by various routes. Some never joined a central labour organization, some joined and later withdrew, some were refused admittance, while still others joined and were later expelled.

They include such long-established and well known labour organizations as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, International Union, United Plant Guard Workers of America, and the Canadian Telephone Employees' Association.

*4.13 Other Labour Organizations* Member unions of central labour federations are also drawn together in secondary organizations designed to facilitate specific endeavours of parent organizations. The district union councils are composed of representatives of local branches of a single union. They are designed to bring greater unity of action to local unions and to establish greater uniformity in wages, hours and working conditions among workers among various plants and localities.

Local labour councils are organizations operating at the city or district level and are composed of representatives from chartered local unions and local branches of national and international unions. Unlike district union councils, it is not compulsory for local unions to join local labour councils. They have no authority to issue charters to affiliates, to order or terminate strikes or to become involved in the adjustment of wage disputes or other working conditions. They are the medium for establishing co-operation among, and promoting the common interests of, local unions organized in different industries and trades and they serve as the district spokesmen of organized labour. Local labour councils are represented in the provincial federations and the conventions of the central congresses. Funds are obtained through a per capita tax on affiliates. Officers of Councils are elected by their delegates.

Provincial federations are organizations formed by the Canadian Labour Congress at the provincial level, consisting of the congress affiliates in the