

sion and expulsion of member unions. Organizations with jurisdictions conflicting with those of unions already affiliated with the C.L.C. are debarred from membership. However, affiliation with the A.F.L.-C.I.O. is not a condition of admission to the C.L.C.

The C.L.C. has only such powers and engages in such activities as are assigned to it by its affiliated unions and granted in its constitution. It has no direct authority to regulate the internal affairs or activities of its member unions, whether national or international, so long as they do not impinge on the jurisdiction of affiliated unions. Although the C.L.C., like the A.F.L.-C.I.O., has considerable influence with its union members, its actual power is the power of suspension or expulsion from the Congress, which must be approved by vote of the Congress convention.

The basic authority of the Canadian Labour Congress flows from the convention. This is a biennial meeting attended by delegates from the national and international unions which are affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress and also delegates from the local unions directly chartered by the Canadian Labour Congress. The policy of the Canadian Labour Congress is determined at its conventions and at these conventions the executive council of the C.L.C. is elected. This consists of the president, secretary-treasurer, two executive vice-presidents, four general vice-presidents and thirteen vice-presidents. Between conventions, the executive council manages the affairs of the C.L.C.

*4.06 Confederation of National Trade Unions* The structure of the Confederation of National Trade Unions is similar to that of the Canadian Labour Congress, except that it has no international affiliates and confines its activities almost exclusively to the province of Quebec.

The Confederation is made up of "federations", comprised of local branches or "syndicats", the latter being formed by union members engaged in the same or similar employment.

The total membership of unions affiliated with or chartered by the C.N.T.U. was approximately 182,000 in 1967.

*4.07 Public Service Alliance of Canada* The Public Service Alliance of Canada was formed in November, 1966, as a result of a merger between the Civil Service Federation of Canada and the Civil Service Association of Canada. At its founding convention, the new organization voted to affiliate with the Canadian Labour Congress. The alliance has some of the characteristics of a federation in that it is comprised of 14 self-governing components each of which maintains its own branches and membership.

With headquarters in Ottawa, the Public Service Alliance of Canada maintains staff departments in research, organization and membership, accounting, administration and public relations.

*4.08 Committees of Railroad Brotherhoods* The railroad brotherhoods have established an elaborate organization of delegated bodies or councils to promote and protect the interests of railway workers. Each local branch or "lodge" of a brotherhood has a "grievance" or an "adjustment" Committee or a "protective board" for each railway line represented in the lodge, provided they have five or more members employed on the line. The chairmen of these local committees form "joint protective boards", or "general grievance committees" for each railway system. These committees are designed to settle grievances which cannot be resolved locally. They act also as negotiating committees in bargaining for collective agreements.