

In this context, it is pertinent to note that the trusteeship device, whereby a parent labour organization suspends the autonomy otherwise available to a subordinate body under its constitution or by-laws, is one of the most effective instruments which international as well as national unions have at their command for ensuring control over their local unions. Its use to discipline a local union or other subordinate bodies by appointing a trustee (or receiver, supervisor, administrator or representative) to assume control over its affairs, is a grant of power specifically authorized in most international union constitutions.

The power to appoint trustees is exercised from time to time by international unions in respect of Canadian locals. In 1967 it was found that trusteeships over local unions had been established in 27 instances of which 26 were instances of trusteeship imposed on Canadian locals by international unions.

*4.04 International Unions—Degree of Autonomy In Practice* While the foregoing indicates clearly the dominance of the international union over the Canadian locals in constitutional and legal terms, this does not necessarily give a realistic view of the control actually exercised in practice. The pattern of actual control in Canada ranges over the widest possible spectrum. At one end, there are international unions whose control of Canadian local union activity is very small. On the other hand, there are internationals whose control over Canadian local unions is substantial. Between these two positions, there is a broad continuum of different degrees of local autonomy.

The available evidence indicates that the exercise of Canadian autonomy is greatest in those unions that are predominantly industrial in structure and concentrate in mass production, extractive and manufacturing industries. Their locals are generally larger in membership and more concentrated than the locals of other unions. They include such well known and long established organizations as the Steelworkers, Autoworkers, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Canadian Food and Allied Workers, Woodworkers, Communications Workers, Longshoremen and Warehousemen, Electrical Workers, Machinists, Textile Workers, Rubber Workers, Chemical Workers, Oil and Chemical Workers and Clothing Workers.

Of particular significance is the fact that the elected vice-presidents and district officers in most of the trade unions where Canadian autonomy is greatest are chosen at international conventions by the votes of the delegates as members of the particular districts they represent and in some cases by a vote of all the members in the district. Specifically, the Canadian vice-presidents, directors and district board members of such unions are elected exclusively by Canadian delegates or members.

A factor of some importance in the degree of Canadian autonomy is the personality and stature of the senior vice-presidents and district officers of international unions. The influence which such men exercise is partially a function of their own attitudes and experience. As one might expect, strong union leaders will insist on injecting their own views into the decision-making process. In most cases, Canadian districts have been able to exert an influence on headquarters' policies and also to provide the main source of union leadership in Canada. This is not to detract from the fact that international union