TO EACH UNION MEMBER THE POLITICAL PARTY OF HIS CHOICE

Labor Statesman

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY LABOR UNIONS AND LABOR GROUPS

BUILD STRONG UNIONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

SUPPORTED BY EIGHTY-FOUR LOCAL UNIONS

NUMBER 545. VANCOUVER, CANADA, MAY, 1944 Established 1924.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IS DOWN TWO BILLION FT. LESS THAN 1938 CUT

Building Material Shortage Investigated—Doubtful if Lumber Situation Can Be Remedied—Sheet Iron Shortage Getting Serious—Houses Wanted for Low-income Families

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN CANADA is down over two billion board feet from the 1938 cut, and three billion feet from the 1929 cut. This was what a committee from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and the Building Trades Council found in investigating the building material shortage in this district.

Canada is producing about 140 million feet of lumber per month at the present time, which works out at about 1,680,000,000 board feet per year. In 1938 the production for the year was $3,768,000,000, while in 1929 the total was 4,742,000,000. That seems to be the main reason why there is a shortage of lumber today. The loggers are either in the armed forces or are in more remunerative jobs, so there is very little that can be done about it. The men cannot be taken out of the armed forces and there can be little hope of taking them out of the other war jobs.

65 per cent for the war effort

Out of the 140 million feet produced per month in Canada, 40 per cent of the highest grade of this goes to Great Britain. 10 per cent goes to other Dominions and 15 per cent of it goes to the United States in exchange for steel, which Canada does not produce. It is questionable whether these quotas can be reduced without interfering with the war effort.

Of the 35 per cent remaining in Canada, British Columbia gets 10 per cent and the committee has asked the Timber Controller to release a larger portion to this district for a few months. It also offered its services in efforts to get more loggers into the camps, if there was any way that this could be accomplished without impeding other war efforts.

Other Building Material

The shortage of other building material is not so great as that of lumber. Bathtubs are almost unobtainable, but this can be remedied by the temporary use of showers. With the exception of plated fittings most other plumbing materials are available in varied amounts.

There is plenty of nails at the present time, and other building hardware can be supplied to keep pace with the amount of lumber available. There is also plenty of cement and various kinds of tile and flue material, although there was some doubt as to how long this supply would last there is every indication that the supply will be able to keep up with construction.

Sheet Iron Shortage

There is a definite shortage of galvanized and black sheet iron below the 20 gauge thickness. There is a new supply expected about October, but the committee has urged the steel controller to make more of this available immediately, if it is at all possible.

The committee were of the opinion that there was not any great incentive for speculators or contractors to build houses for low income families, so it has made a suggestion to the president of the National Housing Administration to devise ways and means of erecting about 2,000 homes in Vancouver, North Vancouver, Burnaby and the surrounding district, at about the $3,000 mark, so that they can be sold or rented to working class families. The committee sees no reason why the proposed housing scheme of the Federal Government cannot be launched now, and side-track some of the lumber going to the higher priced houses.

A. F. OF L. WORKERS SEND GARMENTS TO RUSSIA

Baltimore.—Almost a million garments have been shipped to Russia from Baltimore within recent weeks, as a result of a collection drive directed by the Baltimore Federation of Labor, according to Bruce McDonald, regional director of the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the A. F. of L.

With Harry Cohen, president of Truck Drivers' Local Union 355, supervising the drive, members of several Baltimore unions worked at collecting, sorting and packing the garments. Over two hundred trucks, driven by members of the Truck Drivers' Union, went out on one Sunday to collect the contributions. The original goal of 500,000 garments was almost doubled.

Postal Corps officials have made the amazing statement that even at this late date more than half the mail sent from Canada to members of the forces overseas, is incorrectly addressed. We commend the story in another column to your close scrutiny. Make certain overseas mail is addressed correctly. Don't grudge the boys and girls overseas "a disappointment that surpasseth all others".

Trades Council Notes

At the request of the B. C. Seamen's Union the Council will endeavor to get washroom and toilet facilities for seamen whose ships are tied up in various shipyards for repairs.

The Council made a donation of $10 to the Calgary Typographical Union to assist in the fight against the (Dual) Canadian Printers Union.

Replying to resolutions sent to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Congress informs the Council that Brother Pat Sullivan, Secretary of the Congress, will attend the World Trade Union Conference in London, England.

Assistance will be given the B. C. Provincial Government Employees' Association for recognition and the right to organise.

At the request of Local No. 190, United Garment Workers, the case of a veteran receiving inadequate pension will be taken up with the proper authorities.

Consideration will be given by the Vancouver General Hospital to the request of the Council for an improvement in the living quarters for nurses.

Replying to a communication from the Council, the Workmen's Compensation Board points out that the Act provides only for personal injury and not for property damage such as clothing, vision glasses, etc.

The Hat Workers' Union, No. 88, informs the Trades Council that the hats made by the Robert Crean Co. of Toronto are union made.

Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, has been invited to speak at the next meeting of the Trades Council on the subject of Workmen's Compensation.

Machinists' Lodge, No. 692, reports that the B. C. Marine has signed a closed shop agreement.

Laundry Salesmen at Nelson's and the Peerless laundries have signed up in the Union.

The B. C. Teachers' Federation, representing over 3000 teachers, has affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Automotive Mechanics and Service Station employees are being organised by the Machinists' Union.

Musicians' Union reports that there is a dual union functioning in New Westminster. Unions are urged to see that only members of Local 145 are employed at various functions.

Truck Drivers' Union reports that the Diamond Transfer has signed up with the union, making a total of 49 signed up.

Conference To Discuss Labor Day Celebration

Local unions are being called upon by the Trades and Labour Council to elect three delegates to attend a meeting in Labor Headquarters on Monday, June 12th, to discuss the proposed Labor Day celebrations. These delegates will assist in making recommendations as to the form the celebrations will take, and act on committees attending to the various aspects of the celebrations.

McSPEDEN EXPLAINS PACT WITH N. Y. C.I.O. GROUP

New York City.—Howard McSpeden, President of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, denied that any agreement had been entered into by that organization and the C.I.O. Industrial Council of New York to end jurisdictional strife in the construction industry. The C.I.O. has no unions operating in the construction field in New York, McSpeden said.

He explained that the agreement, which was misinterpreted in the press, refers only to work in shipyards and certain war plants where A. F. of L. construction men may be employed along with C.I.O. production workers. In those cases, the agreement is designed to prevent strikes or work stoppages resulting from any conflicts that may arise between the union organizations.

More than 2,000,000 Atabrine yellow anti-malaria tablets went down the throats of Canadian soldiers in North Africa, Italy and Sicily, thereby reducing the malaria death rate to less than .35 per 1000 men. Our purchase of Victory Bonds will provide more pills and save more lives.

Six-Hour Day To Absorb Surplus Workers

At the recent convention of the International Union of Operating Engineers, held last month in Chicago, the six-hour and five day week was enthusiastically endorsed as one of the best means of absorbing the surplus workers who will be available in the post war period. This was the report made by H. W. Flesher, former Business Agent of Operating Engineers Union No. 115 in Vancouver, who attended the convention and was promoted to District Representative for British Columbia and Alberta by the International President.

The convention was of the opinion that present post-war plans of the governments on both sides of the International Boundary would only take care of the unemployment situation for a very short time, whereas the shorter work day and week would greatly help in extending the employment of all workers.

The Legislative Committee of the Trades and Labor Council is preparing a report on the question of the six-hour day and five day week.

Co-operation Request With CCL-CIO Debated

A resolution from Local No. 376, Gas Workers' Union, urging the Trades Council to co-operate fully with any plan brought forward by any bona fide union affiliated with the C.C.L.-C.I.O. pertaining to the good and welfare of labor in general was hotly debated in the Council meeting. It was finally amended and carried that "we favor the principle of co-operation on any matter of mutual concern."

Delegates pointed out the constant and vicious attacks being made by the C.I.O. on the Machinists' Union here in an effort to take members from Local 692. Teamsters reported also on efforts made to steal members from firms whose employees worked under agreement with the Teamsters' Union. Other delegates reported on dual union tactics and some reported on success having been obtained in working with C.C.L. unions.

Progress In Blue Cross Hospital Scheme

President Birt Showler informed Trades Council delegates that the Associated Hospital Services, in which many union workers are interested, is making good progress. Over 13,000 workers are now covered by the group hospitalization scheme and over $1600 in hospital claims were paid out last month.

He also reported that the Research Council, to which he is a delegate, is making some interesting research work in efforts to find a supply of seaweed sufficient to warrant the establishment of a processing plant for the removal of medicinal salts. The Council is also investigating the food values in British Columbia fruits and vegetables, soil fertility, poultry mortality and cattle diseases. The Council is requesting government grants for this research work.

Sports Conference Friday, June 2nd

At least one delegate from each of the unions affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council is being requested to attend a meeting to be held in Hall 3, Labor Headquarters, on Friday, June 2nd, at 8 p.m.

This meeting is for the purpose of launching and co-ordinating sport activities in each of the local unions, with the idea of extending competitive sports among members of organised labor.

If your union has not already selected a delegate this is an invitation to you to attend the conference if you are interested in the promotion of indoor and outdoor sports among your fellow workers.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR NORTH VANCOUVER NEEDED

The erection of several hundred houses in North Vancouver for shipyard workers has created an acute situation in hospital facilities in that municipality, so the Trades Council has called upon the Federal Government to give immediate consideration to assisting the municipality in financing adequate hospital facilities to meet present day needs.

Release of Germans From Prison Camps

Trades Council delegates were not satisfied with the reasons given for the release of Germans from the prison camp in Canada, in replying to a Trades Council protest. Delegates pointed out that some 300 fascists have been let out by the government while Canadians are fighting fascism overseas. They should be put back in the concentration camps.

EXPANSION PROGRAMME

A panhandler was seen standing on the corner holding a hat in each hand. A stranger approached and asked what was the idea of two hats.

The fellow grinned, "Business has been so good that I've opened a branch office".

Cannot Work On Alaska Highway Jobs

Because the scale of wages and working conditions offered on the Alaska Highway and Airports maintenance jobs prohibits union men from accepting these jobs, the Building Trades Council has placed the British Columbia and Yukon Sections of the Highway on the unfair list. Even lower rates are being placed on the Alberta section, and union men are leaving these jobs.

A short time ago the highway and airports were turned over to the Northwest Service Command to take care of the maintenance work. This work was to be done by Canadians—very few of whom had been permitted to work on the construction end—and the Western Labor Board was asked to set wages and working conditions for the job. Their "direction" for this work was for wages ranging from $125 to $200 per month, forty-eight hours a week, on call at any time of the day, Sundays and holidays with no overtime rates, only time off. Board was $1.25 per day.

Efforts of a committee from Vancouver to get these rates altered met with failure, and despite the fact that efforts were made in Vancouver by the North West Service Command to hire first class mechanics, the Board stated that all they wanted was old men and second rate mechanics.

The Alberta rates are lower than these, but this is in the hands of the Alberta unions for action, although men who were changed from the union hourly rate of pay to a non-union monthly rate of pay have been quitting the jobs.

Cold Storage Agreement Slated For Labor Board

B. C. Packers Limited have refused to consider the request of Edmunds & Walker employees, Vancouver and New Westminster branches, for an 8-hour day in the proposed 1944-45 Fresh Fish and Cold Storage agreement, upon which final discussion took place May 11th.

Consequently the Fish Cannery Reduction Plant and Allied Workers' Federal Union No. 89, bargaining representatives for the Edmunds & Walker employees, will present a brief to the Regional War Labor Board, embodying this and other requests, rejected by B. C. Packers.

The proposed agreement calls for a straight 8-hour day at both plants, with time and one-half for the first four hours overtime and double time for any hours worked in excess of 12 in any one day. Double time was also requested for Sundays and legal holidays as set forth in Order-in-Council P. C. 8682.

Part Time Workers Scheme Is Endorsed

The request of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the co-operation of the unions, for part time war workers, to meet the present shortage of labor in certain industries, was approved by the Council with the proviso that it does not interfere with existing union agreements. Delegates to the Council regretted that some employers did not play the game last year. Some regular employees were laid off when part time workers got settled on the jobs. Some delegates thought that the part time workers should get overtime rates, others thought that a larger number of women could be employed.

Shipyard Action On Cemco Electric Case

The Vancouver Labor Council will meet with the Grievance Committee of the Trades Council to discuss ways and means of having shipyard workers and management take action against the goods manufactured by the Cemco Electric, who fired two union workers who would not join the company union.

BUILDING SERVICE UNION GETS TWO CERTIFICATIONS

Building Service Employees Union No. 244 has been certified as the bargaining agency for the employees of the Lee Building, Broadway and Main and the Pacific Building, 744 West Hastings St. Certification for other large business blocks is also being applied for.

These certifications will be followed by negotiations for agreements.

RENEUGH NAMED TO I. L. O. COMMITTEE

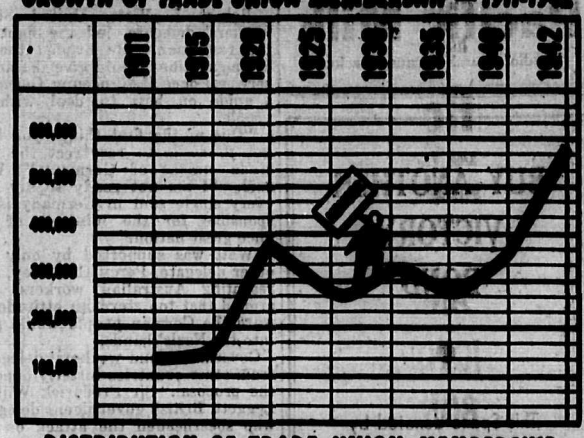
Philadelphia, Pa.—The new committee on economic development formed by the International Labor Organization will have six members from each of three groups comprising the tripartite body, the I. L. O.'s governing body decided at a post conference meeting.

Canada will be represented on the committee by Percy R. Bengough, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

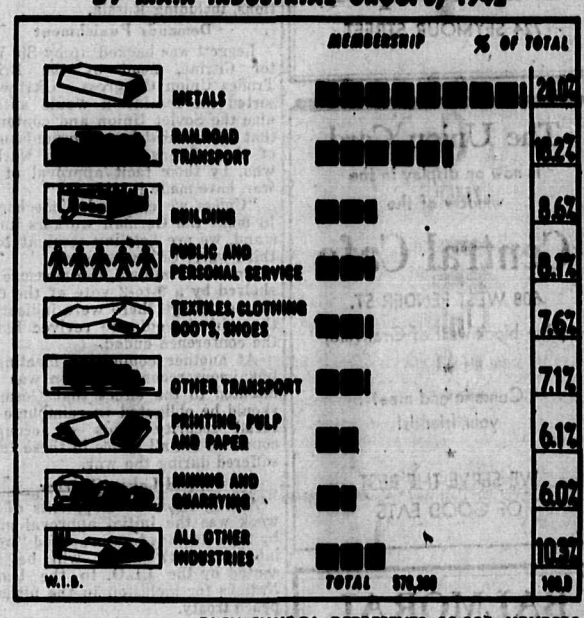
Where there's smoke there's fear.

ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADA

GROWTH OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP — 1911-1942



DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1942



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 20,000 MEMBERS

Canadian Trade Unions Show Growth During War

The growth of the Canadian trade union movement during the war is reflected in official figures released in Ottawa by the Federal Department of Labour. Membership in trade unions, which at the end of 1939 stood at 358,967, had increased at the beginning of 1943 by over 61 per cent to an all-time high of 578,380. During 1942 alone, trade unions registered a gain in membership of over 115,000 and figures for 1943 are expected to record a continued increase. Since 1939, the number of trade union locals in the Dominion has increased by 205.

Most striking advance in union membership during 1942 occurred in the metals industries, in which numbers enrolled in unions almost doubled. Today, unions in the metal industries, including automobile and aircraft workers, machinists, steel workers, boilermakers and iron-ship builders, account for 28 per cent of organized labour in Canada. Substantial increases were also recorded in the printing, pulp and paper industries; in building and construction and in railway transport. Unions of public employees made substantial gains in membership during the year while most unions in personal service and amusement showed decreases. Considerable decreases were also recorded in unions in mining and quarrying and in transport other than railways.

Largest trade union centre in the country in 1942 was Montreal, with 92,276 members. Toronto and Vancouver follow with 59,429 and 49,444 members respectively. Trade union membership in other large Canadian cites was Windsor, 19,956; Winnipeg, 17,008; Quebec, 12,695.

More than 85 per cent of organized labour in Canada is affiliated with either the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or the Canadian Congress of Labour. The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour reported a membership of 54,856 in 1942.

COMPENSATION PAYMENTS AWAIT DOCTOR'S REPORT

Reporting on the protest of a local union to the effect that payment of a workman's compensation claim had been delayed, Secretary Gervin found that in the case mentioned, the delay was caused by the man's doctor who failed to send in the report. No claim can be paid until the doctor's report is received, so Secretary Gervin pointed out that union men should urge their doctors to send in the report immediately after the consultation.

RETURN OF UKRAINIAN LABOR TEMPLE SUPPORTED

The following members of parliament have acknowledged receipt of the resolution from the Trades Council urging restoration of the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple in Vancouver to its rightful owners. Most of them supported the suggestion:

Secretary of State: L. J. Bennett, secretary to Tom Reid; Jean K. Taylor, secretary to Angus MacInnis; James Sinclair; George Cruickshank; Howard Green; G. G. McGeer; Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health.

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is on the
WE DO NOT PATRONIZE LIST
of the
VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT TRADES and LABOR COUNCIL
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Prices: Private, 60c and 50c; Public, [illegible]
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LOOK FOR THE UNION EMBLEM

Parley Splits On Nazi Punishment

Philadelphia, Pa.—When victory comes, should the entire German people be punished for unloosing war upon the world, or just Hitler and his Nazi associates?

That question stirred one of the most heated battles of the conference of the International Labor Organization held in Philadelphia. Attended by delegates from 40 nations, the conference is now in its third week and coming close to its windup.

The hot debate flared at a committee session during consideration of a resolution which carried recommendations to the United Nations relative to treatment of the Germans after the war. The resolution proposed that a distinction be made between the German people and their rulers, and that particularly all possible encouragement be given to the revival of free trade unions in Germany.

Watt Leads Fight

Robert J. Watt, United States workers' delegate, led the fight for the resolution. He argued the recommendations would give the armed services, once they occupy Germany, a guide on how to deal with the people.

"One of the first things you have got to do is to resurrect the free trade unions of Germany," Watt said. "I am not ready to say that every single soul in Germany is responsible for the misdeeds of this once great nation."

Watt was supported by only one other delegate, Percy C. Clarey, representing Australian workers, who argued that too stern an attitude toward the German people would play into the Nazis' hands.

Government and workers' delegates from other countries bitterly opposed the proposal. Sir Frederick William Leggett, British government delegate, who spearheaded the attack on the measure, declared that no action on "such matter of high policy" should be taken except by the United Nations, including Russia.

Demands Punishment

Leggett was backed up by Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British Trades Union Congress. Citrine asserted the resolution would antagonize the Soviet Union and contended that "there must be some punishment of the millions of German workers who, by their tacit approval of the war, have made it possible."

"Unless we can find a mechanism to make the German workers understand, we are heading straight for a third war," Citrine warned.

On the showdown, the measure was shelved by a 9-to-2 vote of the committee, though there were indications the subject would be revived before the conference ended.

At another committee meeting, a unanimous recommendation was formulated to the effect that Germany should be obligated to reimburse the social security funds of occupied countries for all losses in these funds suffered during the war.

World Labor Charter

Among other developments of the week was the initial approval given by the delegates to a proposed "world labor charter" which will be presented by the I.L.O. to the United Nations for inclusion in the ultimate peace treaty.

The charter called for universal improvement of social security systems, a higher standard of living of workers in all lands, more adequate medical care for workers, and full employment at decent wages.

Approval was also given to an amendment suggested by the American delegation, under which the I.L.O. would set up a committee of labor experts to be made available to the United Nations for consultation at the peace table when the labor provisions of the peace treaty are written.

In an address to the conference, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the American government delegate, warned against continuation after the war of government attempts to control wages, beyond establishing a minimum.

"I believe collective bargaining is the method of fixing wages above the minimum," she said.

The Dead Must Be Avenged

Near Tripolye, on the road to Obukhov, there is a ravine. Snow clings to the signboard on which is written: "Here, July 1, 1943, German butchers tortured to death and shot 700 persons—old men, women, mothers and children. Among them was Maria Bilykh with her five children and 65-year-old mother, and Dunya Gorbakha with her two sons." Dunya Gorbakha was carried away the night before. She begged to be allowed to say farewell to her children. The Germans laughed in reply. Then they brought her two sons to her. Voloyda was seven, Kolya two. The Germans shot the children. Dunya Gorbakha did not utter a cry. She strode firmly to her death.

Maria Bilykh's husband was far away from Tripolye. He was in the army. Maria was arrested in the daytime. That night there was a knocking at the cottage door. It was opened by Fedora, Maria's older sister. "Dress the children," she was told. "Where are you going to take them?" "To their mother," she was told. Fedora brought out little blouses of the finest linen and dressed the drowsy children. Volodya, who was 11, carried little 2-year-old Fedya in his arms. They were followed by Tanyusha and Ganulya.. Mikolka was stubborn. "I don't want to go. I want to sleep," he cried. He was dragged along by the belt.

Fedya asked Volodya, "Where are we going?" "To Mamma." "And where's Mamma?" Volodya said nothing. They were brought to a bluff overlooking the Dnieper. There they were cast alive into a ravine. And now, when the grave was opened Volodya was found clasping little Fedya in his arms.

The Germans will come forward with studied speeches in their own defense and with sham tears; they have loopholes all ready when the fatal hour comes for them; they will betray their Fuehrer and a hundred others most prominent, while they retire into the background and dig themselves in; they will try to fool the world with penitential speeches, anathemas and greetings. No, it is impossible to think of this calmly! There is only one vent for our feelings, and that is to kill the miscreants.—Ilya Ehrenberg in "Modern Digest".

JOHN BRACKEN ASKS NEW RIGHTS BE GRANTED TO LABOUR

INDUSTRIAL TEAMWORK AND PARTNERSHIP AIM

Party Platform Calls for Mandatory Collective Bargaining and Speedy Conciliation

Labour, through intensive organization, has become a clearly-defined element in the community with special interests and particular aspirations which have been voiced by its accredited representatives.

The development of the Trade Union movement along the lines it has taken was both logical and inevitable. Laboru needs Capital to provide it with machines; and Capital needs Labour to manage and operate the machines.

The struggle for fair and adequate wages is still an important and necessary function of organised Labour. Trade Unionism has not yet passed out of the combative stage, and I think that one of the responsibilities of government is to bring this struggle to an early and satisfactory conclusion. It is the ugliest and least constructive aspect of the relations between employer and worker.

In the long run, the larger interests of Labour are bound up with the prosperity of the whole community. Even a uniformly high wage rate cannot be converted into the comforts and conveniences of life unless these things are produced in aboundance. Legislation, by itself, cannot produce wealth. But it can create the conditions suitable to the maximum production of wealth. To create these conditions, the Government must serve the ends of justice, remove the causes of friction, and clear whatever obstacles there may be in the path of prosperity.

If the ends of justice are to be served, it is essential that the rights and responsibilities of all organzied elements in the community be recognised clearly and defined with reasonable precision. In the case of Labour, it is clear that the worker must have the right of access to productive equipment, as the only means by which his efforts can be used productively.

It will be recognized that, since plant and equipment are controlled by organized companies, they are able to exert a strong influence over the price of their products and the wages that they will pay Labour. That being so, it will also be recognized that Labour must be similarly organized in order that it may bargain on equal terms and exert a comparable influence over the structure of wages.

This is the moral and economic foundation of the Trade Union movement. Let us welcome it, instead of fighting it. The wages paid today are the income which tomorrow buys the goods which industry produces, and there can be no stable market for the products of industry unless the mass of the people is fully employed and adequately paid.

The company-financed union, as distinguished from the voluntary union, of whatever name, is considered to be a device to keep Labour from consolidating and extending its influence. It ought not to be encouraged. The right of employees to bargain collectively with their employers, through the organization chosen by majority vote must be firmly established by law; and discrimination against any present or future employee for activities in any labour organization must be prevented.

There is one thing which may weaken the cause of Labour. It is the possibility that its leadership may become overstimulated by success, and headstrong to the point where it begins to trespass upon the functions of governments or the interests of the people at large. This happened in Great Britain, and the Trade Union movement was set back many years.

In my anniversary address at Hamilton, I expressed the view that Labour leaders, the executive bodies of trade and industrial associations, and the spokesman for the agriculture were in reality part of the economic government, as distinguished from the political government of the country. I am firm in that belief. Given the opportunity, I would translate that principle into practice by seeing that, in all government agencies which determine or administer policies affecting Labour, representatives of organized Labour were included.

In the past, business and industry have had a dominant influence in the decisions of Government. In the future, not only business and industry must sit in and be heard, by the government, but Labour and Agriculture must sit and be heard. Jointly, these can give us maximum production and maximum employment, and acting together they can see that no one group takes too much of the national income or contributes too little in its production.

Apart from fair wages for his services, the industrial worker is anxious, above everything, to secure continuity of employment. Without the assurance of continuous employment, he can make no plans even for the present, let alone the future. He has no security. To help correct such obvious weaknesses in our economy, organized labour must be given its share or responsibility for planning a dynamic economic policy, in which seasonal or regional unemployment are reduced to a minumum.

Our experience as a nation at war has shown that industrial management can profit by consulting Labour. The Joint Management Production Committees introduced in many war plants, where they have been conducted in a spirit of cooperation, have worked successfully, and have resulted in a substantial increase in production. Labour should not be regarded as a commodity, to be bought at the lowest price or sold at the highest—and work should not be only a drudgery, to be endured as the price of existence. We must establish the dignity of Labour. The worker, as well as the employer, must have the satisfaction of applying his experience and the fertility of his mind toward raising the general level of production.

When Management and Labour combine to attain maximum production with adequate wages for Labour, the respective position of all parties, including the consumer, is improved. Under such cirumstances, Labour is anxious to maintain volume, is jealous of standards of quality, and is determined to reduce the costs of production—not through low wages, but through increased efficiency.

One thing is certain—any Party which hopes to give good government and lay the foundations for a condition of general prosperity must see that satisfactory labour relations are established. There can be no prosperity unless there is industrial harmony. To accomplish that end, it is necessary that the Government develop a national laboru policy.

Under the terms of the British North America Act, questions affecting Labour are under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments. But the Trade Unions are now organized on a national and international basis—so are many of the great industrial companies. It is, therefore, desirable to try to secure uniform labour practices in line with industrial set-ups all across the nation.

The first step, would be to call a Dominion provincial conference with a view to securing the passage of uniform Labour legislation in each of the provinces. We would hope that the provinces would strive to reach an agreement that would be generally acceptable.

I propose then "that the principle of collective bargaining" such as is set out in Order in Council No. 2685, me made mandatory and embodied in the Statute Law, with penalties for infractions. The Act would provide that employers must deal with their employees through the union of their choice. The bargaining agency for all employees would be that chosen by a majority of them, and the procedure for holding elections would be set forth in the Act.

A National Labour Relations Board would be set up under appropriate legislation, and this Board would be composed of representatives, in equal number, of the employers and of Labour and one or more representatives of the public at large. The Board would establish machinery for certifying and declaring the bargaining agencies chosen by the workers in different industries, in accord with the procedure laid down in the Act. Penalties would be provided for employers who undermine the principle of collective bargaining by interfering with or restraining Trade Union activities.

By these means, the collective bargaining rights of Labour would be guaranteed and a uniform code of practice would be established across the country. At the same time, the machinery of conciliation should be overhauled and placed under the proposed National Labour Relations Board, so that disputes could be heard without delay, and decisions reached promptly.

While much can be done by the enactment of legislation to guarantee the bargaining rights of Labour and to secure a uniform practice in the field of Labour relations, I feel that even more can be done to the national advantage by good leadership in the government, in industry and in Labour. Through consulation and cooperation, great strides can be made toward raising the national income. The Government can do its part by giving Management, Labour and Agriculture equal voice in the formulation of economic policy and planning the best use to be made of our industrial and agri[illegible] resources.

I do not believe that the Canadian [illegible] wishes to become a mere ward of [illegible] and lose power to direct his own life. [illegible] is a tendency in official circles to [illegible] emphasis on social security legislation [illegible] on full employment and a high level of [illegible]duction. Such a policy carried too far [illegible] make the private citizen a pensioner [illegible] soul is in pawn to the political [illegible] power. Social insurance in various [illegible] most important but social security [illegible] by itself is not enough. It should be [illegible]panied by positive action toward [illegible] production and full employment at [illegible] wages.

The first thing to do is to provide for [illegible] full utilization of our human and [illegible] resources so that there is a large [illegible] income to divide. Second in point of [illegible]tance is to see that employment [illegible] production are maintained at a steady [illegible] so that the worker can plan his life [illegible] budget his income. The prevention of [illegible] ills should be our primary aim. We [illegible] concentrate on constructive measures [illegible] social security, but be ready with [illegible] measures wherever constructive effort [illegible] short of its objective.

I am quite satisfied that it is not [illegible] our power to bring economic fluctuations [illegible] under control as far as they are domestic [illegible] origin. There are many controls [illegible] government may use to prevent booms [illegible] set limits to the deterioration of business [illegible] activity when a changing trend takes place.

When all these measures are applied [illegible] their best advantage there may still be [illegible] who will not be well provided for. Any [illegible] social obligation must be met as a matter [illegible] of right and not of charity by the application [illegible] of social insurance and pension schemes. [illegible] these schemes can only be financed adequately [illegible] without impoverishing the community [illegible] attention is first given to maintaining a [illegible] national income through honest labour, intel[illegible]ligent management and the application of sound principles of government.

At this point let me make reference to [illegible] act of the present government which, [illegible] believe, defies all the principles which [illegible] have laid down. It is known as P.C. [illegible] the Wartime Wages Control Order. Under this Order in Council, which is a [illegible] arbitary decree, machinery is set up, the purpose of which is to define wage rates [illegible] freeze them down wherever possible. The board which is the final authority on [illegible] matter and determines wage rates, [illegible] appointed by the government. On it, Labour has but the scantiest representation. In [illegible] Labour is outnumbered five to one on the membership of the board. Of the six members, four may be appointed at the whim of the government, including the chairman, the vice chairman and two members [illegible] represent the public at large. Of the remain[illegible]ing two vacancies, one is to be filled by [illegible] representative of the employers and one [illegible] the representative of Labour. In [illegible] affecting wages, this board is able to [illegible] powers greater than those bestowed on [illegible] courts. There is to be no appeal against [illegible] findings. Putting the onus upon the worker to prove that he is not guilty of illegal [illegible] in connection with a strike is against all [illegible] accepted principles of British jurisprudence.

I object to such an arbitary exercise [illegible] power in an arena of controversy which intimately affects the lives of so large [illegible] proportion of our people. Labour should [illegible] given at least equal representation with [illegible] other element of the community on boards which have power to regulate matters of [illegible] concern to the worker in his daily life; [illegible] no board so dominated by government appointees as this is, should be permitted [illegible] deprive organized Labour of its [illegible] rights to bargain collectively.

The accomplishment of Labour's [illegible] will not be found in the regimentation [illegible] State Socialism. In the unlikely event of [illegible] Socialist Government coming to power, [illegible] worker may find that he has created [illegible] Frankenstein and that the very freedom [illegible] sought will be consumed by a dictatorial [illegible] force, which will arbitrarily set rates [illegible] wages and working conditions. Profits [illegible] be taxed, but a monopoly of power in [illegible] hands of a political group is impossible [illegible] control. The Trade Unions of Germany [illegible] Italy entrusted themselves to what [illegible] thought was a benevolent dictator, only [illegible] discover that they lost what they were [illegible]ing for. State Capitalism will neither [illegible] the demands of the consumer nor tolerate [illegible] activities of the trade unions.

Man is best served by a cooperative [illegible] of organization with the impulse to [illegible] coming from the pressure of individual [illegible] not by the dictation of a central au[illegible] As I said in Hamilton, the watchwords of [illegible] future must be decentralization, not [illegible]ization; cooperation, not State dictation [illegible] expanding production of a dynamic [illegible] not the rationed scarcity of a Socialist [illegible] widening areas of trade, not restricted [illegible] practices. In the wise ordering of [illegible] free community, organsied Labour has [illegible] invaluable part to play. Any government [illegible] which I am Leader will see to it that [illegible] becomes a partner in enterprise, enj[illegible] rights, and is provided with an opp[illegible] to fulfill its obligations and respon[illegible]

UNIONS MULTIPLY IN CHINA

China has 2864 labor unions with a total membership of 1,027,000, the Chinese News Service reports on the basis of a statement made by a government spokesman. Factory workers belonging to unions number 300,000, not including salt workers and miners.

The use of freedom for selfish ends soon brings the end of freedom.

NEW INTERNATIONAL UNIONS TO BE CHARTERED BY A. F. L.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American Federation of Labor plans to issue charters to three new international unions in the near future, President William Green revealed at the close of the Executive Council meeting here.

The proposed new unions comprise the chemical workers, office workers, and fabricated metal workers.

At the same time, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany announced that the dues-paid membership of the American Federation of Labor reached the all-tim ehigh of 6,606,173 as of April 30, a gain of 546,485 members in the past eight months.

Mr. Green said that the charters would be granted to the new international unions as soon as a few jurisdictional matters are straightened out. He exxpressed the hope that the charters would be issued before the next convention of the A. F. of L. in November.

"The Link Between Labour and Learning"

A slogan of year-round service to labour and the labour movement

IN THE PAST . . .

- Ship's libraries
- Evening Classes
- Panel discussions
- Conciliation service
- Labour Forum broadcasts
- News-sheets and pamphlets
- War information talks
- Educational movies
- Contract research
- Speaking tours
- Display panels

AND NOW . . .

- THE W.E.A. LIFETIME HOME PROJECT

A contribution to the science of home-making.

IF YOUR LOCAL IS NOT ON OUR MAILING LIST, WRITE TO

Workers' Educational Association (Canada)
166 George Street, Toronto

Wise Guy (boarding a street car): "Well, Noah, is the Ark full?"

Conductor: "Nope, we [illegible] more jackass! Come on in[illegible]

Trades Union Directory

LABOR HEADQUARTERS, 529-531 BEATTY STREET

Aeronautical (I.A.M.) Lodge No. 756—Business Agent, Tom Price, 413 Granville St.; Phone PAcific 6631.

Aeronautical Lodge, No. 1749—Secretary, Ora L. Percy, 1719 London Street, New Westminster.

Bakery Salesmen, Local 189, I. B. T. C. and H.—Business Agent, R. Holmes, 531 Beatty Street; PAcific 6546.

Bakery Union, Local 468 — Business Agent, A. E. Jackson, 18 East Hastings St. Phone PAcific 6741.

Barbers—International Journeymen of America, Local 120—Secretary, C. E. Herrett, 531 Beatty St.; PAcific 6554.

B. C. Seamen's Union—Secretary, M. Murphy, 340 Cambie St.; PAcific 7534.

Beverage Dispensers' Union, Local 676—Business Manager, J. F. Mohan, 307 W. Pender; MArine 6948.

Beverage Dispensers and Culinary Workers, No. 835—Secretary, W. Morton, 81 Campbell Ave., New Westminster.

Blacksmiths' Union, Local 151—Secretary, A. Buckingham, 1530 Stride Ave., New Westminster.

Boilermakers' Union, Local 194—Secretary, C. A. Bailey, 636 Thirteenth Ave., New Westminster.

Bookbinders' Union, Local 105—Recording Secretary, Flora MacDonald, 2326 E. 6th Avenue.

Brewery Workers' Union, Local 300—Secretary, Ed. Sims, 5832 Clarendon St.

Bricklayers' Union, Local No. 1—L. Padgett, Sr., 3066 W. Eighth; BAy. 1560-R.

Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforced Ironworkers, Local 97—Business Agent, Robt. McDonald, 531 Beatty St.; PAcific 6740.

Building Laborers' Union, Local 602—Secretary, W. James, 531 Beatty St.; Phone PAcific 6557.

Building Service Employees, Local 244—Secretary, E. J. Ross, 1706 East First.

Building Trades Council—Secretary, F. W. Watts, 531 Beatty St.; Phone PAcific 6557.

Carpenters, Local Union 452—Secretary, J. Stevenson, 531 Beatty St.; PA. 6557.

Carpenters, Local 1251 (New Westminster)—Business Agent, H. Peden, 4038 Smith Street; Phone DEx. 1734-R.

Carpenters (Nanaimo), Local No. 527—Secretary, Wm. Little, 317 Irwin St., Nanaimo, B. C.

Carpenters' Union (Chilliwack), No. 1843—Secretary, S. A. Borrell, 590 R. R. 1, Chilliwack, B. C.

City Hall Employees, Local 59—Secretary, J. Tarbuck, 3917 West Eleventh, Alma 944-L.

City Employees' Union (Burnaby), No. [illegible]—Secretary, J. Grover, 3813 Myrtle Ave., New Westminster.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28—Business Agent, Dave Rees, 195 East Pender; Phone PAcific 4848.

C.N.R. Constables and Special Agents, Local No. 15—Secretary, S. F. Bush, 1168 Rose Street.

C.P.R. Constables and Special Agents, Local No. 112—Secretary, G. A. Saunders, 4460 East Pender Street.

Distillery Workers, Local No. 69—Secretary, Eileen Davidson, 1055 17th Ave., New Westminster, B. C.

Electrical Workers' Union, Local 213—Business Manager, Jack Ross, 531 Beatty St.; MArine 6736.

Elevator Constructors, Local 82—Secretary, R. Holmes, 531 Beatty Street.

Embalmers, Undertakers and Assistants Union, No. 23374—Secretary, J. A. Dougall, 1334 Nicola Street; Phone MArine 3561.

Engineers, Hoisting and Portable, Local 115—Secretary, H. W. Fischer, 531 Beatty St.; Phone PAcific 6557.

Engineers, School and Caretakers, Local [illegible]—Secretary, Alex. M. Reid, 3070 Euclid Avenue; Phone DExter 0483-Y.

Film Exchange Employees, Local B-71—Secretary, Geo. Hislop, 3549 Charles Street.

Fire Fighters, City, Local 18—Secretary, Chas. A. Watson, 935 East 29th.

Fire Fighters, New Westminster, Local 256—Secretary, L. J. Wishart, No. 1 Fire Hall, New Westminster.

Fire Fighters (Burnaby), Local 323—Secretary, G. McDonald, 1106 Sixteenth Avenue, New Westminster.

First Aid Attendants, Local No. 127—Secretary, S. Todd, 781 East Eleventh, North Vancouver.

Fish Cannery Workers' Union, No. 89—Business Agent, W. Gateman, 138 East Cordova Street; MArine 1839.

Gas Workers' Union, Local No. 276—Secretary, A. F. Chandler, 2535 Elizabeth Ave., New Westminster, B. C.

Glove Workers' International Union, Local No. 104—Secretary, Dorothy Halsall, 2834 East Georgia.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Local 28—Business Agent, Barbara Stewart, 613 Granville St.; Phone PAcific 7933.

Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 42—Secretary, Carl Zuker, 413 Granville; Phone PAcific 7933.

Ladies' Garment Workers', Local 276—PAc. 4354; Bus. Agent, R. Jackson, Secretary, C. Carr, DEx. 2782-M.

Lathers' Union, Local 207—Secretary, T. R. Crane, 322 West Sixth Avenue.

Laundry Workers, No. 292—Secretary, Doris L. Royal, 934 Nicola Street; Phone MArine 3565.

Lithographers, No. 34—Secretary, A. Rebold, 2974 W. 15th.

Machinists, Local 692—Business Agent, E. Osman, 531 Beatty St.; Phone PAc. 6740. Sec., J. H. Irving, 2812 East 18th; Phone DExter 2795-R.

Machinists, Local 182—Secretary, J. H. Wallace, 3271 West 15th; BAy. 1298-L.

Machinists' Lodge, No. 151—Secretary, [illegible] Davidson, 316 Sixth Avenue, New Westminster.

Mailers' Union, No. 70—Secretary, R. G. Taylor, 1176 Duchess Avenue, West Vancouver, B. C.

Maintenance of Way Employees, Local 31—Secretary, R. McLure, 1756 East 34th Avenue.

Marine Engineers, National Association of; Council No. 7—Secretary, E. R. Smith, 319 West Pender Street.

Metal Trades Council—H. W. Watts, Secretary, 531 Beatty St.; Phone PAcific 2942.

Milk Salesmen and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Business Manager, Birt Showler, 531 Beatty St.; PAcific 6546.

Molders' Union, Local 281—Secretary, R. Spilstead, 1856 East Thirteenth.

Motion Picture Projectionists, Local 348—Business Manager, J. R. Foster; Secretary, J. H. Leslie, P.O. Box 345; Phone MArine 3043.

Musicians' Union, Local 145—Business Manager, E. A. Jamieson, Suite 31, 553 Granville St.; Phone PAcific 7842.

Painters, Local 138—Business Manager, [illegible] Hayes, 531 Beatty St.; PAc. 6740; Res.: High. 5879-L.

Papermakers' Int. Brotherhood, Local No. 456 (New Westminster)—Secretary, H. W. Halverson, 1533 Seventh Ave.

Pile Drivers and Wooden Bridgemen, Local 2404—Business Agent, S. Allen, 132½ W. Hastings; PAcific 4646.

Plumbers and Steamfitters (Railroad)—Local 571—Secretary, T. H. Poulton, 726 Second St., New Westminster.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 170—Business Agent, Archie Mathieson, 530 Beattie St.; Phone MArine 5819.

Photo Engravers, Local 54—Joseph A. Sims, 2775 W. 36th; KErr. 3664-L.

Plasterers' Union, No. 779—Secretary, H. Byers, 3368 Franklin St.; Phone HAstings 2743-L.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 69—Secretary, Thos. S. Hart, 1507 East 35th; FRas. 6541-R.

Pulp and Sulphite (Converters) Union, Local 433—Secretary, Agnes Nickel, care Pacific Mills, foot of Campbell).

Pursers and Chief Stewards, Local 139—Secretary, R. Stever, 1451 Woodland Drive.

Railway Carmen (Port Mann), Lodge No. 190—Secretary, A. M. Cawley, R. R. No. 4, New Westminster, B. C.

Railway Carmen, Local No. 58—Secretary, Samuel Shearer, 1866 Whyte Ave.; Phone BAyview 6924-R.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, No. 580—Secretary, W. J. Mason, 3116 West Thirteenth.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, No. 686—Secretary, J. E. Fitzgerald, 2046 Stainsbury Avenue.

Refrigeration Workers, No. 516, U. A. J. P. & S. F.—Secretary, L. R. White, 127 West 40th, Vancouver; FRas. 6469.

Retail Clerks, Local 279—Sec.-Treas., Harold Box, Room 406, Province Bldg., Phone PAc. 5720.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local 280—Business Manager, James Walker, 531 Beatty St.; PAcific 6740.

Sheet Metal Workers (Railroad) Local 314—Secretary, George Watson, 1960 East 19th.

Shinglers' Union, No. 2646, U. B. of C. J. of A.—Secretary, J. A. Gildermeester, 3585 W. 26th; KErr. 0437-R.

Shingle Weavers' Local No. 2652—Secretary, G. F. Moul, 3067 West Third.

Shipyard Riggers, Local No. 661—Secretary, R. McDonald, 531 Beatty Street; Phone PAcific 6740.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, Local 726—Secretary, W. O. Clarkson, 6863 Larch; KErr. [illegible]-Y.

Stenographers, Typists and Bookkeepers, Local 18177—Secretary, V. Gilberthorpe, 530 Beatty St.; Phone PAc. 6740.

Street Railway Employees, Division 101—Business Agent, C. Stewart, Lee Building, 175 E. Broadway; FAir. 4662.

Street Railwaymen's Union, No. 134—Business Agent, R. Cormack, 1104 Sperling Ave., New Westminster, B. C.

Taxi Drivers, Local 151—Secretary, C. McIver, 531 Beatty St., Phone PAcific 6546.

Teachers' Association, New Westminster—Secretary, Evaline Scott, 817 14th St., New Westminster; Phone 646-R.

Textile Workers' Local No. 12—Secretary, Jessie Armstrong, 3736 Albert St.

Theatrical Stage Employees, Local 118—Secretary, Walter Blake, P. O. Box 711.

Tile Setters, Local No. 5—Secretary, W. Richards, 5836 Spencer St.; CA. 1904-L.

Tile Setters' Helpers, Local No. 75—Secretary, D. F. Snow, 503 Richards St.; Phone MArine 4905.

Truck Drivers' Union, Local No. 31—Business Agent, Reg. Atkinson, 531 Beatty St.; Phone PAcific 6546.

Typographical Union, Local 226—Secretary, Harry Neelands, 531 Beatty St.; MArine 6642.

United Garment Workers' Union, Local 178—Secretary, Walter W. Shaw, 5486 West Sixth.

United Fishermen's Union of B. C., Local No. 44—Secretary, W. T. Burgess, 138 E. Cordova; MArine 4048.

Upholsterers' International Union, Local 164—Secretary, D. Garside, 531 Beatty St.; residence phone High. 1068-M.

University of British Columbia Employees' Union, No. 116—John Carruthers, 4569 West Fifth.

Non-Patronage List To Be More Effective

A meeting of the Organizing and Grievance Committee to discuss ways and means of making the non-patronage list more effective, recommended:—

1. That all affiliated unions who have their own papers be asked to print the non-patronage list and forward a copy of the paper to the firm concerned.

2. That the list be printed on the minutes of each Council meeting.

3. That each union be requested to write the firms on the non-patronage list protesting their anti-union action and urging them to withdraw opposition.

4. That the unions with firms on the non-patronage list meet the organizing committee to discuss the possibility of organizing such firms.

5. That the non-patronage list be painted on a Board to be placed in the main hall of this Building.

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS are on the

"We Do Not Patronize"

list of the VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER AND DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL:

BARBER SHOPS

Hotel Vancouver Barber Shop.
J. Clark, Broadway and Kingsway.

BAKERIES

Home Bakery, North Vancouver.
National Bakery.
Woman's Bakery.
Montreal Bakery.
National Biscuit Co.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Spencer's Ltd.

FUEL

Reliance Fuel and Heating Co.

RESTAURANTS

Eden Cafe.
Peter Pan Cafe.
White Lunches.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS

J. Leckie Co. Ltd.

SIGNS AND PAINTERS

Victor David Neon Signs.
David Decorators Ltd.
Chas. David.

This list is printed for your benefit, and as Trade Unionists, when you or members of your family are making your purchases, always have this list before you as a reminder.

W.E.A. To Build Model House For Workers

In a thoroughly practical approach to the problem of low-cost, post-war housing, the Workers' Educational Association has decided to carry out the actual construction of a model house, incorporating in it insofar as that is currently possible, the features which the Canadian worker wants in his home of the future. As a research and education organization, national in scope, the W.E.A. has been compiling data on housing for years. This, along with current suggestions put forward by trade unions with which it is affiliated across Canada, will be used in working out the plans for the model unit.

"The project is not intended to assist in providing emergency accommodation for the war period," says Drummond Wren, W.E.A. director, "nor is it a postwar housing plan. It is an endeavor to make a serious contribution to the science of home-making. The experience gained will be published at the conclusion of the project and made available for general distribution."

A panel of architects and social scientists headed by James Govan, M.R.A.I.C., of Toronto, is undertaking the task of translating into blueprints and working drawings, the accumulated information on the Canadian worker's desires. The advisory committee includes:

Paul Martin, M.P., Rodney Adamson, M.P., J. W. Noseworthy, M.P., A. A. MacLeod, M.P.P., Malcolm W. Wallace, B.A., LL.D., PhP.D., president, University College, Toronto, Hugh Mackenzie, vice-president, John Labatt Ltd., London, Percy Bengough, president, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Among the data submitted, these are typical early examples of prospective home-owners' ideas:

In construction, there should be no difference between the low-cost home and the higher-priced one, except in space. Inferior construction methods, as a means of providing a cheaper home, must be eliminated.

The occupant of such a home should be able to carry it financially with his mind at rest. The accepted carrying charge of $1 per month for each $100 of cost must be brought down till it is no more than 25 per cent of the worker's income.

Furniture and home should be planned together. Well-built furniture is wanted, not inferior copies of high-priced lines. Design of furniture should be considered in designing the house.

A re-investigation of the relationship between the kitchen and the rest of the home may be needed. Filling a kitchen with appliances is not the whole answer. It should be livable, not merely a workshop for mother.

The man of the future house has decided views on heating but wants a thorough scientific investigation of the matter with careful consideration of automatic controls, insulation and ventilation.

Delegates From Unions To Trades Council

The following delegates from local unions to the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, upon recommendation of the Credentials Committee, were accepted and seated:

H. Foster, W. Rigby, United Fishermen Local 44; H. S. Hislop, Hilda Smith, F. G. Morris, G. S. Ford, New Westminster Teachers' Association; H. Foster, A. T. Dyer, Int. Assoc. of Machinists 692; J. Mailey, Printing Pressmen 69; G. Lees, G. Edwards, Garment Wkrs. Local 276; W. McGowan, Local 97 Ironworkers; Frances Mehara, D. Royle, Mrs. Mack, W. A. Taylor, Laundry Workers Local 292; Ora Percy, L. N. Dale, Aeronautical Lodge 1749; F. W. Klein, B. C. Constables and Special Agents Federal Union No. 15; Wm. Gray, L. N. Dale, J. Harris, Ora Percy, Geo. Smart, Aeronautical Lodge 1749; C. A. Bailey, T. Wowall, Boilermakers Local 194; L. Padgett, Alex Fordyce, Bricklayers and Masons Inter. Union; William Hodgson, George Flagg, Jewelry Workers Local 42; Archie Nunn, Embalmers and Undertakers Local 23374; Bert Wybrew, Aeronautical Workers Lodge 756; Ivor L. Cawker, Mrs. M. Barnett, Taxi Drivers Local 151.

CAPTURED RUSSIANS FLEE GERMAN SLAVE LABOR

Stockholm.—Thousands of Russians engaged in slave labor in Germany are disappearing from their jobs, reports the Swedish paper, Arbetaren. About 50,000 people are constantly in flight from their German jobs and, while some are caught, thousands reach their homes. Saboteurs among foreign workers are taking advantage of language difficulties by insisting that they misunderstand foremen's orders.

Montreal.—The Imperial Oil Company and Park Steamship Company have agreed to meet officers of the Canadian Seamen's Union to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement.

It would cover wages and working conditions for all unlicensed ratings on tankers operated by these companies from eastern ports of Canada, according to a statement by the union of which J. A. "Pat" Sullivan is president.

A doting aunt and uncle were taking a very small, but very lively, boy for a walk. They kept him between them in order to protect him from cars and other dangers.

"Hullo, Bobby!" an acquaintance hailed the little fellow. "Is that your daddy and mamma?"

"No," retorted Bobby. "They're my convoys!"

EVERY $4 you invest in War Savings Stamps buys you $5 for future delivery. In addition it helps buy the tools our sailors, soldiers and airmen need, now, to win the war. Here is a bargain you can't afford to miss. Start, today, to buy more and more War Savings Stamps and Certificates.

Capilano
BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
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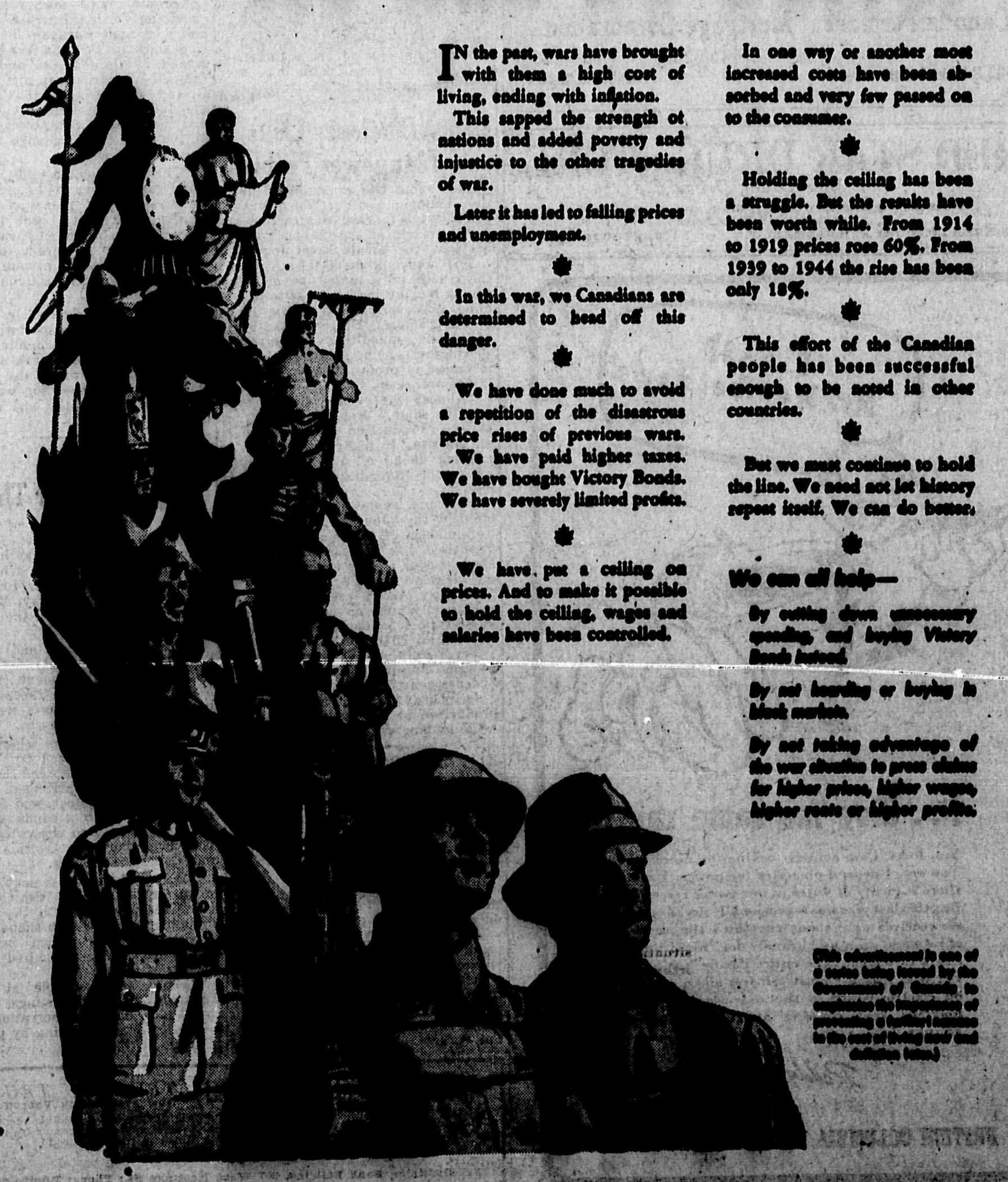
We Can Do Better



IN the past, wars have brought with them a high cost of living, ending with inflation.

This sapped the strength of nations and added poverty and injustice to the other tragedies of war.

Later it has led to falling prices and unemployment.

In this war, we Canadians are determined to head off this danger.

We have done much to avoid a repetition of the disastrous price rises of previous wars. We have paid higher taxes. We have bought Victory Bonds. We have severely limited profits.

We have put a ceiling on prices. And to make it possible to hold the ceiling, wages and salaries have been controlled.

In one way or another most increased costs have been absorbed and very few passed on to the consumer.

Holding the ceiling has been a struggle. But the results have been worth while. From 1914 to 1919 prices rose 60%. From 1939 to 1944 the rise has been only 18%.

This effort of the Canadian people has been successful enough to be noted in other countries.

But we must continue to hold the line. We need not let history repeat itself. We can do better.

We can all help—

By cutting down unnecessary spending, and buying Victory Bonds instead.

By not hoarding or buying in black markets.

By not taking advantage of the war situation to press claims for higher prices, higher wages, higher rents or higher profits.

(This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada, to emphasize the importance of preventing a further increase in the cost of living now and deflation later.)

DRUGS REXALL

The Owl Drug Co. Ltd.
(A CANADIAN COMPANY)
OWNED AND OPERATED BY A VANCOUVER CITIZEN
ALWAYS READY TO SERVE LABOR

TOBACCO CANDY

"CARIBOU BRAND"
WHEN BUYING WORK CLOTHES
ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS BRAND!
Shirts — Overalls — Coveralls — Bone-dry Repellent Clothing
Bannockburn Tweed Pants
MADE AND GUARANTEED BY
GAULT BROTHERS LTD.
UNION-MADE VANCOUVER, B. C.

REAL ESTATE - RENTALS
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
CEPERLEY-ROUNSEFELL & CO
PACIFIC 3521 Estab. 1909 846 W. HASTINGS

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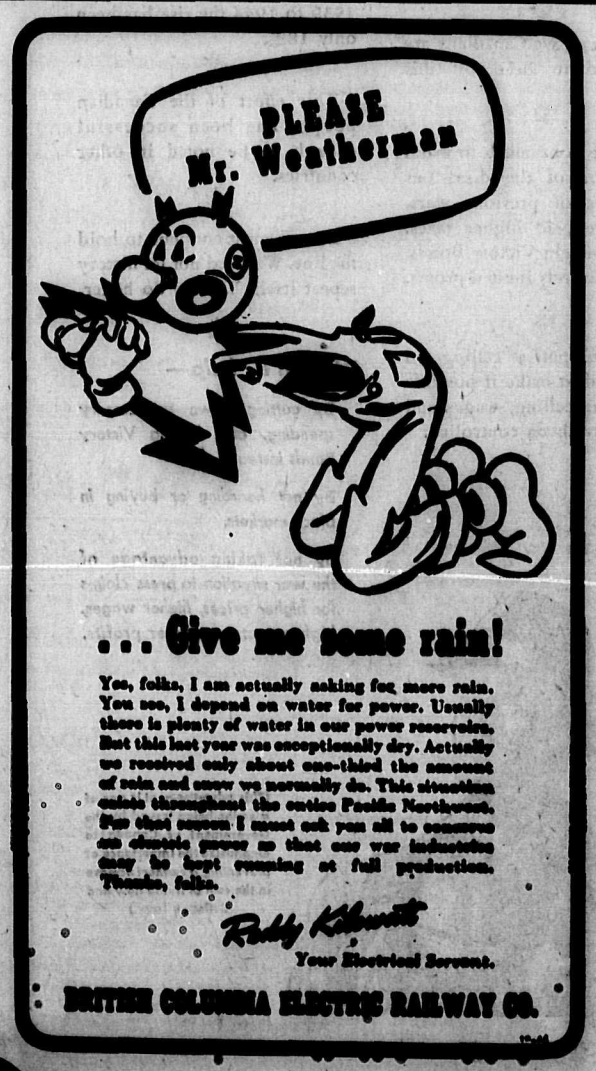
IMPORTED TOBACCOS, CIGARETTES, CIGARS,
PIPES and SMOKERS' SUNDRIES
Come and See Our Stock — Largest in Canada
E. A. MORRIS LIMITED
435 West Hastings Street 533 Granville Street

$50 Cash Prizes :: Whist Drives
TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS
$50.00 EVERY SATURDAY — PLAY STARTS 8:15
HAPPY TIME SOCIAL CLUB—Embassador Orchestra
Embassy Ballroom — Davie at Burrard

MONEY TO LOAN ON MODERN HOMES
EASY TERMS OF REPAYMENT
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
H. G. Forson, Manager
432 Richards Street PAcific 9221

RED STAR DRUG STORE
"The Mail Order Druggist"
We Make a Special Effort to Get Goods Out by First Mail After Receipt of Your Order
CORNER CORDOVA AND CARRALL VANCOUVER, B. C.



. . . Give me some rain!
Yes, folks, I am actually asking for more rain. You see, I depend on water for power. Usually there is plenty of water in our power reservoirs. But this last year was exceptionally dry. Actually we received only about one-third the amount of rain and snow we normally do. This situation exists throughout the entire Pacific Northwest. For that reason I must ask you all to conserve on electric power so that ours may be industries may be kept running at full production. Thanks, folks.
Your Electrical Servant.
BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

Bevin Says A.F.L. Aid Helps British Morale

New York City.—"The workers of America have not been fair-weather friends. They have given substantially and with true generosity to aid the workers of Britain," declared Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor and National Service, in a speech delivered at the opening of a home for women workers at Todworth, England, built through the contributions of American organized labor.

Expressing his "personal thanks" to the members of the American Federation of Labor for their help, Mr. Bevin emphasized the usefulness of the projects already set up in Britain as part of the relief program of the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the A. F. of L.

Service Men To Get More Consideration

Organized labor's championship of the interests of returning service men was emphasized anew by a number of developments recently.

Two more of the nation's major labor organizations—the Electrical Workers and Carpenters—took action to open their doors to veterans when they come back home seeking jobs at decent wages.

The executive council of the Electrical Workers unanimously recommended that its locals admit "vets" into membership without payment of initiation or entrance fees. This would apply to service men not now members who are qualified to do electrical work and who enter jobs within the Brotherhood's jurisdiction.

To make the proposal binding under the laws of the Brotherhood, the council voted to have it submitted to the next convention for ratification by the delegates.

Carpenters Adopt Plan

A similar step was taken by the Carpenters' executive board. Qualified service men, upon their honorable discharge from the service, will be accepted into the union without payment of initiation fees when they take jobs in the carpentry field.

The plan to drop initiation fees for discharged service men was first adopted several months ago by the Machinists. Since then, many other unions have taken such action and President William Green of the A. F. of L. has recommended that all affiliates of the Federation do likewise.

In addition to liberalising provisions for admission of non-union service men, practically all unions are providing extensive protection for their 2,000,000 present members who are in the military service.

Lot of the Women When Shooting Stops

What will happen to millions of women workers after the war? Will they hold their gains, and what can they do to ensure post-war security?

Those are serious questions, and the National Women's Trade Union League attempts to answer them in an interesting publication which can only be referred to here.

Its advice is for working women to join a union and throw in their lot with the 13,000,000 other workers who make up organized labor. The unions, it is pointed out, have protected them during the emergency, and will be needed more than ever when the shooting stops.

Labor Efficiency Licks Manpower Problem

Just about the worst bit of news the champions of a "labor draft" would want to read was carried recently in one of the "Bibles" of big business, the "Wall Street Journal".

The "Journal" published a story on the results of a survey it conducted among leading industrialists to determine how serious was their manpower problem. Nearly all the manufacturers replied that the manpower shortage was being licked by amazing increases in productivity on the part of their workers.

"Almost everywhere the answer was the same," said the Wall Street paper. "Production per employee is on the rise. In many cases output is running ahead of a year ago even where the nnumber of workers is less."

Here are some of the examples cited by the "Journal":

A maker of plane parts in San Francisco has increased production sharply over a year ago with 10 per cent less workers.

Douglas A-20's are being turned out at only one man-hour per pound of airframe, compared with 16 in September, 1940.

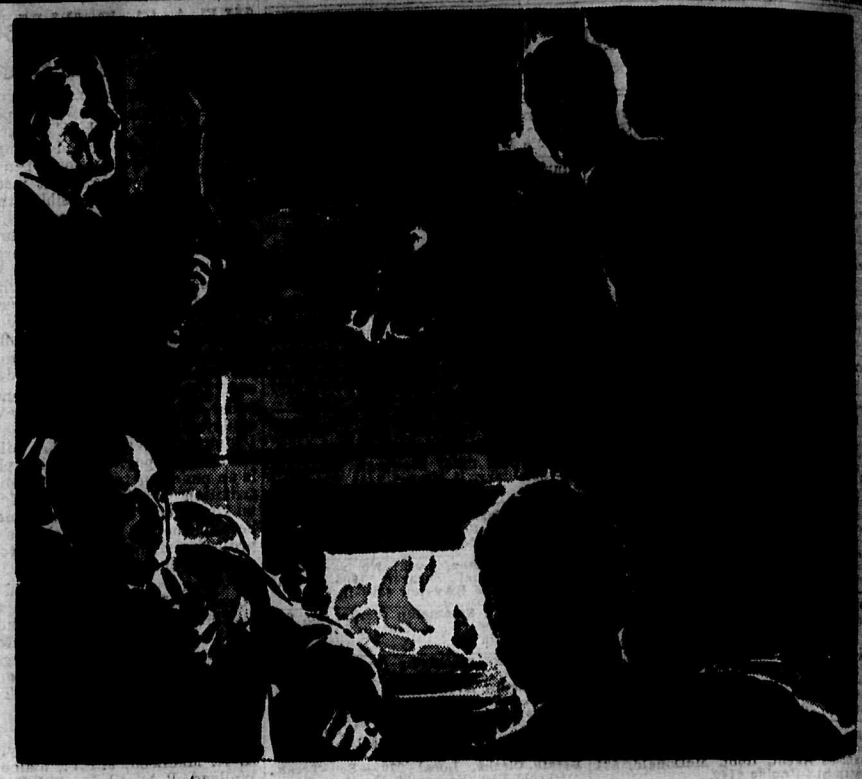
For West Coast plants as a whole, average output per worker has risen 514 per cent in the past three years.

Lockheed Aircraft has boosted its production in the past four months, while lopping off 14,000 employees.

A. F. OF L. WINS BIG ELECTION AT PRATT-WHITNEY PLANT

Kansas City.—Obtaining the votes of almost 67 per cent of the workers at the huge Pratt & Whitney airplane engine plant here, which will eventually employ more than 35,000, the International Association of Machinists won a significant N.L.R.B. election from the C.I.O. which received only 25 per cent of the votes.

The A. F. of L. organizing campaign at the plant, which was crowned with victory, was a joint effort in which the Building Trades Council, the Central Labor Union and A. F. of L. staff organizers united with I.A.M. organizers to enlist support of the workers.


DON'T BE A HOME-FRONT WALKIE-TALKIE!
The portable two-way radio set is fine on the battlefront. It's one of the many amazing scientific devices that is hastening victory.
But at home, the human kind of walkie-talkie is a pest . . . and sometimes a dangerous enemy, even though he may not know it. He prattles about everything he hears . . . and doesn't care who's listening.
Let's tune him out . . . for good.
Let's Cut the Cackle
REMEMBER, ENEMY AGENTS ARE EVERYWHERE!
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED

Toronto Builders Sign Agreement

Toronto, Ont.—A new agreement providing for an increase in wages and a 40-hour week on all construction work in Toronto, has just been signed by the Toronto and District Council of Carpenters and Millmen, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (A. F. of L.), and the General Contractors' Section of the Builders' Exchange and Construction Association.

"This agreement establishes sound wage rates that will protect the workers in the post-war," W. H. Garden, President, Local 1963, declared. "We are going ahead now to organize the men working on houses being built by small private contractors, where there is still considerable wage-cutting."

New clauses welcomed by the men provide for free transportation to all jobs outside the city limits; shelter for the men to eat lunch and store their tools; and a wage raise to $1.07. Double time is paid for work done on Saturday, Sunday and all legal holidays.

Shipyard Revue At Labor Theatre

Date for presentation of Vancouver's own Shipyard Revue, a show based on Vancouver's war industries and with a cast drawn from those industries, has been set for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 31st, June 1st and 2nd, in the Victory Hall, 535 Homer.

With dances, songs and skits by local people well known in the labor and progressive movement, the revue has special appeal for those who believe in the theatre as a weapon in the fight for progress.

The Labor Theatre chorus with John Goss, is directed by Miss K. Bladen, who also arranged the music. Dances are being arranged and directed by Helen Most, and dramatic direction is in the hands of Elsie Anderson, who also wrote the script in conjunction with Cynthia Carter and Cpl. Fred Wilmot.

Dorothy Somerset, dramatic director at University of British Columbia has given assistance to the job of whipping the show into shape.

"Everything — from ballet to boogie woogie," is promised by the writers of the show.

Tickets are available at Labor Theatre, 326 West Hastings, from 4 to 10 p.m. daily. Reservations may be made for any evening by phoning Marine 7642.

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ADDRESSES ON THE MOVE!
GETTING MAIL TO
REINFORCEMENT UNITS
IS A CHALLENGE TO US ALL . . .
THIS is a war of movement. Never before have troops been moved such incredible distances, in so many theatres of war, so quickly. Night and day, thousands of men are in motion, by sea transport, motor truck and air . . . edging into enemy territory, shifting to keep the element of surprise. Did you ever stop to think what it means, under these trying conditions, to find your friend or relative, and put your letter into his hands?
In spite of the tremendous task involved, tracing men who are moving from reinforcement units in England to group depots in Italy . . . or from one location to another . . . or through hospitalization or while on leave . . . in the face of every sort of war hazard . . . 31,500,000 letters in addition to parcels and other items, reached our men in 1943. By making sure your mail for overseas is carefully and correctly addressed, you can help to speed its delivery.
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LABOR THEATRE
Presents Vancouver's Own SHIPYARD REVUE
"Unity Begins With You"
in the VICTORY HALL (535 Homer Street)
Wed., May 31 — Thurs., June 1 — Fri., June
Curtain 8:30 p.m. Tickets 50c
Tickets at Labor Theatre, 326 W. Hastings—4 to 10 Daily