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THE LABOR STATESMAN

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PEOPLE AND THEIR PLACARDS

PART OF THE mile-long column of unemployed which moved through Victoria earlier this month in the protest march on the Legislature is shown in this Labor Statesman picture. The orderly demonstrators carried placards demanding government action to help create jobs and measures to relieve suffering of those who have been without work for many months. A full report on the march and the brief carried to the cabinet is carried in this issue of your labor paper.

MILE-LONG PROTEST

Unemployed march urges work, relief measures

VICTORIA — The largest post-war demonstration against unemployment moved in on the B. C. capital city this month.

The labor-sponsored "march on Victoria" drew an estimated 1,700 placard carrying, chanting unemployed who demanded government action to put more people to work.

Sponsored by the B. C. Federation of Unemployed, the mass demonstration drew supporters from the Lower Mainland and all parts of Vancouver Island. It was an orderly demonstration.

Delegations from the marchers presented a brief to the cabinet which urged:

- A special debate in the Legislature on unemployment.
- Work projects in the public sector — building of schools, hospitals, roads, etc to put more people to work in a building program aimed at fulfilling needs of the day.
- A boost in the social assistance rates.
- A moratorium on debts of unemployed to protect loss of homes, etc.

Delegations also met with the CCF caucus and the Liberal members. Both these groups endorsed the brief.

The Lower Mainland group came by bus and ferry and more than 450 had to be turned away at the bus depot in Vancouver when they rallied at 6.30 a.m.

A CCF motion to introduce a special resolution on the floor of the House on the day of the demonstration calling for a debate on unemployment was ruled out of order on a technicality by the Speaker.

The Speaker's ruling was challenged and Social Credit backbenchers and some cabinet ministers rushed into the House to vote to sustain the chair, even though some did not know what they were voting on.

The motion was defeated, 28-18.

Labor men reported that Premier Bennett and his cabinet listened with deaf ears while the brief was presented. The ministers then outlined their departmental "programs" in well-rehearsed fashion, each one suggesting that "everything possible is being done to provide jobs.

Said the delegation spokesman: "The rather pathetic reports of the ministers, coupled with the premier's weak reply that he would give the brief 'consideration' constitute either an expression of the government's inability to give leadership and provide concrete action to improve the unemployment picture or represents a tactic admission that the Socred administration has no intention of taking action — that it will continue to look after the interests of the big money boys who keep it in office and remain indifferent to the rights and welfare of the citizens of B.C."

(Continued on page 8)

BC statute strikes at race bias

VICTORIA — B. C. has become the sixth Canadian province to pass anti-discrimination legislation covering public accommodation.

The new law bans discrimination by business firms which serve the public and also prohibits discriminatory advertising in connection with public accommodation.

It sets a maximum fine of $100 for violations and contains provisions for investigation and conciliation of complaints.

Socreds OK ...strictive labor law

Combined opposition fails to halt anti-labor Bill 42

The Social Credit party by weight of its majority in the provincial Legslature rammed through Bill 42 this month despite one of the toughest fights by opposition members in the history of the B.C. House.

Debate on this labor bill ranged over 27 hours and through all-night sittings. A last-ditch bid by the CCF to suspend the bill for six months was defeated on March 25 by a 29-16 vote.

Leading the battle against Bill 42—amendments to the Labor Relations Act — CCF leader Robert Strachan at one point declared:

"The principle of this bill is the furtherance of Social Credit's anti-worker, anti-labor policy. This government is determined to get trade unions. This is part of the overall strategy to try to establish Social Credit as the right wing reactionary party, the government of big business."

The opposition debated the measure clause-by-clause and the vote on the controversial section 5—banning use of any part of union dues for political action or education—was 30-20 with CCF and Liberals combining against the government.

The CCF attempted to delete the clause while the Liberals wanted a "contract in" clause which would require that union members must specifically notify their union if they want part of their dues to go to any political party.

* * *

The B.C. Federation of Labor made a final bid this month to win fuller hearing amendments to the Labor Relations Act, but the Social of controversial "Bill 42" — Credit government ignored the request.

And despite this special appeal and the protestations and hard fighting of oppostion members in the Legislature, the amendments in Bill 42 were passed by the simple weight of Social Credit members as all government backbenchers rode along.

Labor's final appeal made these points:

- The Legislature's Standing Committee on Labor should have dealt with the Bill to allow a full and fair hearing for all. This was not done.
- If the government desired to restrict the political liberties of unions it should do so by amending the Elections Act, and not the Labor Relations Act. Any provision

(Continued on page 2)

FIGHT against the government's Bill 42 was led by the B.C. Federation of Labour and its secretary Pat O'Neal. A last-minute appeal setting out the federation views was made but was ignored by Premier Bennett. The Labor Statesman gives a full report of these views on page 2, the first time they have been published.

...IN BRIEF

RESIGNS — Dave Block, president of the B.C. Government Employees Association, has resigned because his recent job promotion will put him on call 24 hours a day with no time left for union affairs. A. L. B. Clark of Kamloops, first vice-president, steps in to take the post.

* * *

APPROVED—Request of Canadian Postal Employees, Vancouver branch, that its position regarding the New Party be recognized was accepted this month by VLC delegates. The union said that under the Civil Service Act, its members were disallowed from any connection with contributions or campaigning for any political party.

* * *

APPOINTED—Labor's member on the Board of Directors of the Community Chest will be Bill Dunsmuir of Bookbinders Local 105.

* * *

FACES—Newly seated delegates at VLC this month included: **T. F. O'Neil,** Laborers Local 602; **Pat Stinson** and **Isabella Rogers,** Garment Workers Local 190; **Maurice L'Heureux** and **James R. Nichols,** Longshoremen Local 502; **Thomas M. Cook,** Firemen and Oilers, Local 134; **M. Rasmussen, W. Pooghkay, D. Fleck** and **K. Sekhon,** IWA Local 1-217.

* * *

Henry Mattson and **Victor Schierman,** Bakery Workers Local 468; **James R. Black,** Plumbers Local 170; **J. L. Crick,** Vancouver Policemen's Union; **P. Cain,** Longshoremen Local 509; **T. B. Fleming,** Bricklayers Local 1; **Stan Tapping,** Brewery Workers Local 300; **James W. Ryan,** Carpenters Local 452; **Eleanor K. Brown** and **Peter Busch,** Textile Workers Local 1484.

* * *

ADVICE — You're living a dull life if all you do in your spare time is sit in front of the TV or go fishing, VLC delegates were told by Peter Bennett of the Vancouver Festival Society. Enjoyment of cultural arts — be they classical music, jazz, dancing or what— will give you a good boost, he said.

* * *

AFFILIATE — VLC welfare services committee has won support for its recommendation that the Front Street Mission in New Westminster should affiliate with the United Good Neighbor fund.

THIS PLEA WAS IGNORED

'An open invitation for labor and employers to fight it out'

This was labor's last-minute bid to win sensible thinking in B.C. industrial relations . . . Full text of B.C. Federation of Labour's appeal, first time published.

This story sets out labor's stand on Bill 42 as presented to the labor mnister in a special brief late this month.

* * *

The belief is widely held throughout the trade union movement, that the government would be well advised not to proceed with this bill.

Its provisions indicate drastic changes of far-reaching consequence in legislation governing labor-management relations. Organized labor has a great deal at stake in the terms of this statute. Whether the law deals fairly or unfairly with trade unions, is a matter which vitally affects their ability to safeguard the living standards of their members.

We believe, that in dealing with legislation of this type, all points of view should be openly heard by the members of the Legislature.

We claim the right to be heard before the Standing Committee on Labor. We may cite many precedents for such a procedure. At the present Session, the representatives of other organizations have been heard and questioned by the appropriate committees.

We fail to understand why the trade unions, representing a large section of the population, should be denied this customary access to democratic consideration of their requirements.

Unions have job

Our claim in this regard bears special emphasis. We are charged with responsibility to seek lawful ways and means for the maintenance of industrial peace.

Trade unions are expected to rely on methods of conciliation and mediation for the settlement of industrial disputes. It is of great importance, therefore, that the procedures required by the Labor Relations Act should be generally understood and command confidence.

Trade unions should be enabled to meet employers as far as possible, on the basis of equality at the bargaining table.

The powers exercised by government agencies, should be administered in a manner that insures even-handed justice.

For these reasons we urge that conditions of industrial peace will be furthered by consultation with organized labor. We believe that the record of the trade unions in this province deserves such consultation.

No place in Act

We regret the fact, that the government has introduced a clause in the amended Bill, which bans political contributions of a certain type. In our opinion, such a clause has no place in the Labor Relations Act.

If the government desires to restrict the rights and political liberties of trade unions, it should propose an amendment to the Provincial Elections Act and we suggest such an amendment should require full reporting and disclosure by all parties of all political contributions.

We point to the fact that the proposed clause creates the impression that the government is ranged against the rights already established by the unions in a long struggle for freedom of association. If the Labor Relations Act is to become a political instrument, the conciliatory influences of government in times of industrial unrest, will become seriously limited.

The government's fears that the unions contemplated any violation of rights of individual members are groundless.

The Canadian Labor Congress and the B.C. Federation of Labor, have given repeated and public assurances that no coercion would be exercised upon any group or indivdual member.

Refusal to make any political contribution that might be suggested would be so administered, it was declared, that the membership privileges and rights of individual members would under no circumstances be jeopardized.

The amending Bill deals with a situation that does not now exist and in all probability will never exist. No constitutional changes have been authorized by the trade unions, such as contemplated by the Bill.

Discrimination

We point out the amending Bill dealing with check-off is discriminatory. It is aimed at only one section of the community.

Other large organizations make contributions to political parties, but are not restricted in the manner proposed for industrial workers. We claim the constitutional right to decide by the usual democratic trade union procedures how we shall spend our own money.

We claim for the individual member, the right to make or to refuse to make a political contribution.

We resent the fact, that the prohibition proposed in the Bill, with regard to the check-off, also extends to funds in reserve administered by authority of the membership.

Invitation to fight

A number of clauses in the amending Bill provide that a conciliation officer may recommend no conciliation board be appointed and the minister may so advise both parties to a dispute.

As there does not appear to be any provision for continuing concilation, this evidently means an invitation to fight it out.

At this point, it appears that the employers are given all the advantages and allowed to impose their terms of settlement on the employees. The prohibition against any change in rates and conditions now in the Act, ends at this point.

There is no suggestion in the Bill that with such a recommendation a membership vote can be taken on any outcome of the conciliation conducted to that point.

It is presumed that the union concerned will have no alternative but to ask for a strike vote, seeking authorization of strike action because of rejection of original demands. Thus, the effort of a union to bargain conscientiously and in good faith goes out the window.

Negates principle

The clause which may require a membership vote on any offer during a strike or lock-out negates the principles of collective bargaining.

Until this clause is given effect, the union is the recognized legal bargaining agent for the employees. If such a vote is taken on any offer the employers may choose to make, without negotiation with the duly elected and responsible committee, the union is set aside.

We recognize this provision as a strike-breaking device. It has long been requested by employers for no other reason than that they might use their economic strength to determine that might is right and to disrupt trade union support.

When such provision destroys all incentive to engage in genuine bargaining, it places in the hands of employers a weapon to prevent effective bargaining. If written into the Labor Relations Act, it makes a farce of the bargaining procedure which previous sections of the statute require.

Back door method

We regard this clause as a back-door method of preventing effective strike action. If trade unions are deprived of the right to take effective and lawful strike action, they are denied a basic civil right and are forced to submit to the terms of the employers.

We are unalterably opposed to such laws as they reduce workers to the status which prevails in all of the dictatorships.

That any government in Canada should contemplate enacting such legislation is unbelievable.

We consider that another clause in the amending Bill, Clause 17, extends the principle of compulsory arbitration to matters which should be dealt with in general negotiations.

We believe too, that the Act in its present form is very much biased in favor of employers. A study of the Labor Relations Board decision from 1957 to 1960, reveal that of 69 orders made by the Board, 65 were directed against employers, whose tactics of coercing and intimidation employees during organizational campaigns and other offences against the Act, indicate they were using the legislation exclusively to gain their own ends.

No penalties other than "cease and desist orders" were ordered by the Board for these infractions.

To further load this legislation in favor of employers, at the employer's request, is not we submit the act of a government acting as a fair or wise umpire in this already unequal relationship.

In conclusion, we renew our request for a hearing before the Select Standing Committee on Labor and for a full and frank discussion by all concerned, of those matters which vitally affect the welfare of our people, and indeed of all British Columbians.

Important negotiations now in progress are proceeding in an atmosphere of uncertainty and foreboding. This legislation is bound to bring confusion and misunderstanding.

We earnestly ask the government to abandon its present attitude of prejudice against the trade union movement.

Experience has shown over the last 50 years that fair treatment of trade unions and reasonable protection of collective bargaining rights have resulted in a greater understanding of the problems involved and the orderly transaction of business arising from labor-management relations.

Should be impartial

One inescapeable condition of industrial peace for the province, is that the government should act with complete impartiality and establish an atmosphere in which industrial workers may seek just redress through fully democratic means.

When mediation is required, the mediator must have the confidence of both parties in any conflict if we are going to promote and advance better labor-management relations in B.C. This and this alone we submit should be the objective of government in its approach to labor legislation.

Bill 42 will not accomplish these objectives. In fact, we believe, it will have exactly the opposite effect.

Seminar planned by VL council

A spring seminar to discuss major topics of the day may be sponsored by the education committee of the Vancouver Labour Council.

Committee chairman John Hayward said the committee plans the seminar in conjunction with any local union which may be planning a similar event.

Subjects under consideration are: People and the New Party; Your Children and the Chant Report; People and Welfare; Labor Legislation, the Labor Relations Act; National Resources Report; Columbia versus Peace.

Hayward said the committee also plans to invite top speakers to address meetings of the labor council to "arouse interest in current topics."

TURNED DOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

should call for full reporting by all parties of political contributions. This was refused.

- Bill 42 weignts the bargaining procedures in B.C. even more heavily than before in favor of employers.
- Bill 42 invites a "fight it out" approach for labor-management relations and thus will cause greater industrial unrest.

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Council fills 28 posts

Vancouver Labor Council this month named the 1961 members of its standing committees.

Names submitted and approved by delegates were as follows:

Credentials Committee — Chairman, Sam Jenkins; members: R. Cook, Marine Engineers Union; E. Tuson, Street Railwaymen's Union Division 101; Mrs. C. Waddell, Hotel & Restaurant Employees Local 28; Tom Hyde, Building Service Employees Union Local 244.

Legislation Committee — Chairman Jack Henderson; members: A. Cameron, International Iron Workers Local 712; Miss E. Quinnell, Packinghouse Workers Local 162; Pat Landsley, Office Employees Union Local 15; C. Stewart, Street Railwaymen's Union Division 101; K. Reich, Upholsters International Union Local 1; J. P. Doyle, Postal Employbers Union Local 170; H. W. Walmsley, B.C. Gov't Employees Association (Vancouver Branch); T. C. Atherton, Plumees (Van-N.W. Branch); Mrs. M. Henderson, Laundry Workers Union Local 292.

Grievance Committee — Chairman J. LeBourdais; members: O. Braaten, Pulp & Sulphite (Converters) Local 433; J. Anatooshkin, Carpenters Union Local 452; T. Clarke, IWA Local 1-217; R. Greaves, National Association of Marine Engineers.

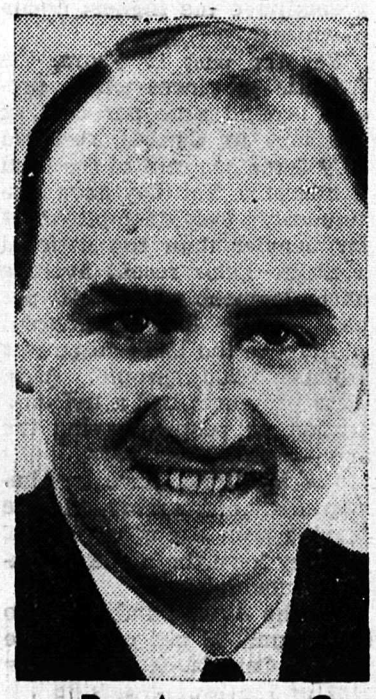
Education Committee — Chairman John Hayward; members: N. Uphill, Plumbers Union Local 170; R. Butler, Railroad Trainmen Lodge 1040; A. Hansen, United Steelworkers Local 2655.

Public Relations committee —Chairman Doug Gibson; members: M. Kemmis, Bakery Workers Union Local 468; Josephine Hallock, Restaurant Employees Local 28; Arne Hansen, United Steelworkers Local 2655.

Organization committee — Chairman Wyman Trineer; members: R. Lawrence, Street Railwaymen's Union Div. 134; G. Connolly, Dental Technicians Union Local 1543; F. Pflueger, Retail Clerks Union Local 1518; S. Moorehouse, Brewery Workers Union Local 300.

Tie a child's beach shovel to the end of a cane and you can dig surf fishing bait with less stooping and squatting.

Labor Minister Peterson said it was to protect workers rights . . .



. . . But Attorney General Bonner said it wouldn't stand a real test . . .

That title was what?

In the long debate over Bill 42 in the Legislature, even the title of the bill came in for a share of the debate.

Opposition members objected to the title: "an Act to amend the Labor Relations Act". This was a misnomer to CCF leader Robert Strachan who said the title "didn't reconize the political vengeance involved."

He suggested changing it to "the Social Credit Government Security Act" or "Social Credit Protective Act."

Dewdney MLA Dave Barrett said it should be "Big Business Protective Act."

Please, don't bother 'protecting' labor any more

They fumble a big one: our rights, freedoms

The basic principles of the Social Credit party apparently are so finely drawn that even the cabinet ministers can't get them straight.

They favor basic freedoms, yet they don't. Which evidently means they favor freedom when it doesn't interfere with the Social Credit party.

Labor Minister Leslie Peterson and Attorney General Robert Bonner got tangled in Socred "principles" in the dying days of the recent session of the Legislature.

During the debate on Bill 42, Peterson said at various times that the bill was "to safeguard union members' liberty, not to restrict them." Later, debating the section prohibiting use of union dues for political action: "This is necessary to ensure the basic freedom of the individual — ti protect the civil and democratic rights of the individual."

But those Socred freedom-basic rights-etc. wires got crossed.

When the CCF introduced a Bill of Rights and the Socreds voted it down by a 30-20 margin, Bonner explained that such a bill might repeal new labor legislation (Bill 42) and "the government can't consent to repeal its own legislation in such a short time."

The CCF argued that a Bill of Rights was needed to complement the federal 'rights' bill, pointing out that governments are slowly whittling away fundamental rights. The charge could be made that the government is interfering with civil rights by passing amendments to the Labor Relations Act.

While Peterson had argued that Bill 42 was needed to protect the civil and democratic rights of the individual, Bonner admits that a provincial Bill of Rights would probably negate Bill 42!

Unemployment hits post-war record 719,000

OTTAWA—The number of persons out of work in Canada vaulted to a postwar high at mid-February, the latest period reported. The Government said 719,999 were jobless.

The total was a gloomy 11.3 percent of the labor force and was 120,000 more than the figure a year ago. The figure for British Columbia was 80,000 or 13.9 per cent of the working force.

The figures, up to Feb. 18, also revealed for the first time in many months a drop in the total labor force. Between January and February the labor force declined from 6,396,000 to 6,363,000, a drop of 33,000 while unemployment jumped by 26,000.

* * *

WASHINGTON — Unemployment in the U. S. soared to 5,705,000 in mid-February or 6.8 percent of the labor force the government announced. This was an increase of 302,000 over the previous month setting a record jobless total since the summer of 1941.

At the Bargaining Table

North Vancouver Fire Fighters Local 914 and City of North Vancouver—A new one-year renewal with a $4 monthly wage increase across the board.

* * *

International Woodworkers Local 1-424 and Northern Interior Lumbermen's Association — settlement involving 1,500 employees gives a four-cent hourly increase from Feb. 15, 1961, plus an additional three cents on March 1, 1962. Basic labor rate will be $1.79 as at March 1, 1962. Tradesmen get an additional six cents an hour and engineers an additional four cents, both on Feb. 15th.

* * *

Building Service Employees Local 244 and several golf courses in this area — wage increase of 12 cents an hour over the next 18 months, three weeks vacation after eight years and full medical coverage.

* * *

Prince Rupert Typographical Union Local 413 and Prince Rupert Daily News—two-year agreement with 22 cent wage increase in three stages of four, seven and 11 cents.

Costa Ricans hit Castro

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The tenth national congress of the Costa Rican Confederation of Workers adopted a resolution on international affairs condemning the "Communist tyranny of Fidel Castro" and pledging full support to the Cuban Confederation of Workers In Exile in its efforts to restore liberty, democracy, social rights and representative government to the Cuban people

LOVELY MISS chosen as union label gal of the month is Carol Morris, a successful candidate in the Miss Universe contests.

Certified

International Ladies' Garment Workers Local 276 has been certified to bargain for employees of Van-Brit Manufacturing Co., Vancouver. The company manufactures coats, suits and dresses.

IWA SECRETARY GEORGE MITCHELL DIES SUDDENLY

Veteran labor leader and IWA executive officer George H. Mitchell died in hospital on March 3 at age of 52.

Secretary-treasurer of the Western Canadian Regional Council of IWA, Brother Mitchell had suffered a heart attack last September and was taken ill again during this year's IWA wages and contract conference.

Born in Carman, Man., he came to New Westminster in 1912 and his first union membership was with the Hod Carriers union in 1932. He later was a member of the Shoemakers Guild and in 1939 moved into the woodworker's union when he was employed at Fraser Mills.

Brother Mitchell was put on the organizing staff of the IWA international union in 1944, and in 1949 was elected secretary of the B.C. district, a post he has held continuously since that date.

He was both a vice-president and president of the former CCL Labor Council.

He is survived by his wife, Ellen; three sons, Gordon, Nanaimo; Allan and Murray, at home; one daughter, Christine, at home, and two brothers and four sisters.

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How it affects you

The many declarations made by Socred cabinet ministers during the debate on Bill 42 to the effect they are deeply concerned about the rights and freedoms of union members hardly ring the bells of liberty when stacked side by side with the Bill's provisions. Their words definitely ring, but with the hollowness of political expediency.

If there was any doubt the Social Credit government is out-and-out anti-labor, then that doubt has been exploded at the recent House session.

The government would not permit its labor legislation, Bill 42, to be put before the scruitiny of the standing committee on labor. The government, through its attorney-general, admitted its labor legislation would not stand up in the face of a provincial Bill of Rights.

Some union members—and some members of the public generally looked upon as friends of labor—are asking "what's all the fuss about Bill 42, just because it says you can't use union dues for political purposes?" We'd like to point out, most emphatically, there are many other provisions of the legislation which also are aimed at weakening unions and we'd like to tell you just what all the fuss is about.

After studying the amendments, Vancouver Labour Council has come to the conclusion that "Bill 42 is not only a direct threat to our civil rights as trade unionists but contains amendments that can destroy wages and conditions fought for and gained by the workers of B.C. over a period of 60 years."

* * * *

Here are some of the provisions of the amendments to the labor code and how they will affect you and your union:

First, there is a direct threat to negotiations. Amendments have loaded the negotiation procedure against the worker.

A conciliation officer may now recommend that no conciliation board need be appointed in a dispute and the minister of labor may then order that no board be appointed. This will have the effect of freeing the employer to change pay rates and engage in tactics of intimidation. The Labor Relations Act previously gave workers some protection, requiring that rates and conditions could not be changed until after acceptance or rejection of the recommendations of the conciliation officer or a conciliation board and seven days further had elapsed. Now the door will be opened to all forms of intimidation as soon as the parties are advised there will be no conciliation board. Unions are faced with an entirely new basis of negotiations.

* * * *

Another clause provides that an arbitration board may decide whether any question or any matter is arbitrable. The interpretation of this is that some matters now being decided in general negotiations may be carried to binding arbitration if the chairman of an arbitration board can be persuaded to deal with it. This is generally regarded as a back-door method of introducing compulsory arbitration on matters that should be negotiated in free bargaining.

There is a new provision that the minister of labor may order a vote on any offer made on behalf of employers during a strike, with the minister having the power to conduct the vote. This makes a complete farce of bargaining procedures and strikes at the very basis of trade union democracy.

Up to this point, the union will have bargained through its elected committee and if a strike is authorized by a supervised vote, the elected committee speaks for the union. Now the employer will be able to make a petty offer and obtain a vote without consulting the committee. Employees will be subject to increasing pressure propaganda from the employer; there will be more than the usual efforts to create confusion and distrust of the union's representatives.

This is an outright strike-breaking gimmick and is intended to give employers the opportunity to ruin strike action and make their own terms.

The Labor Relations Board will now be given the right to decide on union jurisdictions, a right which unions held to themselves and settled through direct negotiations. There will be no appeal from the Board's decision.

(Continued on page 8)

VIEWPOINT

Immigration and unemployment

By DOUG GIBSON

Chairman Public Relations Committee

Let's clarify immigration and unemployment.

The first question is how much immigration have we had, and how much are we having now?

Between 1946 and 1960, total immigration to Canada was 2,006,000. As nearly one-half of these were dependents, the immigration addition to the labor force was just over 1,000,000 people in the past 15 years.

But people are also leaving Canada. About 750,000 people left Canada in the last 15 years. After deducting the dependents in this group the net addition to the labor force may have been around 800,000.

* * *

Between 1950 and 1955, immigration supplied two-thirds of the increase in the Canadian labor force. Unemployment in the worst year was 4.6 per cent, while the five year average was about 3.5 per cent.

Between 1955 and 1960, immigration supplied only one-third of our population gain while natural increase supplied two-thirds. But unemployment in these past five years reached a high of 7.1 per cent, and averaged 5.6 per cent.

In other words, in the past 10 years when immigration was high, unemployment was low; and when immigration was low, as it is now, unemployment was high.

This does not prove that any co-relation exists between immigration and unemployment, but it does suggest a negative conclusion that high immigration does not necessarily mean high unemployment, or low immigration means low unemployment.

* * *

It might be argued the high unemployment of recent years is the result of the cumulative effect of immigration in earlier years. But the contrast between the first five years of the decade and the second five, suggests this is not so.

The foregoing arguments completely overlook the fact that some immigrants bring capital with them, they start businesses and create employment. Also overlooked is the fact that immigrants are consumers.

In the last three years, the immigration addition to our labor force averaged 57,000 people per year while unemployment averaged 418,000 per year.

It is plain that in these years, if every single immigrant had been kept out, there would still have been plenty of unemployment. When one allows for the emigrant subtraction from the labour force, which was around 25,000 each year, it is evident that the contribution, if any, of immigration to our present and recent unemployment problems. is negligible.

Anther fact that invalidates any simple correlation between immigration and unemployment, is the regional distribution of these sets of figures.

If high immigration meant high unemployment, and low immigration meant low unemployment, automatically we should expect to find that regions which get most immigrants have the highest unemployment.

For the past 15 years, the Atlantic provinces which provide around nine per cent of the jobs in Canada, received only three per cent of the total immigrants. Yet they have continuously had unemployment far heavier than the national average. Their recent average unemployment was 68,000 per year,, while their immigrant addition to the labor force was around 1,600 people. Also, these provinces had a net emigration, or people leaving the area, of 8,000 per year.

The Maritimes have less immigrants and more people leaving than any other region, yet they have the highest number of unemployed.

On the other hand, Ontario has around 36 per cent of the jobs in Canada. It got 53 per cent of the immigrants in the last 15 years. Unemployment in Ontario has always been, or still is, less than the national average.

This does not pretend to be an economic analysis of the relationship between immigration and unemployment, All it intends to show is why an accurate analysis would be impossible.

Even a most superficial examination is enough to show that immigration cannot have played a very important part in our present difficulties. Most of the immigrants who came to Canada from 1946 to 1958 were readily absorbed into our economy.

Since then, immigration has been slowed down to a mere 55,000 or so per year, while the total people leaving Canada is still nearly 30,000 per year.

* * *

It appears obvious that unless we get our rate of growth up very substantially, we should be foolish to add to our difficulties by resuming immigration on a large scale. We would just be adding extra mouths to feed, with no extra hands to work, because there would be no jobs available. Extra immigration without extra jobs would add to our problem.

But immigration has not caused any large part of our existing problem, nor is it likely to add substantially to this problem in the next few years. The main thing we must do is to provide jobs and a subsidiary task is to keep immigration enthusiasts from adding unnecessarily to the number of people we have to find jobs for.

Lighter Side

"Our union negotiators and the employer *nay*gotiators are holding a meeting."

"I hear th' guv'ment's gettin' concerned about th' unemployed.....They must mean th' workin' kind, I hope!"

"Snively, you're an unprincipled, conniving scoundrel!..Will you be my business partner?"

She—I wonder if you'll love me when my hair has turned gray.

He—Why not? I've loved you every time you've changed color so far.

"Either learn to fly today," said the mother pigeon, angrily, "or I'll tie a rope on you and tow you around!"

"But mother," cried the little pigeon, "I don't want to be pigeon-towed!"

How high are returns on natural gas sales today?

Editor:

The following is a letter sent this month to the chairman of the Public Utilities Commission:

"In 1955 the Commission held hearings with regard to an application by the B.C. Electric Co. Ltd., for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the distribution of natural gas.

"In statements submitted to the hearings by the Company based on estimated volume of sales, the Company said that in the first year of operation they expected a return of 2.4%, a sharp increase for the next year, 1958, to 5.1% and another jump in 1959 to 7.6%. According to testimony by Dr. Purdy, on this basis the returns for 1960 would be a possible 9% and continuing on the same basis a return of 11% in 1961.

"These figures were given on an estimated volume of sales. According to press reports since that time, the volume of sales was far in excess of estimates. Therefore, if the volume of sales was in excess of estimates, then the returns could logically be expected to be in excess of estimates. If the estimated return of 11% in 1961 is therefore low, what then is the actual return today to this company?

"We would therefore ask the Commission, in view of the high price of natural gas to the consumers, if the returns to this privately-owned monopoly from the sale of natural gas would now be in excess of 17%, and if not, what are the actual returns to the B.C. Electric on the sale of natural gas?

"The membership of this local union would appreciate an answer to this question, especially in view of the fact that unemployed workers who are home owners using natural gas and electric energy are compelled to turn over approximately 25% of their unemployment insurance benefits each month to pay for these high priced commodities."

Victor W. Forster,
Secretary-Treasurer,
I.W.A. Local 1-252

Labor opposes BCE export application: 'Export power is power lost forever'

A brief from two large labor organizations has opposed an application to export power to the United States.

The joint submission by the Vancouver Labour Council and the B.C. Federation of Labour was made to public hearings of the National Energy Board in Vancouver on March 27.

It declared that once power is exported it is lost and "we do not intend to condone any policy which would sacrifice our long-term economic development for the benefit of private interests who are motivated principally by the prospect of self-profit."

The brief specifically opposed an application by the B.C. Electric.

The following is a partial text of the brief:

In 1938, Premier Hepburn of Ontario and Premier Duplessis of Quebec sought permission from Ottawa to export some of their hydro power. The King government promptly and decisively rejected their applications, in order to protect Canadian supplies.

Today a similar application has been made by the B.C. Electric Company.

It is not clear that the action to export power to the United States is in the best interests of our national welfare.

It is a proven fact that in the early 1940's, Ontario was being plagued by a series of "brown outs" while at the identical time that province was engaged in exporting quantities of Ontario-generated power to the United States. No significant amount of the exported hydro power was reclaimed.

This failure to reclaim exported power resulted in a tragically comic situation, whereby Canada was engaged in exporting power while suffering a provincial lack of that power. Canadian industrial and domestic consumers were forced to endure needless inconveniences, because of a short-sighted provincial policy which was based primarily upon short term consideration.

The reasons which existed in the past for banning the export of hydro electric power are equally valid today. The current agreements for a relaxation of this policy are of doubtful long term economic value to Canada.

H. L. Purdy, president of B.C. Electric, publicly stated, "The principle of long-term export of power will be established, if the application is granted." This view is a cause of apprehension and alarm.

British Columbia's domestic power needs are expanding rapidly, and there is every indication that such an export policy could conceivably result in a restriction of that future expansion. The annual 10 percent increase in power demand in B.C. illustrates growing local demand for our energy potential.

In the past, industrial as well as commercial and domestic consumption has relied heavily on coal as a source of power.

The Gordon commission states: "Hitherto there has been a scarcity rather than an abundance of sources of energy in Canada . . . Canadian industry has relied mainly on coal to provide energy in the form of heat . . . the same is true of residential and commercial consumers."

American industry today requires an expanding source of hydro electric power. Therefore, the difficulties in recapturing approximately one-third of a million K.W.'s of exported power are more formidable than ever before.

We believe that Canadian primary and secondary industry must not be made to suffer from an unrealistic and short-minded energy export policy.

In spite of the pertinent and convincing evidence of history and economic reality regarding the non-recpaturable nature of hydro-electric power, the illusion persists and is fostered by greedy business men, that hydro-electric power can be sold for export and recaptured when needed if suitable treaties and contracts are arranged.

In promoting this fallacy, these business men (who are more intent on reaping large profits for themselves and their associates than in our national welfare) have frequently been joined by short-sighted provincial politicians for reasons best known to themselves.

We cannot assert too strongly our opposition to the proposal of the B.C. Electric to export our natural energy resources, and we recommend that in the best interests of national development for the benefit of the Canadian people, this Board refuse this export application.

History has taught us this lesson

Down through the years, statesmen had their eyes on the growing Canadian economy and opposed the export of power. The situation has not changed today.

In 1910, the Canadian Conservation Commission said: should power be exported to the U.S., the vested interests it would create there would prevent its subsquent withdrawal to meet the future needs of Canadian industries."

In the First World War, Sir Henry Drayton, Canada's power commissioner under the Borden government, bluntly declared: "Power exported is power lost."

Also during the First World War, Canada desperately needed hydro-electric power for her war effort and the federal cabinet tried to negotiate for the return of Canadian power which was being exported to the U.S. But all attempts failed because an established need existed in the U.S.

In 1925, Prime Minister Meighen declared: "Power is not something that is in the world market, that another country can substitute for if the first country withdraws." In other words, once power has been utilized by a foreign country, it is economically and politically difficult, or impossible, for the importer to substitute for it.

Again in 1928, Prime Minister King asserted: "This government has laid down the policy that the export of hydro-electric power shall be prohibited so that these great resources of energy may be utilized in building up the Dominion."

This opposition has not been born of party politics. The fact stands that exported hydro power is permanently lost.

CROSS-SECTION

Gov't workers campaign for increase

Provincial government employees still haven't been able to crack the cabinet ice in Victoria and win a hearing for their wage complaints: The B.C. Government Employees Association says that their rates are falling behind those in private industry.

The Association points out that at no time has it asked for wages that are higher than the average paid by good employers outside the government service.

At the present time it says the rates are below outside rates by amounts ranging from five to 17 percent. These figures come from an Association survey which used the same methods employed by the Civil Service Commission in handling wage surveys.

Another survey by the government's own Bureau of Economics and Statistics showed that up to July 1, 1960, the B.C. government employees are lagging far behind employees in similar jobs in business firms.

The GEA has started a new information program for MLAs, mailing out to each the facts of their wage case.

Listed in the letter are some comparisons to show how far government wages have lagged behind other similar jobs: an orderly in a general hospital is paid $38 a month more than one in a government institution; a laundress $26 a month more; cook $41 more; a second class shift engineer $70 more.

In comparison with general rates in business and industry, a carpenter makes $38 less a month, a truck driver $30 less, a laborer $29 less, an office equipment operator $71 less and a clerk stenographer $42 less.

From far off they condemn THAT bill

The second of the Social Credit government's infamous "forties" — this time Bill 42 — has drawn comment from other sections of Canada.

They had to say this:

Stanley Knowles, executive vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress: "It is astounding that in a free country where corporations can contribute some of their profits to political parties without hinderance, an elected government should deny the same privilege to trade unionists."

An editorial in the **Toronto Star** called the bill "class legislation" and went on to say: "In the B. C. forest industry, for example, the 30,000-member International Woodworkers of America won't be able to spend a penny of its funds to back any party or candidate. Yet any of the giant corporations which dominate the forest industry will be quite free, if they wish, to contribute cash to political war chests. Any law to curtail a union's right to support a political party is grossly unfair, inasmuch as it leaves corporations in a favored position. Any Canadian company may contribute large sums of money to a political party, not only without the consent of its shareholders, but often even without their knowledge."

THEY SAY

"Organized labor's efforts towards shorter hours with the same take home pay, whereever possible, is economically sound. We stress the**whereever possible,** of course, for it has never been labors' objective to bankrupt its employers.

"But is absolutely essential that total consumer purchasing power be at least maintained and, if possible, increased so that our production can be consumed and more employment created. A hold-the-line wage policy where higher wages are possible is a noose tightening around the economy's ability to consume, produce and employ." (Vancouver Labor Council Secretary Paddy Neale).

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LABOR STATESMAN ★ FEATURES PAGE ★

Old age and insecurity

They often go hand in hand - - but it needn't be that way

By CHARLES LAMARCHE
Labour Staff Representative
Community Chest
and Councils

Old age security is set at $55 a month in Canada. Old age often means loneliness, partial starvation, poor housing to many of our citizens.

A knowledge of what services are available can help though.

After a lifetime of working and bringing up a family many an older person finds not much to look forward to after the working days come to an end, and sometimes they come sooner than expected as in the case of Bill and Mary Smith:

While Bill was in his sixties the company he worked for went broke. Business conditions were bad and the plant simply closed down.

Bill found himself in need of a job at the age of 66. There had been no pension plan at his job. He and Mary had some savings and the house they lived in. Not much after a lifetime of work, but they had brought up four children through bad times and war years.

They didn't want to be a burden to their children. Bill tried hard to get another job, but at 66, and with younger men looking for work, it was a tough go. Soon his unemployment insurance ran out.

Their small savings went swiftly. Then they were forced to sell their house. It broke their hearts but there was nothing else to do, they reasoned to themselves. Surely, Bill would find work soon.

But he didn't.

Eventually they had to tell their children, the two who lived in this city.

Their son and daughter both had growing families and their houses with mortgage payments to meet too, but they offered their parents their homes. Bill and Mary went to live with their children, six months with the son and six months with their daughter. It didn't work.

Bill and Mary were fond of their grandchildren, but day in and day out, the teen-age vitality left them tired, irritable and worn out and the lack of privacy was the hardest of all to bear. Then, too, they had used up all their finances in their desperate efforts to keep going and were dependent on their children for the simplest needs.

They longed for the time when they reached seventy and could get their Old-Age Security which would give them some financial independence but that time was still two years away.

What they didn't know was that their families were suffering too. They were finding it hard to live with the older people.

Well, it's a sad story but it didn't need to happen that way had they known more of the welfare services available in this community.

For instance they could have claimed Old-Age Assistance of $55 a month for the years between 65 to 70, or, as Bill was a veteran he could have had the War Veterans' Allowance.

While they had the house this would have counted in their assets. A home is assessed at five percent of assessment value, so a $6,000 home such as Bill and Mary had, would be $300. The income ceiling for a married couple is $1,620 a year. In this case Bill and Mary could both get $55 a month. The exemption on personal property for a married couple is $2,000.

Bill and Mary didn't need to lose their home.

Perhaps they would have preferred to sell the house and put in an application for a low cost rental in a Senior Citizen Housing project.

Most probably they would have held onto their house and received partial social assistance. Then, when they reached 70 they would still have had their home.

Of course, they would receive the $55 Old-Age Security at 70. They could have checked this through with the Old-Age Assistance Board, 411 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver.

Had either of them been ill during this time they would have had a very hard time financially. With the Old-Age Assistance they would have received a Hospital Insurance and Medical Identity Card, providing they had resided in British Columbia for one year previous to application, which would have made available to them a wide range of health services without cost to them, including the doctor, specialist if need be, and any necessary drugs.

Services such as dental, glasses, surgical appliances, etc., are available. Inquiries should be made to the local welfare office.

There are supplementary allowances too, up to $24 a month paid by the provincial government to any one in receipt of Old-Age Security, Old-Age Assistance, Blind Person's Allowance, Disabled Persons' Allowance, if they can meet the income and residence requirements.

INCOME REQUIREMENTS

Old-Age Security: (Eligible at 70) There is no income requirement, but applicant must have lived in Canada for a period of 10 years previous to application.

Old-Age Assistance, or Disabled Person's Allowance: The total yearly income including Old-Age Assistance or Disabled Person's Allowance must not exceed $960 a year if unmarried; $1,620 a year if married; $1,980 a year if married to a blind person.

Blind Persons' Allowance:— Including the allowance it must not exceed $1,200 a year if unmarried; $1,620 if unmarried with a dependent child; $1,980 a year if married; $2,100 a year if married to a blind person.

* * *

Nursing and Boarding Homes

When an older person needs boarding or nursing home care, there are a number of licensed homes in the Greater Vancouver area. The cost for boarding home care is from $65 per month and up, and for nursing home care from $19 and up, depending on the individual home and especially the amount of care needed by the patient.

In cases where the individual needing such a home or his family is unable to pay for care, the Social Welfare Department may assist in both obtaining a place where he can get the care he needs, and also in financing the appropriate kind of boarding or nursing home care.

In Vancouver the City Social Service Department provides this service.

Housing

There are a number of low priced housing developments for senior citizens in the city. Application is made to the B.C. Housing Registry. Unfortunately there is a long waiting list.

There are, however, more accommodations available for married couples than single units. Also, circumstances and the need of the applicant is given consideration by those deciding on filling vacancies.

Recreation

Probably one of the most important single factors of a happier old age is developing interests **before** retirement.

There are a number of activities in the city specifically for the older persons. The Senior Citizens Association of B. C. have 11 branches in Greater Vancouver. The older people who are members of this association create their own activities.

Many churches have 'drop in' afternoon and evening social meetings.

The Second Mile Club, both Gordon and Alexandra Neighbourhood Houses have daily programs for older people.

Camping opportunity is offered at Camp Alexandra, Crescent Beach, by Camp Alexandra Agency, for Senior Citizens in the month of June. Application is made to the agency, payment according to ability to pay.

If you have any questions about any of these services or any health or welfare service in the city, please write me care of this paper, and I will do my best to answer them.

Young children are often allergic to certain substances even before the age of two years, but tests can be made to discover the cause of the allergy and treatment can often be given to desensitize the patient, even at an early age.

'ROUND THE WORLD

Question quotes

TORONTO — Ontario CCF leader Donald MacDonald told the legislature that a record of identical quotations on electrical equipment required by the Kingston Public Utilities Commission provides "convincing evidence" of economic collusion through price fixing by all, or at least most, of the companies making the bids.

Coffee time legal

LOS ANGELES — Curtailing employees' coffee break in reprisal for having voted for a union in a National Labor Relations Board election is an unfair labor practice, the board has ruled.

In this case, a lingerie firm showed its hostility by asking employees questions about union membership and various other anti-union activities. After the Ladies Garment Workers won the election, the employer terminated the traditional coffee break.

Reject petition

VICTORIA—The Labor Relations Board has rejected petitions by employees to cancel union bargaining authority in Mc & Mc stores in Abbotsford and Chilliwack.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union opposed the petitions. The union was certified at both stores in December, 1951.

Shorter work

WASHINGTON— Serious consideration should immediately be given to a 32-hour work week to provide more work opportunities, United Steelworkers President David McDonald said here.

The steel union has been a prime advocate of a shorter work week as a long-range solution to the unemployment problem.

Plans start for annual label drive

Early plans are rolling for celebration this year of Union Buying Week, the 12th annual campaign in this area to promote public acceptance of union-made goods and services.

Union Label Trades Council secretary Mrs. Josephine Hallock said theme of the campaign is "The Art of Living, the Union Way".

A display booth will be operated at the PNE again. The council has appealed to all unions to support the campaign.

* * *

Vancouver now has a union-label florist—Clarke's Flowers at 3418 Cambie.

Lunchbox News

Here's a favorite recipe for fish chowder that would go well in your lunch thermos:

2 lbs. haddock
1 bay leaf crumbled
2 oz. diced salt pork
1 quart milk
2 onions sliced
2 tbsp. butter
1 tsp. salt
4 large potatoes diced
1 cup chopped celery
Freshly ground pepper

Simmer haddock in two cups water for 15 minutes. Drain. Reserve broth. Remove bones from fish. Saute diced pork until crisp, remove and set aside. Saute onion in pork fat until golden brown. Add fish, potatoes, celery, bay leaf, salt and pepper. Pour in fish broth, plus enough boiling water to make three cups liquid. Simmer 30 minutes. Add milk and butter. Simmer 5 minutes. Serve sprinkled with diced pork. Serves six.

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PADDY NEALE
. . . a nickel fight

AN OPEN LETTER

Paddy Neale tangles with BCE over 5c piece

The B.C. Electric has gone into a "flap" over the suggestion that the labor movement ask their members to deduct 5c when paying their light or gas bills, on the grounds that some of the company's profits find their way into the Social Credit coffers, and that this is truly compulsory political contributions.

The company has issued a letter to its employees accusing the labor movement of being irresponsible, and stating that no money has ever been added to any consumer's light bill because of political contributions.

The Vancouver and District Labour Council has also been warned that we would be liable for court action on the grounds that we are instructing our members to break a contract.

The legal department of the B.C. Electric phoned the Labour Council and threatened this action.

Let's deal with the issues seriatim:

First, the charge of irresponsibilty. We fail to see that it is a responsible act on the part of the provincial government to pass a law which prohibits union members from voluntarily contributing to the political party of their choice through the union checkoff, but it is irresponsible for a union member to protest the compulsory contribution to the political party of the boss every time he pays his light or gas bill, or for that matter every time he buys any product that makes a profit for any company.

Secondly, their statement that no money has ever been added to any bill because of political contributions of that company. Do they deny that contributions are made out of the company's profits? **They do not!**

So obviously if this company discontinued contributing our money, taken from us by a monopoly that arbitrarily sets prices, they could reduce the cost of selling their product by that amount, still show the same profit, and reduce our light and gas bills.

Thirdly, the legal threat. This to me is really a laugh. This company went into such a tizzy that they never even bothered checking the story out. In fact, there has never and this was only a suggestion been any decision made to print any cards for distribution to the membership as yet, on my part to the labor movement.

It seems that this company is very touchy on this subject, and to paraphrase, "Me thinketh they do protest too much."

I personally think that it is still a good idea, even if only considered as a protest against Bill 42, which denies us the right of political freedom, and still allows the big corporations in B.C. the right to build big slush funds for their political parties behind closed doors.

I would bet even money that if the labor movement had decided to support the Social Credit party (Heaven forbid!) that we would never have had Bill 42, or Bill 43 either for that matter.

It is still my intention to send the B.C. Electric a cheque for 5c less than I am billed—so the B.C. Electric can sue me for a nickel any time they so desire. I do not wish to contribute to the Social Credit Party.

C. P. (Paddy) Neale,
General Secretary-Treasurer,
Vancouver and District Labour Council.

Sid Blum institute speaker

Sid Blum, director of the Jewish Labor Committee of Canada, will give the keynote address to the eleventh annual labor institute on race relations in the Central branch of the YMCA on Sunday, April 16.

He will speak on "the revolution in human rights legislation."

The one-day meet will tackle the subject: Is legislation the key to racial equality?"

Other speakers include Labor Minister Leslie Peterson who will outline fair practices legislation as it affects B.C. and Ald. Halford Wilson.

The institute and discussion workshops will question how far we have gone in legislation and how far can or should we go? It will ask what areas need more legislation, discuss discrimination problems in employment and accommodation. Problems confronting the native Indians also will be discussed.

Registration fee is $3.50 per delegate and fees should be sent to: Vancouver Labour Committee for Human Rights, 2384 West Broadway, Vancouver 9.

IWA sets $1 boost pay goal

Wages and contract conference of the International Woodworkers has set the demands of coast lumberworkers in contract wage talks this year including a 12½ cents hourly wage increase or $1 a day, an industry-wide health and welfare plan and an industry-wide portable pension plan.

The conference decisions came after "consideraton of all the economic facts about the industry's productivity, its sales volume and marketing prospects."

The health and welfare plan proposed would be jointly administered under trusteeship on a 50-50 contributory basis to give complete medical coverage, sickness and accident insurance of $35 a week for 26 weeks, life insurance of $5,000 and accidental death and dismemberment insurance. All coverage would apply during a lay-off period of seniority.

As talks opened with Forest Industrial Relations, the employers have countered with proposals to cut some wage rates and reduce other working conditions.

MILLIONAIRE RAPS EMPLOYER ALIBIS

Not all successful businessmen permit the big business organizations to speak for them.

For instance, American J. Paul Getty, probably the world's richest industrialist, has little use for the management propaganda about unions and social progress.

Writing in Playboy magazine, Getty blasts the conformist businessman who tries to explain his own failures by repeating standard alibis.

"The classic bugbears of confiscatory taxation, creeping socialism, overpriced labor and the Communist threat . . . will not stand up under the most cursory examination," the multi-millionaire declared.

'I've often observed that the businessmen who howl the loudest about 'creeping socialism' are the first to clamor for government contracts — an apparent paradox which speaks volumes."

Convention city changed by GEA

B.C. Government Employees Association has changed the location for this year's annual convention — it'll be held in Burnaby.

The executive set the date for Oct. 20-21 and picked the Astor Hotel. It stated that as part of a present policy of rigid economy, the former decision to hold the convention in Victoria was re-examined.

"It was estimated that around $2,000 would be saved by the change in sites, the estimated saving made up almost equally of lower hotel costs and lower transportation charges,' 'the association said.

Deadlock in rail talks

MONTREAL—The deadlock in non-op rail union negotiations continues with the failure of attempts to win agreement on the basis of the conciliation report which recommended a pay increase of 14 cents an hour over two years starting Jan. 1, 1960.

Unions have accepted the board recommendations. Following strike-preventing legislation last December, the unions have reset a strike deadline for May 16.

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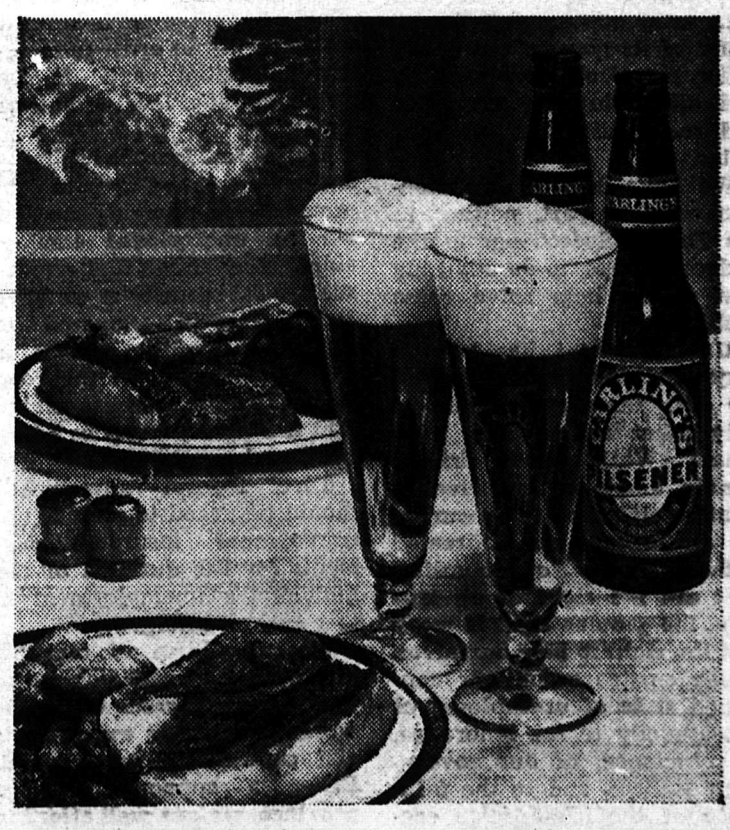

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Jubilee camp association plans anniversary dance

The 25th anniversary of the Children's Jubilee Summer Camp Association will be celebrated with a "Silver Cabaret" dance in the Grandvew Masonic Temple, 1795 East First on April 8.

The dance starts at 9 p.m. and refreshments are provided. For tickets and reservations, call Mrs. Reg Lenfesty, CY 8-3385 or Mrs. C. Solem, AL 3-1951.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 4)

With all the foregoing provisions, the legal cards are being stacked more and more against trade unions. It is obvious that the employers will **not** have to negotiate in good faith. Then if a strike comes about, the employer will use the provisions of Bill 42 to by-pass the union negotiating committee and try to pressure employees into a settlement much lower than would be obtained through legitimate bargaining.

Rights and freedoms of trade unions and their members have been further crippled by this latest of the Social Credit government's infamous "forty" Bills.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Jobless total now a shocking 14%

The brief presented to the cabinet and opposition parties said:

Unemployment in B. C. is at record numbers: a conservative estimate would be in excess of 82,000.

This represents approximately 14% of our labor force, or 17% of the "work force" — (labor force less managerial, professional and proprietor groups). Seventeen out of every 100 workers in B. C. are without work.

The time has come for the citizens of this province to demand of its government direct action aimed at providing jobs and alleviating the economic and social distresses of our state.

We have detected no intention on your part, neither in the Throne Speech nor in the budget address, to do anything that would help solve these problems.

Unemployment has been a major problem in this province for over three years and yet only token action has been taken. While many citizens remain employed and live in relative affluence and security, we are ignored and ill-treated without those opportunities that are the right of all free men, the genuine right to work and the right to help ourselves.

Our existence and our continued state of unemployment is testimony to the ignorance, or reluctance, of our government leaders, and to the fallibility of the laissez-faire economic jungle you endorse.

We do not appear here with cap-in-hand, or in any sense humble. We are here to demand the fulfillment of our natural right. We are here to demand *that* you, in whom has been placed the public trust, do that which is your responsibility and your duty.

The means of creating work and regenerating our provincial economy, as well as alleviating the immediate individual hardships of unemployment, are clear and available to you.

We do not, of course, exempt the federal government from condemnation for the present situation. They have neglected monetary and fiscal policies to the detriment of the whole country. Appropriate representations are being made to them.

The provincial government, however, can also carry out fiscal policy by initiating those works in the public sector of our economy that have been neglected during our years of prosperity.

It is also within your power to set the rates for social allowances which are so inadequate, and for which the federal government pays half the total cost. More realistic rates are necessary in order to maintain individual and family well-being at a level of human dignity.

We protest too, the arbitrary and sudden action by your government in denying medical aid to unemployed employables. Any action that errodes such social security as we have and it is little compared to other industrialized nations, is a backward step on the road to civilization. We are asking that this medical service be reinstated immediately.

The federal government should be urged to provide unemployment insurance payments for the duration of the individual's unemployment in this special emergency.

Most of all, we ask that this government immediately begin a massive program of public works to provide essential social capital and employment. Being a supposed debt-free province, we can well afford to initiate accepted fiscal policy by incurring temporary budget deficits for these worthy projects.

Another urgent need, recognized by both labor and management is that for a comprehensive program of research on the problem of technological change and automation.

Organized labor in B. C. has pledged its support and cooperation with industry in its efforts to increase productivity through the utilization of new technology. This pledge, however, is conditional on the cooperation labor receives in its efforts toward protecting the interests of its members.

It is obviously the responsibility of government to provide the leadership required for the peaceful and beneficial transition into the age of automation.

Many complex problems are becoming apparent, not the least of which are unemployment due to lay-offs and skill redundancy, and the distribution of income which is being more concentrated in the hands of corporate owners and less widely distributed as wages.

We therefore ask this government to immediately establish a research program aimed at providing technical and informed leadership for the purpose of advancing the economic well-being of this province and especially the welfare of its labor force.

Concerning the Columbia River, we feel that the utmost effort should be made to resolve the difference presently existing between the federal and provincial govrnments on this matter. Private and political interests should not cause this work to be delayed to the deriment of our provincial and national welfare, particularly in view of the current unemployment crisis.

Finally we ask that this government immediately enact legislation to protect the assets of the unemployed.

On a conference room door: "Conference begins at 9.00 sharp and ends at 11 dull."

A real estate agent was showing Bodger over the house. "Isn't this rather a poor district?" asked Bodger.

"Certainly not," replied the agent. "You will find that your neighbors never borrow less than $20."

B. C. TRADE UNION DIRECTORY

List your union here for quick reference of others

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND B. W., Local 212—Representative, Geo. Johnston, 203 Labor Temple; TR 6-5735.

AUTOMOTIVE LODGE No. 1857, I. A. of M.—Business Agents, Jack Chapman, Brian Trodden, Room 17, 2414 Main, TR. 6-4104-5.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS, Local 468—Secretary, Melvin J. Kemmis, 337 W. Broadway; TR 2-5205.

BARBERS — INTERNATIONAL JOURNEYMEN OF AMERICA, No. 120—109 Labor Temple; TR. 60641. Secy. Allan Coleman.

BEVERAGE DISPENSERS' UNION, No. 676—President, Harold Courson; Business Agent, Jack Galloway. 440 W. Pender St.; MU 3-3923 and MU 3-4948.

BREWERY WORKERS UNION, Local 300—Secretary, Stan G. Tapping, 7742 Elford, E. Burnaby, LA 2-3432.

BEVERAGE DISPENSERS (New Westminster) Local 835—Business Agent, Ed. O. Carlson, 59 Alexander, New Westminster; phone LA 2-7410.

BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, DROP FORGERS AND HELPERS, Local 359—Financial Secretary, M. H. Hadley, 111 Dunsmuir; MU 4-1047.

BRICKLAYERS & MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 1 — Secretary, D. C. Fraser, 5594 Lincoln, HE 3.8617.

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL, Local 244 — Business Agent and Secretary, Ben A. R. Morley, Room 216, 603 W. Hastings; MU. 5-9452.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—Secretary, Harold Taft, 110 Labor Temple, TR. 9-1210.

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 452—Business Agents: Lorne Robson, Larry Anderson, Bill Cameron; Financial sec't., Carl A. Erickson, Labor Temple; TR 4-2720 or TR 6-1212.

CARPENTERS (New Westminster) Local 1215—Business Agents,, Ray West and K. McDermid, office 732 Royal Ave., New Westminster; phone LA. 1-0525.

CARPENTERS' UNION (Courtenay), No. 1638—President Irwin Gutensohn; Sec., and Business Agent, Lorne Paisley; Box 515, Courtenay.

CEMENT MASONS, Local 919, O.P. & C.M.—517 E. Broadway, TR 2-2221. Business Agent, Frank Stevens.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION, Local 407—President Richard Coello, 2567 E. 5th Ave., Vancouver 12.

CLUB CABARET, CONSTRUCTION CAMP CULINARY AND SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 740—Business Agent, Charles Oates, 402 W. Pender; MU 5-9828.

DENTAL TECHNICIANS, Local No. 1543—Secretary George Hygh, 4007 Dunbar.

DISTILLERY WORKERS, Local 69 — President Carl Rowbotham, 993 S. E. Marine New Westminster, LA 2-2021; Fin. Sec. Treas., R. Cyr, 1890 2nd St., New Westminster, LA 2-5011.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION Local 213 — Business Manager A. O'Keeffe, 111 Dunsmuir Street, MU 1-7381-2.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, Local 82—Sec., H. C. MacKichan, 3755 Elmwood St., Burnaby; HE. 4-7651.

FIRE FIGHTERS (Burnaby), Local 323—Secretary, John Marley, 550 Holdom, North Burnaby.

FIRE FIGHTERS, Vancouver Local 18—President, Gordon R. Anderson, 1386 East 61st, FA 7-3729. Secretary R. N. Middleton 1496 East 54th, FA 7-7441.

FLOORLAYERS' UNION, U.B. of C.J., Local No. 1541—Room No. 108, Labor Temple TR. 6-5920. Business Agent, Bruce Robson, 3238 E. 29th; HE. 1-0702.

GLAZIERS AND GLASSWORKERS, Local 1527—Recording Secretary, A. Allen. Room 210, 307 West Broadway, phone TR 4-7535.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION (B.C.)—E. P. O'Connor, Gen. Sec. 2090 West 4th; RE 1-5361-62-63.

GRAIN WORKERS UNION, Local 333 — Recording Secretary R. G. Millar, P.O. Box 194, North Vancouver.

HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES' UNION, No. 180—Business Manager, W. M. Black, 335 W. Broadway; TR. 6-5822.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, Local 28—Sec., A. E. Morgan. Room 406, 402 W. Pender.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS, AND ASBESTOS WORKERS —Room 5, 307 West Broadway, phone TR 6-6814.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS, Locals 276 and 287—Business Agent, Anne Marshall, 119 W. Pender; MU. 4-5514; home, HA. 5961M.

IRONWORKERS SHOPMEN'S, Local Union 712—Business Agent, Benjamin D. Parry, Room 105, 307 W. Broadway, TR 2-5515.

IRONWORKERS, Local 97 — President, Vic Morell, Fin. Sec. and Business Agent, S. Stewart, Room 206, 307 West Broadway, TR 2-7541

JEWELERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL, Local 42 Office, 339 West Pender, MU. 1-5831; President, Frank Popowich, 1705 Napier, HA. 2465R.

KAMLOOPS AND DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL—Box 562, Kamloops, Phone 3183| Secretary, Mrs. C. E. McInnes.

LABORERS CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL, Local 602—Secretary, C. H. Savage 3434 Fraser St.; TR 4-9233.

LAUNDRY WORKERS, No. 292 — Business agent Mrs. Catherine Browne, Suite 1, 224 East Broadway; TR. 6-4543.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING SALESMEN, Local 334 — J. A. Currie, Secretary - treasurer. 2632 West Twelfth, RE. 8-9649.

MACHINISTS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Lodge 692—Business representatives, D. H. Chapman, Room 17, 2414 Main; TR 4-0512, TR 6-7035.

MARINE WORKERS & BOILERMAKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, Local 1—President, S. Jenkins; Secretary, W. Stewart, 339 W. Pender St.; MU. 1-9481.

MOLDERS' UNION, Local 281—Business Agent, M. Bjornson, 119 Labor Temple; TR 6-5920.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, Local 348—President A. E. McManus; Sect., E. Stanway Scanlon; Business Agent, Peter Torrance, 1356 Seymour; MU. 4-7024.

MUSICIANS' UNION, Local 145 — Business Manager, 402 W. Pender, Room 315; MU. 4-1564.

OFFICE EMLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local 15—Room 1, 337 West Broadway; TR 4-3515. Pat Landsley, Business Agent and President; Edna Karliner, Sec't.—treasurer.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local 378—Business Manager Ev. King, 1116 Hornby; phone MU. 3-6134.

OIL, CHEMICAL & ATOMIC WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local 16-601. President, J. L. LeBourdais; Fin. Corr. Secretary, M. DeFeyter, 5550 E. Hastings, CY 8-3940.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 138 — Business Agent, Jack W. Fradley; Ass't. Bus. Agent, Herb Macaulay; Rec. Sec. W. E. Eaton, 337 W. Broadway: TR 6-6033.

PAINT AND VARNISH WORKERS, Local 1550—Secretary, C. Erickson, Room 210, 307 West Broadway.

PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION — SecretaryH. Oliver, 93 Abercrombie, RR1, Richmond, CR. 8-1590.

PILE DRIVERS AND WOODEN BRIDGEMEN, Local 2404—Business Agent, S. Allen, Room 116, 307 West Broadway; TR 4-7817.

PLASTERERS' UNION, No. 779 — Secretary, J. V. Chambers, 517 East Broadway, TR 2-2122.

PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS, Local 170—Bus. Mgr., J. R. St. Eloi; Asst. Bus. Mgrs., James Barton and J. L. Fisher, 115 Labor Temple; TR 9-1428.

PRINCE GEORGE AND DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—909, 5th Ave., Prince George, phone 191L2.

PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 69 — Secretary, L. Ainsworth, 3849 Cambridge, Vancouver; CY 8-5405.

PULP AND SULPHITE (Converters) UNION, Local 433—Business Agent, O. Braaten, 525 W. Pender, Suite 1; MU. 3-8284.

PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, Local 312, Ocean Falls, B.C. — Secretary, Drawer 190, Ocean Falls, B.C.

PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPERMILL WORKERS—International office, 315-316 Crown Bldg. H. L. Hansen, International rep.; MU. 4-3858.

REFRIGERATION WORKERS UNION, Local 516—Sec. L. R. Wintle, 137 W. 40th; FA 7-4409, FA 1-8511.

RETAIL GROCERY AND FOOD CLERKS, Local No. 1518—Sec. W. W. Wells, 337 West Broadway; TR. 6-3348.

SCHOOL BOARD EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL UNION (Burnaby), Local 379—Secretary, G. J. McCrea, 4292 Winifred, S. Burnaby.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 280—Bus. Manager, Alex McGee, 207 Labor Temple; TR 4-8020.

SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION, Local No. 2802—Business agent and financial sec'., Harold P. Reilly Rm. 116, 307 West Broadway. TR 6-3744.

SIGN AND PICTORIAL PAINTERS, Local 726—Sec., J. A. Middleton, 6339 Kitchener, N. Burnaby; Room 210, 307 West Broadway, TR 4-7535.

STREET RAILWAYMEN'S UNION, Div. 101—Business Agent, C. Stewart, Street Rly. Bldg., 125 E. 8th; TR 4-2010.

STREET RAILWAYMEN'S UNION, No. 134—Bus. Agent, R. C. Lawrence, Room 22, 774 Columbia, New Westminster. Phone LA. 1-7330.

THEATRE EMPLOYEES, Local B-72 —Secretary, Mrs. F. Foster, Ste. 1, 4508 Main; TR 9-5453. Business Agent, D. Calladine, 6692 Laburnum, AM. 1-0078.

TILE SETTERS, Local No. 3—Recording Secretary, D. P. Ewan, 4030 Dominion S. Burnaby.

TUNNEL & ROCK WORKERS, Local 168—337 W. Broadway, Secretary, H. Croft; phone TR 9-3231.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, Local 226 — Secretary, P. Campbell, 517 E. Broadway; TR. 6-6810.

UNION LABEL TRADES COUNCIL —Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Hallock, day phone TR 4-0827; evenings TR 4-3748.

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, No. 232—Secretary, Elsie Hawrylechko, 1846 Nelson, MU. 1-4802.

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS, Local 190—Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. Couturier, 4232 Atlee Ave, North Burnaby, B.C.

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, Local 5688—Sec., Wm. Giesbrecht, 2384 West Broadway.

UNITED STEELWORKERS, Local 2655—Recording Sect. Arne Hansen, 3510 Phillips, North Burnaby, CY 9-4264.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES' UNION, Local 116—Secretary, A. Leathem, 518 East 8th St., North Vancouver.

WATER AND SEWER BOARD EMPLOYEES, Local 393 — Secretary, Robt. T. Callahan, 466 Westview, Coquitlam.

WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS Local 207—Pres. R. Buttle Sec., O. A. Garrison; Organizer, A. H. Burton. Office, Room 210, 307 W. Broadway. TR. 6-1223.