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JULY, 1967

THE LABOUR STATESMAN

Department of Labour
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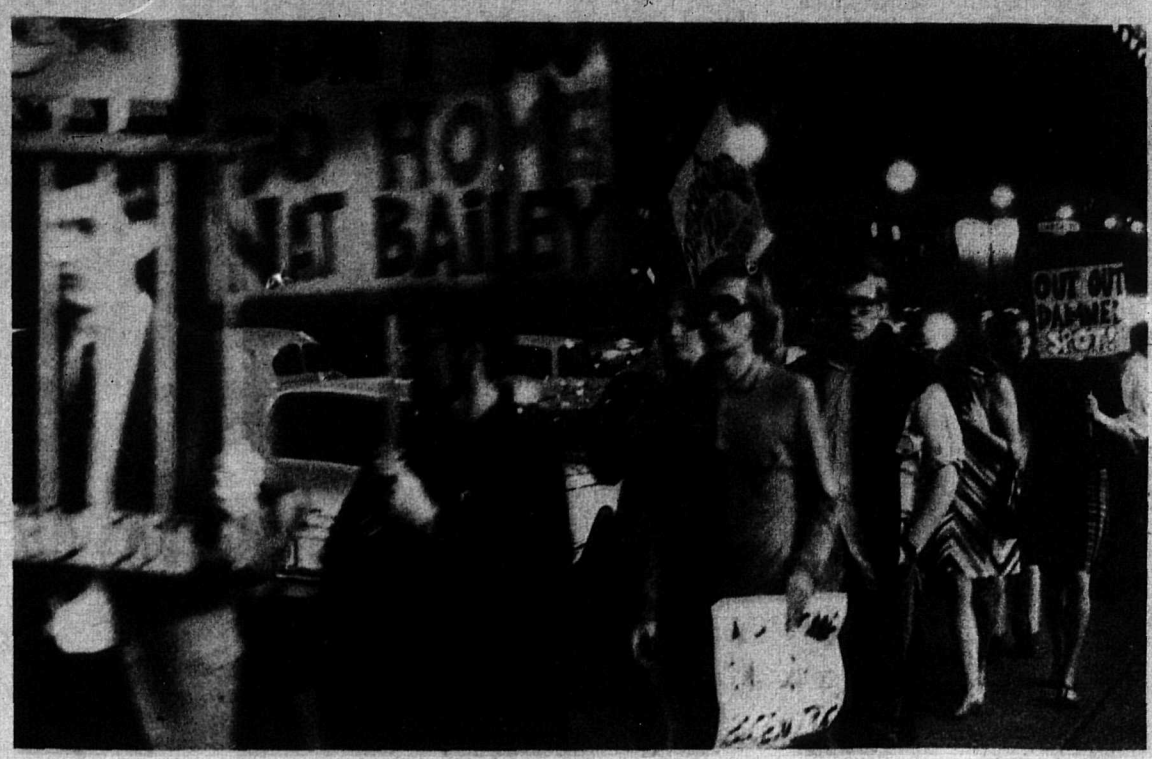

Story Page 7

Self-styled Hippies adopt Labour's oldest weapon.

Photos: Jack Dale

Bennett a Socialist?

"For the first time in history, we have the capitalist system working, not against the people, but for the people." This quote was attributed to Premier Bennett by Alex Young of *The Province* on June 16, 1967.

John Heston says:

"It's never too late, not even for Him."

INDEXED

International Woodworkers of America. 1967

Four IWA Locals Stand Suspended

The executive officers of the B.C. Federation of Labour met on June 12, 1967, and issued the following press release:

"The Executive Council of the B.C. Federation of Labour has not received an apology from any of the four locals of the International Woodworkers of America (Locals 1-80, 1-118, 1-217 1-288) in regard to their recent statements. Nor have the four locals of the IWA asked for a hearing under the B.C. Federation of Labour constitution. Therefore, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Council of the B.C. Federation of Labour of May 24, 1967, the four IWA locals stand suspended.

★ ★ ★

"The matter of the suspensions will be discussed at the forthcoming convention of the B.C. Federation of Labour to be held in October. In the meantime, the suspension does not preclude any of the four IWA locals involved making a public apology and thereby satisfying the Federation's original request. Nor does it preclude them from appealing the decision of the Executive Council of the B.C. Federation of Labour at the forthcoming convention.

"The B.C. Federation of Labour reiterated that the four suspended IWA locals have been suspended for their failure to agree to abide by the policy of the B.C. Federation of Labour as arrived at in convention.

★ ★ ★

"Although the section of the Federation constitution used to effect the suspension mentions that unions can be suspended because of corrupt influences, there is absolutely no suggestion that there is any other reason for the suspension other than the matter of these locals continually violating established convention policy.

"The Federation also announced that it had accepted the resignation of Executive Council member Doug Evans of Local 1-217 of the IWA and decided to refer the matter of his replacement to the next meeting of the Federation's Executive Council."

Fishermen Jailing Deplored by Fed

The B.C. Federation of Labour deplores the severity of the jail sentences handed out to three officials of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union.

"I believe that continually imprisoning trade unionists does nothing to improve the already chaotic labour-management relations in this province," said Secretary-Treasurer Ray Haynes.

"Our Federation has gone on record before in saying that the labour legislation in this province is retrogressive and totally out of tune with the times.

NOT AFFILIATED

"Unfortunately, the complicated dispute in Prince Rupert lies outside the jurisdiction of the Federation as the UFAWU is not affiliated with the Federation or the Canadian Labour Congress," he added.

"Neither the Federation nor myself have any desire to castigate any of the unions in this dispute. However, it is regrettable that these internal disputes cannot be settled within the house of labour instead of incurring the unfortunate and adverse publicity which benefits no one.

REMOVE SOURCE

"While it may be that the ill-advised expansionist policies of the UFAWU contributed to the situation at hand; nevertheless the Federation is committed to remove by all democratic procedures the source of this trouble—the labour legislation which allows trade unionists to be jailed for activities which can be litigated by civil action.

"Over the past years the labour movement has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in legal fees which no doubt could have been far better spent on a political action campaign to remove the iniquitous legislation and its supporters."

'Bosses' Old Gambit

"Union Bosses Jailed for a Year" reads a headline in *The Province* of June 20. The story refers to Homer Stevens, Steve Stavenes and Jack Nichol of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union who were jailed for criminal contempt. The UFAWU was also fined $25,000 with no time to pay for being in contempt of court.

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Labour Vote Kills Grit Election Hope

PETER ENGLAND

OTTAWA (CPA) — The Sudbury by-election victory of the NDP late in May was a sharp rebuff to the Liberal party's fond hopes of enlisting labour in its ranks. Hamilton backbencher John Munro, the leading Liberal advocate of chummier relations between his party and organized labour, seemed undaunted.

Two days after the by-election he made a major speech to the Canadian Union of Public Employees area council in Hamilton, still stoutly arguing that labour and Liberalism have something in common. But it was curious that Munro could talk happily about existing labour support for the Liberals in the wake of the by-election in the old Liberal stronghold of Sudbury.

MINING TOWN

The by-election was of course in a mining town in Northern Ontario dominated by the International Nickel Company, and otherwise by the union movement. The movement there has been characterized in recent years by the most bitter type of union rivalry, which has recently smoothed out with agreement on merger plans between the United Steelworkers and the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers.

For the first time, the union movement could concentrate on electing an NDP candidate without the overhang of union rivalry. And it succeeded. But the victory was more significant than that, since it rested partly on new NDP inroads in the French Canadian population of the city.

FAIR REFLECTION

One third of Sudbury's population is French Canadian — a fair reflection of the national average and one of the largest French voting blocs outside Quebec. NDP success among the French-speaking voters was a clear indication that the views of working men across Canada can no longer be tied to a particular party on the strength of race or religion.

The Liberal candidate in the by-election was the only Roman Catholic candidate,

(Turn to Page 2)

'Why Not Make Such Remarks'

On June 1, 1967, Syd Thompson, president of IWA Local 1-217, was interviewed on the CBC's 7 O'Clock Show by Douglas Collins. Following is a transcript of part of that interview. *Ed.*

COLLINS: Should any labour organization attack a labour official like Joe Morris who is an Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Labour Congress in the way that you and the four locals have done so? Let me give you a few quotes. You referred to him, after having accused him of interfering in the internal affairs of the IWA, as a "nickel-an-hour negotiator," "guilty of clumsy interference," "involved in a union sellout that is beginning to smell like a pigsty on a hot July day." Now, is that the kind of language that a responsible labour official like you should use against another responsible labour official?

THOMPSON: Well, if the remarks were warranted, why shouldn't such remarks be made? What are the top people of the labour movement? Some sort of a sacred cow that we can't speak about or attack? I'm a firm believer that in the labour movement, if there is something wrong and the people at the top do something you don't agree with, that we should speak out and say so; that in the long run this makes for a better labour movement rather than a poorer one.

COLLINS: What about the B.C. Federation of Labour's charge that you insist continually on washing the union movement's dirty linen in public? You do not, they say, go to the inner councils and try to change things there, but you go to the press and you make statements and you go on television as you are now and make things worse for the labour movement than they need to be.

THOMPSON: Well, I would look awful awkward here if I said that I didn't do these things and I do them and do them quite deliberately. The labour movement in British Columbia is a very large segment of the public and, because it is a large segment of the public, I feel that the public is entitled to some of the things that go on in the labour movement. The other aspect about this — let's take the IWA as an example. It has 40,000 members scattered in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the bulk of them in British Columbia. If somebody like me that has a message to get over and wants to say something didn't use the public press and the public news media, how would you ever get a story over to the people that you want to talk to? And I support this sort of a policy and, again I say, I think that it is in the best interests of the labour movement that, if there are things that should be aired, then we should air them in a fashion that the rank and file knows what it's all about so that they can become aware of it and participate in cleaning up some of the things that sometimes have to be cleaned up.

COLLINS: Well, in 1965 when the B.C. Federation of Labour held its annual convention, there was a decision taken by everyone (and I believe you were party to this) that dirty linen should not be washed in public.

What about that?

THOMPSON: Well, this was a resolution that was passed at the B.C. Federation of Labour and you have to understand that at conventions like that over the years, there are literally thousands of resolutions passed. The Canadian Labour Congress constitution lays it out that the Congress must work in such a way that the locals are autonomous and, if we can't speak out in public and do as we want to do, then we're not autonomous and I am convinced that what the B.C. Federation of Labour is doing today in proposing to suspend the four locals is in direct violation of the principles that the Congress and the Federation itself is based on.

'Bosses' Old Gambit

(From Page 1)

THE LABOUR STATESMAN wishes to point out to its readers the way *The Province* (and in the past, the *Vancouver Sun*) treats union news in its headlines. Referring to "union bosses" is an old brainwashing gambit, wilfully employed every time to denigrate the labour movement as a whole.

According to the Standard College Dictionary, boss means (1) a superintendent or employer of workmen; manager, foreman; (2) a professional politician who controls a political organization. As a transitive verb, boss means (1) to supervise, direct; (2) to order or command in a peremptory or highhanded manner; and as an intransitive verb, boss means (3) to act as boss.

The Province used "boss" in its meaning as a noun and in its popular connotation as "the boss is a highhanded union official." This connotation is a blatant fabrication on the part of the anti-labour press over the past 50 years. It cannot be found in a dictionary, but it is part and parcel of our colloquial English.

THE LABOUR STATESMAN is waiting for the day when a story in *The Province* or *The Sun* is headlined "Management Boss Jailed for Year." No doubt, it will be a long wait.

Wow!

(Following are excerpts from letters asking for Social Welfare assistance.)

I am forwarding my marriage certificate and six children. I have seven but one died which was baptised on a half sheet of paper.

★ ★ ★

I am writing the welfare department to say that my baby was born two years old, when do I get my money?

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Jones has not had any clothes for a year and has been visited regularly by the clergy.

★ ★ ★

I cannot get sick pay. I have six children. Can you tell me why.

★ ★ ★

I am glad to report my husband who is missing is dead.

★ ★ ★

This is my eighth child. What are you going to do about it?

★ ★ ★

Please find out for certain if my first husband is dead. The man I am now living with don't eat or do anything until he knows.

★ ★ ★

I am very much annoyed to find you have branded my son illiterate. This is a dirty lie as I was married a week before he was born.

★ ★ ★

In answer to your letter I have given birth to a boy weighing 10 pounds, and I hope this is satisfactory.

★ ★ ★

I am forwarding my marriage certificate and three children, one of which is a mistake as you can see.

★ ★ ★

My husband got his project cut off two weeks ago and I haven't had any relief since.

★ ★ ★

Unless I get my husband's money pretty soon I will be forced to lead an immortal life.

★ ★ ★

You have changed my little boy to a girl. Will this make a difference?

★ ★ ★

In accordance with your instructions, I have given birth to twins in the enclosed envelope.

★ ★ ★

I want money as quick as I can get it. I have been in bed with the doctor for two weeks and he doesn't do me any good. If things don't improve I will have to send for another doctor.

★ ★ ★

Please send me a letter and tell me if my husband made application for a wife and baby.

★ ★ ★

I am a poor widow and all that I have is in front.

★ ★ ★

I have no children as yet as my husband is a truck driver and works day and night.

★ ★ ★

Please send my wife's form to fill out.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The following letter was also sent to the Vancouver Sun which refused to print it.—ED.)

Dear Sir:

For the already existing war in Vietnam and for the developing crisis in the Near East and for the impotence of the United Nations, the United States administration must bear the major responsibility and the guilt.

The record speaks. The United Nations and its predecessor, the League of Nations, were both largely creations of the United States. The Republicans under Hoover rejected Wilson's vision of the League. The Republicans under Eisenhower and Dulles in 1954 sabotaged the United Nations, supported so strongly by the Democrat Roosevelt.

In the Suez Canal crisis, in the Congo, in Cyprus, and in Korea the United Nations was able to act and, in at least the first three, to prevent major escalation of the conflict. In all of these, United Nations action was in accord with United States policy and interests.

In Vietnam the Geneva accords, with their guarantee of free elections to the Vietnamese, would have ensured an overwhelming victory for Ho Chi Minh. Because Ho is a Communist, this was not acceptable to Dulles or Eisenhower, so the US refused to accept the accords and took steps to force the Vietnamese to accept a government acceptable to the United States.

The war in Vietnam was caused by United States intervention; an intervention morally unjustifiable, legally indefensible, and politically utterly and criminally stupid.

The Johnson administration inherited the Republican fiasco, but the Democrats lacked the courage to reverse the stand. As always, the old men refuse to accept the new order, they make wars, and they send the young men to slaughter and to be slaughtered.

Because the United States rejected the United Nations and, acting unilaterally, became involved in Vietnam, the United Nations is impotent to control events in the Near East. If war does break out in the Near East, or if it develops further in South East Asia, the Eisenhower-Dulles administration and those who have followed their policies will be responsible.

I wonder if Johnson and his advisers have ever read and thought over a document famous in United States and world history which begins: "When in the course of human events . . ."?

FRANK SNOWSELL,
West Vancouver

'Not in Trim'

"North American industry, as a whole, is a long way from being in fighting trim," Rothmans of Canada president John H. Devlin said recently.

"American industry has found that it can manufacture its products cheaper overseas than the United States or Canada," he told the Toronto Chapter of the American Marketing Association.

"Walk into any expense account restaurant in any capital in Western Europe and you think you have stumbled into a meeting of the American Management Association," said Mr. Devlin.

MADE IN JAPAN

"We see Japanese radios made in Japan competing against American brand name radios, also made in Japan! And you have all been in souvenir shops in Canada where everything but the owner was made in Hong Kong.

"In many cases it's excessive management costs rather than the traditional labour scapegoat that makes North American industry uncompetitive," he said.

COSTLY APPROACH

"Here in North America we have the most expensive approach to industrial management that exists anywhere on earth . . .

"Blaming administrative corpulence for escalation of costs," he said, "I do not think we can go on indulging in this expensive luxury of hiring 10 men to make one man's decisions."

—from report of address to AMA's 13th annual management seminar, Toronto.

Labour Vote

(From page 1)

in a city that is fully half Roman Catholic. But when it came to vote, the real test was the policy and character of the parties, not traditional loyalties.

SAME ISSUES

The issues in the Sudbury election were the same as the issues in urban centres across the country — housing, high taxes and the cost of living. NDP leader Tommy Douglas made the point clear that Sudbury was no isolated by-election — that it was a protest against the government and endorsement of the NDP with national implications.

And the NDP win was all the more telling because it came in the face of one of the most expensive elections ever waged by the Liberal party in a single riding.

Much of the credit must go to the NDP's own intensive campaign efforts, on the refined canvassing techniques it has pioneered and which the Liberals were simply unable to match despite an effort.

TRUE STORY

That perhaps is the true story of the Sudbury by-election — that dedication is an unparallelled quality.

Or as Bud Germa, the NDP's new member from Sudbury, put it: "People can still beat money when it comes to winning an election."

In control from Suez Canal to River Jordan

Israel claims its objectives reached but Egypt vows to keep on fighting

No steps taken to insure compliance

UN CALLS FOR CEASEFIRE

War rages along borders

ISRAEL CLAIMS VICTORIES

REDS ISSUE PULLBACK WARNING AS ISRAELIS DRIVE INTO SYRIA

Won't return to truce lines, Eban says

Ceasefire goes into effect; Israel hangs on to its gains

Headlines from the Toronto Globe & Mail

'Take Firm Stand'

The Canadian Labour Congress on June 7 called on the Canadian government to take a firm stand with regard to the Middle East crisis. Donald MacDonald, CLC Secretary-Treasurer, said the labour organization's Executive Council, meeting in Ottawa, urged the government to adopt a four-point program which could:

- Insist on an immediate cease-fire and the subsequent reduction, of troop concentrations;
- Remain steadfast in our declared recognition of Israel's right to live as an independent nation, in peace and dignity with her neighbours;
- Support the re-establishment of a United Nations presence in the region of the Gaza Strip and the Strait of Tiran and to pledge Canada's participation in such an effort;
- Continue to uphold the international principles, embodied in international legal instruments, of access to, and innocent passage through all international waterways, including the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba and to co-operate through collective action in the implementation of these principles.

The introductory section of the CLC's statement said:

"The Canadian Labour Congress Executive Council in session expressed shock and dismay at the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East. At stake in this conflict are not only the lives and well-being of the people of all the nations involved, but also enshrined principles of international law and international practice. While hostilities continue there exists an immediate danger of escalation into a world conflict. This must not happen.

IMPLEMENT PLEA

"The Congress welcomes, therefore, the unanimous decision of the United Nations Security Council calling upon 'the governments concerned as a first step to take forthwith all measures for an immediate cease-fire and for cessation of all military activities in the area.' This plea from the Security Council should be implemented immediately.

"The United Nations organization and the big powers should now begin to concentrate on the essential task of finding a more permanent solution.

"The Congress has consistently opposed the unilateral use of force or the threat of force as a means of settling international disputes and has supported the need for international collective action, preferably through the United Nations, to restrain aggression and to repel invasion.

URGED PEACE

"Our constitutional conventions and our annual submissions to the government of Canada have repeatedly called for 'freedom of navigation of all nations in the Suez Canal, as well as through all international waterways.' We have also urged 'peace between Israel and the Arab states by direct negotiations, on the basis of the territorial integrity of Israel, the lifting of the economic blockade, a just and lasting settlement of the refugee problem and substantial assistance to the economic development of the Middle Eastern states and Arab living standards'."

'West Broke Pledges, Christendom in Dock'

On June 6 Colin Cameron, New Democratic MP for Nanaimo - Cowichan - The Islands, put the Middle East crisis in its proper perspective: "The tragic irony of the situation in the Middle East today is that the two peoples of the world who of all people have been persecuted, exploited, oppressed victims of discrimination and of imperialism by the so-called Christian world of today are at each other's throats largely as a result of the machinations and broken pledges of western civilization.

"On the one hand we have the Jews, dispersed and persecuted, discriminated against by every country of the so-called Christian world, many of whom finally were consigned to the horrors of Belsen and Buchenwald.

ARABS VICTIMS

"On the other hand, we have the Arabs, victims of the Imperial colonial designs of half of Europe who were forced to dance to the degrading tune of their masters. Both are living indictments of the immorality, bigotry, greed and cynicism of our boasted western civilization. It is neither the Arabs nor the Jews who today stand in the dock but rather Christendom itself.

"The Nazis taught the world a sharp lesson with sickening clarity. They taught us the lesson of the depths of the abyss that lies under the thin veneer of civilization, the depths of evil to which man can sink.

EVIL PATH

"Sadly, the world did not learn that the pathway of evil which led to Belsen, Buchenwald and Dachau started in the minds and hearts of otherwise decent men and women who tolerated and permitted injustices, indignities and humiliations, however seemingly trivial these injustices and humiliations appeared to be."

Only Sour Fruit For Little Folk

DOROTHY STEEVES

People who were born in Holland are reminded at this time of a wise little Dutch proverb which runs: "It's bad business to eat cherries with important gentlemen." This means that only the sour fruit and a consequent belly-ache remain for the little folk, an experience felt by many small or weak nations. This acid lesson may well be noted by the peoples of the Middle East, bedevilled and exploited by the great powers (Russia included) for the sake of political and economic rivalries.

The "Listener" (house organ of the BBC) quotes a broadcast which states: "Britain is the sole inventor and progenitor of the intractable situation in the Middle East . . . it was dumped on the United Nations in a moment of total British moral collapse."

There is partial truth in this. The UN created Israel because of the collective guilt complex of the great powers in regard to the persecution of the Jews. It was characteristic of big power behaviour that the Arabs were made the scapegoats of this guilt. It goes some way in explaining Arab intransigeance and Israeli retaliations during the past twenty years.

ONE FACT

One fact must be underlined by the peace negotiations. Israel exists and its security must be protected by iron-clad guarantees and assurance of free passage through international waterways.

The present emergency could be used to set up a UN authority to govern free access for innocent traffic through ALL waters of international importance such as the Dardanelles (in question even in Russian Czarist days), the Panama Canal, etc.

In return, Israel should give heed to the declaration of George Brown of Britain in the UN Assembly that military victory should not lead to territorial aggrandisement. It would be dangerous for Israel to retain the old city of Jerusalem or any other land gained by conquest. History has a fateful way of getting round to revenges, and today's victory may become tomorrow's defeat.

HALT SALE

A way must be found to halt the sale of murderous hardware to the Middle East at the expense of the needy people. This is especially relevant in this nuclear age, when the detonation of an H-bomb in China is of ominous concern both to the Soviet Union and the Western powers. Perhaps it is fortunate that the world has received this warning in the Middle East. Security for large and small nations is increasingly endangered by competitive arms and immoral alliances. Common people have been deprived of their rights and comforts to foot the bill for future annihilation.

We have a breathing-space — a chance now to provide unstinted aid for education, health services and peaceful technological development to the Arab nations, hitherto the poorest in the world. Referring to Arab-Israel enmity it has been reiterated ad nauseam that "oil and water will not mix." It could be made to mix, if some of the huge profits of the oil cartels were used to provide the Arabs with one of their great necessities, water to make the deserts productive.

THROUGH UN

The aid we must give to Arabs and all those in need should be channelled through UN agencies, not given as questionable charity by unilateral means. It would help to regain some of the lost UN prestige.

The immediate problem of resettling and caring for those tragic victims, the refugees, must be tackled now, but it should lead to the ultimate solution of the whole situation of Arab insecurity and illiteracy within the framework of their own traditional culture.

It is to be hoped that the Canadian Prime Minister can be induced to give some leadership in this urgent matter. This would be a centennial project of which we could be justly proud.

DANGEROUS RETARDATION

'Tis time to stop the nursery games
Before the world goes up in flames,
And radiation kills and maims
Thousands that no broadcast names.

Women, by now, must have discovered
That men have never quite recovered
From games of soldier, cowboy and cop,
But surely, it's time to call a stop . . .
(Doesn't every boy's mother always know
Games carried too far will end in woe?)

With atomic warfare their latest craze,
So far common sense has failed to faze
Their urge for mayhem so complete,
Annihilation they'll risk, the other to beat.

They call us frivolous, and so we are,
To risk our future with them this far,
Grown-up little boys playing with fire,
So busily engaged in earth's funeral pyre.

HILDA PETERSON

EDITORIAL

JURGEN HESSE

Brushing elbows with your friendly neighbourhood Premier is quite an experience. It is also a rare experience. So when Premier Bennett turned up in his finest dark-blue suit on June 15 at 8 a.m. dozens of newspapermen milled around him, trying to buttonhole him.

What was the Premier doing in Vancouver? Well, his biggest hour came when he unleashed his one-up showmanship on 500 investment dealers. I see now why the Premier deserves the nickname Bouncy Bennett. He may have fractured diction; he may be inarticulate to the point of embarrassment to those of us in love with the English language; he may have a staccato delivery; but he is a showman through and through.

NOT BLESSINGS

Of course, the Premier was not invited to this promotional meeting of the Bank of British Columbia in the Hotel Vancouver in order to give his fatherly blessings to the venture he started in the first place. Of course he wasn't just there to reap the thanks of the bank's board of directors. Of course he wasn't there to emphasize he had nothing more to do with the bank.

No, Premier Bennett was there in his capacity as financial door-to-door salesman, and a high-pressure salesman at that. Listen to some of the things he said at that meeting: "This bank will be known as the centennial bank . . . this bank has all the advantages of success . . . this is the first bank in the world that offered its shares to the great mass of the people."

MASS OF PEOPLE

One of the "great mass of people" was Vancouver's Mayor Tom Campbell, who announced he would become a substantial shareholder in the bank. How substantial he wouldn't say. As it stands now, no individual can buy less than four shares, at $25 each, or more than 10 per cent of the anticipated capital of $75 million.

Back to Bouncy Bennett. He outdid himself in folksiness and homily. "Yesterday," the Premier proclaimed in stentorian voice, "a man in overalls didn't wait to get home but rushed to the bank and applied for shares. He signed for $9,200 worth."

At this point a radioman leaned over and mumbled: "Great Scott — he's at it again." A little later the Premier announced he would love the opportunity to sell the shares of the bank himself and make 10 times as much money in a day as he earns as premier in a year. The 500 members of the investment community broke into spontaneous laughter.

CAPITAL MONEY

Money, spelled with capital letters all the way, was the main theme of this sales meeting. Not money in connection with banking, but money as related to make a buck, make a profit, get rich quick. The whole meeting, in effect, was a slightly vulgar ode to the philosophy of money is an end in itself.

The Premier ended with this rousing cry: "Don't sell this bank short — tell your best friend to put every single dollar into this bank."

There is a good reason why Bennett threw the weight of his office as premier and finance minister behind the bank. Some well-informed sources in B.C.'s financial community believe that selling shares worth $75 million is going to be more difficult than the optimism and enthsusiasm of the bank's president, Frank Trebell, warrants.

POLITICAL BANK

On balance, even if the Premier did not succeed in assuaging the fears that the Bank of British Columbia will be a political bank, he cannot be blamed for not trying hard enough. He was well aware of that undercurrent of suspicion in the minds of the investment dealers present. Why else would he have run through a whole jumble of statistics? Fifteen years ago, the Premier said, the province had a net debt of some $40 million. Today, he declared, there is no debt, and assets have risen from about $200 million to more than $900 million.

No one can ignore the fact that the bank is in the hands of some very powerful businessmen. Mr. Trebell, the youthful president of the bank, gave credence to this when he introduced Fred Dietrich, one of the bank's directors, with the following words: "Our lovable and effervescent vice - president, Fred Dietrich, will be on hand at the bank's new head office."

SOCREDS TOO

There are also some lovable Socreds or Socred supporters on the bank's board, such as gorgeous Einar Gunderson (chairman), beautiful R. J. Bennett (the Premier's son), mellow W. C. Mearns, and magnanimous J. A. McMahon, all directors of the Bank of British Columbia.

THE LABOUR STATESMAN

The Labour Statesman is published monthly at 517 East Broadway, Vancouver 10, British Columbia, Canada, jointly by the B.C. Federation of Labour and the Vancouver and District Labour Council. The Labour Statesman is authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Unsolicited manuscripts must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Subscription $1.20 for 12 issues, 10c per individual issue.

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J. J. HESSE — Editor
G. and B. SPENCER — Advertising Representatives

"Sorry—no children." (1967 B.C.—Before Christ)

Letters to the Editor

The **Labour Statesman** receives many letters that are not signed or do not bear the writer's address. These letters will not be published for obvious reasons. If a writer has special reason to believe the publication of his name would be detrimental to his employment, the editor will consider a nom de plume. As a policy, however, **The Labour Statesman** believes that anyone writing a letter to the editor should have the courage of his convictions and let his name and address be published.
THE EDITOR

The Socialist Caucus of the B.C. New Democratic Party,
c/o Nick Shugalo,
291 West 23rd Avenue,
Vancouver 8, B.C.
Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your pamphlet "The B.C. Forest Industry and the N.D.P. — Monopoly or Public Ownership?" which we note is being offered to the public at 25 cents a copy.

On reading this pamphlet we find that 11 pages (including all of the tables and charts and much of the text) plus parts of three other pages, are lifted in toto from a brief prepared by this office. Also, sections of the pamphlet are reproduced verbatim from our pamphlet "Who Owns B.C.?" There is no acknowledgement of the source in either instance. On the contrary, the cover page makes the brazen claim that it was "written and researched by Carl Stolk."

I have no objection whatever to any trade unionist making use of materials prepared by this office. For that reason, we have never bothered to copyright our publications.

However, it is rather brazen impudence, or perhaps I should say dishonesty, to reproduce in toto (without so much as changing a word) somebody else's material and claim it as one's own. It does not in any way excuse Mr. Stolk that I made material available to him, explaining its origin and ownership, to assist him in the research he claimed to be doing on the lumber industry. This is only the same kind of cooperation we have always extended to all sincere trade unionists and progressives. However, a flagrant abuse like this will naturally make such cooperation more difficult in future.

Finally, I would like to make it quite clear that the political analysis contained in this pamphlet did *not* originate in this office.

EMIL BJARNASON,
Trade Union Research Bureau,
138 East Cordova St.,
Vancouver 4, B.C.

(The following open letter is a reply to Liberal MP Jack Davis after an article by Mr. Davis was published in the Sechelt Peninsula Times.)

Dear Sir:

Articles such as your Ottawa Diary, in which you attack the policies of the New Democratic Party, using such phrases as "Two Nation Tommy," are indeed nauseating to anyone with any knowledge of the Canadian political scene.

Both Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada are far to the right of the political spectrum, and both serve the corporate élite. Neither Liberals nor Conservatives have given Canada any creative politics in the last 50 years, they have merely served as brokers of ideas and opportunists. It was J. W. Pickersgill who stated that "McKenzie King genuinely believed and frequently said that the real secret of political leadership was more in what was prevented than what was accomplished." With negative statements like this coming from a Liberal leader, no wonder Canada is without a national identity.

It is my contention that the national unity theme is used by both old-line parties as a smoke screen. It has been stated that the real function of the two-party system since the Laurier era "has been to provide a screen behind which the controlling business interests pull the strings to manipulate the Punch and Judy who engage in mock combat before the public."

If the old line parties would show some sincere concern about some of Canada's real social problems, such as equal opportunity and free education for all Canadians, then national unity would follow automatically.

There is a tremendous concentration of economic power in Canada. These giant corporations are controlled by less than a thousand people, and the real control is in the hands of approximately 100 men. Any political party that has as its masters this corporate élite cannot serve the best interests of all Canadians.

There is no polarization between progressive ideas and conservative ideas in Canada, not even moderately, so consequently dynamic politics to mobilize the creative energies of the society are absent.

The New Democratic Party supplies the only ray of hope for any sort of social change or reform legislation and as such deserves the support of the Canadian people.

LORNE E. SMITH,
Gibson, B.C.

More Letters Page 2

John Heston's Poison Pen

REDDITCH, Eng. — Mrs. Mary Edwards, 68, pulled the chain in her backyard toilet — and a two-ton wall collapsed behind her and fell 20 feet into a yard below.

She must have let off a tremendous charge in the "powder room."

★ ★ ★

OTTAWA (CP) — Prince Rupert rates at least as much federal attention as did "that trollop, Gerda Munsinger," an NDP member told the Commons. Frank Howard (Skeena) said the whole of the British Columbia fishing port has become embroiled in a dispute between two unions.

PRINCE RUPERT — Twenty-five outraged wives of striking fishermen denied hotly today they were trollops . . .

OTTAWA — Opposition Leader Diefenbaker today demanded a public apology from Mr. Howard . . .

MONTREAL — Pierre Sevigny stated categorically today he had never been in Prince Rupert . . .

★ ★ ★

OTTAWA — U.S. automobile critic Ralph Nader says Canada could gain a favorable world-wide reputation if it developed a prototype of an economical safety car.

OTTAWA — Automotive tests have shown that the Canadian Safety Car — also known as the Pearson Perambulator — has reached a maximum speed of 8 m.p.h., running on square wheels . . .

★ ★ ★

OTTAWA — British Conservative Leader Edward Heath said the United States must continue the Vietnam war until the North is convinced it cannot win.

LONDON, England—British Conservative Leader Edward Heath, still chipper and spry at 97, said the United States must continue . . .

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House introduced its talking fence, with a few sputters, to give waiting tourists a recorded history of the presidential mansion. Little black boxes, spaced at intervals along 125 feet of the east fence, delivered the five-minute message to while away the tourists' long wait.

"Hello there, y'all, this is your friendly neighbourhood President speaking . . ."

★ ★ ★

TORONTO — A cemetery will become the site of a peace meeting this morning in the battle between three employer associations and Local 183 of the International Labourers' Union.

TORONTO — Six of the nine original negotiators have been laid to rest at this scenic cemetery, since the peace talks started 17 years ago.

★ ★ ★

TORONTO — Ontario scientists have taken an insecticide developed in the United States for mosquitoes and turned it into a super-killer of that other summertime pest — the black fly.

PEKING—Chinese scientists have further developed the insecticide into a giant-killer of that other pest — mankind.

★ ★ ★

TORONTO — Retail drug prices will go down when the 12 per cent federal sales tax on drugs is removed on Sept. 1 but not by 12 per cent, industry spokesmen said.

We never did expect financial miracles from the makers of wonder drugs.

★ ★ ★

HANNOVER (AP)—The right-wing National Democratic Party, accused by its critics of upholding Nazi ideas, gained its first deputies in the Lower Saxony state legislature and claimed a new election success.

BONN—Chancellor Adolf von Thadden, in his first statement after he led the National Democratic Party to victory yesterday, said, "the Jewish problem is still unresolved . . ."

★ ★ ★

NAIROBI (AP) — Two bedraggled, middle-aged Mau Mau fighters, clad in antelope-skin cloaks, monkey-skin mufflers and caps, related in a Kenya police cell how they amerged from the Mount Kenya forest last week after living in hiding for about 14 years — unaware that Kenya had won independence.

So much for Marshall McLuhan's concept of a global village with instant communication.

★ ★ ★

MONTREAL — While Expo has spread the welcome mat for foreign tourists, one breed of overseas visitor has been labelled as unwelcome by fair officials. In the category of persona non grata are thousands of rates that have migrated to Expo with exhibits shipped by participating countries.

Is it a good or a bad omen when rats are boarding a ship?

★ ★ ★

BONN — West Germany agreed yesterday to sell 20,000 gas masks to Israel. A Cabinet spokesman termed the act a humanitarian gesture to Israel in an hour of crisis.

The labels on the 25-year-old masks read: "These masks have been tested in the gas chambers of Auschwitz, Belsen and Buchenwald."

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK (AP) — A U.S. Secret Service agent and a federal narcotics agent — Brooklyn neighbors—appeared in handcuffs in Federal Court, accused of conspiring to sell $23,000 worth of counterfeit bills.

See the thrilling motion picture The Men With the Golden Palms.

★ ★ ★

LIMA (AP) — A Roman Catholic bishop says that some mothers in an area of southern Peru are killing their babies rather than see them starve.

Excerpt from a Peruvian first reader: "Look, Conchita, this is a picture of bread — it is not for you. See, Conchita, this is a bread knife — it is for you . . ."

★ ★ ★

TORONTO — Freezing people for later revival is still strictly science fiction stuff to scientists, even though some bacteria and fungi thrive on the treatment. A botanist told the Chemical Engineering section of the Chemical Institute of Canada that she was not optimistic about the body standing up to 190 degrees below zero Centigrade.

That's good to know. The world of 2067 can do without the deep-frozen thinking of 1967.

★ ★ ★

MONTREAL (CP) — A Russian woman journalist was enthusiastically applauded as she suggested at an international women's conference that more women should be active in the United Nations.

"Mrs. Federenko, did you see that absolutely ghastly hat Mrs. Goldberg is wearing?"

★ ★ ★

VIENNA (Reuters) — Simeon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation centre, said he has information that former Nazis, including some war criminals, are holding posts in Egypt.

Considering that Israel's army used Rommel's tactics to beat the bejeezus out of the Arabs, those leftover Krauts must be sour by now.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A much-honoured engineer predicts that by 1980, man may be able to choose in advance the sex of his children and slow down his own aging. Still further in the future, writes Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel in the current issue of Science magazine, man may, by controlling hereditary factors, create supermen and abolish death from natural causes entirely.

WASHINGTON — The United Undertakers of America (AFL-CIO) are picketing the White House carrying placards reading: "Dying is fun" — "Special Today: Instant Death, $39.95."

★ ★ ★

OTTAWA — Mr. Justice Leo Landreville surprised Parliament by resigning from the Supreme Court of Ontario, effective June 30. The resignation after five years of controversy was revealed in the Commons about 30 minutes before the Senate was to begin debate on an unprecedented resolution to remove him from the bench.

If the law is a ass, what does that make certain judges?

★ ★ ★

To discourage high-pressure calls, phony or obscene solicitations, hang up. If nuisance continues, notify phone company.

—Dick Tracy

Brilliant advice: If you're thirsty, drink; if you're hungry, eat; if you're tired, sleep.

—John Heston

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK — The declared intentions of the Students for a Democratic Society, militant spearhead of the United States' New Left, to raise a guerilla army for revolutionary action "in an urban environment" was ridiculed in an interview by a former organizer of SDS.

Watch out for those suburban subversives.

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK — Joseph (Joe Bananas) Bonanno has returned to a position of influence and profit in the Mafia gang from whose leadership he was forced at gunpoint 2½ years ago, according to local and federal law-enforcement officers.

The shares of the United Fruit Co. have risen several points.

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON — The National Rifle Association has urged its 800,000 members to arm themselves and to form armed civilian posses to provide a potential community stabilizer against urban rioting.

Brown shirts and swastika armbands will be provided as well.

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Editor, The Labour Statesman, 517 East Broadway, Vancouver 10, B.C.

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Union News From: B.C. – ALBERTA ONTARIO – NEW JERSEY

HAMILTON (CPA) — A campaign for more autonomy in the Canadian labour movement was termed "a phony issue under a noble name" by Kenneth Bryden, NDP-MLA for Toronto-Woodbine. Addressing the annual meeting of the Hamilton and District Labour Council, he said the campaign was anti-labour.

Behind the move he detected the hand of the Liberal Party, he said, which was attempting to attack the labour movement's backing of the NDP. "The NDP declines to associate itself with this thinly-disguised attempt at union-busting," he declared.

"Unable to get significant trade union support by the front door, the Liberals are now trying to worm their way in the back door by fomenting dissension in trade union ranks.

"The issue is phony because with few exceptions Canadian unions already have autonomy," he said. Employers would be the only beneficiaries of such activities, he said, since most large corporations have international ties that are now best met by international unions.

★ ★ ★

TORONTO (CPA) — A public meeting called to rally support for a group of so-called autonomists—anti-international union and anti-NDP — was a bust. In a hall which seats more than 3,000 people comfortably only about 60 showed up, including spokesmen for the Liberal and Conservative parties.

The meeting was sponsored by a group headed by provincial Liberal candidate Ted Hamond, a member of Steelworkers' Local 1005, Hamilton, in league with the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions.

★ ★ ★

EDMONTON — The provincial government has announced that minimum wages would be increased from the present $1 an hour to $1.15 an hour Aug. 1, 1967, and to $1.25 an hour Jan. 1, 1968.

The Alberta Federation of Labour had proposed a $1.50 an hour minimum in its submission to the government. This was based on several studies made in Canada which have specified that people earning less than $3,000 a year were living below the poverty level.

★ ★ ★

NEW JERSEY—Starting next January, workers in New Jersey who have been on strike six weeks or longer will be eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits. This makes New Jersey the third state (after New York and Rhode Island) to have such a law.

★ ★ ★

KITIMAT—The Kitimat-Terrace and District Labour Council heard from the Retail Clerks Local 1518 that negotiations are in progress with Super Valu, Shop Easy and Safeway stores. In Terrace the union is trying to get Overwaitea organized.

★ ★ ★

KITIMAT—The Kitimat-Terrace and District Labour Council decided to contact again Canadian Pacific Airlines in regard to the high air fares out of Terrace.

★ ★ ★

VICTORIA—E. W. Haw, financial secretary of IWA Local 1-118, advised the Victoria Labour Council that his local will contribute $100 to the A. W. Toone Memorial Unit at the hospital.

★ ★ ★

The labour councils of Vancouver and Victoria have sent a telegram to Prime Minister Pearson and to Privy Council President Walter Gordon, endorsing Mr. Gordon's stand on Vietnam.

★ ★ ★

The Alberta Federation of Labour has sent the following telegram to both Prime Minister Pearson and Premier E. C. Manning on June 14, 1967: In order to clear up confusion that currently exists respectfully request the government to give consideration to declaring July Third as Dominion Day holiday instead of July First so that the general population observe this most important holiday in our centennial year. Understand both federal and provincial government employees will observe Dominion Day on July Third.

We think it most fitting that on our hundredth anniversary that Canadians should be able to observe our anniversary on what would be a normal work day, namely July Third.

★ ★ ★

KELOWNA — The Kelowna, Penticton, Vernon and District Labour Council voted to prepare a brief to the Canadian Labour Congress urging a CLC representative be appointed to the area.

NEW WESTMINSTER — Canada needs fewer unions and it doesn't matter if those unions are national or international, the leader of one of Canada's largest national unions said recently.

Stanley Little, national president of the 105,000-member Canadian Union of Public Employees, said the existing trade union structure in Canada should be revamped so that 110 unions are replaced by about 10 large unions.

"The important thing is that there be large enough industry groups so the unions are able to provide adequate service and protection to their members," said Mr. Little.

NO MATTER

"It doesn't matter if these large groups are purely Canadian or have U.S. ties."

In a recent brief to the Canadian Labour Congress, CUPE urged that existing small unions merge into large industrial unions representing each segment of industry.

"When we made our brief public some took our position to mean that we wanted to throw all internationals out of Canada.

NOT AT ALL

"We didn't mean that at all," said Mr. Little.

"But what we do think should happen is that every union operating in Canada should have a separate autonomous district for its Canadian members."

Mr. Little was speaking to the annual convention of the B.C. CUPE Division. CUPE is the product of a merger between two smaller public service unions.

BETTER SERVICE

"We have shown that one large union can provide better service to its members than two smaller units," Mr. Little said. "Even worse, there are some internationals which pay no attention at all to their Canadian members."

In keeping with its policy of one large union for all public service employees on every level of government, CUPE recently announced it has agreed to a working arrangement with the Public Service Alliance of Canada which represents federal civil servants.

CUPE represents municipal, hydro, hospital and school board employees, as well as employees of various municipal and provincial boards and commissions.

★ ★ ★

KELOWNA — Brother Drieger of CUPE reported a delay of several weeks in the Labour Relations Board proceedings before granting certification to Salmon Arm municipal employees. He told the Kelowna, Penticton, Vernon and District Labour Council that this appears to be the policy of the board, giving management the opportunity to sabotage organizing efforts.

★ ★ ★

VICTORIA — Trade unionists are urged to bypass Economy Steam Laundry when in need of dry cleaning and laundry service. Economy Laundry, with the co-operation of an inept arbitration board and Labour Relations Board was able to ditch the Victoria Laundry Workers Union Local 6.

The problem came to a head after the arbitration board failed to reinstate a number of laid off union employees, paving the way for the remaining staff to ask the Labour Relations Board for a decertification vote. The vote was 15-8 in favour of decertification with the laid off employees not able to vote.

The vote and whole decertification procedure has pointed out the inadequate protection against an unscrupulous employer who wishes to defeat the union. This latest decertification once again points out the need for amendments to the Labour Relations Act which will guarantee employees the right to belong to a trade union.

Summer Camp Needs Girls

With the boys' sessions at the Jubilee Summer Camp almost filled, registrations are now being taken for the girls' sessions from July 31 to August 11, and from August 14 to 25.

A full program of swimming, hiking, boating, arts and crafts are being arranged for them at this beautiful location up Indian Arm.

Cost for the 12-day sessions is $31.50. The age limit for the children is from 6 to 14. Registration takes place at 359 Homer Street on Mondays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

For further information phone 434-2034, 298-2132, 526-3916, or write to P.O. Box 3144, Vancouver 3, B.C.

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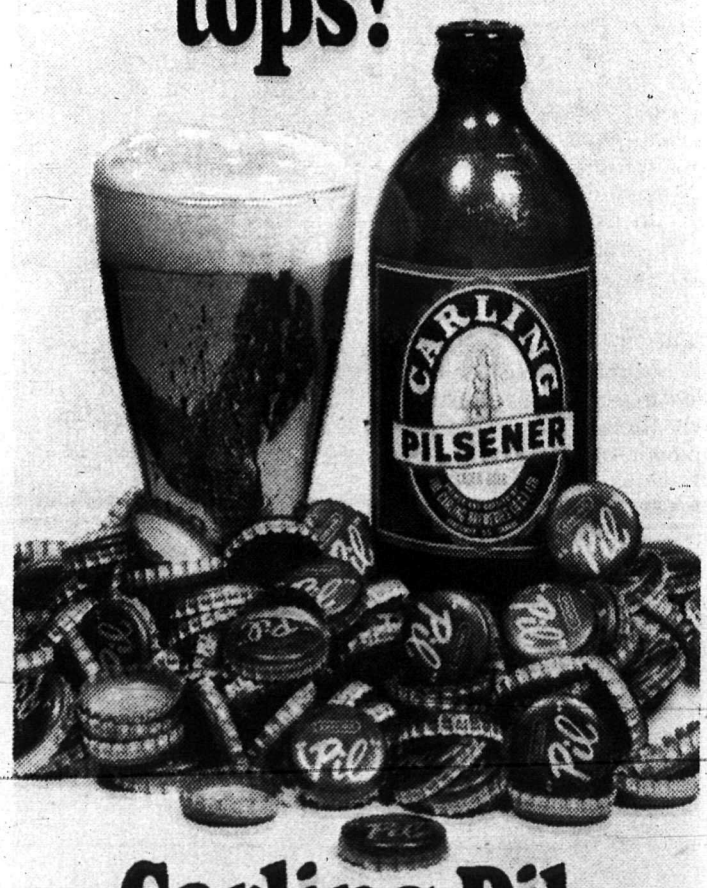

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Radical Marchers Get Delusions of Grandeur

From I. F. Stone's Weekly, Washington, D.C.

I spent a day, its final session, at the Spring Mobilization here last week-end, and I want to say a few plain words about it. The dominant feeling among many, young and old, was that they came (in contemporary lingo) to be switched on, but were only switched off. The New York and San Francisco parades brought out people who had never participated before. They marched to express their concern. They would have done so even if the parade were led by Holy Rollers or Fresh Water Baptists.

Because radical elements, to their credit, organized the parades when more moderate leaders hung back, some of the radical groups got delusions of grandeur. They thought they were leading a mass movement for their own particular nostrum. And at the Washington conference they fought among themselves for control of this peace movement, in Lilliputian all-night caucuses of far-out Leftists and far-out Black Nationalists who had trouble agreeing on anything.

A DEADLOCK

The outstanding deadlock was the failure to agree on any program of political action. The worst aspect was the contempt and hatred of white — their white allies, not their white enemies — expressed by many of the Black Nationalists. This is a fine way to kill the peace movement. This is how agents provocateur operate.

The peace movement has to make up its mind. Does it want to persuade as large a section of the American people as possible, or to antagonize them? Martin Luther King speaks in terms of black and white together, and in terms of conscience and love of country.

PREACH HATE

Those who want to use the peace movement to preach hate, race war and revolution ought to get out of the peace movement and back to their own little war movements. We are not going to sell peace by spreading hate and hysteria.

Everybody is busy drawing parallels with German experience. But the most important one is passed over. Nazism came to power because the moderate Left and the extreme Left were so busy fighting each other, and so full of fratricidal hate, that the Hitlerites were able to take over even though they did not have a majority.

HOT AIR, RIOT

To drive away the middle class moderates or to immobilize them, and then to provoke the country with extremist hot air and riot, is the best way to bring a Fascist-style repression. We don't blame the voices of anger and anguish rising from the ghetto, but these are not the best guides to sober political action.

How are we going to have peace in the world, when a budding little peace mobilization can't even make peace among its own rival splinter factions, when discussions turn into a kind of vicarious war, satisfying the aggressive impulses and mutual animosities of the participants?

IF PEOPLE KNEW

Yet I could not help thinking, as I listened to this unrepresentative bedlam, that if the American people knew what a nuclear war would do to them, if they had any real conception of the suffering, chaos, panic and madness it would unleash, they and their children would be demonstrating by the millions, not leaving the task to this few who — despite all their shortcomings and contradictions — are still the prescient, the handful who sense what's coming, and try in time to raise the alarm.

In this they deserve applause. But that's no reason not to try to make them and the peace movement act more sensibly.

Hot Water

The controversial fluoridation issue could go before voters later this year.

The Greater Vancouver Water District has received permission from the provincial government to go ahead with a plebiscite asking electors in its 14 member municipalities: "Are you in favour of the fluoridation of the water supply of the GVWD."

The vote would require a 60 per cent majority of all voters in the district and not by municipality.

At White Spot:

Actress Joins Picket Line

Mimsy Farmer, a sometime Hollywood actress now living on the hippie fringes in Vancouver, was seen on a warm mid-June evening picketing Nat Bailey's White Spot establishment on Broadway. What was an actress doing on a picket line? What, indeed, did dozens of other hippies have in mind when they resorted to the oldest and still most effective trade union weapon — a picket line?

To hear Mimsy and her boy friend, Philip Thomas, say it: "We believe in civil liberties. This is strictly a test of civil rights. That's what the long hair is all about. The picket line was spontaneous."

★ ★ ★

The one striking difference between striking trade union members and hippies on a picket line was that the hippies — who are self-proclaimed apostles of love — picketed Nat Bailey in a spirit of good nature and goodwill. There were no harsh words, no hard feelings. Instead of saying "Nat Bailey is unfair" the hippies were saying, in effect, "Nat Bailey is naughty."

The placards carried by the picketing hippies bore witness: Famine Is No Fun —Won't You Go Home, Nat Bailey — Out, Out, Damned Spot.

★ ★ ★

It was difficult to tell whether or not Mr. Bailey was happy about the pickets. His volume of business seemed to have increased during the picketing, but on that evening he closed his White Spot two hours early.

Why the picket line? Another placard tells the story: Why Wasn't I Served, Gnat Bailey? Earlier last month, two hippies were refused service among other friends. They did not leave when asked to go, and police arrested the two, charging them with obstruction. Since then, no hippies have been served.

Why won't Mr. Bailey serve hippies? *The Labour Statesman* asked him.

★ ★ ★

"It's a nuisance. When hippies come in, customers get up and walk out. An elderly person doesn't want them around. I wouldn't have any business if I allowed them in."

What does he plan to do about the pickets? "Not a damn thing." A day later he applied for an injunction.

As one man, about 50, said when he saw the hippies picketing: "I don't mind them. After all, it's a free country."

A few days later, both Mr. Bailey and the hippies agreed to a truce. The White Spot will in future serve hippies provided they are spotless.

Quotable Quotes

To tax the community for the advantage of a class is not protection: it is plunder.

Benjamin Disraeli

When there is income tax, the just man will pay more and the unjust less on the same amount of income.

Plato

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The 3 Pleasures of Life

ENDICOTT PONSONBY

Canada's puritan heritage —underpinned and enforced by temperance leagues and fusty politicians — has prostituted our attitude to the three pleasures of life. Once known as wine, women and song, these three pleasures have been subverted into cheap substitutes known to us as booze, broads and the boob tube.

Let me hasten to say that I intend to stay off women and song. We have plenty of women around, and practically no songs except for pop tunes on our transistor sets and the occasional folk song in a coffee house. Women and song cancel each other out. What we have left to talk about is wine or better, booze.

Imbibing, as the drinking of alcoholic beverages is sometimes known, is connected with mostly unpleasant and negative activities. Winos and panhandlers accost us on skid road. Expressions such as "he's sloshed, bombed out of his mind, stewed, stinko, smashed, plastered, gassed, fractured, boiled, juiced up, stoned, pie-eyed, looped and corned" are common and suggest that drinking is a revolting and despicable pastime.

FUNNY DRUNKS

When we see drunks on the street, we laugh at them. When we see two drunks fighting it out in front of a (shudder) beer parlour, we roar with mirth. Some of the "funniest" night club acts are those where the funnyman imitates a drunk. We have generally very little sympathy for alcoholics. Our national drink is the crude and fast rye whisky. We don't drink, we get sozzled. We don't taste an alcoholic bouquet (there ain't none in a rye 'n' ginger anyway), we kill our tastebuds with raw liquor.

Only few middle class types and some of the nouveau-riche uppercrust have acquired the taste for imported wines, for brandy sipped leisurely in a snifter, for tequila, Pernod, aquavit, ouzo, Himbeergeist, Ratzeputz, St. Raphael, dry white Steinwein, dry red Valpolicella or Médoc.

WHY NOT?

The question is why. Why do we drink only in our homes or in establishments that cater to drinking? Why can't we take a bottle of beer or wine to the beach and wash down our sandwiches with a cultivated beverage rather than with that ghastly North American invention — the bottle of pop?

Why do most people think and say that our liquor laws are stupid, anachronistic, barbarian, retrogressive and self-righteous? And why do these same people vote for the politicians that perpetuate the misery of drinking, making the consumption of alcohol in a public place a punishable offence?

Because we live, as much as ever, in an age of double standards, of mealy-mouthed hypocrisy. It's our philosophy of life. We go to church on Sundays and pray for peace. On Monday morning we call in the executives and tell them to go clobber those damn union troublemakers.

On Monday morning we go all out to cheat and chisel, to extort as much money from unsuspecting widows for unwanted house sidings as the law will let us. On Monday mornings we file away our conscience under letter "C" to take it home with us on the weekend so our pastor or preacher or minister in church knows we are responsible citizens.

Drinking, in public or in private, is one of the most glaring examples of our inability to be honest about the facts of life. Except for fanatic teetotallers, we all know that social drinking or drinking with meals is immensely pleasant. Yet we, the people, allow our politicians and our police to enforce anti-liquor laws that should have been buried alongside prohibition.

NO REJOICING

We allow Col. McGugan and his Liquor Control Board to become the Wizards of 26 Oz.

All these written and unwritten prohibitive measures make us drink to get drunk, not drink to rejoice in the wonders of the grape. We prefer to get glassy-eyed instead of starry-eyed. We like sitting glumly in a dark corner of a lounge, killing our senses with potent rotgut rather than dancing through the streets hefting a wine bottle and singing bawdy songs.

For some of us, this cockeyed philosophy of drink has made us realize that we need to get our female companions stoned to get them giggling and willing. (Ogden Nash said it years ago: "Candy is dandy, but liquor is quicker.") Our teen-age children learn that the only way for them to drink at all is to bribe an adult friend to bring a bottle. Whereupon the teen-ager shoves the neck of the bottle into his throat to prove that he can get drunk as fast as his dad.

Has the Lord's Day Act prevented people from drinking at home on Sundays? Has our Christian code of ethics made us peace-loving people during the past 2,000 years? I suggest that the two are closely related in spirit.

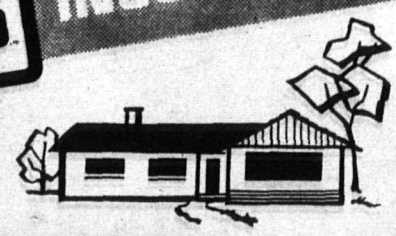
WANT TO DRINK

Let us brandish brandy bottles; let us wield wine bottles; let us beleaguer our teetotalling Premier and tell him we want to drink on Sundays; drink on beaches; in parks, on the front-door steps; in the streets; in restaurants and greasy spoons; yes, even at church socials.

Let's pension off Col. McGugan; let's destroy the government liquor stores and sell liquor, wine and beer in every store; let's repeal the Lord's Day Act and other drinking laws; let's learn to drink with taste, to live with dignity and to die with cirrhosis of the liver if we want.

I'll drink to that.

CIS INSURANCE



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Brilliant CLC Brief:

Some Myths, Folklore On Relations Dispelled

In the following paragraphs, THE LABOUR STATESMAN *prints the most salient aspects of the submission by the Canadian Labour Congress to the Royal Commission Inquiry into Labour Disputes, the so-called Mr. Justice Rand Commission.*

This submission is made to you by the Canadian Labour Congress, a national trade union centre with some 1,350,000 members.

We believe it would be useful for your Commission to dispel some of the myths and the folklore which exists with respect to labour-management relations. We refer, for example, to the notion that the individual worker and the individual employer are actually equals with respect to the right of association.

This spurious proposition is to be found in the Ontario Labour Relations Act which solemnly declares that "every person is free to join a trade union of his own choice and to participate in its lawful activities" as though the law were dealing with equal freedoms for equal persons. Experience has taught us the nonsense of a such a statement.

Behind this folklore is the other and more basic one perhaps which suggests that the employer and the employee who enter into what is or is deemed to be a contract of service are actually equals who have entered into a bargain based on parity of strength in the first instance.

SYSTEM BIASED

We consider it also necessary to point out that our present socio-economic system is one which by its very nature is biased in favour of the employer and as a consequence against the wage-earner and his trade union.

The fact is that our system of value judgments is predisposed in favour of the private entrepreneur and the same value judgments extend even into public enterprises such as crown corporations. Accordingly, there is a predisposition to believe that whatever the corporation does to maximize its profits position (short of outright abuse) is justified but whatever a worker does through his trade union to protect his own economic interests is an interference with enterprise and a danger to the economy.

Fundamentally, management as an institution, that is, as the representative of the corporate interest, enjoys a prestige and a power which is unequalled in our community.

MANY MEANS

It is to us significant that your terms of reference spell out a variety of means of work stoppages and other activities but do not require you to inquire into the various ways used by employers to violate the right of association by employees or otherwise to frustrate the efforts of employees to exercise their legitimate rights as trade unionists.

We have already referred to the seeming equality which the law sets out to provide for employees and employers under the existing labour relations legislation.

The employees may get together to form a trade union but they cannot obtain recognition of the trade union by their employer for the asking. They must satisfy a public tribunal of their representative nature. A certified trade union may require the employer to bargain with it but the employer is not obliged to enter into a collective agreement with the trade union regardless of the merits of its case.

STATE REFEREE

The state is ostensibly the referee which intervenes only to see that the rules of the game are being observed. Ostensibly, therefore, labour relations legislation should provide some responsible mode of behaviour for the two parties in the labour market. But this basic assumption is open to serious question.

The certification process which is now to be found in the labour legislation of all 11 jurisdictions in Canada is a reflection of the fact that without it few if any employers were prepared voluntarily to grant recognition to the unions of their employees.

But the unions which presumably have benefited from the right of union recognition have paid for it in a very marked inhibition of the right to strike. They may now not strike during the life of a collective agreement and the right to strike otherwise is circumscribed. As your own terms of reference indicate, the right to strike has been further hampered by the use of injunctions by employers.

GAMES RULES

What were once the rules of the game are now a legislative and legal network which have enmeshed the the unions and hampered them in so many ways as to enhance rather than decrease the propensity towards industrial conflict. The state, far from being merely an umpire, has become increasingly an intervenor which, if not plainly on the side of the employer, has, to say the least, set out to make the role of the union increasingly difficult to exercise.

There are a number of fictions which we see in labour management relations legislation as it exists in this province.

One of these is the inclusion in labour relations legislation, specifically in the Ontario Labour Relations Act, of which are ordinarily described as unfair labour practices. The other is the equality in the prohibition against the strike and the lock-out under certain circumstances.

WISH TO JOIN

The Ontario Labour Relations Act prohibits employers from interfering with employees in their wish to join, to belong to or to be active in trade unions. The same section of the legislation also makes it an unfair labour practice for a trade union to interfere with an employer in his exercise of the right of association, that is, with his right to form a trade association of employers. It is instructive to observe that each annual report of the Ontario Depart-

(Turn to Page 10)

From Hoppla Kultur—A. Paul Weber

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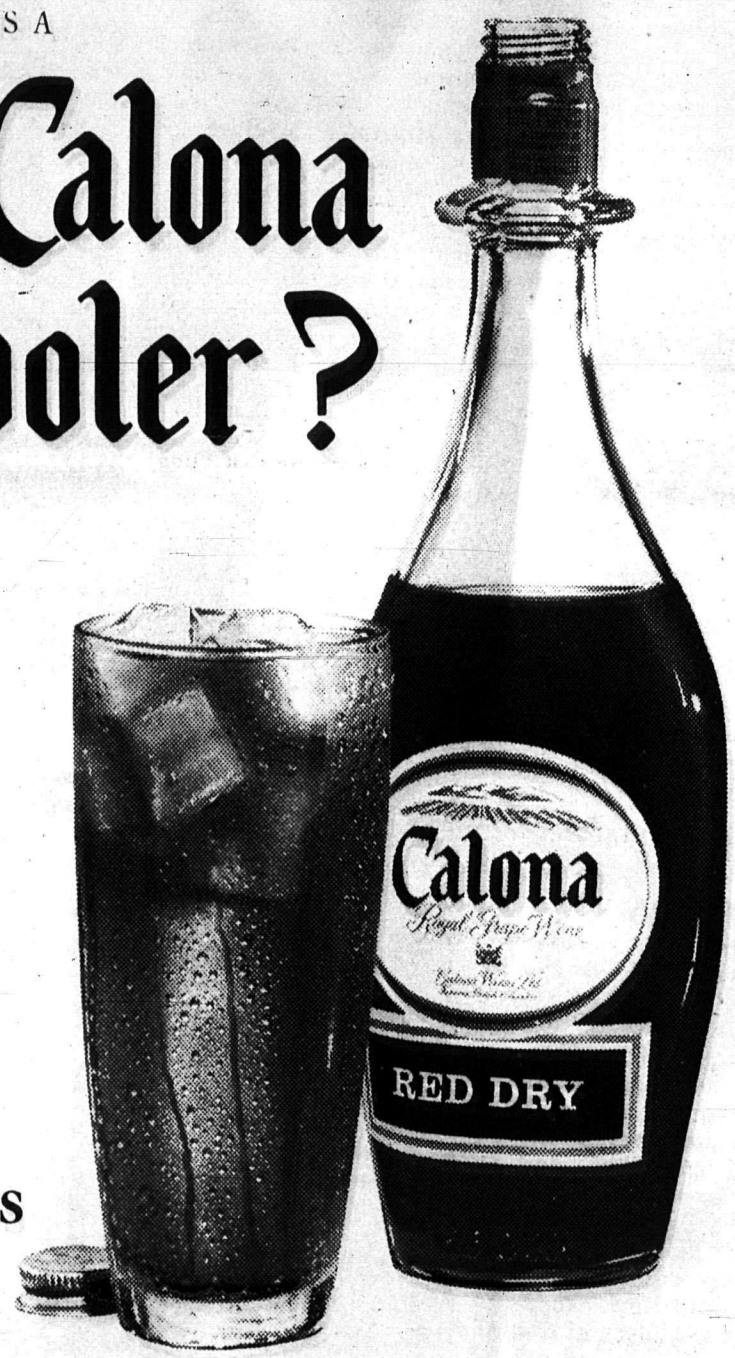

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Congress Brief Dispels Myths

(From Page 9)

ment of Labour reports a considerable number of incidents where employers are engaged in unfair labour practices.

It may be outright intimidation. It may amount to what is a bribe to keep the worker from joining a trade union. It may be outright dismissal where nothing else proves to be effective. The record makes it altogether clear that, were it not for the inclusion of unfair labour practices in the legislation, difficulties which employees encounter in forming trade unions would be very much greater.

NO PROTECTION

As it is, even the inclusion of these provisions does not provide the protection which should be available since it is so easy for the employer to do surreptitiously what he cannot do openly. The unfair labour practices which are reported to the Department of Labour, therefore, do not represent with any degree of accuracy the number of instances of employer discrimination against employees in an effort to frustrate trade union organization.

But we would be interested to know of a single instance where any trade union has been charged under the legislation of this province or, for that matter, of any other province, with interfering with the right of an employer to join or form a trade association. The seeming equality of treatment which is to be found in the legislation is, as we have suggested above, purely a fiction.

It is merely window dressing to embellish the proposition that there is parity in treatment between employers and employees and between employers and trade unions.

NOT EQUAL

The same is true, we suggest, with reference to the prohibition against strikes and lock-outs during the life of a collective agreement.

But how meaningful is this seemingly equal treatment? It is not equal because the actions of employers and employees are not equal. The incidence of lock-outs is so insignificant that it does not call for separate statistical recording. With few exceptions, work stoppages in this province are strikes and not lock-outs. The reason for this is not any lack of aggressiveness on the part of the employer.

But the employer has many ways open to him which are closed to the union, and he uses them. He can send his work out to other establishments. He can engage in covert activities such as intimidation and dismissal, ostensibly for cause. He can protract negotiations until the union's esprit de corps has been worn down. He can goad the union into strike action and then seek to prevent the strike from being effective through the use of an injunction.

He can seek to wean away union members and set up a company union or simply obtain the decertification of the union itself. There are so many ways open to him to combat the union that it is hardly necessary for him to close his establishment, and the evidence is that he very seldom does so.

Since a major reason for the appointment of your Commission of Inquiry was the fact that industrial conflict is characteristic of labour-management relations in this province, it may be well to examine this conflict itself and to see if it is as much of an evil as it is claimed to be.

One obvious issue in conflict is the question of the distribution of corporate income. How much should go for wages, how much for other expenses and how much should be left for the employer in the form of profits? Quite clearly there is an absolute yardstick for making a determination of this sort.

HISTORY SHOWS

History has shown beyond any controversy that, left to his own resources, the employer will pay as little as possible, regardless of the social and economic consequences for his employees.

Because the employer's aim is to maximize the return on his investment, he is seldom disposed to paying wages or providing conditions of employment any better than he can help.

From the worker's point of view, this is not an acceptable approach, and he in turn seeks to strengthen his own economic position through the formation of trade unions. Since there is an economic tug of war, conflict is inevitable.

CREATIVE CONFLICT

We would suggest to you that such conflict is creative rather than destructive. It has required the employer to recognize the fact that his employees were not commodities but human beings with human aspirations.

(First of two parts. Conclusion follows.)

From head . . .

. . . to toe . . .

. . . brains

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After the Vote

Before the Contest

Photos: J. J. Hesse

Leadership Contest Welcome - - - Douglas

T. C. Douglas, national leader of the New Democratic Party, said he would welcome a party leadership contest at the NDP convention in Toronto during the first week in July.

Mr. Douglas told delegates to the annual meeting of the B.C. NDP in Burnaby that he would have no qualms about stepping aside if the party decided there was someone better qualified for the job.

PERFECT RIGHT

"Any person or group in the movement has a perfect right to put up a candidate for the leadership," he said. "If anyone decided to put up a candidate I would welcome it. If I was not re-elected, I would step aside and take any job the party saw fit to give me."

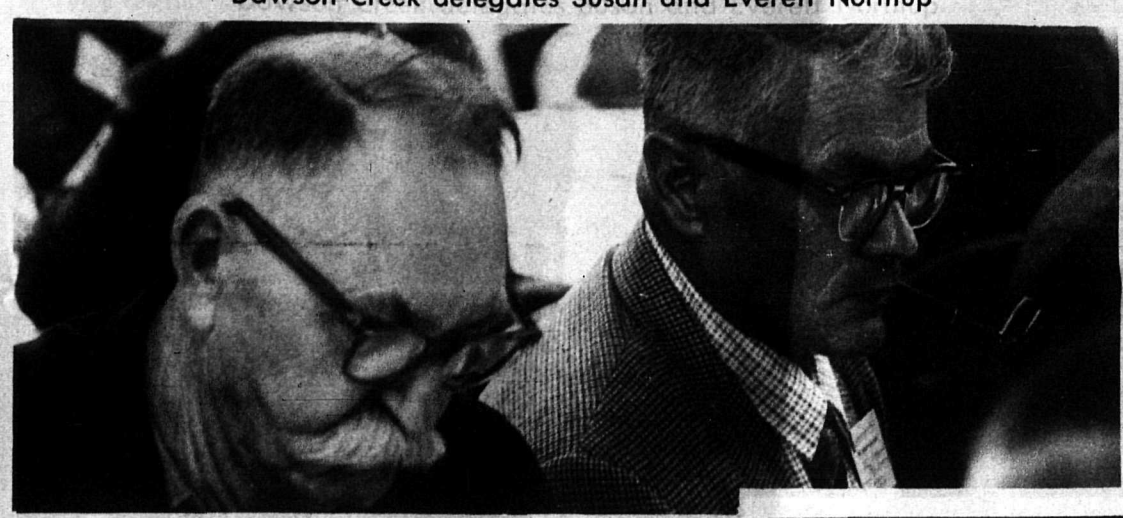
Mr. Douglas said that, if a leader of a political party has outlived his usefulness, the party retires him "with dignity, goodwill and honour. We have to understand —the party is more important than any individual in it."

The national leader continued: "Leaders are not appointed for life but from convention to convention. You have demonstrated that this is not merely a formality. A party must prove to the public that it has dependability, maturity, capacity and integrity.

"I want to commend you on this excellent convention. It is the best attended and most activated that you have held in living memory. You have a mature and growing party."

Dawson Creek delegates Susan and Everett Northup

TOMMY



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BUGGIES

BABY BUGGIES OR THE HORSE-drawn variety can be sold if you reach the people who want to buy. One of the best contacts with trade unionists in western Canada is through The Labour Statesman. Try a classified ad for those unwanted goods. Rate: six lines for $1.

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MOST PEOPLE LIKE TO HAVE A pet around the house. Dogs, cats, rabbits, white mice, skunks, even lions are kept as pets. Do you want to buy a pet lion? Do you want to sell a skunk? A good method of buying or selling pets is through the classified section of The Labour Statesman. Six lines $1. (Special rates for lion tamers.) the ad for you.

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Definitions

Socialism — You have two cows, you give one to your neighbours.

Communism—You have two cows, you give both to the government, which gives you part of the milk.

Fascism — You have two cows, you keep both cows and give the milk to the government, which lets you buy it back.

American New Deal — You have two cows, the government shoots one, buys the milk from the other and pours it down the drain.

Nazism—You have two cows, the government shoots you, takes both cows and sells the milk.

Capitalism — You have two cows, you sell one and buy a bull.

Social Credit — You shoot the bull.

M.J. Delainey, CUPE Local 107, as published in the Ontario Division News.

Steelworkers Went Broke

The Steelworkers' welfare fund in Canada — meaning its strike fund — was bankrupt all last year and the union had to depend on $900,000 from the U.S. to finance its strikes. "The year ahead may well be as difficult and perhaps as costly," the union says in its policy statement.

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SASKACHEWAN FEDERATION OF Labour, H. S. Elkin, Sxecutive Secretary, Room 4 and 5, 1601 - 11th Ave., Phone 527-9471, 527-7883, Regina, Saskatchewan.

c/c/

THE LABOUR STATESMAN

Vol. 44, No. 7 — VANCOUVER, B.C., JULY, 1968 — PRICE 15 CENTS

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Tommy Douglas, shown here talking to a distraught voter. Mr. Douglas was narrowly defeated in his bid for re-election as NDP candidate and leader of the party.

Elation Sadness

JOHN HESTON

There was both elation and sadness on the morning after election day. Trudeaumania swept the nation—at the expense of the Conservatives. The New Democratic Party held its own with 23 seats, the same number when Parliament was dissolved.

This is in itself a phenomenon.

But how sad was it to learn that a sacrificial lamb, a man who is an acute embarrassment to his own party, Ray Perrault, defeated a man like Tommy Douglas. Perrault rode to a squeaky victory, hanging on to Trudeau's coattails.

As far as the NDP goes, the party did surprisingly well. It lost the vote in northern Ontario, but gained six seats in Saskatchewan. Party representation is more widespread than ever — Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

On the federal scene the NDP increased its total vote but with the huge voter turnout polled 17 per cent instead of the 18 per cent in 1965. The provincial level held at 33 per cent, the same as 1965.

This is a good sign, and by 1972 or 1973, when the next federal election will be called, Trudeaumania will be dead. By then, the Tories could have a new leader, and the New Democratic Party will possibly have a new leader.

FACE CHANGED

By 1972 or 1973, the face of Canada will have changed drastically. Will Quebec still be part of Canada? No one knows. Will Trudeau have succumbed to business interests? Too many vital questions to which we, at this time, can not supply the answers.

Let's stick to the facts. Nothing and nobody could have stopped Trudeaumania from spreading as contagiously as it did. And, contrary to some political innocents, it was not the news media that created Trudeaumania — all the media did was to present the prime minister's antics.

NEW IMAGE

The people caught on to this new image, they felt inspired, rightly or wrongly, and they voted accordingly as they had done when John Diefenbaker captured their imagination with his "vision".

Now to pick up the pieces of Tommy's defeat. The New Democratic Party may have to choose a new federal leader, and soon. The caucus will convene in Ottawa and decide who should carry the NDP flag if a leadership convention is called.

TORIES WIPED OUT

Where were the Tories? Wiped out in British Columbia, decimated elsewhere in Canada, and Stanfield's promoter, Dalton Camp was dead in Ontario. Enough said.

One of the brightest lights in this election was the fact that all Socreds went down the drain.

This augurs well for the coming provincial by-elections and the next provincial election, due to be called sometime later this year or early next year.

In the meantime, Mr. Bennett is no doubt having second thoughts about the advisability of holding all three by-elections at one time—July 15.

On balance then, despite some bitter moments provincial NDP standard bearers fared extremely well. New young candidates made tremendous showings in spite of the Trudeau charisma.

However, there is room for self-criticism. Not everything went as smoothly as it could have, but then it is no one's business but the NDP's to count the losses, nurse the wounds and repair the mistakes.

Trudeau got his majority. It was not a landslide (as Diefenbaker's was with 208 seats out of 265 in 1958), it is a comfortable working majority.

What Trudeau will make of it, no one knows. He gave the voters no promises, and to some this must have sounded good. We in the NDP did not think so, and we still don't.

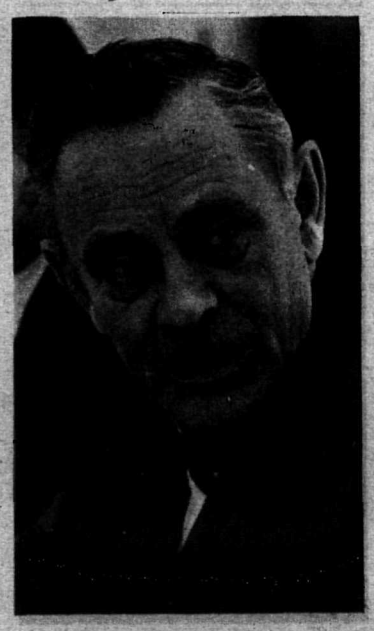
But we have to be fair and give Trudeau a chance to prove himself. He will have a very attentive 23 NDP members of Parliament watching him. They will, as in the past, call any bluff, question any bamboozling, any attempt to hoodwink the public.

REAL OPPOSITION

The real opposition to faulty or dishonest or accommodating politicking by the Liberals will be provided, as in the past, by those 23 NDP MPs. The Tories are deeply in trouble, and they will be a long time recovering from the blow.

As for Tommy Douglas, I want to add my voice to those who will want to thank him for the herculean job he has done for the advancement of human dignity, for his incessant battle on behalf of the underprivileged, for his honesty, sincerity and courage.

And for his dream for a better Canada.



Don Dunphy, who was recently appointed B.C. and Yukon area supervisor for the United Steelworkers of America to replace Pen Baskin.

Ads in The Labour Statesman:

'Money Is the Point'

JACK CLARKE
Province Labour Reporter

Last week some delegates to the Vancouver Labour Council made some rather unstatesmanlike remarks about the trade unions' own newspaper, the Labour Statesmen.

They called it a lousy rag, an epithet usually reserved for public newspapers with which they disagree. Some said it was not even worth the paper it was printed on and many of the trade unionists to whom it was being sent never bothered to open it up and read it.

★ ★ ★

What caused the furor was the publication of a Liberal election advertisement in the last issue. The resolution of the council to ask the Labour Statesman's editorial board to reconsider its policy on allowing such advertisements did not fairly represent the vehemence of the delegate opinion on the publication.

The editorial board, of course, comprises the leaders of the B.C. Federation of Labour which publishes the paper and which officially and very strongly supports the New Democratic Party —a party born of an alliance between the old CCF and the labour movement.

Why should the federation, by publishing a Liberal advertisement, give aid and comfort to an enemy of the NDP and, more especially, of the labour movement? Why taint your publication with money from the very people whose policies are inimicay to yours? Or so the argument goes.

Money is precisely the point. It takes money to publish anything these days and the Liberal advertisement meant money, a source which, according to federation secretary Ray Haynes, was needed in view of a serious lack of support from the unions themselves.

★ ★ ★

It looks very much as though finances will be a major issue at next fall's federation convention — not just money for the Labour Statesman but for all the federation's operations.

It's no secret any more that the federation has had to cut its research department because of financial difficulties. The office staff now is negotiating for higher salaries which will have to reflect the fairly substantial increases that have been won in other offices in this area. Haynes' own salary of $10,000 a year is ridiculously low for the job that is expected to be done.

★ ★ ★

But the area of sharpest crisis is in the publication of the Labour Statesman. As of this week printing costs have been boosted by nine per cent and there is no special appropriation for the Labour Statesman. It has to be financed out of general funds, in contrast to the province of Quebec where the federation there levies five cents per month per member and publishes no advertisements in its paper.

A few months ago the B.C. Federation tried to skirt the financial problem by negotiating a deal with North Shore publisher and printer Hal Straight, under which he would sell the advertisements and split the proceeds beyond publishing costs with the federation. But this fell through because the federation could find no way of controlling the publishing costs.

★ ★ ★

This whole problem will be thrown into the laps of the convention delegates in the fall. As a stopgap measure an appeal has gone out to all unions to place advertisements in the Labour Statesman to cover costs.

For these delegates it will be more than a simple question of finances. If the newspaper were really filling a need, it would be much easier to solve the financial problems. Content and finances are in most newspapers a single problem because one can't be solved without the other.

★ ★ ★

So the convention delegates will have to decide one of two

(Continued on page 2)

Lucky in bottles? Or Lucky in e

Give yours

This advertisement is not published or disp

Man Dated Eskimo Fired, Loses Suit

A panel of five judges from the Supreme Court of Canada has unanimously dismissed a suit for $25,000 damages introduced by Terence John Whitfield, an electrician previously employed by the Canadian Marconi Company at Great Whale River in Northern Quebec.

Mr. Whitfield was fired in 1961 for violating a clause that forbade white employees of the company from fraternizing with the native populace in surrounding Indian and Eskimo villages.

ACTION LAUNCHED

The damage action was launched originally in 1962, and subsequently dismissed by the Quebec Superior Court and by the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench.

It was Mr. Whitfield's contention that the company policy, designed primarily to protect the native population against exploitation by the white, should not have applied to Ann Witaltuk, a well-educated, multilingual airline hostess who was then an interpreter with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at Whale River.

SUBJECT TO RULE

The company had maintained that Mr. Whitfield, a civilian, was subject to the same non-fraternization rule imposed on RCAF personnel housed at the radar base, and that any exceptions could have had a demoralizing effect on the service personnel.

The Department of Indian Affairs had urged the company in 1961 to modify the "non-fraternization" regulation, stating that it was a carry-over from regulations enforced during the construction of Distant Early Warning line sites, and no longer applicable.

DISMISSAL CONTRARY

Mr. Whitfield's defence contended that his dismissal from the Company was contrary to the Canadian Bill of Rights and to Article 13 of the Quebec Civil Code. Part One of the Bill of Rights declares that the "freedom of assembly and association," is one of the fundamental freedoms.

"I do not see that it matters whether the purpose of this clause was to protect the native population or to preserve morale at the radar station, or to realize some other objective or combination of objectives," Judge J. Owen said. "Furthermore I am of the opinion that clause in question should not be said to infringe Whitfield's 'freedom of assembly or association,' within the meaning of . . . the Canadian Bill of Rights."

GOOD MORALS

Article 13 of the Quebec Civil Code states: "No one can by private agreement validly contravene the laws of public order and good morals."

Judge Owen continued, "In my opinion the private agreement betwene Whitfield and the Canadian Marconi Company, providing that, as a general rule, Whitfield would no go to the neighbouring Indian or Eskimo villages and would not associate with the native population, does not contravene any laws of public order or good morals."

WERE UNANIMOUS

The judges were unanimous in their conclusion that the clause was not contrary to either the Canadian Bill of Rights or Article 13 of the Quebec Civil Code.

In spite of the judges' decision, the Whitfield case has not dropped from public view. It is one of the items of business to be discussed when Parliament reconvenes in the fall.

'Help! I'm melting, melting!'

—Reprinted from the Toronto Globe and Mail.

'No Difference'

VICTORIA—The secretary of the B.C. Federation of Labour told the conference of the western joint council of Brush and Paint Makers recently that the present Bill 33 mediation commission is nothing but a glorified and highly paid arbitration board.

"There is no difference between the mediation commission and an arbitration board except for the amount of money being paid and the fact that the parties are usually able to have some say in the selection of the arbitrators," said Ray Haynes.

"The legislation, particularly Sections 18 and 19, is frightening and the first step in taking away the right of citizens to withdraw their labour.

"The answer to this type of legislation is at the ballot box. Trade unionists cannot go on voting for provincial or federal political parties unsympathetic to the aims and aspirations of the working people of Canada," Mr. Haynes said.

"Some trade unionists, and even a few trade union leaders, are at the political crossroads. They must decide very soon whether their political beliefs and their support for the old-line parties are going to be placed before their trade union principles and beliefs. These few trade unionists may have to reject their long-time political beliefs when they see such political parties destroying their unions," added Haynes.

'Money Is the Point'

(From Page 1)

courses. Either they want a house organ type of publication that becomes little more than a propaganda sheet or a glossary of events. Or they want a newspaper in the purest sense, which is free to present news on labour and kindred activities as a newspaper does and which just happens to be published by the B.C. Federation of Labour.

If it's a house organ, then they must support it financially and the best way is apparently a special dues structure. If it's to be the much more sensible idea of a newspaper with the kind of latitude that will make it interesting, informative and vital, it must be left alone to find its own personality. Ideally it should be published by a separate board that is not necessarily responsible to the Federation.

★ ★ ★

As it stands now the paper is trying to find its personality while being hamstrung by the political considerations which the federation leaders must weigh. There may be many issues on which leaders may wish to speak out or on which they may want to have some comment made. But treading on toes may be fatal to them in the labour movement.

Labour publications in the past have foundered on too much control from the labour movement.

—Reprinted with permission from The Vancouver Province.

Minister Endorses Freedman

Earlier this year, Bryce Mackasey, newly-appointed minister without portfolio and acting labour minister, endorsed the Freedman proposals and declared it was the moral responsibility of the Liberal Party to transform them into legislation if management cannot adopt them within the next few months.

Mackasey made his comments in reply to a wide-ranging submission from the CLC to the federal cabinet.

URGED AMENDMENTS

In his 1965 report, Mr. Justice Samuel Freedman of Winnipeg urged amendments to the federal labour code which would give unions the right to negotiate revised conditions to deal with the effects of technological change during the life of a collective agreement.

He called for advance notice of techniological change and protection of workers whose jobs were eliminated or substantially affected.

FROM DISPUTE

The Freedman inquiry stemmed from a labour-management dispute over the CNR's unilateral introduction of longer runs for freight train crews.

Mackasey recalled how his own family had been uprooted from Quebec City by a sudden decision to close the railway shops and said he heartily endorsed the Freedman proposals.

IGNORED REPORT

In its brief, the CLC accused the government of ignoring earlier representations on implementing the Freedman report.

"In effect," the CLC told the cabinet, "you took sides with those employers who assert an absolute right to introduce changes in their establishments without regard for the consequences to their employees. Your failure to act must inevitably aggravate technological dislocation and exacerbate union-management relations."

Nine-Step Cycle

One of the issues in the recent federal election was what to do about the rise of nationalism in Quebec. The French Canadian civilization (if you want to call it that) is now about 300 years old. And, from an anonymous statistician, we have a nine-step cycle which former civilizations have had to pass through:

One: From bondage to spiritual faith.
Two: From spiritual faith to great courage.
Three: From courage to liberty.
Four: From liberty to abundance.
Five: From abundance to selfishness.
Six: From selfishness to complacency.
Seven: From complacency to apathy.
Eight: From apathy to dependency.
Nine: From dependency to bondage, where it all started.

The political problem then is to figure who's where in the cycle.

From CHQM

Leisure Problems

PETERBOROUGH (CPA) — The full co-operation of all segments of the community is needed to solve the social and economic problems of modern leisure time, according to William Mulders, president of the city labour council.

Speaking at 'the mayor's conference on leisure' here, Mr. Mulders noted that leisure time

Fencing

A successful politician is one who can repair his fences with hedging.

—Courtesy Union of National Defence Employees.

B. Chapman

Old Soldiers Waiting to Die:

Was Fight in Vain?

JURGEN HESSE

Shaughnessy Hospital seems like a good place for dying.

There are sparkling clean floors, impeccable wards, fresh air, nurses in crackling starch uniforms contrasting with hundreds of old men with brittle bones, fragile bodies, dulled minds — all victims of world wars or minor bellicose engagements.

For 350 of these veterans Shaughnessy Hospital will be the last station before the cemetery receives them, one day, one week, one month, perhaps one year ahead. Some are vegetating, their minds permanently in a nether world to which we, the fully living, have no access.

READY WIT

Others have retained a crisp intelligence, a ready wit, vivid memories.

But all depend on the intensive care of the hospital staff. These old men have to be spoon fed, cleaned up, bedded down, propped up in bed.

Depressing for healthy visitors such as myself? Yes and no. I could not say to myself: "Tut, tut, tut, look at these poor old people, how miserable they must be at the mercy of others."

NOT DEPRESSING

Not depressing, really, because the halls and rooms are brightly lit. There is constant activity. A recreational director looks after their entertainment. He takes them on bus tours, those who are well enough to travel.

The others watch television, or they weave on handlooms, work with leather. And so, time passes, valuable time that could be wasted if their minds were allowed to go dull.

AT HALF SPEED

At Shaughnessy Hospital life travels at half speed for the old warriors. As quickly as they die, their beds are refilled with other veterans unable to fend for themselves any more. Then the hospital accepts them as "institutional care patients."

Strange how the old memories cling. All of these veterans have served a relatively short period of life in the armed forces, either in the Canadian or the Imperial. They have had a longer life as civilians, many as railway employees. They were married, had children.

FORGOTTEN DETAILS

Yet somehow, when they get to Shaughnessy Hospital, forgotten details of life in combat crop up.

There is Walter Liptrot, 75, who fought in Europe during the first world war with the 48th Battalion out of Victoria.

In the trenches he came face to face with a German soldier who shot him and wounded him in the back.

Mr. Liptrot is clearly proud of himself because he did not shoot the German. Why?

"I don't shoot boys. He was just a school boy. I could have shot him. But I didn't. I don't shoot boys. If he had been a man I would have shot him. He said, 'Please, please, have mercy on me.' Sometimes I dream, and it's just like being back in the trenches. I was homesick, and I stuck it out."

AGAINST TURKS

There is also Bert Garrett, 70, from Coleman, Alberta, who fought in the first world war in France and later in Palestine against the Turks with the Imperial Army.

"I got a shrapnel wound in my arm, and I was (poison) gassed. It was our own gas. When we went back for rations, a canister opened. I have had trouble over the years breathing, but now it's not so bad."

Mr. Garrett came to Shaughnessy Hospital for a checkup and some treatment. He expects to go back to his little farm in Abbotsford soon.

"I worked 32 years in the mine in Coleman. I started there in the coal mine in 1928. In 1932 the commies came in with their Unity League and finally broke us (our union) up. During the strike we formed our own local of the Coleman Union.

EARLY FORTIES

'It went on fine until the early forties. Then the United Mine Workers of America came in and organized us. I didn't like to join an American union — I'm a Britisher.

"When the UMW got in management came to me and told me there was no job for me any more because of the closed shop agreement. So I came to Abbotsford and bought a farm in 1947."

There is Harry Hawkin, 92, who served with the Imperial Army in India when the Boer War broke out.

"I was one of the Old Contemptibles, as we were called. I helped build bridges when the Boers blew bridges up. I got some shrapnel wounds during the war."

FIVE SURVIVORS

(Only about five survivors of the Boer War are still alive in British Columbia, all in their late eighties or early nineties, as Mr. Hawkins).

I asked him if wars serve a purpose.

"There'll be another big one coming soon. It's sure to hit up to something. Nations are never satified. I don't regret having been in a war. I went to join the Imperial Army at 15. I had a full life. I got a wonderful memory, that's all I think about. Then I can go to sleep.

VERY INTERESTING

"It was very interesting in the army, and I had a happy time with the Canadian Pacific Railway. They treat me here just lovely. I do this weaving, and last year I got a $5 prize."

Does he have any advice to the young people?

"The discipline is not strong enough, they couldn't pull off the stunts I pulled off when I was young. If you put your hand out, you get the cane. The reason I had to enlist so early was that my father died when I was four. My mother was left with eight children, and she was at the wash tub all the time.

"Yes, I certainly had a full life."

LEG STIFF

Or take William Webb, 76, who went to fight in France in 1917. A gunshot left his leg stiff for the rest of his life. Still, he spent 40 years working for the CPR out of Winnipeg.

"I'm not disappointed. I've done my bit."

I asked him if he thought whether the world was better off for the wars.

"I don't know. I just don't know. It's pretty hard to say. I think myself, personally, that the Americans shouldn't be in Vietnam. It's hard to explain. It's not their war.

"We thought the first world war served a good purpose. And the second world war. Will there be another big war? It looks that way.

"If I had to live my life again, I would go to war again. I would fight for England and for Canada. I'm an Englishman."

The Germans have a proverb which goes: "Denn die Haelfte seines Lebens wartet der Soldat vergebens." (For half of his life, a soldier waits in vain).

Now these old soldiers are waiting to die.

Was their fight in vain?

The occupancy rate at Shaughnessy Hospital is 92 per cent at the moment, often higher. It accepts veterans of the armed forces, sick mariners, RCMP officers and veterans, and active armed forces personnel.

Long time patients are there, assistant hospital director John Vernon explains, because of a combination of war wounds and old age.

The priorities go along these lines: first to be treated are veterans for war-incurred disabilities; then come recipients of war veterans' allowances; finally, people just getting out of the armed forces, or even people injured in the vicinity of the hospital.

At the moment, Shaughnessy Hospital is well staffed with doctors, interns and nursing personnel. According to Mr. Vernon, the treatment standard is excellent.

Original research is conducted at the hospital in such areas as dermatology, staph infections, calcium and bone metabolism, calcitonin, recurrent kidney stones, glaucoma and the composition of body fluids.

There are beds for 1,165 veterans requiring care.

Lucky in bottles? Or Lucky in easy-open cans? Try both today for that man-sized taste.

Give yourself a **LUCKY** break

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THE LABOUR STATESMAN

Published monthly by the B.C. FEDERATION OF LABOUR, and distributed throughout British Columbia to members of more than 200 affiliated unions by computerized Mailing List.

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Advertising: ELIZABETH SPENCER ASSOCIATES

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash.

THIS PRINTING: 65,000 COPIES, attested by Publisher's sworn statement lodged with "CANADIAN ADVERTISING"

EDITORIAL

The editorial policy of *The Labour Statesman* is decided in principle by the 16-man executive council of the B.C. Federation of Labour. The policy in respect to advertising and for that matter all content is decided by the council.

This policy in regard to advertising has recently been questioned by the executive of the Vancouver Labour Council. A member of the Letter Carriers Union had the misfortune of calling *The Labour Statesman* "a lousy rag".

We call it a misfortune because no other word fits the outburst. Emotional outbursts that are not based on sound reasoning are without value and cannot be accepted in good faith particularly when it is known that public tirades give nothing but comfort to the protagonists of labour and the NDP.

★ ★ ★

To understand the present issue one must appreciate a number of factors concerning *The Labour Statesman.* In the first place, *The Labour Statesman* is NOT a labour house organ. Its range of topics is too wide, too diversified, to classify it as a house organ. It is the voice of labour, to be true, and it represents labour's views on many facets of life.

The Labour Statesman is, in other words, a general monthly publication with a definite leftwing stance, directed at trade union members affiliated with the B.C. Federation of Labour.

★ ★ ★

At present, circulation stands at better than 65,000. This means that nearly every copy (only very few are distributed in bulk) is being sent into the homes of trade union members. Contrary to remarks made at the Vancouver Labour Council meeting, circulation is steadily increasing by 200 to 300 a month.

Producing a paper of the quality of *The Labour Statesman* costs money. Advertising is generally difficult to obtain for any labour paper, and *The Labour Statesman* is no exception. We hope to change this negative attitude on the part of advertisers once they realize that, while our political beliefs may differ from management's bias, it is still a sound investment to buy advertising space. Like every other newspaper *The Labour Statesman* depends on advertising revenue for survival.

★ ★ ★

At the same time labour and the NDP demand their democratic right to place their views in the form of advertisements in other news media.

By the same reasoning it is only right that *The Labour Statesman* afford other organizations the right to advertise their points of view, no matter how distasteful or foreign they may be to labour's policies.

This is called freedom of speech.

We think the criticism, that working people will vote for a political party because a labour paper carried a political advertisement, is selling short the intelligence of the average trade unionist.

★ ★ ★

Supporters of the labour movement and the NDP cannot be convinced to forsake their beliefs by reading a political advertisement in any newspaper. In our opinion *The Labour Statesman* has become the strongest single political weapon available to enunciate labour and NDP policies.

To date, despite the fact that delegates to every convention have advocated a labour paper and some have even suggested a daily paper, there has been very little indication of finances forthcoming.

★ ★ ★

The issue is quite simple; either the Federation produces a truly labour-oriented paper with a future goal of a bi-monthly or even a weekly publication frequency—paid for through advertising —or we revert to a house organ with its minimal circulation and subsidies.

In the final analysis, convention delegates will determine whether they are seriously talking about a labour paper or just a house organ.

No Comment Needed

Annual Income	*$5,200*			*$10,400*		
Year	1964	1966	1968	1964	1966	1968
Income tax, federal and provincial	$288	$269	$305	$1,308	$1,201	$1,302
Property tax	276	400	450	449	640	720
Sales tax	180	218	230	382	462	488
Taxes on tobacco, beer, liquor, gasoline	165	201	238	174	255	297
Customs duties	75	100	100	100	150	150
Old age security and Can. Pension Plan	89	170	170	120	199	319
Total taxes as percentage of income	23.8	29.2	32.9	25.6	29.3	33.4
Income after taxes	$3,962	3,680	3,490	7,737	7,353	6,928

—From TIME

LETTERS

Dear Sir:

I was appalled to see in your recent issue of The Labour Statesman a paid political ad from the Liberal party.

What hypocrisy.

I am at present canvassing for the New Democratic Party in the federal election, and this has been a source of great embarrassment.

If The Labour Statesman has to depend on obtaining revenue from sources such as the Liberal party, it is time to pack it up and put it to bed.

(Ed. note: We put the paper "to bed" every month.)

I sincerely hope that you will make an effort in the future to secure more suitable advertisers.

MRS. J. SQUIRE,
338 East 6th St.
North Vancouver

★ ★ ★

Dear Sir:

I was very interested to read the last issue of The Labour Statesman, when it was delivered to my home, because our union has pledged to help with the costs of distributing this paper to union members. My eyebrows raised, I must admit, when I saw two Liberal party ads within, however I assumed this was part of our democratic procedure to see all points of view.

Furthermore, I felt this was good policy because it's important to all Canadians, blue and white collar workers alike, to know the facts about all political parties in Canada, which in turn will enable them to make an intelligent choice, when they vote to elect people to government, provincial or federal.

I was pleased that The Labour Statesman was going to be a democratic paper and that our union was supporting it.

It's a sad state of affairs, however, when some labour council delegates get up at a meeting and condemn the paper and the editor of the Statesman for accepting ads from the Liberal party, while at the same time saying that many working men do not have the intelligence to know whom to vote for, and these Liberal ads could sway more votes than any ads in the Statesman, because I believe the working men and women of this province are intelligent and very conscious of the important problems facing them, their families, and Canada as a nation.

They're not going to be fooled by political candidates, who promise the moon or pie in the sky, just to get elected. Surely those labour council delegates don't really believe that the average working man is naive enough to vote for a party, just because of an ad in our paper.

Let's start using a little common sense, and I for one hope The Labour Statesman will continue to be democratic.

R. D. NASH
59 N. Stratford Ave.
Burnaby 2, B.C.

Assassin

In triumph hour he took away the life
Of a young chief, beloved, his hatred sucked
From smouldering vengeance vented to a brief
Of primed retaliation — pine-dream mocked
Him, fevered to a pitch within his reach.
Secure at last in textual reference,
He grasped a tenet its abstractions teach:
From nothingness death brings no severance—
He killed, no more a misfit trapped by shame;
Obsessed to draw from greatness ego proof,
He linked his infamy to glorious name.
The needling years enseamed him, warp & woof,
Until, beyond containment, his decay
Revealed their foul design, that fearful day.

MORRIS LEVINE

Progress

"The reasonable man adapts himself to the world. The unreasonable man persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man."

—Cervantes

Dream

"To dream the impossible dream..
To fight the unbeatable foe.
To never stop dreaming or fighting.
This is my privilege, and the only life worth living."

—George Bernard Shaw

On Vancouver Film Set

Too Much Beauty

ENDICOTT PONSONBY

"Culture — Talleyrand would really dig this."

"No, you're asking questions."

"Culture — Talleyrand would really dig this."

"No, heavier, it's a statment, it's a fact."

"Culture — Talleyrand would really dig this."

And so it goes, scene after scene of shooting a feature film in Vancouver called The Plastic Mile. The film's director, Morrie Ruvinsky, guides and goads his actors until they speak their lines as he hears them.

★ ★ ★

Filmmaker Ruvinsky shuns nothing in the pursuit of his film. At opening night in Douglas Christmas' Art gallery exhibition, he shot scenes while the mad mod crowd was milling around (ultra-minis, pink shirts, mauve ties, Nehru-style jackets, phony lisps, clever clichés, pink punch in frosted glasses) in the gallery the walls of which were covered with mirrors.

His crew — technical and acting — is young, no one is older than 30. But already some of the actors have stars in their eyes and their minds.

★ ★ ★

While I was busy taking notes on the second night of shooting at the gallery — the public had been excluded — Mark Perry, an actor, suddenly turned to me and blurted out angrily: "Who the hell are you?" (As if he were Gregory Peck, or John Wayne, or something).

Mind you, the actors are all beautiful — and they know it. I don't mean the girls, they have a right to look stunning (to wit: Pia Shandel and Beverley Miller, for example). I mean the men.

Wouldn't you be slightly sickened if a BEAUTIFUL MAN walked up to you and said, peremptorily: "You'd better take down my name. It's Jace Van der Veen." (How bloody camp can a name get?)

★ ★ ★

Then there are refreshing men, such as Shelley Sax, dressed in a Cariboo cowboy outfit with bullwhip, one of the new natural guys around the set.

Or there is Nelson Holland (son of Simon Fraser University's Tony) who is utterly mad and totally engrossing as a person. He fluffs his lines at times, but no wonder. Listen to this line he has to speak:

"We take the Himalayas and we chop them into little pieces and then we fill in the Bay of Bengal. You're probably worrying about esoteric pressures."

Then Holland turned around and says: "Makes no sense to me."

★ ★ ★

Responsible for what is spoken is writer Phil Surguy, who takes a course in creative writing at university.

That day, on the way to the set, Surguy wrote five pages of dialogue on the bus. He works that way all the time, writing the lines just before the scene is shot.

Beverley Mills of Montreal commented: "These lines are absolutely insane. They are so insane they're beautiful." Incidentally, "beautiful" is a rather overstrained word around the film set. Everything, and I mean everything, is just beautiful. Ah well.

★ ★ ★

Beverley Miller of Montreal "When I arrived from Montreal I phoned Phil (the writer) and spoke with a heavy French accent (she is fluently bilingual). He nearly fainted, he told me later. Then I saw him next morning and walked toward him with a limp. You should have seen his face."

Who's that girl in the faded U.S. Army fatigue jacket and the bulky jeans? Why, she's Lynn, the film's Girl Friday. She knows and tells Ruvinsky what's next, what's what, and what's why.

"What would you think about a coffee break," Lynn asked Joan Ruvinsky, the director's wife.

Joan said: "My husband's a slave driver." (Half an hour later she came back with coffee and doughnuts).

★ ★ ★

Stan Fox, one of the bright lights at the local CBC and an experimental filmmaker himself (Enterprise), arrived to watch and help.

"So how do you like our production crew," Ruvinsky asked him.

"From what I've seen, I'm impressed," Fox answered.

"None of my actors will see rushes (film clips shown before the film is released). If they ask you, tell them the CBC never lets their actors see the rushes." (Apparently they do see them).

★ ★ ★

Holland went to work at some lines again:

"I'm the eleventh son of the eleventh son . . . oysters are no substitute for sex . . . I wish I was a spade . . . " Then he muttered: "Makes no sense to me."

Beverley Miller asked Joan Ruvinsky: "How does Phil do it?"

Joan answered: "I don't know. It's some of the funniest stuff you've ever read." (Hm).

If you haven't lost patience with what's going on, what's the film all about? Naturally, it's about filmmakers, and from what I can gather, there are two of them, both married, and they cheat one another with one another's wife and . . . but what the hell, what's new about that?

Joan Ruvinsky, the director's wife, tried to explain some of the background:

"Morrie's first film was a short, 12 minutes, called What If You Throw a War and Nobody Shows, which was shown on the CBC's Enterprise program. He made it last fall. Then Morrie made two short films, but we haven't finished editing them yet.

★ ★ ★

"The script for The Plastic Mile was written from Morrie's short story. In New York, Morrie was working as a copywriter for a Madison Avenue advertising agency. He does still photography as well.

"He has a graduate student grant from University of B.C., $2,000, and I'm a graduate student of SFU. The film is being financed by private investors.

"We'd like to do the universities, distributing the film through university film societies. It's going to be a full length feature of 90 minutes."

★ ★ ★

I asked her whether she agreed with her husband's film.

"I think it's great, it's beautiful, it's very exciting, this working together on things.

"We met during our final year at McGill university. We're both interested in communications. He's been writing since high school, and I've been interested in photography."

★ ★ ★

How does the crew work together?

"Everybody gets restless on the set, but everybody just really merged, it's beautiful."

Just as I was walking out I overheard Ruvinsky telling Pia Shandel: "On this set, we do it with respect."

"Do what," I asked Pia Shandel.

"Push me around."

New Pun Game

(World Copyright 1968)

In recent weeks, the B.C. Telephone Company has regaled drivers in Vancouver with billboards that read, for instance:

"Any shoemaker who can save your sole . . . is in the Yellow Pages."

"Any electrician who knows what's watt . . ."

"Any upholsterer who knows his stuff . . ."

"Any tailor who can keep you in stitches . . ."

While the copywriters of the advertising agency that is doing all the punning are busy concocting new mild outrages, John Heston of The Labour Statesman and Geoffrey Hodgkinson of the Plasterers Union have put their heads together. Here are some of their efforts:

Any glazier who has a pane . . .

Any accountant who's out of balance . . .

Any teacher who is out of her class . . .

Any ballerina who is on her toes . . .

Any clothier who does what suits him . . .

Any miner who takes his pick . . .

Any plumber who makes a straight flush . . .

Any cabbie who drives it home . . .

Any dee-jay who breaks his record . . .

Any ice man who loses his cool . . .

Any ventilation expert who blows his mind . . .

Any PR man who has public relations . . .

Any baker who can stretch his dough . . .

Any florist who can kick the weed . . .

Any hairdresser who can curl up . . .

Any driver who wants a break . . .

Any roofer who has shingles . . .

Any psychiatrist who knows his dope . . .

Any pharmacist who goes to pot . . .

Any lunatic who shrieks to a stop . . .

Any roadbuilder who mends his ways . . .

Any philosopher who knows Kant . . .

Any cook who hits the sauce . . .

Any butcher who can hack it . . .

Any trainman who covers his tracks . . .

Any millionaire who counts his piles . . .

Any brassiere salesman who goes bust . . .

Any funeral parlour operator who doesn't dig it . . .

Any night club operator who pads his figures . . .

Any egg salesman who gets cracking . . .

Any exotic dancer who goes flat out . . .

Any mirror salesman who is shattered . . .

Any stripper who can't bare it . . .

Any Murphy bed salesman who can't stand it . . .

Any ophthalmologist who can't patch it up . . .

Any optometrist who can't see it . . .

Any vacuum cleaner salesman who has it in the bag . . .

Any conservationist who is fouled up . . .

Any shepherd who is on the lam . . .

Any printer who is not the type . . .

Any interviewer who takes down his particulars . . .

Any sculptor who is half cast . . .

Any football player who gets his kicks . . .

Any bus driver who stops at nothing . . .

Any sailor who gets into a flap . . .

Any high tension wire repairman who gets hung up . . .

Any watchmaker with time on his hands . . .

Any orange salesman who contemplates his navel . . .

Any rabbit breeder who splits hares . . .

If readers wish to participate in this pun game, they are invited to submit their entries to The Labour Statesman, 517 East Broadway, Vancouver 10, B.C.

Writing On Wall:

Natural Resources Are Being Eroded

HOWARD PAISH
Executive Director, B.C. Wildlife Federation

Until the second world war a small British Columbia population had been able to coast on a super-abundance of fish and wildlife. During the 1950s the pace of resource development in this province quickened, and with astonishing rapidity sportsmen began to see the erosion of their favourite hunting and fishing spots and an ever growing number of would-be anglers and hunters trying to share a diminishing resource.

A resource mind you, that was still magnificent by any standards, but for those prepared to look far enough ahead, the writing was on the wall:

- The passage of migratory fish blocked by poor logging practices that permitted debris to clutter streams.
- Rapidly fluctuating water levels resulting from both forest fires and the logging of headwater timber stands.
- The steady elimination of critical big game winter ranges through both indiscriminate grazing by domestic stock and through over-browsing by underharvested wildlife stocks.
- The gradual alienation of lake, stream, and ocean-front through residential and summer cottage developments, and the slow but already noticeable emergence of pollution.

Rarely were these resource conflicts very noticeable. If fishing became poor in a particular stream, then there was another stream over the next hill.

As urban encroachment gradually destroyed bird hunting in the Lower Fraser Valley, hunters moved to the Okanagan. (Now that pheasant hunting in the Okanagan has declined, they have moved to Taber, Alberta. Where next?) None the less, while the erosion was slow it was only too sure.

SPECTACULAR LOSS

Occasionally we did get a spectacular loss of recreational values — something that seems to have become more commonplace today.

The decision to turn Buttle Lake, part of Strathcona Park, into a hydro-electric project in the early 1950s was the thin edge of a wedge that is certainly hitting the headlines today with the current furor over mining developments in parks.

The turning of a magnificent wilderness waterway at the north end of Tweedsmuir Park into another hydro-electric project simply to attract a new industry to the province, regardless of the long run losses of wildlife and scenic values, was another major decision that set the pace for the eyesores that are being created behind Bennett Dam on the Peace, and the Duncan Lake Dam.

The building of pulp mills which daily discharge millions of gallons of untreated waste into the Straits of Georgia and the discharge of untreated municipal wastes were further examples of successive government efforts to obtain short-run economic development regardless of long-run costs.

ALLOWED TO SPRAWL

Add to all these the indiscriminate manner in which urban subdivisions were allowed to sprawl over the Fraser Valley's finest farm lands, and the slow but inevitable destruction yard by yard, of stream and wildlife habitat, you have the factors that made sportsmen band together to try to protect both for themselves and for future generations, the things that they cherished.

NO OPPONENTS

These founders of our Federation, and their successors, are by no means opponents of progress. They simply believe that progress is measured both on an economic and a social front. Pollution and the loss of wildlife and scenic values do not have to be the price of progress.

With proper planning, good hunting and fishing in a quality environment can unquestionably co-exist with economic development, providing us with both a high standard and a high quality of living. Surely this should be our aim in developing British Columbia's natural resources.

FAR MORE

In broadening its objectives, the B.C. Wildlife Federation has begun to serve far more than hunters and fishermen who originally made up its ranks, and who still provide the bulk of the funds for its operation.

Obviously in protecting the habitat of those species that interest hunters and fishermen we are safeguarding the future of every species using that habitat.

Reprinted from B.C. Outdoors.

Looking for People

Brian McGuire, son of a former San Francisco newspaperman, explained that in the pursuit of grades, he had become "subject to a paralyzing mental machinery: if I did not study twelve hours a day, compose at the speed of 1,000 words an hour while writing a paper, go through required reading at 33 pages pages an hour, I was a failure. I pushed myself until I was more enchained than a Russian factory worker in the 1930s."

His longing for human contact, he said, "would come at night as I walked home from the library. I would look at the lights in the windows and think to myself: behind those windows are people — real, live, human, fleshy, thinking, feeling, loving, despairing people. I am out here and they are out there. They will never come out here to me, and they would never allow me to come inside to them."

From Time.

Co-ops Barge Ahead

OTTAWA (CPA) — Unions and labour councils are sponsoring new co-op stores in several Ontario communities, and a committee — New Co-operative Coordinating Committee (NEWCO) — has been formed to help them exchange information and experiences.

Ralph Staples, secretary and a founding member of the Co-operative Supplies Depot of Ottawa said one purpose of the committee was to inform founders of new co-ops of the basis on which the successful 900 member co-op in Ottawa was founded and the mistakes made so they would not repeat them.

Stanley Rouse, president of the 300-member Peterborough Co-operative Distributing Centre, said they hope to open their store soon. Twenty-two members of the Peterborough steering committee visited the Ottawa co-op early this year.

Linc Bishop, CLC director of education, is NEWCO's first chairman.

Settlement Accepted

Thirty-five employees of Canadian Linen Supply employed at Victoria, B.C.—members of the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union Local 580 — recently voted to accept the terms of settlement recommended by the Union and employer representatives.

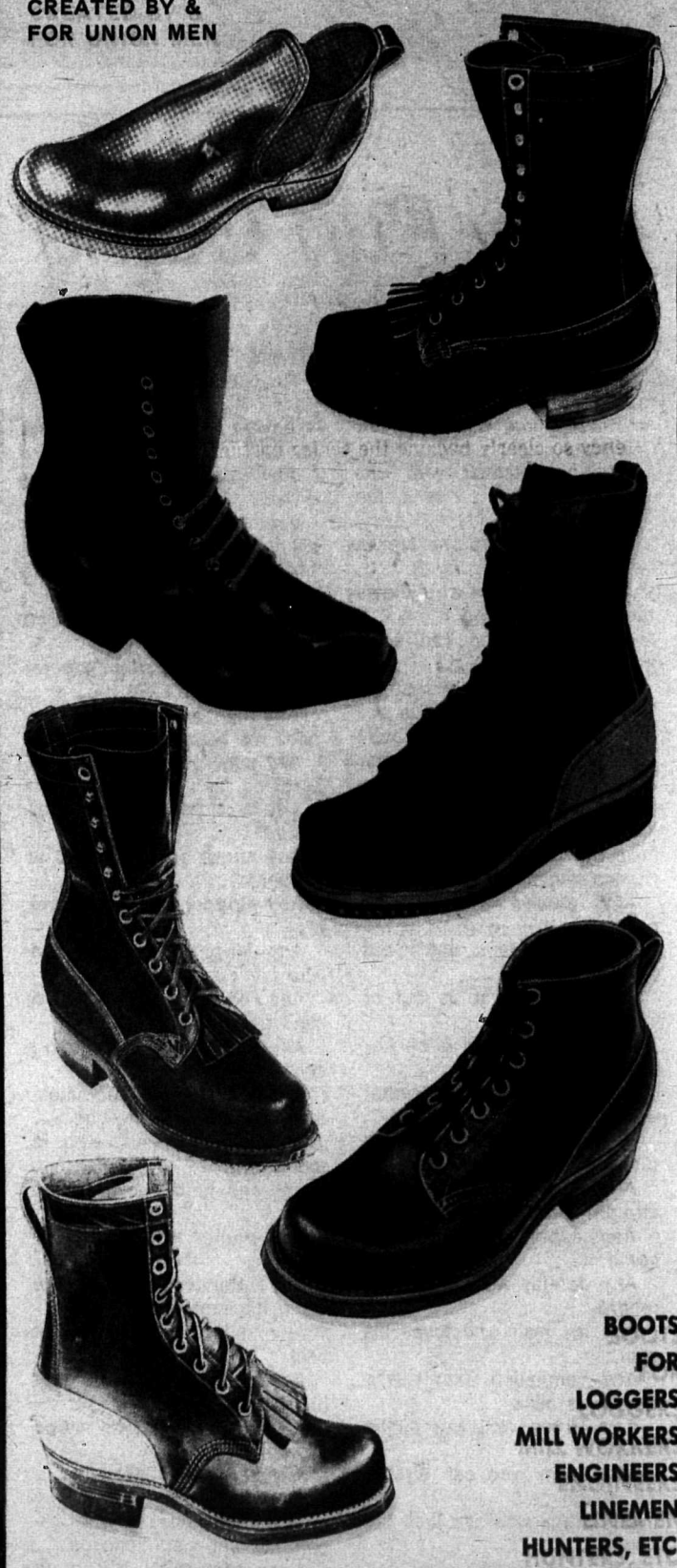
John Squire, international representative of the Union, said recently: "The new 30-month agreement effective Nov. 1, 1967, provides wage increases of 30 cents an hour in the first year and from 25 cents to 48 cents for the second year; four and five week vacation provisions; sick leave; severance pay; welfare and improved contract language."

The new agreement provides the same terms as the agreement with Nelsons Laundries and covers office and plant workers.

Nonentity

In the opinion of eastern Canadians, Premier Bennett's egomania is merely a pernicious case of mistaken nonentity.

DAYTON'S CHAMPION
INDUSTRIAL FOOTWEAR
IS SPECIFIED ON ALL
MAN-SIZED JOBS
THROUGHOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA
WATCH FOR THE NAME
CREATED BY & FOR UNION MEN



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DAYTON TOPS THEM ALL!

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MANUFACTURING CO. (B.C.) LTD.
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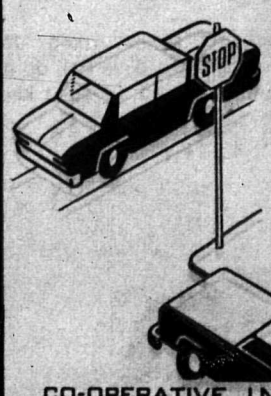

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Labour Party 'Unpopular'

An editorial in the New Statesman, London:

The Labour Party is now as unpopular in the country as it has ever been since 1951. An election this year would produce the most one-sided parliament since 1906. Morale in the constituencies is shaky, in the parliamentary party low, in the cabinet catastrophic.

Of the boroughs, perhaps the less said the better. Future byelections are unlikely to show much solidarity for Labour among those who stayed at home last week. It is more than writing on the wall; one can now hardly see the wall for the writing.

★ ★ ★

How has this happened? Is the Labour Party the victim of circumstances or the digger of its own grave? It is anything but disloyal to ask such questions. An operation now is better than an autopsy in 1971. Moreover, the answers are often less terrible than might be expected.

It is not true, for example, that this government has cynically abandoned all Labour's principles. In many ways it has been a more moral government than it promised to be. Its Home Office record, with the disgraceful exception of the Kenyan Asians, compares with any of this century.

★ ★ ★

Its policy on social welfare is generous in spirit, though wobbly in execution. Even on Rhodesia it has shown incompetence rather than opportunism, and abandoned the means rather than the end.

Its errors, in fact, have been more political than moral. In general it bears out all the criticisms made in the Fifties—by the Prime Minister among others — of Hugh Gaitskell's version of social democracy. It has tried to alleviate hardship, not to redistribute power. It has neglected combative radicalism in favour of consensus welfarism.

★ ★ ★

But this is not exactly a betrayal of Labour's traditional role. It may alienate militants, but there is very little evidence that it loses votes. The Labour Party has always offered a discreet mixture of continuity and reform; it has never settled definitely between efficiency and justice, between being merely an alternative administration and making a once-for-all change.

What was new, in 1964 and 1965, was that efficiency so clearly became the senior partner. Wilsonian rhetoric took over from Gaitskellite argument, but the principle was the same. When the poorest are no longer the most numerous, when an economist's chart of society shows not a pyramid but a diamond, labour's traditional moral base of concern for the underdog is no longer a sufficient electoral base as well.

★ ★ ★

The appeal must also be scientific, even managerial: Mr. Wilson's degree in economics against Sir Alec's matchsticks. Efficiency for its own sake replaced efficiency for social and moral ends. 'Labour government works.' To ask 'works what?' was not thought helpful.

Unfortunately, working is just what it has not done. Pragmatism which betrays ideals is bad enough; pragmatism which fails to get things done is simply ridiculous. The party has been beaten on its own chosen ground. Those who preach results shall be judged by results. But it is too late to reverse Mr. Wilson's message.

★ ★ ★

The government is the prisoner of its own priorities. It was unwise to take the economy as the Ark of the Covenant at a time when the myth that any British government fully controls the economy fell apart. It was still more unwise to adopt the wrong economic strategy in one area—the exchange value of the pound—where governments do have full powers.

But that is done now, and it is no use appealing simply for an infusion of the old ideals. If the economy does not prosper, we had better start planning for the election of 1976.

★ ★ ★

Even if it does, the government cannot hope to be forgiven all executive failures. Like the Johnson administration before it opened negotiations, it desperately needs tactical successes. But tactical successes, like Maeterlinck's Blue Bird, will only come to those who cease to pursue it for its own sake.

The government's path is strewn with corpses of prestige projects which have brought no prestige. From the Land Commission to Mr. Wilson's European fiasco, they have obscured those genuine successes—in education, technology, transport and defence—which good departmental ministers have achieved.

★ ★ ★

To call for a new leader is not only ignoring the evidence of the polls: it is taking Mr. Wilson at his own inflated, pseudo-presidential estimate. The party as a whole, for all its modernising efforts, is back where Wilsonism began.

The public distrusts, not its intentions, but its competence. But competence is shown in the carrying out of intentions.

Without content, pragmatism is not even a pragmatic success.

Election Fever Over

PHYLLIS YOUNG

"Thank God that's over!" Mabel slumped into a chair.

"What?" asked her husband.

"The federal election. I'm so fed up with elections I could scream. First Vancouver-South, and then right after that, the federal. If I don't hear about elections for at least a year, I'll be happy."

"I thought you liked to work on them," her husband said, "you were always coming home and telling me what a ball you were having."

★ ★ ★

"That was before Ethel Formsby took over campaign headquarters. Really, not only is she dumb, but worse, she's bossy. She thinks she knows everything," Mabel sniffed.

"I thought you and she were great buddies?" Arnold smirked behind his paper: "Why, only last week you were lauding Ethel to the skies."

Mabel replied haughtily, "I have never 'lauded Ethel Formsby to the skies,' as you so cutely put it. It's just that she had me fooled at first. But I smartened up fast."

★ ★ ★

"How did that happen?" asked her husband.

"When she took me off the typewriter and put Beth Dinkle on instead. Ethel knows how I love to type."

"You're kinda slow, though, aren't you? I mean, you haven't typed much since you graduated from high school."

★ ★ ★

"Well, at least I know where the keys are without looking. Beth has to use the Columbus method."

"What's that?"

"Find a key and land on it."

"Well," asked Arnold, "what did Ethel give you to do?"

"Stuffing envelopes. And my cuticles are runied. Look at them!" She jumped out of the chair and shoved her mutilated hand under his nose. Like a good husband Arnold clucked his tongue sympathetically. If he hadn't she would probably cut it out of him.

★ ★ ★

"And what am I going to do with your good suit? It's ruined."

"Why, what's wrong with it?" he asked.

"You had to go painting lawn signs in it. I told you to wear old clothes anytime you went near the committee room," she said.

"How did I know they'd nail me for that job?"

"Because every able-bodied male that walks in the door gets nailed for it. It's standard operating procedure. Says so right in the Campaigner's Handbook."

"Well, soak it in some turps. Maybe that'll do the trick."

★ ★ ★

Mabel sat down again. "And boy, did you get loaded at the victory patries. Both of them. Really, Arnold, at this rate you could turn into a lush. Like I said, if I hear of another election, so help me, I'll scream!"

"Oh, that reminds me, Mabel," said her husband, "I forgot to tell you. The North Vancouver-Capilano people want us to work in the July 15 by-election . . ."

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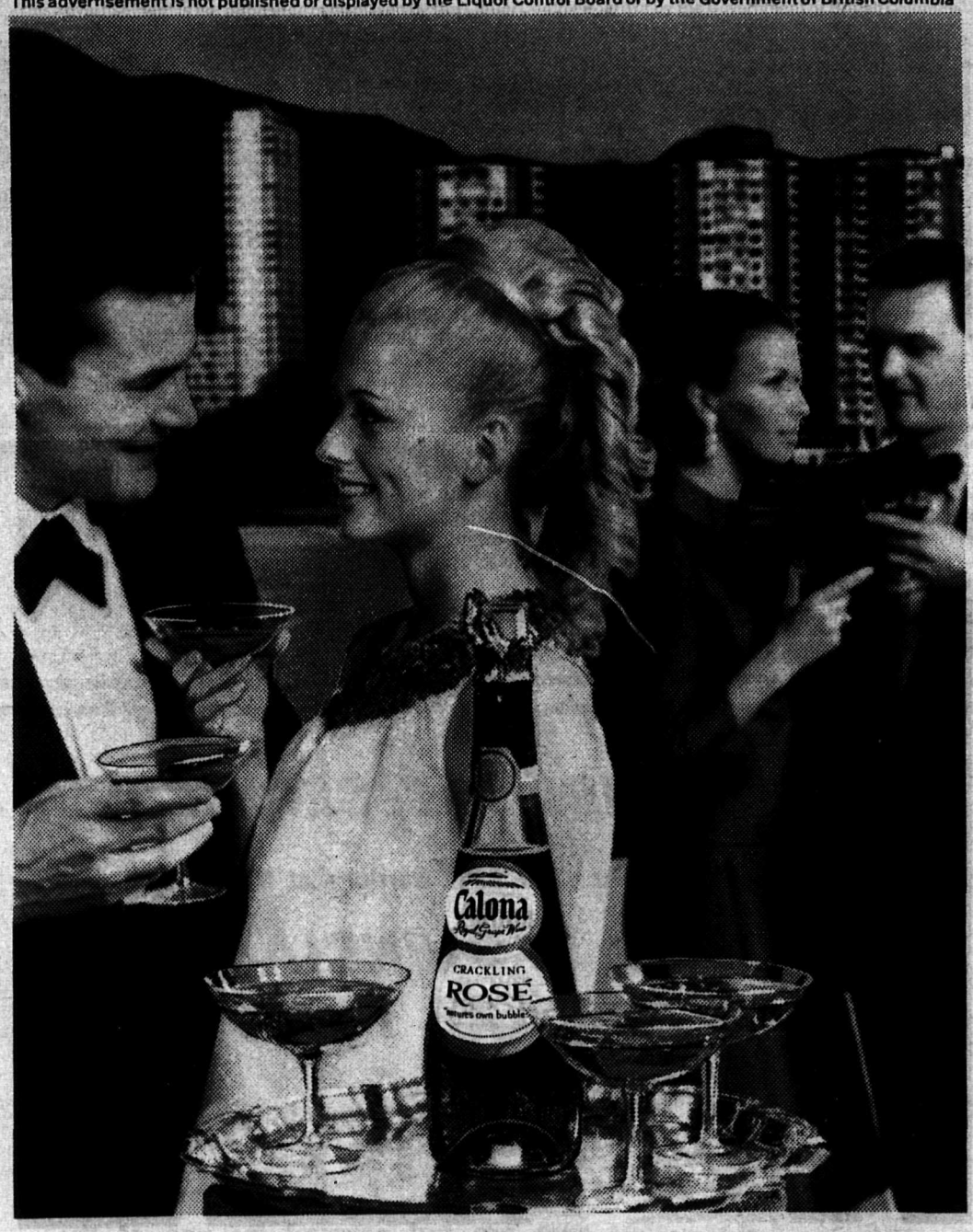

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Choose Calona *– the spirit of hospitality*

Allow Maximum Freedom *Under Democratic System*

What Minority Rights?

CARL BAAR
UBC Assistant Professor of Political Science

Implicit in the notion of democracy are two ideas: majority rule and minority rights. Acting directly or through representatives, the citizens of a democratic country govern their own affairs according to the wishes of the greatest number of them.

Furthermore, a democratic political system must protect the rights of the minorities — in other words, guarantee the existence of public liberties. Underlying the importance of public liberties in a democracy is the reasoning that in the long run, it is for the common good to allow the maximum amount of freedom for the expression of all points of view.

IN JEOPARDY

Whenever a majority of citizens — or any public officer — attempts to prevent any individuals from expressing their views or forcing them to be silent, the structure of self-government is put in jeopardy.

In both Canada and the United States, certain fundamental civil rights and liberties are incorporated in precedents, statutes and in basic law. These include freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly.

FAIR TRIAL

Also included are those procedural guarantees necessary to ensure that rights cannot be taken away without "due process of law," a phrase which embodies the right to a fair trial, to counsel in criminal cases and to apply for a writ of habeas corpus when in custody.

Given the existence of such principles in both countries, the question becomes: can these rights be enforced? Can these liberties be protected? Are there procedures whereby the general principles can and will be applied in concrete cases? Are there public institutions with the power and the willingness to preserve and extend the liberties essential to a democracy?

Not in Canada today. In a real sense, Canadians have very few rights because they cannot rely upon their courts and legal system for protection against government action which infringes on the fundamental political and civil liberties.

A few current examples will illustrate that while courts in the U.S. will act to guarantee civil liberties, courts in Canada have been unwilling to do so:

- If you use the technique of peaceful picketing to convey information about a labour-management disagreement — for example, saying a company is non-union — you are violating the Trades Union Act of British Columbia. Your action can be enjoined so that continued picketing would constitute contempt of court and lead to arrest and imprisonment.

FREE SPEECH

But in 1940, the U.S. Supreme Court held that peaceful picketing was an exercise of free speech, and that a state law prohibiting information picketing of a non-union business was unconstitutional and void.

- If you use too vigorous language to attack a public official in Canada, you may be sued for libel or slander. But in the U.S., recent Supreme Court cases have extended the right of citizens to criticize public officials without being subject to lawsuits.

A citizen's statement may contain factual errors or may be defamatory — injurious to the reputation of the office-holder— as long as it is not malicious — made with a reckless disregard for whether it is true or false.

LOST SUIT

On the other hand, in 1967 B.C. Premier W. A. C. Bennett lost a $15,000 slander suit brought by a former official in his government. The suit arose out of the statements which no American court would hold slanderous today. On appeal, earlier this year, the premier won a reversal, but on the grounds of his "qualified privilege" as an office holder.

One possible consequence of the doctrine is clear: the courts will give a provincial premier more freedom to speak than they would give an ordinary citizen.

- If you are called before a Royal Commission, or Commission of Inquiry, or any courts you must testify. You cannot "take the Fifth Amendment" and refuse to testify.

Thus if Hal Banks is extradited to Ontario, he will be tried for committing perjury before the Norris Commission — he is accused of giving false answers to questions which he could not have been required to answer before an investigating committee in the U.S. Canadian law does extend immunity to commission testimony; the evidence a witness gives cannot be used against him.

NOT IMPRISONED

Thus a youth could not be imprisoned for selling marijuana if the only evidence is his admission of such a sale in testimony before a commission of inquiry. But such a commission could compel him to name any person to whom he had sold marijuana, and those persons could be convicted of possession.

If one of the possessors tells police the name of the seller, then the seller could be convicted on that evidence.

- If you are denied representation in a provincial legislature, there is no established recourse through the judicial process. Thus, when Premier Bennett still declined in February 1968 to call a byelection to fill a Vancouver seat vacant since the previous September, preferring apparently for political reasons to delay the election until the annual legislative session, no member of the constituency had gone to court to seek action necessary to assure full representation.

LEGISLATURES FORCED

On the other hand, courts in the U.S. have actively forced state legislatures to apportion representatives by population whenever a state government does not act on its own to assure equality of legislative representation.

- If you are arrested and brought to trial, you can be convicted on the basis of evidence which police have obtained by illegal means. In the U.S., illegally obtained evidence is inadmissible in state and federal courts.
- If you are detained by the police, they are not required to tell you that you can retain a lawyer. Furthermore, you have no recourse if the police do not allow you to consult a lawyer prior to interrogation.

NO INTERROGATION

In the U.S., police cannot begin a station-house interrogation without reminding a suspect of his right to have counsel present. If this is not done, the suspect cannot be convicted on the basis of any resulting confession.

- If you cannot afford to hire a lawyer, you can be tried and convicted without benefit of any legal counsel. Legal aid exists in Canada, but in British Columbia, where legal aid is administered by the Law Society, many requests by indigent defendants are turned down.

PROVIDE LAWYER

In the U.S., the court itself must provide a lawyer to any defendant who wants counsel but cannot afford it. Furthermore, an indigent defendant in the U.S. must be given a free copy of the trial transcript if he requests it for preparation of an appeal.

Yet the B.C. Court of Appeals ruled as recently as February 26 that no defendant can receive a copy of a trial transcript unless he pays for it.

SHARP CONTRASTS

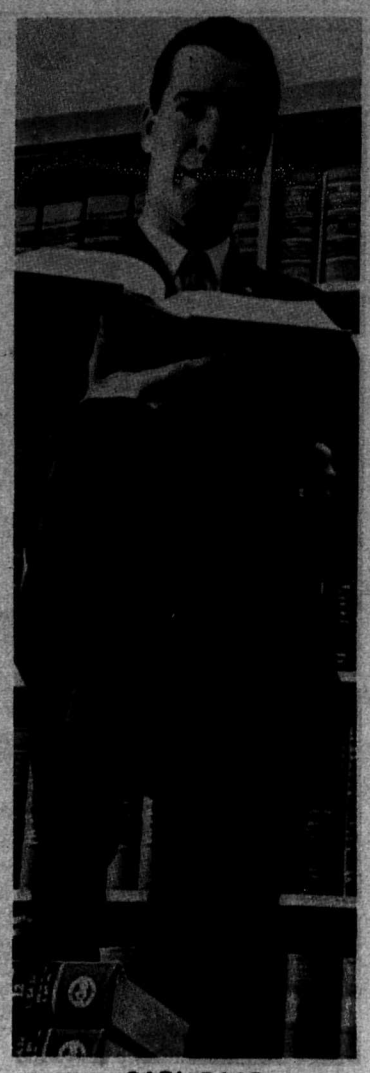
How have such sharp contrasts developed between the rights available to citizens in Canada and the U.S.? The answer is through the different operation of the courts of two countries.

In the U.S., courts have the will and the power to uphold the rights of individuals against government action infringing upon personal liberty; the judiciary thus plays an active role in attempting to preserve a democratic system.

COURTS UNWILLING

In Canada, the courts have been unwilling and unable to make a meaningful contribution to the development of democratic government. The judiciary, one of the central institutions of the Canadian political system, lacks institutional principles and machinery sufficient for citizens to check government action which arbitrarily infringes on civil liberties.

And Canadian judges, up to and including the members of the federal Supreme Court, have too often been unwilling to enunciate the legal principles and construct the judicial machinery to meet the tasks and responsibilities of courts in a democracy.



CARL BAAR

What kinds of constitutional doctrines on individual rights might be propounded by an activist judiciary? Such a question is impossible to answer. But what can be suggested here are a few ideas worthy of thoughtful consideration:

- Adoption of exclusionary rules of evidence so that the fruits of an illegal search could not be used to convict a person of a crime.
- Abolition of the use of writs of assistance — general search warrants — by law enforcement officials. Search warrants should be available for specific cases, not for the extended periods possible under the writ of assistance procedure, still available in the narcotics field.
- Declaration that any law prohibiting dissemination of information on birth control violates guarantees of freedom of expression.
- Declaration that any broadly-circumscribed legislation prohibiting circulation of so-called "hate literature" violates guarantees of freedom of expression.
- Prohibition of the use of the judicial inquiry as a vehicle for silencing criticism of government. Under present law, a newspaper courts contempt if it criticizes a Commission of Inquiry, and matters pending before such a commission cannot be debated by political leaders.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

These principles can and should be the subject of extended and vigorous debate, because such a debate is based on the premise that civil liberties are an important matter in a democracy. Such free and full debate must include a discussion of the central role of the judiciary.

Because it is not enough for Canadian society to merely pay lip service to abstract notions about the importance of liberty and minority rights. In this, as in other fields, Canadians must develop institutions of government capable of meeting the country's needs.

The price of democracy is in good part the cost of constructing the political institutions essential for guaranteeing rights and preserving and extending liberties.

Reprinted from the UBC Alumni magazine.

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Labour Relations:

A Better System

BERNARD WILSON

Mr. Wilson is assistant deputy minister (labour relations), Canada Department of Labour. The following excerpts are from a speech he gave last September in Ottawa. Although he clothed his remarks in the careful language used by Ottawa bureaucrats, they are of great importance because they show his desire to understand and remedy the current mood of labour unrest. However, as Mr. Wilson is a civil servant whose actions are determined by the general policy of the minister of labour, organized labour will have to wait for the appointment of a new minister of labour after the general election to assess whether a change in labour-management relations can be expected.

THE EDITOR

In view of current inquiries into labour relations, my observations really start with the question: Where do we go from here? The other side of this question is: Can we or do we need to go anywhere?

Over the past 25 years, there has developed in Canada a system of industrial relations that, in some aspects, has its roots in the early years of this century, and I would suppose that the performance of the system over past years is being examined by those making inquiries for governments in seeking to determine what, if any, changes in principle or procedures are necessary in order to make the system more effective, or what alternative system might be recommended.

MORE BASIC

But even more basic to these considerations is a determination of the criteria to be employed in reaching for more

Perhaps the remedy lies, as elsewhere, in constitutional revision and reform.

During the 1966 labour unrest, press and political statements concentrated on the economic loss involved, to the exclusion of any consideration of the exercise of the rights, freedoms and values provided in the present legislation with respect to freedom of association, the right to bargain collectively, and the right to take strike or lockout action.

NOT IGNORED

Economic effects beyond a point cannot be ignored, but neither can the basic rights and freedoms of labour and management. There must be a reasonable balance in any new legislative principles developed to govern industrial relations in Canada.

Nothing new is being said here because the history of labour relations legislation in Canada and the United States reveals the influences of prevailing social, economic and political climates; but it would seem desirable to remind ourselves that legislative preoccupation with the economics of labour unrest will not solve current labour problems if other basic considerations are ignored.

OTHERS FREE

The difficulties must also be kept in mind of efforts to place restraints and controls on one factor in our economy while letting other factors remain relatively free.

In the exercise of legal controls, we have come a long way from the theory of the classical economists that unrestrained competition made for the general good, but we have not reached the point where the wages of labour can be controlled while rents, profits and interest rates remain relatively free.

With the desire for wage increases being a dominant cause of labour unrest, it is difficult to regard restraints in labour legislation on freedom of strike action as anything other than a form of wage control, even though such control may be in the national interest in the production and export of goods.

The question remains: Can labour legislation successfully control only one factor in our economy for any length of time?

NEEDS REVIEW

Labour legislation or any other type of legislation needs to be reviewed periodically, especially when social change or predatory influences indicate obsolescence. Labour unrest is not alone in being under review; critical examinations have been made also with respect to securities trading and controls, drug prices, consumer protection, interest rates, land development and other problems.

These inquiries give rise to the usual resistance from persons and institutions desiring to retain an advantage, but in most cases it is relatively simple to identify the victims and determine the extent of the victimization.

NOT SO EASY

Unfortunately, this is not so easy with labour problems. Cases differ widely in issues and complexity, and the relative strengths of the employers and trade unions involved vary in almost every situation.

There appears to be one certainty — that attempts to solve unusual and difficult cases through special measures in labour legislation lead to poor labour law.

There is much to be said for treating special labour problems and situations, such as injunctions, boycotts and picketing, by reference to the general law where there would also be the advantage of equal application in federal and all provincial jurisdictions.

REMOVE CONTROLS

Although the governments that have initiated inquries appear to be motivated by labour unrest giving rise to economic loss, it may be that, when such inquiries are completed, it will be found that certain controls now provided in legislation might better be removed than new controls added.

In these days of sudden revolutionary changes in production methods, how useful is it to tie the hands of a union and its members for the duration of a long-term contract, while at the same time permitting the employer to drastically alter the working conditions around which the contract was written and signed? Confinement, if it is unfair, leads to more unrest, not less.

Labour relations are only one aspect of the general malaise. It is as difficult to consider them in social isolation, as we said above, as it would be in economic isolation.

To become more specific — and also propose a legislative amendment for discussion — a question constantly raised in labour relations is whether or not there should be a general prohibition against strike or lockout action.

It is now beyond question that soldiers, policemen and firemen be set apart because of their protective function as it relates to individuals, property and the state; but the line be drawn beyond these classes and, if so, by how much?

GENERAL QUESTION

Breakthrough improvements in working conditions are not made without bargaining power. Constantly recurring is the general question: What amount of public inconvenience or national or regional economic loss outweighs the right of employees to stop work?

It is submitted that the question can be answered generally only after the strike has been allowed to start.

There is much to be said for labour legislation that permits employees the exercise of the right to strike, at least until public opinion and outcry have developed to the point where great economic loss and great public inconvenience are indicated.

There are a number of points in favour of such procedure, not least of which is that a right granted in legislation should not be taken away lightly or denied prior to its exercise. Such deprivation, if repeated, will lead to a situation where the automatic deprivation will be ignored and strike action taken. Certainly, federal experience has shown that a return to work is facilitated by a period of strike action.

It is submitted in this connection that it is not feasible, tactical or otherwise desirable to lay down in legislation the certainty of strike prohibition, or provide for a period of time for the duration of strike action. To do so would inhibit bargaining.

On the other hand, the fact that a strike or lockout could take place for an indeterminate time would promote bargaining, at the very least in those situations where one of the parties was counting on legislative action to prevent a strike.

EXTRA PROVISION

The following extra provision, added to existing federal or provincial labour legislation, might be considered in seeking less labour unrest while giving recognition to rights that a large part of labour consider fundamental.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 21 and 22 of this Act (the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act), where a strike or lockout has taken place and has been in effect for 14 days from the date of its inception, the Governor in Council may, if the strike or lockout imperils the safety or security of Canada or the economic welfare and livelihood of great numbers of its citizens, other than those participating directly in the strike or lockout, promulgate Regulations for the resumption of operations by the employer and by the employees, and for the final settlement of the dispute without further strike or lockout.

To forestall the inevitable objection that the government will be brought into every important dispute in essential industry, it should be pointed out that that situation exists now.

In further extenuation, it can also be argued that, where great questions of public interest, critical national or regional economic loss and the exercise of human rights are concerned, there are few matters of more importance to governments, and more deserving of their time.

Strikes in Progress

RWDSU at Dominion Vancouver Motors.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Local 433 at Canadian Gypsum.

Steelworkers Local 3452 at Armco Drainage and Metal Products.

Office and Technical Employees Union, Local 15, at Westeel-Rosco, Vancouver.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 433, at Huntington Rubber Mills.

McLuhan Speaks

In the world of integrated management options the total organizational flexibility plays havoc with the systematized monitored capability as it pertains to parallel reciprocal mobility of workers whose functional digital programming doesn't keep up with the desired responsive logistical concept of a proper integration of the optional transitional time-phase of work-leisure studies as applied to a synchronized incremental projection while the compatible third-generation hardware merchants roam the board rooms of our fair country in search of a balanced policy contingency.

(News release).

Translation: Pas ce soir, Josephine.

UK On Way

LONDON — A complete overhaul of the system of collective bargaining is the central recommendation of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in their report published recently.

To achieve this, the commission recommends that company and factory agreement should become the basis of industrial relations in Britain, and that it is for boards of directors to bring about the change.

Boards should review their industrial relations and policies and should aim:

- To develop comprehensive and authoritative collective bargaining machinery at company and/or factory level;
- To develop efficient disputes procedures to conclude agreements regulating the position of shop stewards;
- To conclude agreements on how redundancy should be handled;
- To adopt effective rules and procedures on discipline;
- To ensure regular joint discussion of safety measures.

In pursuit of these aims, companies should:

- Welcome the exercise by employees of their right to join trade unions;
- Develop positive management policies on such matters as recruitment, promotion, training and re-training;
- Collect systematic information on which to base action, making available to workers' representatives such information as they may reasonably require.

Voluntary action alone is not enough, the commission says. Legislation and government action is necessary to speed reform. The commission proposes that an Industrial Relations Act should be passed under which companies will be obliged to register company and factory agreements with the department of employment and productivity.

An independent Industrial Relations Commission should be set up under such an act.

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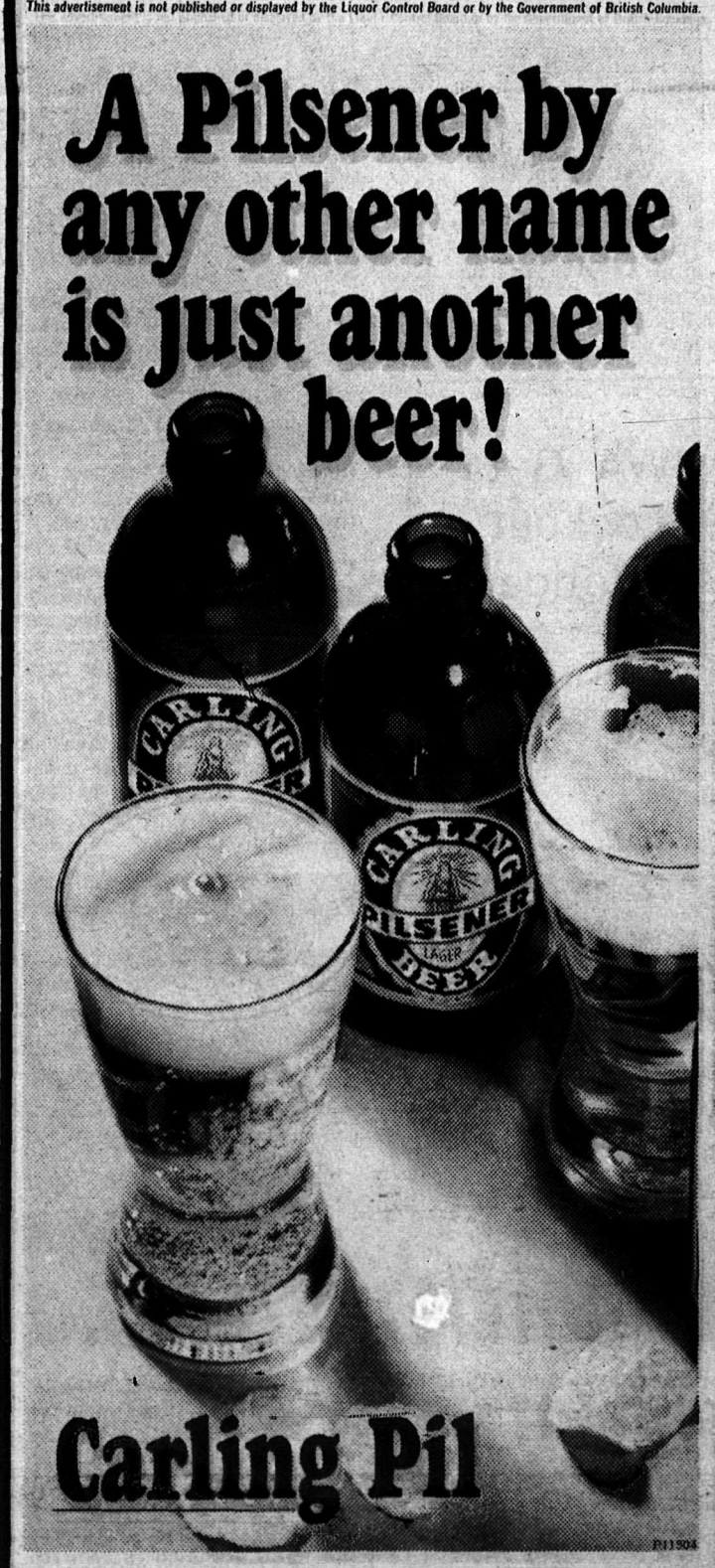


Carling Pil

UNION NEWS FROM: B.C.—U.K.—Ont. Que.—United States

Money Well Spent On Public Reports

TORONTO (CPA)—One hundred and five delegates from four organizations attended the ninth annual Farmer-Labour-Teachers' Conference held at the UAW Education Centre at Port Elgin, June 15 and 16.

Fifty-five farmers, 38 from the Ontario Farmers' Union and 17 from affiliates of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture attended together with 40 delegates from union organizations, and ten from teachers' associations and other groups.

FOUR REPORTS

The conference dealt with the subject matter of four major royal commission reports or investigations which are now being publicly debated — the Carter report on federal taxation, the Smith report on taxation in Ontario, the Watkins report on foreign ownership and the Barber enquiry into farm machinery.

David B. Archer, president of the Ontario Federation of Labour who chaired the conference, told the delegates that these investigations probably cost the people of Canada about five million dollars — "money well spent."

FOUR SPEAKERS

Speakers who introduced the subjects were: Carter report — John Fryer, research director, Canadian Labour Congress; Smith report — Hans Kieferle, research economist, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Watkins report — Professor Melville Watkins, University of Toronto; Barber enquiry — Allen Schroeder, education director, UAW in Canada.

CLC research director Fryer told the delegates that, if the recommendations of the Carter Commission were adopted, "we would have in Canada a system of taxation that would be demonstrably fairer, would raise some additional revenue, and would eliminate much of the present tax avoidance."

WHO SPONSORED

The arrangements for the conference were made by the OFL Farmer-Labour Committee. The annual event is sponsored jointly by the Canadian Labour Congress and the Ontario Federation of Labour.

Grant MacNeil of the IWA teaches at recent public relations for Island labour council officers at Parksville. Co-instructors were Bill Hutton, CKWX, and the editor of The Labour Statesman.

Mergers Important

OTTAWA (CPA) — In the U.S. union mergers are important; in Canada they are "a dire necessity," William Dodge, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Labour Congress, said in an address in Washington, D.C.

Dodge, who spoke to delegates at the June 4-6 convention of the Textile Workers Union of America, said that 25 affiliates of the CLC have fewer than 1,000 members in Canada, 49 have under 3,000, 60 are below 5,000 and 78 have fewer than 10,000.

MOST INTERNATIONAL

The fact that most were international unions and got help from the U.S. "makes it possible to survive."

"But it doesn't enable them to play a proper role in the economic and political life of Canada.

"We need mergers of these unions, and such mergers must, in most cases, be initiated and negotiated in the U.S."

WILL SUPPORT

He was confident "that Canadian members of the international unions will support almost 100 per cent any constructive move" towards merger.

Dodge said membership in CLC affiliates was growing in Canada and exceeded 1,500,000.

"Even in Quebec, where our unions have been subjected to continuous raiding by the Confederation of National Trade Unions, we have gained membership at a faster rate than the rival organizations whose membership we now exceed by 100,000 in their own territory, the province of Quebec."

IWA Gets Lockout Notice

At press time, the IWA had been served lockout notice by the coastal lumber operators. The Labour Statesman will carry a full account of the negotiations in the August issue.

Shown here are some participants in recent Race Relations Institute sponsored by Vancouver Labour Council and B.C. Federation of Labour held in Steelworkers hall. More than 70 attended two-day conference, including large number of students. One student later wrote, "I had a thoroughly interesting time and left the Steel hall grateful knowing that people today still sit down and discuss some of the problems facing society." William Giesbrecht, human rights secretary, said, "The young people saw the other side of labour in contrast to what they read in the press."

Demand Inquiry

TORONTO (CPA) — A royal commission investigation would have the means to expose corruption of politicians by land speculators, President Donald Montgomery of the Metro Toronto Labour Council said recently.

The council adopted a resolution calling for a royal commission inquiry into land costs and speculation. It would consider a "stepped-up program of public ownership of land."

Some of the council delegates protested that royal commissions are traditionally used to avoid taking action.

Officers Elected

KELOWNA — The fifth convention of the B.C. Interior Fruit & Vegetable Workers' Union, Local 1572 elected the following officers for the next two years: Gordon Nairne, Oyama, president; Mrs. Rally Socquet, Rutland, 1st vice-president; Maurice Zakall, Oliver, 2nd vice-president; Garnet Sproule, Oyama, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Alma Faulds, Oliver, recording secretary.

Elected to the negotiating were Mrs. Irene Welder, Kelowna, Horst Wuensche, Summerland, and John Kiss, Oliver. Jim Currie of Penticton will continue on as business agent with Alma A. Faulds as assistant business agent.

Latest Novelty

TORONTO (CPA) — Latest novelty negotiated by the United Steelworkers of America: Schooling-out-of-town for children of workers in an isolated community.

It is contained in an agreement between the Steelworkers and Consolidated Canadian Faraday Ltd. and covers workers at the copper and nickel mining site at Werner Lake, about 12 miles from the Manitoba border.

The children will get $1,000 a year to further their education out of town because there are no classes beyond grade 8 in Werner Lake.

Sales Up

LONDON (CPA) — Sales of retail co-operative societies in Britain have risen "phenomenally" during the nine weeks since the Co-operative Wholesale Society launched a $4 million television advertising campaign. Some societies reported a sales rise of more than 30 per cent.

Bigger Unions

TORONTO (CPA) — The age of corporate mergers demands bigger unions and co-operation between unions in collective bargaining. William Mahoney, Canadian director of the United Steelworkers of America, said here recently.

He was addressing more than 400 delegates to the national conference of the union, representing 150,000 members.

"A broader ground for collective bargaining is absolutely necessary," he said.

INCREASED NEED

With many companies coming together into corporate conglomerates, he said, there is an increased need for corporation-wide and industry-wide collective bargaining.

Mr. Mahoney urged the Canadian Labour Congress to recognize the need for changed union structures, encouraging mergers and co-operation between unions.

Disapproval

VICTORIA—The Victoria Labour Council has again stated disapproval of the extremely low standard of hot line broadcasting in the private radio industry in Victoria.

$100 Given

PORT ALBERNI—The Port Alberni and District Labour Council has sent $100 to the B.C. Federation's Beat Bill 33 Fund.

Scabs Like Police Blotter

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The list of strikebreakers at Hears't Herald-Examiner reads more like a police blotter than a newspaper roster, the unions' Joint Strike-Lockout Council has discovered.

The unions' daily strike bulletin, On The Line, gives the following examples of what Hearst calls "supervisory and nonunion personnel."

- A pressman arrested twice for bank robbery who served one year of a 20-year sentence before coming to the struck paper.
- A second pressman arrested for defrauding a hotel of $425 and deserting a wife and child in Portland and, where he had previously worked as a strikebreaker.
- A machinist convicted of a smuggling offence in San Diego.
- A paper handler convicted of fleecing servicemen in a bar, for which he served a year and a half in San Quentin.
- Two composing - room employees arrested here for carrying concealed weapons while strikebreaking.

"This," observes On The Line, "is the Southland's exciting newspaper.!"

Election Call

KAMLOOPS—The Kamloops Labour Council has called for the resignation of P. A. Gaglardi and asked Premier Bennett to call a by-election in the Kamloops constituency.

No Sense of Values

Fred Burr, MPP (NDP Sandwich-Riverside) spoke in the Ontario legislature on the budget:

"The government seems to have no sense of value when it comes to priorities. Two weeks ago the minister of social and family services refused a $30,000 grant to help save 200 kids through the Big Brother movement.

"Today in its budget it increases the grant to improve horsebreeding and veterinary research for horses by $1,500,000 which represents a 500 per cent increase over last year."

Protest

TERRACE — The Kitimat-Terrace Labour Council has protested the proposed increase in air fares between Terrace and Vancouver.

War Game

PRINCE RUPERT—Five hundred citizens saw the BBC film, The War Game, sponsored and paid for by the Prince Rupert Labour Council.

Don't Buy

VANCOUVER — The Vancouver Labour Council is urging all trade unionists not to buy World Book Encyclopaedia, the World Book Atlas and the World Book Globe, all produced at strike-bound Kingsport Press.

Must Revise Liquor Laws

CHARLES OATES

When is the provincial government going to civilize our liquor laws?

Why should I not be able to take my wife out for dinner on Sunday and have a drink with our meal? For the matter of that, why should I not be able to visit my favorite Public House within reasonable hours on Sunday and play shuffleboard and have a beer?

WHERE'S LOGIC

Where is the logic in the fact that a man may drink at home or at a friend's home on a Sunday, but may not legally go to his club on a Sunday and enjoy the companionship of his fellow members over a drink?

Apart from the Sunday restrictions, why not sidewalk cafes, Parisian style, or a beer garden, German style in, let us say, Stanley Park?

NOT IMMORAL

What would be so immoral about sitting in a beer garden in one of our parks, enjoying convival company and perhaps live music — and on a Sunday, too, if we're so inclined?

There are plenty of precedents for those things I mention. They have been practised in Europe for ages. In England, the public houses, which are the workingmen's clubs, are allowed to open on Sunday.

In California, the package liquor stores are open on Sunday, and I may say I didn't see any more indication of drunkenness in Los Angeles than I do in Vancouver.

This whole question of the use of alcohol has been clouded over, not only in this province, but in this country as a whole. Its use has been restricted and legislated against and damned by the do-gooders out of all proportion to the realistic facts.

WILL AGREE

Any number of highly respected doctors and psychiatrists will agree with me when I say that there is nothing wrong with the use of alcohol.

And I will be the first to agree that there is definitely something wrong when use becomes abuse. However, abuse of anything is bound to be harmful.

WON'T PREVENT

As has been proved, legislation will not prevent, or even moderate the use of alcohol, and in some instances will increase its use.

The workingman who has spent all week on the treadmill trying to keep pace with the rising cost of living, wants to be able to relax for a couple of hours and escape his worries.

KEEPING PACE

The businessman who spends every day keeping pace with today's increased tempo wants to forget it for an hour or two and relax. And we come right back to Sunday, what better day to relax?

I do not advocate that there should be no control on the distribution of alcoholic beverages. Due to the profit factor, it is necessary to have controls to prevent gangsterism from entering the field.

MORE REALISTIC

I do, however, believe these controls should be more realistic and in keeping with the wishes of the majority of the people.

I suggest the following: A three-man liquor control board, divorced from politics, whose only contact with the attorney-general's office would be in the field of legal advice.

STILL REFUSED

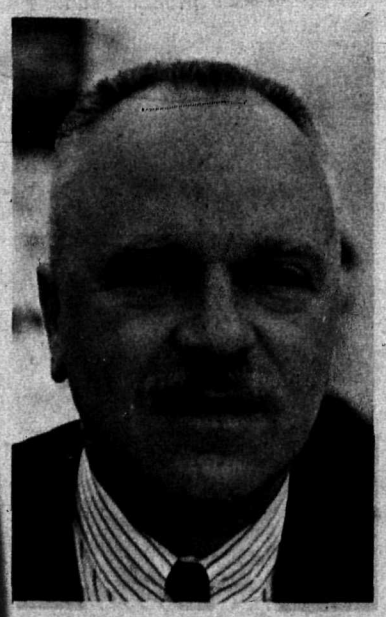
This board would immediately draw up regulations under which a prospective licensee could obtain a licence. As things are at present, you can conform to all standards and still be refused a licence and not be given the reason for refusal.

Reasonable Sunday drinking regulations should be laid down, along with regulations along the lines mentioned at the beginning of this editorial, plus a method of Sunday purchase of package goods.

AGE LIMIT

Further consideration should be given to the lowering of the age limit for legal drinking to nineteen. If a man is old enough to vote and fight for his country, he is old enough to drink, if he so desires.

Before my bar members jump me for suggesting Sunday work, let me remind them that all other facets of the hospitality industry are open on Sunday.



(Mr. Oates is president of Local 835, Beverage Dispensers Union, and a member of the Executive Council, B.C. Federation of Labour.)

Slave Market Exists

TORONTO (CPA) — More efficient and effective methods must be adopted to cope with Canada's unemployment or "manpower" problems if the current spate of hiring agencies — "out and out rackets" — is to be checked, according to David B. Archer, president of the Ontario Federation of Labour.

The OFL head was commenting on articles appearing in the daily press about what is being called "a slave market in human labour."

NOT REGULATED

Companies, some of them franchised by U.S. organizations, are charging employers $1.95 an hour for work which employees are being paid $1.20 to $1.35 an hour.

These so-called "temporary help" firms are not regulated by law even though the employment they provide is not always temporary.

One example given was of a man who worked "temporarily" for nine straight years, earning $27,000, of which the hiring agency got $9,000.

STRONG FOOTHOLD

While these firms have gained a strong foothold only in the last 10 years or so, the hiring agency business is by no means new.

"As far back as 1958-59, the Ontario Federation of Labour was petitioning the government of Ontario to control these agencies," says OFL President Archer.

At one time the federal Unemployment Insurance Act outlawed hiring agencies, but this section of the act was declared outside the jurisdiction of the federal government. It was within provincial jurisdiction.

PASSED LEGISLATION

The Ontario government then passed legislation outlawing hiring agencies charging fees, and licensing others.

"Now you don't pay for a job," says Mr. Archer, "you pay for example for a psychological examination in order to predetermine to which job you should be assigned.

"More often you become an employee of the agency and are rented out on a fee basis to an employer who needs your services, either on a temporary basis or to replace workers who have had the courage to join a union."

U.S. OWNED

In Metro Toronto alone there are 45 agencies of one kind or another, most of them U.S. owned or franchised.

These agencies can supply help with no requirement by the employer for paying for vacations, statutory holidays, coffee breaks, pension plans, unemployment insurance, Workmen's Compensation or union dues.

One head of a hiring agency admitted that he paid industrial workers $1.35 an hour and charged 60 cents an hour on top of that to the employer. And he considered himself one of the better agencies.

Sometimes employees are "double-contracted" in which case they get about one-third of the final charge. A "temporary" worker paid $1.35 an hour may be hired out to a moving company for $1.90 an hour, and the moving company would charge $4 an hour for the man's services.

"At best," says the OFL president, "they are offering nothing that the national employment service cannot provide more efficiently. At worst, they are out and out rackets. Their targets are those who can least afford to be swindled."

He said only through a govment agency, working with industry and labour as a public service, can the problem of of placement be tackled as it should be. "Upgrading, mobility, retaining, are all part of the problem" plus proper surveys of manpower needs.

Even a company as big as Ford of Canada is not immune from the hiring agency infection. This year the company hired 250 temporary workers for several days on inventory at $1.97 an hour. The workers were actually paid $1.35 by the agency. They worked side by side with UAW members.

"Part-time workers under the rules of the Ontario labour board," according to Mr. Archer, "are excluded from the union's bargaining unit when requested by the employer.

"The unions have fought these agencies for years and will continue to do so until the political powers at Queen's Park and Ottawa get together, solve their political problems with regard to this matter, and agree on a proper and effective manpower policy."

Marine Needed

A number of maritime unions, with assistance from the B.C. Federation of Labour, have been attempting to publicize the need for a Canadian Merchant Marine.

During the recent federal election, thousands of leaflets were printed by the Federation and distributed by the unions at rallies held by the major parties.

The leaflets pointed out that, during the Second World War, Canada ranked right behind U.S. and Britain in shipbuilding production. Today there is one lone deep sea ship flying the Canadian flag.

URGENT MATTER

The fact is that every major industry benefits from the construction of ships and with more than six per cent unemployment in B.C. the matter is urgent.

In special progress editions of the two Vancouver newspapers, B.C. was declared Canada's gateway to Pacific riches. But it is an exit gate, not an entry gate.

MORE STEEL

Japan, which relies on imports for 90 per cent of its iron ore and 60 per cent of its coking coal, has increased its crude steel production from 18.3 million short tons in 1939 to 64 million in 1967.

A recent newspaper article made considerable fuss over the CPR's new ship H. R. MacMillan.

BUILT IN JAPAN

However, the H. R. MacMillan was built in Japan — probably with Campbell River or Texada Island iron ore and our coal— to haul our natural resources abroad.

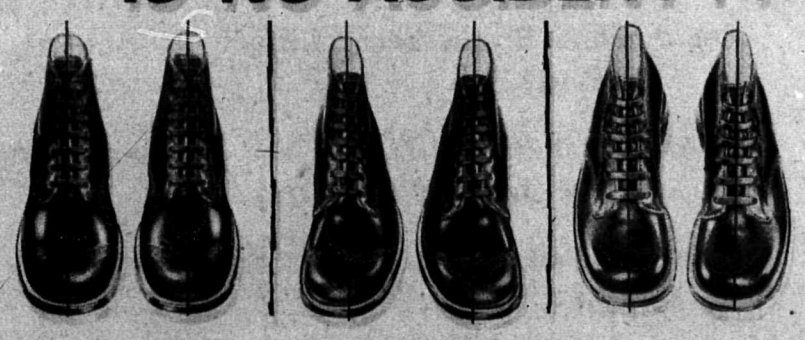
There is not one Canadian working this ship. No repairs are allowed in Canada (except those which Lloyds of London demand to make the ship seaworthy). The ship, owned by Canadian Pacific (Bermuda) Ltd., a wholly owned CPR subsidiary, is under charter to a Japanese shipping company.

NO TAXES

The CPR pays no taxes to Canada for this or its sister ship, the J. V. Clyne. CPR pays only $560 in corporate taxes a year to Bermuda—less than the lowest paid labourer must pay in taxes in Canada.

The maritime unions have stated they are determined to disclose this sad and disgraceful story.

CHILDREN'S FOOTHEALTH IS NO ACCIDENT . . .



A CHILD'S WHOLE DEVELOPMENT CAN BE STUNTED by ill-fitting shoes. And yet the answer is as important as it is easy: Let Pierre Paris take over the responsibility. Our professionally-trained shoe-fitters know all there is to be known about children's normal (and problem) feet and have a wide assortment of shoes to choose from. That is why fitting children's shoes has been one of our most rewarding specialties for over 60 years. Sixty foot-happy years.

That is why whole families are getting the habit of wearing only fitted shoes from . . .

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British Columbia's UNIQUE Family Shoe Store

Next to Woodward's at 51 W. Hastings St. in the Heart of Downtown Vancouver

THE KLM GUIDE to wish-you-were-here country

CONFESS . . . Aren't you just a little tired of being on the receiving end of postcards from Europe? Isn't it your turn to send a few? This summer. After all, you probably haven't had a real holiday for years — just the two of you. And that's why we at KLM say:

This year we wish you were here. In Europe. Enjoying life.

KLM as gone all out to make it easier than ever for you to be in Europe this summer. For '68 we've put together the grandest array of European holidays in history. All unforgettable. But all very affordable. Because every KLM vacation package is selected with a definite budget in mind. A budget like yours.

SO, NOW THAT WE'VE GOT YOU THINKING EUROPE

See Your Travel Agent

AND ASK FOR KLM's 1968 VACATION GUIDE

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COMPULSORY ARBITRATION MUST BE DEFEATED!

It Affects Your Civil Rights

Compulsory Arbitration (Bill 33) will not improve labour-management relations

- Bill 33 was not asked for by labour
- Only collective bargaining settlements will be affected
- Exorbitant drug prices, land prices, etc., go unchallenged
- Bill 33 gives unbelievable power to Cabinet to ban certain strikes
- Civil servants become second class citizens

When the B.C. Federation of Labour representatives on the government's provincial labour-management committee resigned in protest, they said:

"COMPULSION AND CO-OPERATION ARE INCOMPATIBLE"

INSERTED BY:

B.C. Federation of Labour (CLC)

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Canadian Area

Retail Food and Drug Clerks, Local 1518

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 297

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 592

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 76

United Packinghose Workers of America, Local 283

Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, Local 300

Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 873

United Packinghouse Workers of America, Local 180

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, White Spruce Lodge No. 845

United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, Local 385

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Lodge No. 656

B.C. Projectionists Union, Local 348

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, Local 9-686

Office & Technical Employees' Union, Local 378

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 535

New Westminster Fire Fighters Union, Local 256

Retail Food & Drug Clerks Union, Local 1518

East Kootenay Firebosses Union, Local 1585

Carpenters (Shingle Weavers), Local 2802

United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, Local 400

Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 386

Campbell River School Board Employees Union (CUPE), Local 723

Hospital Employees Union, Local 180

Canadian Union of Postal Workers, Local 236

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 580

Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 389

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 213

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Local 212

Federation of Telephone Workers of B.C. (Plant Division)

International Woodworkers of America, Local 1-85

United Papermakers and Paperworkers, Local 360

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 138