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HEARTY WELCOME TO CLC DELEGATES

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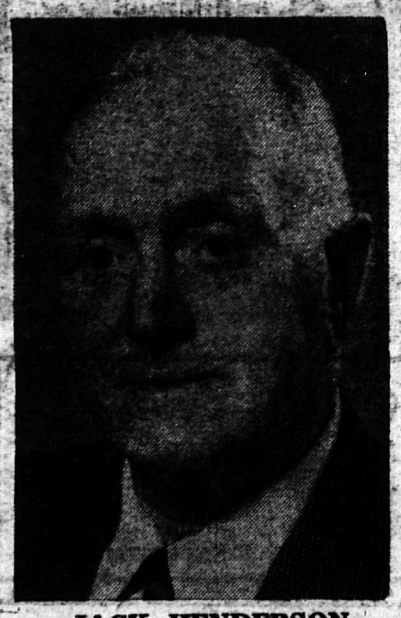

JACK HENDERSON
Legislation Committee
(Building Service)

Western hospitality extends a welcome hand to the Canadian Labour Congress convention.

More than 1,700 delegates from one end of Canada to the other are expected for the week-long convention in the Showmart Building at the PNE, the first national Canadian labor meeting to be held in Vancouver since 1951.

Planning for this convention has been underway for two years and Vancouver and District Labour Council, as the proud host, extends best wishes for a successful convention and an enjoyable visit from the affiliated unions in the metropolitan area.

B.C. is also a province of strong trade unionism. There are about 950 local unions with 215,437 members. Trade union membership makes up 48.1 per cent of the total work force and this puts B.C. in the position of having Canada's most highly organized population.

We have a political picture to match the rugged wonders of nature. This is a land of sharp political differences and an alignment of political forces that at times is baffling.

A Social Credit government has been in power since 1952. And we have the dubious distinction of having more legislation restricting union activity than in any other part of Canada.

Headquarters for the CLC convention is located at the new Bayshore Inn on the waterfront near the entrance to world-famous Stanley Park. Registration opens Sunday, April 8, in Hotel Vancouver and will continue at the PNE Showmart building on Monday morning.

For the wives and guests of delegates, several affairs have been planned including a Monday afternoon cocktail party at the Bayshore; and a bus tour of the city with tea in Stanley Park on Wednesday.

The big social event will be held Thursday night at the Showmart with Vancouver and District Labour Council hosting a dance and entertainment for an expected 2,500 to 3,000 persons.

The Showmart building where sessions are held is about five miles from downtown Vancouver. Special bus service has been set up to speed delegates from their hotels to the PNE grounds. Noon-hour meals will be served at the PNE cafeteria for delegates.

Again. Our most sincere welcome to the delegates to Fourth convention of the Canadian Labour Congress.

ORVILLE BRAATEN
Public Relations
(Pulp, Sulphite)

JERRY LeBOURDAIS
Grievance Committee
(Oil Workers)

JOHN HAYWARD
Education Committee
(Street Railwaymen)

R. COOK
Credentials
(Marine Engineers)

ARNE HANSEN
Metro Affairs
(Steelworkers)

FOR THE VISITOR

(Note for busy delegates — reading time for this is one minute, 45 seconds).

* * *

For Vancouver visitors, some background information and some "musts" to see while you are here:

Capt. George Vancouver entered Burrard Inlet — the harbor area — on June 13, 1792. And ever since things have been going ahead.

The city of Vancouver was incorporated on May 3, 1886, and little more than a month later the new city was destroyed by fire. The first transcontinental CPR train arrived here on May 23, 1887, and in 1888, world-famous Stanley Park was opened.

A year latter, an organizing meeting to form the first Trades and Labor Council was held.

In 1890 our first electric street car rolled down the street, our first newspaper was published in 1898, the same year long-distance telephone made its first ring in a bustling young city.

The first auto chugged along in 1899 and the first skyscraper was built in 1909. The first exhibition was held on the site where the CLC convention is meeting back in 1910.

And so it went.

Trade unionists were active from the early days. Painters Local 138 was chartered here in 1887, the ITU in 1888, Carpenters Local 452 and Molders Local 281 in 1890. Boilermakers Local 194, Street Railwaymen Div. 101, and Plumbers Local 170 followed in 1898, and the Barbers Local 120 a year later, provided the first union haircuts.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers were chartered in 1900, the same year as Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local 28. Musicians Local 145, Electrical Workers 213, and Bookbinders opened shop in 1901, Sheet Metal Workers in 1902, and Beverage Dispensers in 1903. The first Building Trades Council came also into being in 1903. Those were the early trade unionists.

* * *

The Lower Mainland has a moderate climate, the mean temperature in Vancouver is a warm 49.7 degrees. Despite propaganda from the East, it doesn't rain too often (47.7 inches a year) and when it does we call it "liquid sunshine."

We have a water frontage of 98.2 miles, including miles and miles of fine Pacific beaches.

* * *

STANLEY PARK — within five minutes from the city centre along West Georgia is the world-famous 1,000-acre park. Native forests threaded with footpaths, 11 miles of roads, a zoo, aquarium, the Nine O'clock Gun, totem poles, Siwash Rock and the Hollow Tree, are some of the many things to see. Pitch and Putt golf, tennis, boating are all there.

CHINATOWN — on East Pender, second largest Chinese community in North America. Believe it or not, said Ripley, the smallest business store in North America, is at Pender and Carrall.

QUEEN ELIZABETH THEATRE and PLAYHOUSE —The largest stage in Canada, one of the finest theatres in the world. At Georgia and Hamilton.

WATERFRONT — A busy port shipping to all corners of the globe. Turn north at any downtown point.

(Continued on Page 6)
See FOR THE VISITOR

SALUTE TO ALF NUTTALL

A stitch in time, thousands of times

A tailor who has stitched his way 'round the world for more than 60 years was honored by his union this month.

Alfred Nuttall, 79, an active member of the Journeyman Tailors, Local 178, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers since 1912, was presented with a 50-pound birthday cake to mark his golden anniversary as a union member.

The 300-member local union honored Nuttall at its regular monthly meeting as husbands and wives joined in the special event in the IWA Hall. He was also given a gold membership card.

Alf still works as a bushelman, altering men's clothing, at Graham's Men's Apparel, 791 Dunsmuir.

He was born July 17, 1882, in New Zealand and began his trade as a 14-year-old apprentice. He later worked in Australia and England before coming to Canada. He left the Old Country following a tailor's strike in 1912.

The young New Zealand tailor arrived in Canada in 1912 and immediately joined the union in Guelph, Ont. He later worked in Collingwood, Windsor, Detroit, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Calgary.

He joined the army in 1914 and served during the First World War in the medical corps, spending two years in France.

In 1919 Nuttall came to B.C. and settled in Burnaby where he has since lived. He married Florence Gilham and raised a family of one son and one daughter.

He was a founding member of the Burnaby Credit Union and has been active in boy scout work and church organizations in Burnaby.

He has been one of the most active members of his union, first serving on the executive board in 1921 and later as president of his local for 10 years.

He lives at 6552 Willingdon, South Burnaby.

CLC: Labor gets cold shoulder in public board appointments

OTTAWA—The government is ignoring organized workers in dealing with vital Canadian issues, the Canadian Labour Congress told the federal cabinet.

A CLC memorandum to the government said bluntly:

"Where the organized wage-earners of this country are concerned, they are consistently deprived of the right to have their viewpoint represented, even on issues where they are most directly and vitally concerned."

Cases in point where labor was bypassed in appointments: The Royal Commission on Health Services, the Committee of Inquiry into the Unemployment Insurance Act, the National Productivity Council.

The CLC pointed out that its membership and their dependents represent well over a quarter of the Canadian population.

But what happened in picking the personnel for the health services royal commission? It included representatives of the medical, dental and nursing professions, with businessmen, a university teacher and a judge as chairman — but no representation from Labor or agriculture.

The CLC told the government: "Presumably, in your opinion, the consumer interest in the question of health care did not require that the great mass of consumers should be represented by organizations which speak for consumers in this particular area of interest."

On the Committee of Inquiry into the Unemployment Insurance Act —with over four million wage and salary earners contributing to the fund — the CLC said: "Yet there is not a single member of that committee, however qualified in every other respect, who can claim to represent the employee interest.

"This act of omission on your part drove home to us better than anything else the fact that the opinions of the Canadian Labour Congress and of organized labor in general are of little or no significance to you in the determination of your policies."

The CLC said that it had lodged a complaint but was "told in very peremptory language that there was no need for one employee representative and that to include such a representative would have injected sectional interests into the work of the committee."

The CLC commented that presumably there is no sectional interest involved when the medical, dental and nursing professions are represented on the royal commission on health services.

Has political activity been responsible for the government's attitude towards Labor?

Said the CLC: "It has occurred to us that this policy of indifference to the views of organized labor may spring from the fact that the CLC has in the last few years been involved in the formation of a new political party.

"The Congress has no apologies to make for actions which followed convention decisions. It has every right to take such action. In doing so, as you are undoubtedly aware, it has followed examples set by the trade union movement of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Holland and other countries of the free world."

RWDSU settles strike

The eight-month long strike of Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union at six Taylor, Pearson and Carson (BC) wholesale distributing plants ended this month.

Strikers voted to go back to work with a $5 a month pay boost from June 1 this year. The vote was 36-23.

The new contract, running to May 31, 1963, also provides improved seniority, job promotion plan, vacations, safety and health and welfare clauses.

The company has agreed to replace workers hired since the strike started on July 15 last year.

Population of B.C. rose by 39.8 percent between 1951 and 1961 census years, the second highest rate of growth in Canada.

Official B.C. population now stands at 1,629,082.

We're gaining on Toronto

Metropolitan Vancouver is the third largest metro area in Canada with a population of 777,197 — Montreal is first with 2,059,341 and Toronto second with 1,798,491.

Metro Vancouver is made up of these cities and municipalities: Vancouver 376,808; Burnaby 97,330; Surrey 69,848; Richmond 42,598; District of North Vancouver 38,600; New Westminster 33,473; Coquitlam 29,194; West Vancouver 25,045, North Vancouver City 23,964; Maple Ridge 15,463; Delta 14,642; Port Coquitlam 7,996 and Port Moody 4,744.

Jack Aron, 66, veteran Vancouver Sun printer and member of Vancouver Typographical Union, died this month in hospital.

Boost urged in welfare pay rates

Vancouver and District Unemployed Council has made another bid to convince provincial authorities that social assistance rates are too low for minimum standards of living.

The council has urged a 20 per cent boost in the assistance rates.

It also is continuing the campaign to win medical cards — under which medical costs are paid for by the government—for unemployed employable persons who are drawing social assistance.

The medical coverage was cut off last year by the provincial government.

"Old Doc"

Keeps Prices Down
Dr. R. Llewellyn DOUGLAS
Suite 3, 712 Robson

has been fighting over the years to bring Dentistry to the public at prices they can afford to pay. He could not agree with the regimentation of the Dental Association in regard to prices, his Licence was cancelled in December 1958, when he refused to appear before their dental Court. "OLD DOC" kept on fighting and received a special licence to make Dental Plates in January 1961. He will continue his fight for reasonable prices for the public, especially for our Senior Citizens.

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TO THE CABINET

CLC urges cut defence budget

OTTAWA—Canadian labor this month outlined a five-point program for Canadian defence policies. It recommended:

- Refusal to permit nuclear weapons on Canadian soil or in the hands of Canadian forces.
- A critical examination of Canada's commitments under NATO and NORAD.
- Elimination of frills and waste from defence expenditure.
- A substantial reduction in defence expenditures and transfer of such funds to the public section in Canada and to increased aid to economically less-developed countries.
- A comprehensive national plan for the gradual channelling of defence expenditures into constructive peaceful projects to avoid sudden economic dislocation should universal disarmament be achieved.

The defence policies were outlined to the government in Ottawa in the Canadian Labour Congress' annual memorandum to the cabinet.

Until world disarmament is achieved, "Canad must maintain, consistent with her resources, an effective military establishment which can be useful to herself, her allies and the United Nations," the brief said.

The CLC urged the government to continue to work for universal disarmament subject to international control and inspection, sought strong support for the United Nations and said Canada should join the Organization of American States despite some of the group's past failures.

Labor again pushed its proposal that at least one per cent of the national income should be devoted to economic aid for other countries and that the assistance be largely in a form to improve living standards.

Social expansion to help job lag

Canada is making little progress in reducing the ranks of the unemployed, the CLC told the federal government.

The brief said that reduction of the annual rate of unemployment to not more than three per cent could only be attained by a major expansion in social capital—the construction of roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, public institutions and other "social projects."

The CLC welcomed the upturn in the Canadian economy but forecast a continuation of the abnormally high unemployment under present government policy.

"We are setting new high records in production but we are not setting new low records in unemployment," the brief said.

"Even with the upturn in production, it remains true that our economy is just not growing fast enough to provide jobs for all the people who are looking for them."

'Freest possible trade with all'

Canada's trade policy should aim for one goal: the freest possible multi-lateral trade.

This was labor's position outlined in the CLC brief.

"Canada's interest is still the freest possible multilateral trade," the brief said in congratulating government support for President Kennedy's proposed broad trade policies.

"Canada exports so much to the US that she cannot afford to join any trading bloc which would discriminate against American goods.

"On the other hand she exports so much to the Common Market—even as it now stands, let alone as it will be when Britain joins—that she could not afford to join any bloc which would discriminate against Common Market goods.

"We also export so much to Japan that we could not afford to join any bloc which would also discriminate against Japanese goods. It is essential also to remember that Canadian exports to the Common Market and to Japan are increasing markedly."

Canada should, therefore bend every effort to bargain her way into every possible market and should make the best terms she can with the U.S., the Common Market and Japan, the brief said.

On secondary industry, the brief suggested that a study be made of the possibility of arranging with counterpart companies in the U.S. or elsewhere to assign production between the two countries on an open market basis.

(See also Page 9)

MEMORIES CAME BACK when union shop card of Beverage Dispensers was presented by Jack H. Galloway, secretary of Local 676, to Mrs. Merron Woywitka, wife of the managing director of the newly-opened Kingsway Motor Hotel. Mrs. Woywitka is a daughter of the late Carl Berg, long-time vice-president of the old Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and one of the first organizers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION

Housing starts up; low-rental shortage

Housing starts in the metropolitan Vancouver area are up for the first two months this year over the same period in 1961, Vancouver Housing Association reports.

Housing starts totalled 1,073, an increase from 579 for the January - February period of 1960.

* * *

The association has expressed concern over persons being displaced from housing through all forms of civic action, including the clampdown on illegal suites.

"There has been a sharp contraction in the already limited supply of low-rental accommodation and it has been reflected in the increasing difficulty in finding suitable commercial accommodation for elderly people," the association said.

The city has been asked to assume responsibility for rehousing of persons displaced through civic action where persons are unable to obtain suitable acommodation themselves.

* * *

The association has called for a new program to aid persons on the low-rental allowances under social assistance.

The allowances are "still quite inadequate to provide decent accommodation," VHA said.

"The city should provide more accommodation in public housing projects for all types of tenants and it should acquire and renovate suitable houses in limited redevelopment areas for the housing of families who do not fit well into public housing projects."

GANGES — Retail Clerks and Amalgamated Meat Cutters have won bargaining certification for employees in the Mouat Bros. store on Salt Spring Island.

...IN BRIEF

EXEMPTION — Proposal that the first $2,000 of property assessment be exempt from property tax — put to city council by Ald. Halford Wilson—has won strong support from Vancouver and District Labour Council. The measure is aimed at aiding the small home owner and those on fixed income.

* * *

NAMES — Delegates seated at VLC meetings this month included: **P. S. Ornebjorghus,** Operative Potters Local 303; **J. Goldie, R. Brown** and **R. Biden,** Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 468; **K. McLeod** and **R. Yarr,** Newspaper Pressmen Local 25; **L. Vroom,** IWA Local 1-217; **G. Traviss,** Real Estate Salesmen's Association Local 1570; **J. J. Hughes** and **Ivan Birchard,** Plumbers Local 170; **Constantin Hiebner,** Beverage Dispensers Local 676; **J. Forrest,** Fire Fighters Local 18; **W. Swan** and **H. E. Biggar,** Mailers Local 70; **Ace Smith,** Packinghouse Workers Local 283; **W. Hunter,** Packinghouse Workers Local 445; **W. Friesen,** Retail, Wholesale Local 517; **Frank Knutsen** and **George Ford,** Ironworkers Local 712.

* * *

OVER AGAIN — A second bid was made to city council for a grant towards the CLC national convention after aldermen rejected the first try. Vancouver Labour Council pointed out that this was the first time a host city had refused a grant towards the staging of a national CLC convention.

* * *

STAMPED OUT— Amended B.C. Trading Stamp Act requires that no stamps can be issued with less than 10-cent value and has killed off trading stamp plans that were operating in three grocery chains. Labor was one of groups which fought strongly against stamp plans, had urged a complete ban, but the new regulations evidently accomplish the same end.

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"To each union member the political party of his choice"
"Build Strong Unions for Social Security"
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C. P. NEALE, Secretary
O. BRAATEN, Chairman, Public Relations Committee

Welcome, work hard

We extend a most sincere and hearty welcome to delegates attending the Canadian Labour Congress convention.

We could pull out all the editorial cliches which would bid successful and harmonious deliberations in your five days of convention here. Accept these wishes as said.

But what we'd like to say about this convention is directed more to people who have never attended one and to people outside the ranks of organized labor.

We'd like to point out that labor conventions differ from conventions of most other groups. The main difference is that delegates attend to get the work at hand done. They have a reputation for rolling up their sleeves and, in a business-like way, deciding the major policies and dealing with the hundred-and-one subjects that come up for debate.

We'd like to point out, too, that Labor represents a wider cross-section of the Canadian public than any other organization and, as such, its national convention is pretty close to a true forum of public opinion.

The man in the factory, the policeman on the corner; the airplane pilot and the office worker; the bus driver, the real estate man, the butcher and the baker—they all have their say. They talk out issues that deal with trade union activity. But, representing that wide public cross-section, they also speak out on local, provincial and national issues that are the business of every citizen.

It is one of the most important Canadian forums today.

Labor conventions don't always run smoothly. But wouldn't you expect to find dozens of honest differences of opinion in a group that represents well over a million Canadians?

* * *

Delegates will work hard at the job they have to do. We hope that when they find time to relax that they will accept our Western hospitality.

VIEWPOINT

The one-way political street of the Socred's unfair Bill 42

By PADDY NEALE
Secretary, Vancouver Labour Council

It is often stated that Labor has no business in politics and in political action.

We think it is a great mistake for the citizens of our communities to feel that Labor should have neither political ambitions nor political affiliations.

There is a tendency to overlook the fact that organized labor has traditionally been very closely associated with politics throughout the history of democratic trade unionism and Western industrialization. It is due largely to this history of political involvement that workers everywhere enjoy the advantages, favorable legislation and constantly improved conditions of work, safety, health, welfare and other fringe benefits.

A political climate that favors labor and helps to produce sound industrial relations is a vital and continuing goal towards which all workers must strive.

That is why union provide support for the political party that most closely represents its views. Support in the form of money, facilities, staff or organization is offered to varying degrees by labor.

In Canada, labor has gone one step further and offered not only to support, but also to join, a political party.

The New Democratic Party in B.C., in which labor is participating, has been restricted in its activities by recent legislation, Bill 42, that was designed by the Social Credit government to prevent unions from contributing money to the opposition party.

The astounding fact is that we have a government which permits corporations and executives to contribute freely of their profits for political purposes, while trade unionists are denied this right through restrictive legislation.

Corporate funds given to political parties are derived from profits, which are provided by the firm's customers, its shareholders, and its employees. These groups have no control over the amount or the destination of campaign contributions.

Yet, trade unionists who desire to donate a specific amount to a particular party are prevented from doing so through their unions. The members of local unions must donate individually and separately, while the corporations that often employ them may donate collectively and thereby achieve a much-favored position on the political scene.

We are now convinced that the Social Credit government has transformed itself openly into an anti-labor government of the worst possible sort, and that it is determined to enact and maintain labor-management legislation that serves only the purposes of the corporations and employers.

The minister of labor maintained in the recent Throne Speech debate that his legislation caused industrial harmony and reduced strike actions in B.C.

We refute this statement in its entirety and suggest that the unfortunate economic starvation and lack of employment opportunities caused by government indifference towards workers, is mainly responsible.

When a government treats workers unfairly and makes mockery of justice by discriminating against workers and their families, the time for workers throughout the province to join in providing moral and financial support for the political party that represents their interests is long overdue.

Politics is everyone's business, and the more interest we all take in politics, the better it is going to be for our country.

Everyone is affected and everyone should be interested.

We urge all citizens who wish to see a government that will provide social and economic justice to support the political party of their choice, with time, effort and money.

We, in Labor, feel that this party is the New Democratic Party and we hope that all progressive liberally-minded people, whether farmer, worker or professional, will think the same.

OUR READERS WRITE

Retailers fight union security

Editor:

The Retail Clerks Union has been engaged in the hard fight to organize the clerks in the department and variety store field. In practically every instance it has proved impossible to conclude an agreement containing union security provisions and it has become necessary to mount a strike against the employer.

The clerks at Beer's Department Store at Salmon Arm "walked the line" for 23 months in an unsuccessful attempt to work under a union agreement.

Thirteen clerks have been on strike for nine months against the F. W. Woolworth Co. in Port Alberni. Again union security is the issue.

The clerks of Hudson's Bay Company in Powell River are on strike to maintain a union shop that this employer wants to take away, and in Kimberley, B.C., the HBC clerks are on strike for a new agreement with union security.

It is evident from the foregoing that the employers realize that in the retail field a collective agreement without union security is in fact no agreement at all because the rapid turnover of personnel places into the hands of the employer the means to eliminate the union at any time he desires.

It is time that the labour movement rally against employers who openly practice a policy of hostility toward organized workers.

RUDY KRICKAN,
Retail Clerks.

Editor:

While the validity of Bill 42 is before the courts, our union is raising the New Democratic Party per capita by various means. The political education committee of our union is sponsoring the great trade union film, "Salt of the Earth."

This film tells of the heroic 18-month struggle between the members of Local 890, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Empire Zinc Company of New Mexico. It will be shown Sunday, May 6, at 8 p.m. in the Fraser Theatre, Forty-seventh and Fraser.

Anyone who has not seen this show or wishes to can obtain tickets from our office, CY. 8-3940 or from members: Buck Buchanan, WE. 9-3174; M. deFeyter, CY. 8-5430 or J. LeBourdais at YU. 7-3038.

BUCK BUCHANAN,
Oil Workers Local 16-601

CROSS SECTION

The need for a shorter work-week was rriven home by AFL-CIO president George Meany in Washington this month. If there are to be jobs for the unemployed and for the many who will join the labor force during the 1960's, the reduced work-week is a must, he said.

He told the legislative conference of the building and construction trades department: "It is quite obvious that if we go on producing more and more with less and less people, then we must — positively must — reduce the work-week without any reduction in the income of the worker."

* * *

Corporation profits on both sides of the border generally have continued to zoom.

In the U.S., it's predicted that the fourth quarter of 1961 may lift total profits for the year to a record-smashing level when final reports are in.

Fourth-quarter reports alone reveal a soaring 22 per cent increase over the same period a year ago — the sharpest increase for any fourth quarter in U.S. history with the exception of the Korean War period.

The general Canadian trend has been the same.

* * *

In Sault Ste. Marie, Roman Catholic Bishop Alexander Carter has directed that churches in his diocese will be union-made from now on. Preference, he said, will be given to contractors employing union workers in future parish construction projects.

His directive said: "We shall do everything possible to encourage our workers to join and take an active part in their respective unions.

"We shall remain in close contact with union leaders and will not encourage any contractor when proof s given that he refuses to hire union labor or refuses the union the right to approach his men for organizing purposes."

* * *

Six U.S. states and three cities now have laws or ordinances that restrict the use of strikebreakers.

Newark, N.J., and Manchester, N.H., are the latest to join the move to clamp down on scabs.

* * *

The contract dispute between 15 non-operating unions and Canada's major railways has moved to a conciliation board — skipping the conciliation officer step.

Frank Hall, chief negotiator for the Non-ops had argued that a single conciliator could not settle the dispute, that it would only be a delaying tactic to go through the motion.

* * *

B.C.'s power scene this month was a snarl of legal entanglements. The B.C. Electric was placed in receivership and the government rammed through legislation which said it's new power complex, combining the BCE and the B.C. Power Commission, could not be taken to court.

The chaotic situation was created, according to Opposition Leader Robert Strachan, by "the blundering incompetence and blind arrogance of the Social Credit government."

If the government had recognized the three basic principles of evaluation, negotiation and, if necessary, adjudication, all the chaos would have been avoided.

CCF-NDP MLA Alex Macdonald reported from the Legislature:

"We had proposed that the BCE be taken over under the existing Power Act which provides for compensation to the shareholders on the basis of appraisal by experts and arbitration if no agreement could be reached.

"But when the Socred government acted, it just said what the shareholders were to get, and that was that. No talks, no appraisal, no arbitration.

"They also stuck in the provision that no one could go to court to get any ruling on the Act whatsoever. These methods got the shareholders hopping mad, and they cried that they had been gypped. I doubt this very much. It may be that the government paid more than they should have but I agree that the shareholders were entitled to a fair appraisal and arbitration, if necessary, like anyone else whose property is taken over.

"The shareholders say this is one of the basic rights of anyone in a free country and I must say I agree with them."

Lighter Side

"Mister, you must be one of the delegates from a small union."

"I said, I want to know why my employees don't like me!.... Clean out your ears, stupid!"

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

"They certainly hold long conventions in Vancouver. George left six weeks ago and he hasn't come back yet."

PRESENT LOW RATES DON'T PROVIDE FOR BASIC NEEDS

New minimum hourly wage $1.25 proposed for B.C. manufacturing

The B.C. Federation of Labour has urged that the B.C. minimum wage in the manufacturing industry be increased to $1.25—the amount required to meet basic living needs.

Present rates are 75 cents for male workers and 60 cents for females with learner's rates permitted as low as 45 cents an hour for the first two weeks of employment.

The Federation brief presented to a hearing of the Board of Industrial Relations said the present rates are totally inadequate and said there is no economic justification for excessively low legal minimum rates.

It also proposed a single minimum rate for both male and female workers and urged that a minimum wage order should provide for a 40-hour work week.

The brief said that the stand of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in opposing upward revision of minimum rates "bodes no good for hopes of honest co-operation between Labor and management in the many vital problems approaching us in the areas of technological change and automation."

Basic needs

The general concept of a minimum wage is that it is to protect certain individuals and groups from having to compete with each other for lower and lower wage rates when the supply of their particular type of labor exceeds current demand and when these workers are otherwise unprotected.

But the Federation pointed out, the general purpose of minimum wage legislation should be to provide a level of wages sufficient to meet the basic needs of an average family, plus a margin to provide for security and savings, plus a further margin as a net reward for labor.

The 1958 study of the Greater Vancouver Community Chest showed that the basic needs of a couple with three children — an average size family — require $209 a month. Based on a 40-hour week, this rate is $1.20 an hour.

But because of increases in cost of living since 1958, the basic need rate of the average size family in terms of today's dollar is about $1.225 per hour.

"The difference between the basic need rate and our suggested minimum wage of $1.25 is only 2½ cents an hour. This amount is surely the minimum to provide a margin of security and savings plus a margin as a net return for labor," the brief said.

Below range

The suggested rate of $1.25 falls well below the predominant range of wages paid to the lowest-paid industrial job classification, the general laborer.

The brief argued as invalid the current idea that as legal minimum labor rates rise, more and more people will become marginal or sub-marginal producers of value.

"Scientific studies carried out by the U.S. Department of Labor into the effects of raising their minimum rates in 1950 show that virtually no dislocation resulted.

"Instead, low-wage employers invested in more efficient equipment and produced more goods at lower unit costs.

"In general terms this enables higher wages to be paid while the prices of the goods can be held or even lowered. This is the whole experience as productive processes improve throughout the total economy."

Marginal labor

The brief said that the criteria of "marginal productivity" of labor cannot be applied in the determination of a minimum wage, pointing out that at any legal minimum wage level some individuals will not be hired because they are unable to produce the value of their wage cost.

"If the marginal productivity criteria is used, the minimum rate would invariably be established at the lowest level required — at the level where the most inefficient (due to age, infirmity, etc.) worker produces more value than the cost of his wages, regardless of the efficiency of the firm in which he works," the brief said.

"We suspect that this invalid criteria has had a predominant influence in the establishment of legal minimum wages in the past."

The sole basis on which a minimum wage should be established should be the lowest return feasible to the worker with an average set of needs.

"If a private enterprise is unable to provide a level of wages sufficient to meet this minimum return, then that enterprise is simply uneconomic. No one, least of all government, can expect workers to subsidize uneconomic enterprise."

Good effect

On the impact of raising the minimum wage the brief said first and obvious would be a general elevation from a subsistence standard of living to a standard more in keeping with accepted levels.

It rejected the employer argument of inability to pay.

"In most cases of minimum wage consideration, employers claim all types of doom and gloom including the old saw 'inability to pay'," the brief said.

"It is significant that employers who pay the lowest rates cry the loudest, illuminating the fact that these are the most inept, narrow-minded, unimaginative, inhuman, uncharitable in the classic sense and ignorant businessmen in the economy."

More efficiency

A review of the impact of higher minimum wages in the U.S. said: "Studies of the impact of the Fair Labor Standards Act and its amendments underscore the trade unionist's skepticism about complaints that wage increases in low-wage industries are pushing hosts of firms out of business.

"With few exceptions, firms that were compelled by legislation to raise the wages of their employees . . . managed to remain in business; most of the marginal producers reduced their production costs through improvements in efficiency."

MEDICAL PLANS

CMA brief 'forgets' jobless not covered

VICTORIA — The claim made by the B.C. division of the Canadian Medical Association that all persons who qualify for social assistance in B.C. also receive comprehensive medical care is not true.

Opposition Leader Robert Strachan (CCF-NDP) said the CMA statement was false and immediately filed a supplementary brief to the federal royal commission on health services.

It appears that the CMA has forgotten that the provincial government had cut "unemployed employable" persons from the free medical care roll.

Strachan said thousands of unemployed employables drawing social assistance now have no medical coverage protection. He said the number in Vancouver is estimated at 3,000 and the welfare department said 2,635 are in this category in Prince George and the Fraser Valley alone.

He said it also is government policy to refuse medical coverage to all persons on social assistance for less than three months.

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LABOR STATESMAN FEATURES PAGE

Union Label Council celebrates 50 years of 'buy union' promotion

HALF CENTURY of union label promotion is record of Vancouver Union Label Trades Council which sponsors PNE display booths yearly (above) to acquaint public with union-made products and services. Active campaigner and secretary of council is Mrs. Josephine Hallock (on right in picture at left). First Union Buying Week in Canada was started here.

Group started in 1912 by woman in garment industry

Union label promotion has had strong backing in Vancouver for half a century.

Pioneer trade unionists grasped the importance of publicizing union-made goods and union services.

And from a small beginning in 1912 when a committee of two campaigned for clothing labels, the Vancouver and District Union Label Trades Council this year ticks off its golden jubilee celebration.

No records of the early activity of that first label committee can be found. But it is known that a woman working in the garment industry here in 1912 launched the nucleus of what later became an active union label group.

The campaign was slow until after the First World War. But on March 10, 1921, the first regular meeting of a union label committee met with a Mr. MacDonald as chairman and Mrs. Mahon as secretary.

And to make certain that records were kept from then on, the committee's first request was that the Trades and Labour Council buy a minute book for union label meetings.

Raise funds

In April, 1921, the group contacted the AFL Union Label Department, seeking information on how to promote successful buy-union campaigns.

The same year, they joined the building fund drive to raise money for a union hall with dances, whist tournaments and smokers with the late Birt Showler put in charge of the events.

Events moved to January, 1928, when the Vancouver Union Label League officially received its charter from the AFL label department. The charter now hangs in the Labor Temple showing Showler, C. McCurragh and Clarence Herrett of the Barbers three of the charter members.

Reorganized

Reorganization took place 10 years later and on Feb. 16, 1939, the Vancouver Union Label Trades Council became the successor group.

The first officers were: Clarence Herrett, president; Bill Couper, Beverage Dispensers, vice-president; Ed Smith, Painters, secretary; B. Hankin of Upholsterers, warden; Miss J. Sutherland of Stenographers and Office Workers, recording secretary; and trustees, S. Maguire and W. Eaves.

In 1940, the label group started displays of union goods in store windows of local merchants, a pre-runner to today's special week-long promotion campaign.

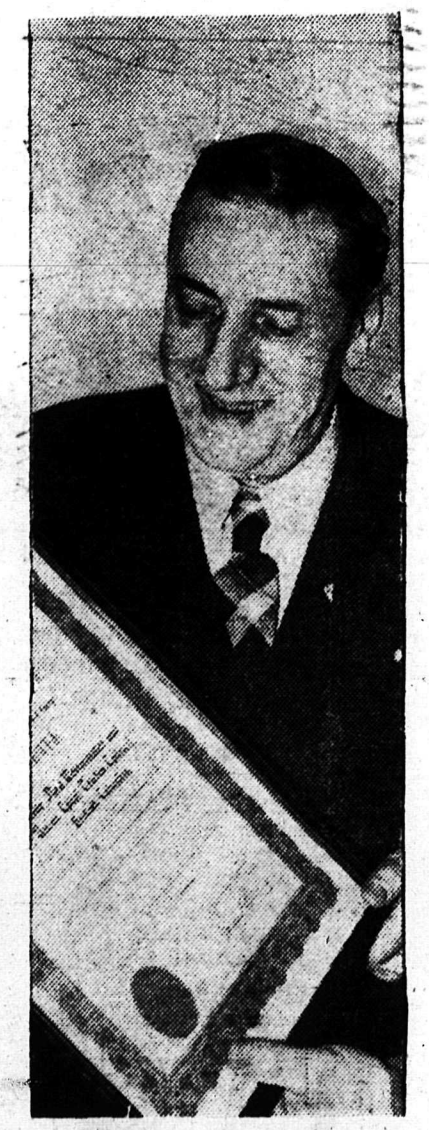
The veteran Ed Smith, who constantly talked "buy union," became known as Mr. Union Label for his work in the promotion field. Under his hand, in 1949, the first Union Label Buying Week in Canada was launched with an official proclamation from the mayor of the city.

When Ed Smth died, the Hallocks stepped in to fill his shoes. Earl Hallock of Pile Drivers was secretary in 1955-56 and then his wife, Josephine took office and has continued in the post ever since.

The Union Buying Week promotion has steadily grown in size and stature. In recent years, products of union firms, labels, shop-cards and buttons have been on display in booths at Vancouver's annual Pacific National Exhibition.

The label council carries its display to most every convention held in B.C., pushing the message to "buy union" at every opportunity.

This year, as it marks its golden jubilee of campaigning, Vancouver Union Label Trades Council fittingly is host to the Union Label Trades Department annual convention in the Labour Temple auditorium on April 8.



MR. UNION LABEL
. . . the late Ed Smith

THE BOOK CORNER

The CBC is looked upon as a broadcaster only, not a publisher. But some CBC radio broadcasts in booklet form are among the best of contemporary Canadian publications. For example, the radio lectures heard on CBC University of the Air, sold in both paper and hard covers at reasonable prices, are a store of excellent reading.

Recommended as one is a booklet, The Rich Nations and the Poor Nations — six radio talks inaugurating the Massey Lectures given by Barbara Ward in the spring of 1961.

Here in about 100 pages you will find a scholarly examination of the conditions in the underdeveloped countries, some pointed observations on international affairs today, a very readable piece at the same time.

It can be obtained rom CBC publications, Box 500, Toronto 1. Paper cover, $1, hard cover $1.75.

Fish licences

The 1962 B.C. sport fishing licences will be ready for distribution by mid-April—with a new idea aimed at collecting information on steelhead.

The back of the licence has space to record details on the date and location of the steelhead catch. The data will be compiled by the government at the end of the fiscal year and will provide a valuable aid to the study of steelhead stocks.

See These

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Canadian prices in the world markets

CLC study of prices shows Canada's record compares favorably, punctures theory that wages are pushing us out of competition

Have Canada's prices risen faster than those of other countries and affected our position in world markets? The research department of the Canadian Labour Congress delved into this old argument and came up with some interesting answers. Here is part of the report given by the CLC Labour Research bulletin.

* * *

How has the behaviour of prices in Canada compared with the price behaviour of other trading nations in recent years?

A widely held impression seems to be that Canada's prices have risen much faster than prices in other countries.

Again and again, in newspaper editorials, in speeches reported in the press, we have been told that "spiralling" prices have priced us out of world markets.

It is often implied that while prices continually go up in Canada and the U.S., they seldom go up elsewhere. North America, so the argument goes, has a "high cost structure" relative to the rest of the world.

The effect which price changes have on a nation's ability to compete in international trade can be measured in relation to price changes in other trading countries. For example, rising prices in Canada would in general have no effect on our trading abilities if other countries experienced comparable increases in their price levels.

Labor costs

When measuring the effect of price changes on a nation's competitive ability, it is the degree of price increases compared with the degree of price increases elsewhere, over a similar period of time, which must be considered.

In recent years, there has been much discussion of the effect of labor costs on international trade. But there are all kinds of difficulties in making such international comparisons, and so often highly dubious conclusions are drawn.

In the first place, international data on wages in many industries are inadequate. In the second place, a straight comparison of wages, without first taking into account indirect labor costs, or fringe benefits, is very misleading.

Wages are only a part of the total labor costs which an employer must pay out. Information on fringe benefits for the various countries is quite inadequate. We know, however, that fringe benefits, as a proportion of total labor payments, vary considerably from country to country . . . Supplementary labor payments tend to be a higher proportion of total wage costs in the lower-wage countries.

Even if we had adequate international data on wages and supplementary wages, such information would permit only a comparison of total labor costs per man-hour.

Productivity

But to determine the effect of labor costs on the prices of products entering international trade, we need to know what labor costs are required to produce a unit of product.

To know this we must have data on productivity, or output per man-hour. It is necessary to relate total labor costs per man-hour to productivity per man-hour in order to discover the actual labor costs per unit of output . . . However, international comparisons of unit labor costs are exceedingly difficult to make, and in most cases impossible, because productivity data are even harder to obtain than data on labor costs.

By comparing comparable overall price changes of the countries concerned over a given period of time, one can get a rough idea of how internal price movements may affect the general competitive position of each nation.

If for example, overall prices in country A continually rise while prices elsewhere remain relatively stable, then it can be reasonably assumed that country A's competitive position, in the matter of costs, is relatively weakening.

Of course, country A may have had, to start with, a lower overall price level. In this case, it may be in the interests of other nations that country A's prices increase while others remain stable.

The Organization for European Economic Co-operation—which was recently re-named the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and now includes Canada and the U.S. as members — has published comprehensive statistics on changes in price indexes over a given period of time for European countries and for Canada and the U.S.

The period examined is from 1953-1959 inclusive, and in some cases, through part of 1960.

Our study is chiefly interested in how Canada's prices in recent years have been behaving as compared to those in other countries. In other words, have Canadian prices risen at a faster rate, at about the same rate, or at a slower rate, compared with a majority of the European countries?

Three universially recognized indicators were used to show price index and the gross national product price deflator.

These three indexes which measure different price movements, when taken together give a pretty good idea of general price changes in the economy.

The consumer price index measures changes in prices of goods and services bought by wage earners and others in the lower income brackets.

The wholesale price indexes cover a wide range of commodities which are priced at the wholesale stage of distribution —comparisons based on general wholesale price indexes provide us with a rough idea of price trends in an important part of each nation's economy.

Price index

The gross national product price deflator is really a series of specially devised price indexes to measure price changes of the inflated prices to constant prices it provides a means of measuring real economic growth.

During the period 1953 to the third quarter of 1960 (with 1953 equalling 100) Canada's consumer prices rose 11 per cent.

Only four countries had a somewhat better price record: Belgium, 10 per cent; Portugal, 8; Luxembourg, 8; and Switzerland, 8.

The United States, which, like Canada, is frequently charged with having "spiralling prices," had the same increase as Canada.

During the period, the consumer price index in Germany rose 2.7 per cent higher than for Canada; Italy's rose 4.5 per cent higher; Ireland's and Austria's rose 5.4 per cent higher; Denmark's 8.1 per cent higher; Sweden 11.7 per cent higher; Iceland's and France's 20.7 per cent higher; Greece 22.5 per cent higher; Spain 36.9 per cent higher; and in Turkey, where an unusual degree of inflation was experienced, consumer prices rose 103.6 per cent higher than for Canada.

In most cases, during the 1953-1959 period, differences in wholesale price changes were not as great as in the case of consumer price changes.

Canada's wholesale prices rose five per cent and only four countries — Belgium, Switzerland, Portgal and Italy — had a better wholesale record.

The data clearly indicates that, taking all countries together, Canada's price movements in this important area of the national economy compare most favorably.

Estimated percentage price increase for the Gross National Product, which covers production of all goods and services in each nation, shows that during this period, prices for Canada's national production increased 16 per cent. This was a better record than that of Ireland, Sweden, Austria, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, the UK, Greece, France, Iceland and Turkey.

(Continued on Page 12)

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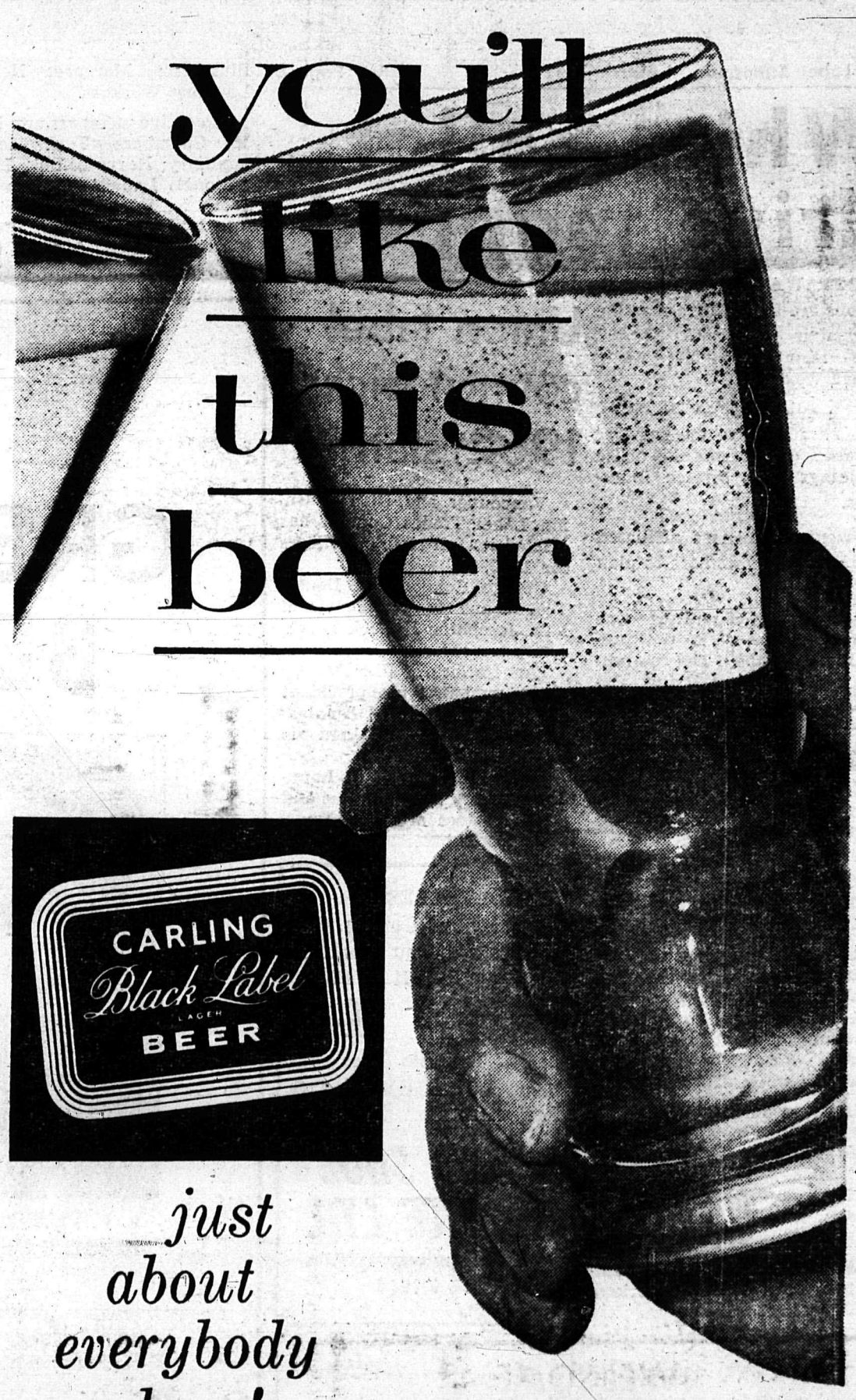

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Exposed: Operation Freedom

Organized Big Business is back at the smear campaign again. Here is the story of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce's latest gimmick

You've no doubt heard of "Operation Freedom."

The author, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce—that indomitable defender of the status quo—would have everyone think it is charging off to battle the forces of evil on the white horse of virtue.

Hogwash, said the Vancouver and District Labour Council this month. And in a bulletin issued to all affiliated unions, the labor council said the Chamber is merely back at the old smear campaign again.

The Chamber's published program called "Operation Freedom" sounds like a page from the John Birch society, said the bulletin. And it went on to take a close look at the program which spells out the purposes as:

1. "To rouse Canadians . . . into action against the growing threats of socialism and communism."
2. "To inform Canadians of the freedoms enjoyed under the democratic form of government and under the economic system of private competitive enterprise."

If the Chamber wanted to "rouse Canadians" against the "threats of communism" and if it wanted to "inform Canadians" of the "freedoms of the democratic form of government," who would find fault?

BUT, when it equates the "threats of communism" with any degree of socialism, and when it equates the "freedoms of the democratic form of government" with "the economic system of private competitive enterprise,' then it's time they should think again.

This is simply villification by fraudulent association in the first case, and credit by fraudulent association in the second case.

The Chamber is guilty of attempting to further its own ends by a deliberate confusion of terms and wrongful identification of ideals.

The Chamber fully realizes the distinctions between modern democratic socialism and communism. And it also fully realizes the separation of democratic political freedom from the economic system of private competitive enterprise.

Canadians have had enough of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce type of freedom.

Like:

Freedom of rich and poor alike to starve, to sleep on park benches, to watch their families go without etc.

Freedom to look for work when no jobs exist.

Freedom to work for legal minimum wages of 45 cents an hour.

Freedom for big business to monopolize and exploit.

Freedom for a small group to own and control this country's production.

And so on.

Examine the record of the Chamber and you will see that its type of freedom has led it to oppose every major social reform this country has ever implemented.

For example: unemployment insurance, old age pensions, workmen's compensation, low-cost housing, etc. etc.

The Chamber's so-called program of action to implement its "Operation Freedom" sounds like a manual of subversion used by the Communist Party.

It says: "Through Operation Freedom, the Chamber aims at reaching Canadians from coast to coast using all media of communication."

And it will do this by "organizing study groups, utilizing a speakers' panel, developing a political participation program, distributing literature, working with schools, the press, churches, community groups, arranging public meetings, working with government officials at all levels, etc."

Our advice to the Chamber would be this: Leave the John Birch nonsense to the radical nuts down south, said the labor council bulletin.

The Chamber of Commerce has a right to advance the political creed of its choice and the degree of capitalism it wants.

BUT in doing so, it does not have the right to smear the political creed and the degree of capitalism advocated by others. It does not have the right to equate all other political creeds with Communism, or to infer that without its own specific and outdated form of economic system that all personal freedoms are lost.

The Chamber's methods of smear and its intolerance of the beliefs of others illustrates the real degree of individual freedom that it believes in.

Canadians must abhor and reject "Operation Freedom" for what it really is — an attempt to restrict freedom.

The Chamber could better serve our country by diverting its energies toward the curing of those social and economic ills that actually encourage the spread of Communism in our country instead of advancing its own outdated jungle-type socio-economic system as the only alternative.

White collar drive mapped

OTTAWA — Canadian trade unions are launching a massive campaign to recruit 500,000 new members among white collar workers.

The goal is to bring collective bargaining to the growing number of workers in office buildings and service industries.

Twenty unions affiliated with the CLC met here to plan the campaign.

A steering committee was appointed to work out preliminary strategy. The committee includes: Mike Rygus, Canadian vice-president of the Machinists; Burris Ormsby, co-director of the white collar department of the Steelworkers; Bill Lowe of Office Employees and David Wade of Retail Clerks.

A special agency within the CLC organization department will be set up to assist in directing the campaign.

The meeting agreed that the campaign should not be an over-night blitz but a slow, experimental process of developing new methods of approach and communication with the white collar workers.

One spokesman said that the union movement must examine its old techniques and time-hallowed traditions and develop a brighter public image with trained, sophisticated organizers.

A study of attitudes and ambitions of white collar workers will be undertaken.

Union label council picks 1962 slate

Vancouver and District Union Label Trades Council has elected its full slate of officers for 1962.

George Connolly of Dental Technicians is president and Mrs. Josephine Hallock is secretary-treasurer.

Earl Hallock of Pile Drivers was named first vice-president and Chris Trower of Amalgamated Clothing Workers is second vice-president.

Catherine Browne of Laundry Workers is Sgt.at-arms and three trustees are: Bill Dunsmuir, Bookbinders; L. Webber, Plumbers; Margaret Nevay, Laundry Workers.

Executive members are: Mrs. M. Chambers, Typos ladies auxiliary; Harry Minuk, International Ladies' Garment Workers; Karl Reich, Upholsterers; Doug Gibson, Retail Clerks; and L. Moore, Carpenters.

This 1962 convention is the seventh national labor congress meeting on the Pacific coast. The old Trades and Labour Congress of Canada met in Vancouver in 1915, 1923, 1931 and 1940 and in Victoria in 1948. The old Canadian Congress of Labour held one national convention in Vancouver, in 1951.

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GREETINGS and BEST WISHES

L. R. PETERSON, Q.C.,
MINISTER OF LABOUR

from the BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT of LABOUR

It is a pleasure to welcome Canadian Labour Congress National Convention delegates to beautiful British Columbia.

Labour, Industry and Government can accomplish much in raising living standards through teamwork. To this end the British Columbia Department of Labour is dedicated.

We are certain that with the earnest and sincere co-operation of all concerned, the worthy goal of providing and distributing an ever greater abundance can be achieved.

W. H. SANDS,
Deputy Minister of Labour

L. R. PETERSON, Q.C.,
Minister of Labour

THE CLC BRIEF

Protect us against late, late shows

The CBC must be maintained in a strong position if Canada is to be saved from becoming an American cultural outpost, the CLC told the government.

The brief said it was "shocked at the obviously deliberate efforts being made to undermine the CBC.

'The private broadcasters, organized and otherwise, are seeking to undermine if not destroy the CBC, not because they can better exercise this role but because they see in a much weakened CBC more chances for making a profit," the brief said.

It went on: "The effects of the growth of private broadcasting are clearly evident in the programs presented. Canned music, imported films of ancient vintage and indifferent quality, stereotyped situation comedies, westerns and crime dramas are the order of the day.

For every first-rate program there are a score that it would be charitable to describe as second rate.

"Canadian creative talent remains unused because it is cheaper and more profitable to import American productions."

Lack of planning in social security

The CLC brief was critical of overall Canadian policy on social security.

"There has been a lack of systematic planning and conscious design in the development of social security in Canada," the brief stated.

"The history of social security has been one of patchwork, reluctantly undertaken and ineffectively done."

The recent $10 monthly boost in old age pensions was welcomed but the CLC added: "We deprecate the tendency to convert the needs of the aged into a political auction. It is a cruel and unnecessary exercise in political strategy.

"Assuming the present flat-rate benefit system is here to stay, we believe that benefits should be related to changes in the price level and to improvements in general living standards."

Trade unions have nothing to hide

The CLC for the first time gave an official position on proposed federal legislation requiring the filing with the government of certain financial and other information by trade unions and by corporations—it said it was "prepared to live with it because we have nothing to hide."

At the same time the CLC said it was opposed in principle to legislation which gave the impression that corporations and trade unions were similar institutions.

"In the case of trade unions, it is safe to say that no other institution in Canada operates so much in the full blaze of public scrutiny," the memorandum to the government said.

"Union membership figures are published annually by the department of labor. Union financial statements are published by most unions or are otherwise made available to members and public alike. Policies are developed in open convention."

On the other hand, the CLC said, there was need for more public information concerning the operation of corporations.

Need new counsel on aircraft needs

The CLC brief also urged government action on other measures.

It asked for the establishment of an Air Transport Industry Council to review and anticipate aircraft needs in Canada and said trade unions along with government, aircraft producers and air lines should be represented on the council.

It proposed legislation leading to the elimination of trading stamps and asked effective control over the prescription drug industry.

It said a national advisory committee on fair employment practices should be set up and that a Canadian deep sea fleet should be established.

Support was given to the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities on the proposal for a concerted attack on the problem of making adequate housing available for people in the lower-medium and lower income range.

Many trade unions build own headquarters in Vancouver

Many trade unions in Metropolitan Vancouver have become property owners to meet their needs for headquarters accommodation.

The Labor Temple headquarters building at 307 West Broadway, opened in 1949, accommodates about 17 unions and is the centre of meeting places with a large auditorium and several smaller meeting halls.

In recent years, other unions have constructed their own buildings.

International Woodworkers new "Woodworkers House" at 2859 Commercial, is the newest and most modern of union properties.

United Steelworkers have their Steel Hall at 33 East Broadway; B.C. Government Employees are at 2090 West Fourth; Street Railwaymen's Union have their headquarters building at 125 East Eighth; Office Employees opened their one - storey headquarters at 1116 Hornby three years ago; Electrical Workers operate Electrical Hall at 111 Dunsmuir.

One of the older buildings, Pender Auditorium at 339 West Pender in the downtown area, is the headquarters of Marine Workers and Boilermakers.

And there are others.

Trade unions have played their role in contributing to the growth of the metropolitan area through their own construction projects and are taxpaying members of their community.

HEADQUARTERS for Vancouver and District Labour Council and many unions in this area is the two-storey Labor 8emple at 307 West Broadway, one of the many union-owned buildings in the city. The temple was opened in 1949 after central labor councils had shifted from one location to another since the turn of the century.

SALESMAN PROTEST

Real Estate Act inquiry urged

The B.C. attorney-general has been urged to hold a public inquiry into the Real Estate Act and the composition of the B.C. Real Estate Council.

The Real Estate Salesmen's Association, charging that the present council is an outdated and undemocratic method of administration, has won support from Vancouver Labour Council in its protest to the attorney-general.

The Salesmen's group said the Act is administered by the superintendent of insurance who is advised by the Real Estate Council—a council of 15 appointed members chosen from employers (agents) in the real estate industry.

"This employer control of the Real Estate Council is an outdated and undemocratic method of administration that completely ignores the salesmen employees and the general public," a resolution said.

It said also that the employer council has been largely responsible for a serious deterioration in employer-employee relations.

It was pointed out that Insurance Superintendent E. T. Cantell recently told a delegation of salesmen that "I never saw a more inefficient relationship between an employee and employer than that which exists between a salesman and an agent."

Salesmen said a public inquiry is needed in the public interest.

Board rejects decertification

CHILLIWACK — The Labor Relations Board has rejected a bid by Valley Laundry Limited to cancel bargaining certification of Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers Local 292 covering employees in its plant here.

Retail firms fight union security

Employers in the retailing industry are battling against strong union security clauses in contracts, Fred Pflueger of Retail Goods and Drug Clerks Local 1518 said this month.

His union is finding "tremendous opposition" against union shop clauses in contracts and this fight has caused several strikes, he said.

Companies are campaigning for removal of the union shop security as the first step towards destroying union organization in the retail trade, he said.

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62-23

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Delicious dinners at Downtown Prices
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OPEN 6 PM to 2 AM
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SHOWS 9-30 and 12-30
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MU 4-5022 MU 3-9827
1136 W. GEORGIA
Free list suspended Sats.

BANK OF CANADA PROJECT

Labor scores opposition to new $3 million building

Organized labor strongly supports the proposed construction of the new $3 million 13-storey Bank of Canada building at Hornby and Hastings in Vancouver.

A joint brief from the Vancouver and District Labour Council, the B.C. Federation of Labour and the Vancouver Building Trades Council hit back at the group of office building owners which has opposed the construction.

The labor brief said the new capital investment is needed and pointed out that the construction will help employment in the building trades and other ancilliary industry.

Total construction expenditure in B.C. has declined from $11.298 million in 1959 to $11-.286 million in 1961 instead of growing at the normal rate of five per cent each year. In the Vancouver metro area in manufacturing alone, total construction dropped by 10.9 percent between 1960 and 1961.

The Bank of Canada building will create a labor peak of about 125 workers for up to two years and at least three times this number of additional workers will be involved in ancilliary employment as a result of the project, the brief said.

Transportation, steel, electrical, plumbing and fixtures, glass and furniture industries are examples of areas that will get an economic boost.

On the opposition to the building, the brief commented: "It appears strange indeed that a special interest group should selfishly assume the responsibility of opposing an assential project that will have many favorable effects on the local economy.

"If the optimum land use on this site suggests that a 13-storey building of 80,000 square feet is necessary, no amount of protest by private associations that will allegedly meet more competition, should alter the planners' decisions."

The brief said that the same private associations "that pay lip service to free enterprise and the competitive system are in this instance trying to restrict competition to within the narrow confines of their own operations by emitting loud cries of encroachment upon the special rights and privileges of its members."

CHOICE for this month's union label gal is an attractive movie star—with the usual reminder to look for union label goods. Recognize her?

Peace essay contest for youngsters

The Canadian Peace Research Institute is sponsoring a national essay contest for young Canadians between the ages of 13 and 19 inclusive.

The subject of the essay: "Why Canada needs a Peace Research Institute." The deadline for entries is April 30.

The prizes: First $200, second $100, third $50, and 10 additional prizes of $25 each.

The institute — which will sponsor a crash-program of research into the cause of war and possible solutions through methods of science and reason —said the essay contest hopes to glean ideas from the fresh approach of young Canadians.

It also hopes to create increased public awareness of the urgent need for peace research.

Entrants are urged to learn all they can about the Institute from newspapers, radio and TV. It is suggested that they obtain a copy of Dr. Norman Alcock's book, "The Bridge of Reason", from the library.

Here are the simple rules of the contest:

Write an essay of not more than 500 words.

Mark your name, address and age clearly on your entry.

Mail your essay to "Peace Research Contest," Box 550, Station F, Toronto, Ont.

Mail your entry not later than April 30, 1962.

Plumbers' dance

The annual dinner-dance of Plumbers Local 170 will be held in the Commodore Cabaret on April 13.

CERTIFIED

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local 28 have been certified to bargain for employees of the Avalon Motor Hotel in North Vancouver.

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL UNION
Local 244
CHARTERED NOVEMBER, 1943
603 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

WELCOMES THE DELEGATES TO CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS CONVENTION

Pres. Ed. DeTina — V. Pres. J. Henderson
SECRETARY — Ben Morley
BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES:
Tom Hyde and Vic Galbraith

OUR MEMBERS SERVE THE NATION TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY

A Western Welcome to our visiting Brothers and Sisters from Members of
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
Local 190
Chartered in Vancouver snice 1938.
President: Mrs. E. Boyes
Sec. Treas.: Mrs. K. Filgiano — Rec. Sec.: Miss I. Rogers

A HEARTY WELCOME
TO DELEGATES AND GUESTS
attending
FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS
from
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America,
A.F.L.-C.I.O.-C.L.C.
Local 212 (Meats) — Local 412 (Fur & Leather)
Room 203, Labor Temple, 307 West Broadway, Vancouver
TRinity 6-5735.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS
to Convention Delegates from the Officers and Members of
FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO THE CONVENTION DELEGATES FROM THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
THE CANADIAN POSTAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION (VANCOUVER BRANCH)
President J. P. Doyle — General Secretary-Treasurer O. N. Johnson.

GREETINGS FROM
Marine Workers & Boilermakers' Industrial Union, Local 1
to the delegates attending the Fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Labour Congress
★
Canada needs a Merchant Marine
Demand of your M.P. that he support this proposition.

Greetings and Best Wishes to Visiting Trade Unionists from
BURNABY FIRE FIGHTERS ASS'N LOCAL 323

Steelworkers, commemorating their twentieth anniversary in British Columbia in 1962, take pleasure in welcoming the Delegates to the Fourth Biennial Convention of the CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS
UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA
Vancouver Sub-District Council
33 East Broadway,
E. Stitchell, President — P. Baskin, Secretary

The United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry, Local No. 170.
N. Uphill, President — J. R. St. Eloi, Financial Secretary and Business Manager

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO THE CONVENTION DELEGATES FROM THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
C.B.R.T. & G.W. LOCAL 425
Business Agent Glen Miller
Secretary Robert Cook

Fraternal greetings to the Canadian Labour Congress Convention from
International Woodworkers of of America Local 1-217
Syd Thompson, President — Stu Hodgson, Financial Secretary

Federation wants to hear your compensation beefs

Affiliated unions have been urged to submit to the B.C. Federation of Labour compensation problems that are pertinent to the royal commission investigation into the Workmen's Compensation Act and its administration.

Vancouver and District Labour Council will work with the Federation in compiling information for the presentation to the royal commission.

Anyone who has a cold should refrain from visiting sick people or babies. The patient in a weakened condition is more susceptible to colds.

Bank firing court case on April 11

The case against the Bank of Montreal involving the firing of Marsh Bluck, president of the Bank Employees Association, has been adjourned until April 11 in Vancouver police court.

Permission to prosecute the bank was granted by federal Labor Minister Starr. The bank is alleged to have violated the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigations Act when it fired Bluck on Oct. 19, 1961.

A sore throat can be a symptom of a number of diseases. In a child it might indicate one of the contagious diseases. It is often the forerunner of rheumatic fever, which can leave serious after-effects. Consult the family doctor or children's health clinic.

Why we know our neighbors

The Lower Mainland of B.C. —the southwest section on the coast — is one of the most crowded population areas in the world.

The total developable area in the Lower Mainland is estimated at 1,000 square miles. And with about 800 people per square mile, the area is next in population density to Holland's 905.

Label convention opens Sunday

The CLC Union Label Trades Department will hold its annual convention on Sunday, April 8, at the Labor Temple Auditorium, 307 West Broadway.

Registration opens at 9:30 a.m. and the convention gets underway at 10 a.m.

A buffet lunch will be served by Union Caterers at 12:30 p.m. with lunch tickets at the door.

NEGOTIATIONS

International Woodworkers have now gone to conciliation with Forest Industrial Relations for a new pact covering the giant coast forest industry.

The IWA's demands include nine improvements, the main items covering an across-the-board wage increase of 25 cents an hour, three weeks additional paid vacations to increase employment and double rate for all overtime.

The employers have countered with a proposed increase in daily camp board rate of $1.25, jumping the rate to $3.75 a day; a proposed cut of 20 percent in the earnings of fallers and buckers; a demand that all employees who work less and three days in any one week be classified as casual employees during the period—which would hurt both statutory holiday and seniority regulations; elimination of rest periods and night shift differential for shifts less than eight hours; and a wage penalty for a category of plywood workers.

* * *

Building Service Employees Local 244 have settled contracts with 19 office buildings in Vancouver covering janitorial and cleaning staff with a new two-year contract. A package wage increase of seven cents is included—three cents from Jan. 1, 1962 and another four cents on Jan. 1, 1963.

* * *

Laundy, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers Local 292 have signed a new three-year agreement with Nelsons Laundries with a wage package of 14 cents an hour for non-incentive workers. The pact includes MSA coverage, three weeks vacation after eight years. The increase for incentive workers is eight cents over the term of the contract.

* * *

Building Service Employees Local 244 and YMCA of Greater Vancouver have reached a settlement on new two-year contract from Jan. 1, 1962, with a four-cent hourly increase across the board from Jan. 1, and a second boost of five-cents an hour on Jan. 1, 1963. In addition, vacations will jump to three weeks after five years' service and sick leave will be 1½ days a month, accumulative to 36 days.

GREETINGS TO THE DELEGATES AT THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS CONVENTION FROM LOCAL 213, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION

Angus MacDonald, President; Art O'Keeffe, Business Manager and Financial Secretary; E. A. Knight, Treasurer.

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To Delegates, Canadian Labour Congress

GREETINGS

From C.U. & C. Health Services Society

May you have a successful convention

C.U. & C. is providing

- **Comprehensive medical benefits**
- **Wage Indemnity benefits.**

Its plans are tailored to suit the needs of the workers and it can arrange complete welfare programs where desired. C.U. & C. is a non-profit, prepaid medical care plan run by the working people of B.C.

C.U. & C. has a Union Agreement with its employees and pays Union Wages.

You can't do better than deal with your own Society where your welfare dollar goes to pay benefits, not into somebody's pocket as profit.

C.U.& C. HEALTH SERVICES SOCIETY
96 EAST BROADWAY VANCOUVER 10, B.C.

Owned and controlled by the people who receive the benefits

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD AND ALLIED WORKERS LOCAL 180
extend greetings
to all delegates to the
Canadian Labour Congress Convention
in 1962

RETAIL FOOD & DRUG CLERKS UNION LOCAL 1518

Wishes to extend fraternal greetings to all delegates and guests to the C.L.C. convention.

President
Brian Denton

Secretary
William Wells

Vancouver, New Westminster and District

UNION LABEL TRADES COUNCIL

Extends Fraternal Greetings
to all
Officers, Delegates and Visitors
Attending the Fourth Biennial Convention
of the

CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS
and the
UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

President—George Connolly Secretary-Treasurer—Josephine Hallock
Union Label Booth No. 50, 51, Showmart PNE Building, Vancouver

Fraternal Greetings to all CLC Convention Delegates

Step up the fight for trade union unity
End raiding – organize the unorganized
and
Help us in every city to press for a good
Public transit system

OPPOSE TRANSIT SERVICE CUTS

Officers of
DIVISION 101 OF THE STREET RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

E. A. Tuson John L. Hayward C. Stewart

Big label display at CLC meet

Metropolitan Vancouver unions have put together a union label show that will impress visiting convention delegates.

The show, a feature event of all CLC conventions, is under the guiding hand of Vancouver and District Union Label Council and the CLC's Union Label Trades Department.

Here are some of the unions and firms that have joined hands for this year's union-goods promotion:

B.C. Federation of Labour and Vancouver and District Labour Council; Allied Printing Trades Council; Barbers Union, Bakery and Confectionary Workers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers; Vancouver Labor Human Rights Committee; Hats, Caps and Milliners; International Woodworkers; Pulp and Sulphite Workers, Vancouver Converters.

National Film Board, CU&C Health Services, United Nations Association of Vancouver, Clarke's Florists, Belvedere cigarettes.

PRICES

(Continued from Page 7)

Countries which fared better than Canada were Germany, U.S., Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Switzerland and Portugal.

Taking together all three indicators of price changes, Canada's record compares most favorably with the other countries examined.

In consumer price comparisons, Canada had a better record than 14 other countries, a similar record to another country and was only slightly worse off than four other countries.

In wholesale price comparisons, Canada had a better record than 11 other countries, the same as two, with only four countries experiencing lower price increases.

In estimates of national price changes, Canada's record was better than 11 out of a total of 19 countries . . .

In summing up, it is apparent that a comparison of the behaviour of prices in general with European countries indicates that Canada's price record compares favorably.

This is contrary to the popular image that prices in Canada, as well as in the U.S., have been rising faster than anywhere else.

It punctures the theory that Canadian wages have been responsible for advancing prices at a faster rate than elsewhere.

But what about the future? How are the price movements in Canada and the U.S. likely to compare with those of Europe in the years immediately ahead?

Forecasting is always a hazardous business, but at this point it almost seems certain the prices in the rapidly expanding economics of the European countries will rise faster than in North America, at least during the next few years.

These countries are now entering the economic phase of "high mass consumption." High consumer and capital spending are already exerting inflationary pressures in some of the European economies.

If Western Europe, particularly such countries as France, West Germany and Italy continue to expand as rapidly as European economists forecast, such expansion is bound to be accompanied by increasing prices.

It is, therefore, most unlikely that Canada on the whole will have any price problem relative to the European countries in the foreseeable future.

Where we compare unfavorably with Europe is in the areas of economic growth and employment. In these areas, many of the continental European countries have unquestionably taken the lead.

Representatives

Labor representatives have been named to local employment committees of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

For Vancouver, Bill Robertson and Paddy Neal have been appointed.

For New Westminster, Fred J. Simnett has been named.

Fraternal Greetings to the CLC Convention Delegates from the Beverage Dispensers Union Local 676

Harold Courson, president
Jack H. Galloway, Secretary-Business Agent

FRATERNAL GREETINGS
TO
Delegates at the 4th Constitutional Convention
OF THE
Canadian Labour Congress
FROM
HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES' UNION LOCAL 180
(N.U.P.E.) — (C.L.C.)

Matsqui, Sumas, Abbotsford Gen. Hospital, Abbotsford, B.C.
Burnaby General Hospital — Burnaby, B.C.
Campbell River and Dist. Gen. Hospital, Campbell River, B.C.
Castlegar and District Hospital — Castlegar, B.C.
Chilliwack General Hospital — Chilliwack, B.C.
Valleyhaven — Chilliwack, B.C.
St. Eugene Hospital — Cranbrook, B.C.
Creston Valley Hospital — Creston, B.C.
King's Daughters' Hospital — Duncan, B.C.
Fernie Memorial Hospital — Fernie, B.C.
Fraser Canyon Hospital — Hope, B.C.
Royal Inland Hospital — Kamloops, B.C.
Kelowna General Hospital — Kelowna, B.C.
Kimberley and District General Hospital — Kimberley, B.C.
Kitimat General Hospital — Kitimat, B.C.
Ladysmith General Hospital — Ladysmith, B.C.
Langley Memorial Hospital — Langley, B.C.
Maple Ridge Hospital — Haney, B.C.
Nicola Valley General Hospital — Merritt, B.C.
Mission Memorial Hospital — Mission, B.C.
Arrow Lakes Hospital — Nakusp, B.C.
Nanaimo General Hospital — Nanaimo, B.C.
Kootenay Lake General Hospital — Nelson, B.C.
Royal Columbian Hospital — New Westminster, B.C.
St. Mary's Hospital — New Westminster, B.C.
Lions Gate Hospital — North Vancouver, B.C.
Ocean Falls General Hospital — Ocean Falls, B.C.
St. Martin's Hospital — Oliver, B.C.
Penticton Hospital — Penticton, B.C.
West Coast General Hospital — Port Alberni, B.C.
Powell River General Hospital — Powell River, B.C.
Prince George Regional Hospital — Prince George, B.C.
G.R. Baker Memorial Hospital — Quesnel, B.C.
Queen Victoria Hospital — Revelstoke, B.C.
Mater Misericordiae Hospital — Rossland, B.C.
Shuswap Lake General Hospital — Salmon Arm, B.C.
Squamish General Hospital — Squamish, B.C.
Surrey Memorial Hospital — Surrey, B.C.
Trail-Tadanac Hospital — Trail, B.C.
Vancouver General Hospital — Vancouver, B.C.
St. Paul's Hospital — Vancouver, B.C.
Grace Hospital — Vancouver, B.C.
Vernon Jubilee Hospital — Vernon, B.C.
St. Joseph's Hospital — Victoria, B.C.
Queen Alexandra Solarium — Victoria, B.C.
White Rock District Hospital — White Rock, B.C.

President: John Fleming
Financial Secretary: Alex Paterson
Secretary-Business Manager: W. M. Black
Office: 335 W. Broadway, Vancouver 10. Ph. TR 6-5822

B.C. TRADE UNION DIRECTORY

List your union here for quick reference of others

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Local 178—Room 5—2475 Manitoba, Vancouver 10, C. Trower, Business Agent, TR 9-3031.

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

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

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

BARBERS — INTERNATIONAL JOURNEYMEN OF AMERICA, No 120—109 Labor Temple; TR 6-0641; sec't., Allan Coleman.

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

BREWERY WORKERS, UNION Local 300—Secretary, Stan G. Tapping, 7742 Elford, Burnaby 3, LA 2-3432.

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

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

BRICKLAYERS & MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 1—Secretary, D. C. Fraser, 5594 Lincoln, HE 3-8617.

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL, Local 244 — Business Agent and Secretary, Ben A. R. Morley, Room 216, 603 W. Hastings MU 5-8452.

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

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 452—Business Agents; Lorne Robson, Larry Anderson, Bill Cameron; Financial sec't., Carl A. Erickson, Labor Temple; TR 4-2720 or TR 6-1312.

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

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

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

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

CLUB CABARET, CONSTRUCTION CAMP CULINARY AND SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 740—Business Agent, Charles Oates, 402 W. Pender; MU 5-9838.

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

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

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

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

FIRE FIGHTERS (Burnaby) Local 323—Sec't., John Marley, 550 Holdom, North Burnaby.

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

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

GLAZIERS AND GLASSWORKERS, Local 1527—Recording Secretary, A. Allen. Room 4, 2475 Manitoba. phone TR 4-7535.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION (B.C.)—E. P. O'Connor, Gen. Sec. 2090 West 4th; RE 1-5361-62-63. TR 6-1223.

GRAIN WORKERS UNION, Local 333 — Recording Secretary R. G. Millar, P.O. Box 194, North Vancouver. Pres R. W. Ferguson, 3930 East Pender, N. Bby., CY 9-6193; Sect.-treas. F. Cooper, 683 Schoolhouse Rd., Coquitlam, New Westminster. Phone WE 9-3586.

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS, Locals 276 and 287 — Business Agent, Harry Minuk, 119 W. Pender; MU 4-5514.

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

IRONWORKERS, Local 97 — President, J. D. Paterson, Room 206, 307 West Broadway, TR 2-7541.

JEWELRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL, Local 42. Office, 339 West Pender, MU 1-5831. President, Frank Popowich, 1960 Quinton Ave., Coquitlam, WE 9-3726.

KAMLOOPS AND DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL—Box 562, Kamloops, phone 372-5747. Secretary, Mrs. C. E. McInnes.

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

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

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

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

MARINE WORKERS & BOILERMAKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, Local 1—President, Charles O. Wilson. Secretary, W. Stewart, 339 W. Pender St. MU 1-9481.

MOLDERS' UNION, Local 281—Business Agent, M. Bjornson, 114 Labor Temple; TR 6-5920.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, Local 348—President A. E. McManus. Secty., E. Stanley Scanlon; Business Agent, D. A. Cooper, 1356 Seymour, MU 4-7024.

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

OFFICE EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local 15—Room 1, 337 West Broadway; TR 4-3515. President, K. Westwold; Secretary-treas., J. Garland.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local 378—Business Manager, Wm. Swanson, 1116 Hornby; phone MU 3-6134.

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

PAINTERS UNION, Local 138—Business Agent, Jack W. Fradley; Ass't. Bus. Agent, Tom Carson; Rec. Sec. W. E. Eaton, Room 8, 2475 Manitoba; TR 6-6033.

PAINT AND VARNISH WORKERS, Local 1550—Secretary, C. Erickson, Room 4, 2475 Manitoba.

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

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

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

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

CANADIAN POSTAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION (Vancouver Branch) —O. N. Johnson, general secretary-treasurer, Box 2411, Vancouver 3, Office. 532 Homer, MUtual 5-8724.

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

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

PRINTING SPECIALTIES & PAPER PRODUCTS UNION LOCAL NO. 598, Sec't.-treas., Bob Banninger, 2753 Horley Avenue, Vancouver 16, B.C. HE 1-8443.

PULP AND SULPHITE (Converters) UNION, Local 433 — Business Agent, O. Braaten, 525 W. Pender, Suite 1; MU 3-8854.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIGN AND PICTORIAL PAINTERS, Local 726—Sec., J. A. Middleton, 6339 Kitchener, N. Burnaby; Room 4, 2475 Manitoba. TR 4-7535.

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

STREET RAILWAYMEN'S UNION, No. 134—Bus. Agent, D. L. Bryce, Room 22, 774 Columbia, New Westminster. Phone LA 1-7330.

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' Local 190—Secretary, Miss Isabella Rogers, 436 East 35th, Vancouver, B.C.

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

UNITED STEELWORKERS, Local 2655—Recording Sec't., Arne Hansen, 3510 Phillips, North Burnaby, CY 9-4264.

UPHOLSTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 1 — President, Fred Richards; Business Agent, Karl Reich; Office, Room 202, Labor Temple, TR 4-1727.

WATER AND SEWER BOARD EMPLOYEES, Local 393 — Secretary Robt. T. Callahan, 5605 Yalta Place, Vancouver 8.

WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS Local 207 — Pres R. Buttle; Sec., O. A Garrison; Organizer, A. H. Burton. Office, Room 4, 2475 Manitoba.