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No. 700—Eight Pages | Vancouver B.C., February 29, 1960 | Established 1924

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WHY? With more than 500,000 people now looking for jobs, across Canada . . .

Despite continuing — and mounting — unemployment in Canada, a campaign urging people to come to Canada, described in glowing terms as "the land of tomorrow," goes unchecked in English newspapers.

Vancouver and District Labour Council has previously protested the advertising of jobs in this country during periods of high unemployment. But the federal department of immigration has given no satisfactory answer.

And the advertising goes on.

Unemployment in Canada today stands at somewhere between 500,000 and 800,000. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its latest figures estimated at February 17 that 504,000 were without jobs and seeking employment — an increase of 134,000 from December.

The National Employment Service reports 800,494 persons were registered for work at its offices — an increase of 271,410 over December.

Whichever is the closest figure, it is far too high — more than 8 percent of the total working force. And yet Britons are urged to come to Canada.

Here is part of a story which is headlined: "Will you be one of the new Canadians as the 'land of tomorrow' begins a new phase of expansion?" in the London Daily Express:

". . . In the last two years Canada has passed through a phase in her economy that her people call a "levelling off." It has been a necessary and natural pause for breath after the phenomenal pace of her growth since the war.

"That pause is over. Canada today booms again, and this week marks the opening of a campaign to bring more British people to her cities, towns, forests and prairies.

"We will take this year all the Britons we can" — that is the theme of the campaign."

The article goes on to state that the Canadian government will pay an immigrant's fare if he is the right type, the interest-free loan repayable in easy monthly installments once he is established in Canada. Also that temporary accommodation with rent and food paid for until he finds a job if needed.

In large print on the page—which includes advertisements of airlines, steamships and travel agencies — is a list of occupations with the average weekly wage earned in Canada quite attractive to the Briton because as the article points out the average weekly wage in Canada is more than double that in England.

Over the list are the words: "What you'll earn when you get there." Nothing is said about "if you are able to find a job when so many are unemployed."

Listed in this particular chart are: architect, carpenter, clerk, chemists, dentist, doctor, electrician, metal miner, motor mechanic, hospital nurse, plasterer, secretary, elementary teacher, high school teacher, tool and die worker and motor vehicle welder.

THOSE ADS CONTINUE . . .

The following is one of the typical headlines which have been appearing periodically on travel pages of English newspapers: this particular one is from the Feb. 19 issue of the Daily Express, London:

AS THE 'LAND OF TOMORROW' BEGINS A NEW PHASE OF EXPANSION

Will you be one of the new Canadians?

BRIEF TO CABINET

Congress urges end 'tight money'

OTTAWA — The Canadian Labour Congress in a submission to the federal cabinet has urged the adoption of a freer trade policy and the expansion of the country's social program.

The CLC said it recognized that extension of social security meant additional costs and added that Canadian wage earners were prepared to pay their share.

The annual brief was presented by CLC President Claude Jodoin and a large delegation.

It also dealt with inflation, housing, winter unemployment, education and international affairs.

While the general economic situation was recognized as being better than a year ago, the CLC said there seemed little prospect that unemployment in 1960 would be appreciably less heavy than last year.

"Your government took certain measures which helped lift us out of the recession," the memorandum said. "For example, you ran a large deficit partly for that purpose. We are not suggesting that another deficit of the same proportions is needed now, still less a succession of deficits.

"But we do suggest that the time has come to relax the present tight money policy, whether it is a policy of the government or of the Bank of Canada, or both of them. We think the time has come to add to the money supply, carefully, judiciously, moderately, but none the less decisively.

". . . We are not afraid that an increase in the money supply will lead to inflation, as long as we have, as we unquestionably have now, considerable unused resources of plant, equipment and manpower. We think much of the talk about inflation has been exaggerated."

Tight money, the CLC said, was not the answer to all types of inflation. Adoption of a variable rate of depreciation and the licensing of large capital issues sold in the capital market could help avoid investment inflation.

Regulation of the volume of loans of instalment finance and personal loan companies by the central bank, similar to the power it exercises over chartered banks, could also provide valuable control of inflationary pressures.

(Continued on Page 8)

. . . IN BRIEF

COMMITTEE — Labor, as one of the prime movers and supporters of a united fund in this area, has asked that it be represented on the special committee which will survey operations of the Vancouver Community Chest—and it's almost certain this will be done. The committee is expected to be named about April 1.

* * *

NO TAX—The Canadian assistant deputy minister of national revenue has told the CLC that printed union agreements—adequately bound, containing the text of articles of agreement and without adver-

(Continued on Page 2)

Protest on jobless pay regulation

Protest against unemployment insurance regulations which classify holiday pay as earnings has been lodged with the federal government by Carpenters Local 452.

The union said it is unfair that a man who is laid off is not eligible for unemployment benefits until he has used up his holiday pay.

"The accumulated holiday pay to our members is money earned while they are working, in addition to regular wages. It then becomes money saved for a holiday at some suitable time," the union protested to Ottawa.

"To class this as earnings after separation and hold it against unemployment payments is the same as claiming that savings of a member have to be declared."

Because of the seasonable nature of construction work, this new regulation creates a grave problem for carpenters and other building trades.

. . . WHILE JOBS STAY SCARCE

Labor men on community boards

Labor will continue to play a leading role [illegible] Community Chest and other community organizations.

Six trade union representatives were named this month to posts on "Chest" committees and others appointed to serve with other groups.

Vancouver and District Labour Council named to the Chest board of directors for three-year terms A. Pollard, IWA Local 1-217; F. Sinnett, Machinists Lodge 151; Jack Henderson, Building Service Employees Local 244, and Chas. Murdoch, Street Railwaymen Div. 101.

Brother Henderson also was named to the Chest's budget committee for a one-year term along with Bob Jefferies, Typographical Union Local 226.

C. E. Youngs, of Teamsters Local 151 will be labor representative on the board of directors of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society. Jack Henderson was named to his third post as a member of the advisory committee of the Vancouver Association for Retarded Children.

Your Best Bet!

MEMBER TAXICAB LOCAL 151

LOOK! FOR THIS LABEL ON THE TAXICAB WINDOW

No leads Greaves' beating

There have been no leads to two men who viciously attacked and beat a union official in downtown Vancouver last month.

Substantial reward money, including $1,000 posted by Vancouver and district Labour Council, lies unclaimed in the brutal attack on Dick Greaves, president of the National Association of Marine Engineers.

Greaves who suffered painful injuries and spent eight days in hospital under treatment, is now back at work.

VLC, in posting the reward, condemned the attack on Greaves and declared "this council, to eliminate the lawlessness and gangsterism which has plagued the Vancouver waterfront since the expulsion of the Seafarers International Union from the CLC, pledged all-out support to the marine engineers and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad, Transport and General Workers to work out a program mobilizing maximum support to eliminate the SIU from the West Coast."

The resolution also urged "the seamen still in the SIU to leave that organization and encourage them in every way possible to find their rightful place in the legitimate trade union movement."

IN BRIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

tising—are exempt from the 10 per cent federal sales tax, including materials used exclusively in their manufacture.

* * *

FACES—Delegates obligated and seated at February meetings included **C. V. Spencer, W. Kay, R. Keir** and **O. N. Johnson**, Vancouver branch of Canadian Postal Employees; **H. L. Schiller**, IWA Local 1-217; **J. McMichael**, IWA Local 1-357; **I. Wood**, Burnaby School Board Employees; **H. G. Hughes**, Retail Clerks Local 1518; **G. H. Pickering**, IWA Local 1-252; **G. Heron**, Teamsters Misc. Workers Local 351; **L. J. McFadden**, Operative Potters Local 303; **T. Dougherty** and **W. Giles**, Beverage Dispensers Local 835.

* * *

DELEGATES — President Ed Sims and Secretary Paddy Neale will be council delegates to the CLC convention in Montreal opening April 24.

* * *

CORRECTION:—Brigadier J. Steele, secretary of the Salvation Army's Christmas Kettle Fund put the record straight this month on his press quotation that the fund was down in 1959 because of strikes. Brig. Steele informed the VLC that he had pointed out that they did not do as well as last year probably due to the fact that the worker, because of unemployment, higher consumer costs and strike situations, did not have as much to spare.

Have you heard about the Kentucky mountain boy who has become a notorious juvenile deliquent.

They say he never will be worth any more than he is now —$20,000 dead or alive.

C. P. PADDY NEALE

Jubilee group sponsors big cabaret nite

There's a big night of dancing and fun upcoming.

Saturday, March 19 at the Grandview Masonic Temple, 1795 East First, the ladies auxiliary to the Children's Jubilee Summer Camp will sponsor a cabaret night. Come out for the fun.

For reservations phone HA 5670-L or CY 8-3385.

Profit jumps at BC Tel

B.C. Telephone Company has tallied a 60 per cent jump in net profit compared to last year.

The all-time record earnings, $6,672,300, was noted in the company's annual report for 1959.

Wage boost and holiday benefits at paper plant

About 25 employees of Crown-Zellerbach Paper will be enjoying four weeks' vacation this year under the terms of a new contract.

The fourth week of holidays after 25 years service is a new provision of a one-year agreement signed by Pulp and Sulphite, Converters Local 433.

A five per cent wage increase is retroactive to Nov. 1, 1959.

The young minister, sitting down to dinner, was asked by his wife to say grace. He opened the casserole dish she had prepared from a new recipe of refrigerator left-overs. "Well, I don't know," he said dubiously, not being a casserole man himself, "it seems to me I've blessed this stuff before."

TRADING STAMPS

Don't get fooled—you are not going to get something for nothing

By C. P. NEALE
General-secretary, Vancouver and District Labor Council

Trading stamps, on the surface, appear to be a harmless little gimmick by which the housewife can acquire useful articles for little or no trouble and expense.

But recent experience proves otherwise.

Trading stamp plans are purchased by the retail store from a trading stamp company. These plans immediately increase the retailers costs by from two to four per cent.

Trading stamp promoters like to persuade us that the increased sales volume resulting from the use of the stamps covers *their added costs*, we can see that this is not true.

Increased sales volume may in the short run cover the costs of the stamp plans—but what happens when more and more retailers are forced to use the plans too? (And they must all use them eventually to compete.) It means that the sales volume pattern returns to its original form and we are left with the stamp plan cost which must be covered by higher prices and not increased sales volume.

Disturbing

There are several very disturbing features about trading stamps and other so-called free plans.

- First, they permanently add to the cost of our retail goods.

This is particularly so in the case of food where we already pay for parking, music, comfort and other services in our grocery bill. We do this involuntarily. Price competition in the retail food business has disappeared and in its place service competition continually raises food prices.

Prices should drop with increased sales volumes and efficiency but instead we get added service frills.

Did you know that between 1945 and 1958 the retail food price index increased by 20 per cent but farm prices remained practically unchanged?

Higher Costs

- Secondly, because the cost of trading stamp plans are ultimately reflected in higher food prices, the stamp promoters are guilty of misrepresentation when they advertise "free' gifts, etc.
- Thirdly, there appears to be an element of economic coercion, or intimidation, in stamp plans. If the promoters are successful in hoodwinking the public so that they shift their patronage to the retailer who first uses the stamps, then other retailers are forced to buy the stamp plans in order to compete.

When this happens, the cost of the stamp plan is covered by higher prices and the stamp promoters have firmly established themselves as a permanent part of retail purchasing.

If retail outlets that use stamp plans were really interested in providing genuine premiums to their customers, they could provide refunds based on their sales slips.

The trading stamp companies are really big business and they appear to be trying to establish themselves in our area. If they do, they will be taking a cut of every purchase dollar you spend.

Stamp opposition mounts and mounts

The B.C. Federation of Labour this month appeared before a Legislative committee and urged that trading stamps be outlawed in B.C.

The Vancouver Labour Council has warned of the slick campaign to sell the trading stamp idea in this area and against accepting such plans.

The Retail Merchants Association (B.C.), the large department stores and many other retail firms, The Automotive Retailers' Association, Better Business Bureau, Canadian Association of Consumers, Canadian Jewellers' Association, Canadian Retail Hardware Association, Lower Mainland Pharmaceutical Association, Pharmaceutical Association of B.C., Vancouver Council of Women and other organizations have publically declared that plans such as trading stamps "are not in the best interests of the consumer or the community because in most cases the result has been higher prices on the necessities of life."

AMALGAMATION

Two Teamsters locals have amalgamated.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning Drivers Union Local 129, has returned its charter to the international after voting to merge with the Miscellaneous Workers Local 351.

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Council committee members

Members of Vancouver Labour Council standing committees who will serve during the next year were appointed this month.

Makeup of the various committees as approved by a council meeting is:

ORGANIZATION

Chairman—**W. Trineer,** IWA 1-357; **G. Connolly,** B.C. Dental Technicians 1543; **S. Jenkins,** Marine Workers Local 1; **R. Lawrence,** Street Railwaymen Div. 134; **F. Pflueger,** Retail Clerks Local 1518.

LEGISLATION

Chairman—**Jack Henderson,** Building Service Empl. 244; **A. Cameron,** Ironworkers Loc. 712; **Miss E. Quinnel,** Packinghouse Workers 162; **R. Beck,** Carpenters Local 452; **Pat Landsley,** Office Employees Local 15; **Chas. Stewart,** Street Railwaymen, Div. 101; **Wm. Pierce,** IWA Local 1-252; **K. Reich,** Upholsterers Int. Union 1; **J. P. Doyle,** Postal Employees Assoc.; **Chas. Gower,** Teamsters Union Local 151.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Chairman — **Al. Coleman,** Barbers Union Local 120; **R. C. McCulloch,** Electrical Workers 213; **R. Jefferies,** Typographical Local 226; **Ev. King,** Office Employees Local 378; **Jack Lucas,** Warehousemen's Union Local 842.

EDUCATION

Chairman — **John Hayward,** Street Railwaymen Div. 101; **Norman Musgrave,** Meat Cutters Local 212; **Norman Uphill,** Plumbers Local 170; **Wm. Arland,** Automotive Lodge 1857; **R. Butler,** Railroad Trainmen 1040.

GRIEVANCE

Chairman — **Syd Thompson,** IWA Local 1-217; **Russ St. Eloi** Plumbers Union Local 170; **E. Orr,** Steelworkers Local 3546; **J. Lawrence,** Packinghouse Workers 180; **Chas. Pritchett,** Longshoremen's Local 507.

CREDENTIALS

Chairman—**A. Barnes,** Truck Drivers Union Local 31; **A. Abercrombie,** Electrical Workers Local 213; **T. B. Hyde,** Bldg Service Employees 244; **Mrs. C. Waddell,** Hotel and Rest. Empl. 28; **S. Allen,** Piledrivers Union Local 2404.

In the U.S., the word now is patience. Because if a man's business or profession isn't being investigated by a Congressional committee, it will be eventually.

* * *

"Watch for the 'horns and hoofs' and the shape of angelic symbols emanataing from the local legislative hive of deceptions." (Author Unknown.)

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STATELY BEAUTY picked as Miss Union Label this month is screen star Lauren Bacall.

Strike at pop plant continues

Plant workers at the Orange Crush Ltd. operation shortly will enter their sixth month of strike.

And John Brown, secretary of Teamsters Miscellaneous Workers Local 351 whose members are on strike at the Orange Crush plant, has spiked rumors that the strike has ended.

He told Vancouver Labour Council that efforts have been made by men delivering Crush products to tell dealers and the public that the strike is over.

Brown said the strike is definitely continuing.

Workers walked off the job on October 2 last year when the company refused to accept wage boosts recommended for the workers by a conciliation board. Rates at the time of the strike ranged from $1.05 to $1.54 an hour.

Federation outlines stand in waterfront dispute

The B.C. Federation of Labour has clearly outlined the reasons for its policy in supporting the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers Union in its jurisdictional battle on the Vancouver waterfront with the suspended Seafarers International Union.

A BCFL statement declared:

Early in 1959, the SIU were warned by the CLC to cease and desist from raiding the National Association of Marine Engineers. In May of 1959 they were called before the executive board of the Canadian Labour Congress and emphatically told that unless raiding ceased forthwith they would be suspended.

The SIU promised this would be done, and that they would abide by the Congress constitution. However, far from abiding by this constitution, the SIU continued its raid on the Engineers, and was formally suspended by the CLC.

In July, 1959, the SIU scabbed on the National Association of Marine Engineers while they were on a legal strike at Northland, and subsequently when the Longshoremen's Union respected the Engineers' picket lines, the SIU scabbed the jobs of 140 longshoremen.

This provoked what has come to be known in B.C. labor history as "The Northland Strike." During the Northland strike every union affiliated to the Federation was enjoined, the Federation was sued for unstated damages, and 63 trade unionists, including the officers of the Federation, were cited for contempt of court.

The violence and hooliganism perpetrated during that incident is in the court record. Three carloads of men, described by the press as "goons", armed with bicycle chains, baseball bats and knives, a shotgun and shells, were apprehended by the police. All were members of the SIU. They were summarily dealt with by the courts, receiving fines and prison sentences.

Clean own house

At that time the Federation took the position that this type of strongarm unionism would not be tolerated in British Columbia, and that every effort must be made to preserve the integrity, democracy and idealism of the trade union movement here. To have done otherwise would have been an invitation to the governments of British Columbia and of Canada to institute proceedings similar to the United States McLellan committee, with the resultant disastrous effects on decent trade unionism.

The Federation maintained that labor must clean its own house, rather than invite the government to do so by legislation.

This policy received the wholehearted support of the labor movement in British Columbia. The Federation is still adamant in its position that the **good name of labor** must be protected to the fullest posible extent; particularly during these trying times when employers and government are anxious to smear the trade union movement at every opportunity.

It is in the light of the foregoing that the Federation takes its position in defence of the principles of honest and democratic trade unionism.

Union men from Malaya visit here

Four trade union officials from Malaya visited a meeting of the Vancouver Labour Council and other labor groups here this month.

The four are in Canada under the technical aid program for underdeveloped countries sponsored by the Columbo Plan. They are studying labor administration in Canada.

They have travelled across the country, attending CLC education institutes, meeting with other officials.

The trade union movement in Malaya is only 11 years old but has a membership of about 250,000.

The four were M. P. Gopal Rajah, Nuruddin Bin Maaroff, Ong Yoke Fong and P. S. Maniam.

National plan talked out

OTTAWA—A CCF resolution calling for government consideration of a national medical, dental and optical insurance scheme has been talked out in debate in the Commons.

Government supporters made sure the question went to its full debate so that a vote couldn't be taken.

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THE LABOR STATESMAN

Published last week of each month at Labor Temple, 307 West Broadway, Vancouver 10, B.C.
Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa
The Labor Statesman is owned by the Vancouver and District Labour Council and supported by 160 local unions.

"To each union member the political party of his choice"
"Build Strong Unions for Social Security"

C. P. NEALE, Secretary
AL COLEMAN, Chairman, Public Relations Committee
Subscription Rates: $1.50 per year; to Unions, 6c per copy

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Vancouver, B.C., February 29, 1960

Electing governments

Elections in B.C. evidently are to be thrown into the arena of gimmicks.

For instance: vote for the Social Credit government because it gives out prizes.

That's the light in which Premier Bennett has thrown the serious job of electing governments and running the affairs of our province. He brazenly announces that his home-owner grant will be the No. 1 political issue in the next provincial eleciton (which is expected sometime this year).

The tussle to decide who will run B.C.'s multi-million-dollar public business, who will set policies that will affect both ourselves and generations to come, will be fought at the box-top level — or whether you like the payoff you're getting or not. Important policies or platforms of parties evidently don't matter.

When the government decided to boost the home-owner grant to $50 in the current budget, quite naturally one wouldn't expect many strong complaints. After all, who is going to turn down a handout?

But the suggestion that the award of this grant is to become the main election issue with the government is politically shameful. It is a slur on the intelligence of the voter because it is an attempt to buy his vote.

* * *

Here's a bit of interesting background.

Several years ago, provincial legislation required that all areas equalize property assessments. (The idea of equalizing assessments, in itself is a good one). This in effect raised the tax assessment on most property. **At the same time the government introduced a new education formula, as the basis on which school costs would be shared between municipalities and the provincial government.**

This is what happened: the education formula put a heavier load on municipalities, and owners paid higher taxes on higher assessments to meet the increasing share of school costs.

So what did it all mean? The property owner paid a bigger share of school costs, the provincial government paid less. Premier Bennett then decided that it would be politically smart, it would endear himself to many voters, if he took the money the government didn't have to pay out toward school costs (because the home owner was paying a bigger share through increased taxes) and return it as a home-owner grant, a gift from the provincial government.

All that has happened in effect is that you are being taxed more than you should by your municipality (because of provincial government fiscal policies) and the money is handed back to you by Victoria to win political favor.

"Gosh, Emma, you're sure a welcome relief after carrying bags of cement all day!"

"If picture tubes didn't cost so much, I'd like to kick some of these anti-labor phonies in the teeth!"

FROM THIS ANGLE

A look at a mood

Recent times have seen a shift in the tide of world affairs. Who's winning the struggle between East and West in the more subtle battle being waged today? Probably no one can say for certain.

News analyst John W. Vandercook this month made this observation of the American mood in today's confusing world:

"Outside, we appear to be as bland and smooth as butter. Inside, we are a mite confused. The endless good tidings which are issued from Washington and by the ad men partly persuade us that everything is simply wonderful.

"Yet, I think, enough survives of our traditional American common sense, even after its erosion by the appalling letdown in our educational standards and the inanity of much of what we accept as "entertainment", to convince us that some of the cream on the bun of our self-congratulation is the least bit sour.

"We are assured, for example, that all of us are rolling in wealth. If you and I don't feel that we are in exactly that condition, then that is a fact we had best keep to ourselves. Any little nagging need for dollars can easily be met by going into debt.

"In the career of Dwight D. Eisenhower we have witnessed the growth of a great myth, not of a great president. It's a difference which is not entirely reassuring.

"The fearful prospect of another great war does seem to have receded. If now our apprehension is less, it is not because our defences are in better order. They are not.

"It isn't because our weapons are superior to those of our Red rivals, for they aren't. Nor, certainly, is it because of any freshness or invention in our foreign policies, for they have remained substantially unchanged for seven years. Such assurance of peace as we do have is rather the gift of a Russian dictator who has decided that keeping mankind's nerves quivering has done the Communist cause no good.

"This is an election year. The great eiderdown quilt of complacency under which the administration has invited us to crawl has almost convinced us that there are no "real issues." If we are not to lose one of the great sources of our strength, we must disabuse ourselves of that nonsensical, that narcotic belief. If ever there have been issues worth debating, we may be sure they are still with us."

VIEWPOINT

World markets

By ED SIMS
President,
Vancouver Labour Council

The citizens of Canada, B.C. and especially we in the lower mainland have been bombarded over the past two years by management's cries of "too much for labor."

We have heard that labor's continual wage demands are ruining businesses and that we are, to quote a most dog-eared and hackneyed phrase, "pricing ourselves out of the markets."

That phrase, like dozens of other slick catch-word phrases, including management's perennial favorite "right to work", means absolutely nothing.

For example: pricing ourselves out of what market? Where? What product? What price? The phrase is nothing more than a public relations gimmick and should be disregarded as management propaganda.

* * *

If management means that for a particular product in a particular market our product price is not competitive with the products of other countries, then we can examine this contention in more detail.

In the first place, let us recognize the fact that for any given production there are many possible combinations of labor and capital equipment. Naturally, in a country like India, where labor is plentiful and cheap and where capital equipment is scarce and expensive, they will set up their production processes to use lots of cheap labor and little expensive machinery.

On the other hand, in Canada and the U. S., the producers will use lots of machinery and less of the more expensive labor.

Thus, using different combinations of the same factors of production, producers in the different countries can produce the same goods competitive to each other. Our superior technology and productivity supports our higher real wages. There is no justification in equating Canadian wage rates with foreign wages.

* * *

What is significant though, is the total wage bill per unit of production; that is, how much of the product's final price is attributable to wage costs.

This figure is generally referred to as "unit labor costs" and is the acid test for labor cost comparisons — and this figure in Canada is lower than in eight of the leading trading nations of the world, including Argentina, France, Germany, Japan, the Philippines, Norway, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Time and again one sees references to the fact that Canadian workers are being paid so many times as much as workers in Japan and elsewhere in the world. This is of course true.

But there is never any account taken of the differences in productivity rates due to more and better technology, equipment and resources.

* * *

So much for the international picture. How do "unit labor costs" in B. C. measure up to those in the rest of Canada?

Salaries and wages, expressed as a percentage of selling value of factory prices in B.C.

(Continued on Page 5)

REPORT FROM VICTORIA

Power, debts and a new employee board

Swedish financier Dr. Axel Wenner-Gren and one of his executives, Bernard Gore, have made a profit of $5,400,000 on their investment in the Rocky Mountain trench, CCF MLA Randolf Harding claimed in the Legislature.

Mr. Harding said that Wenner-Gren spent $2,700,000 on surveys of the Peace River power potential and for every dollar spent, Wenner-Gren received three shares of stock, totalling 7,134,000.

Mr. Gore received 1,230,660 shares at the same price.

But as other companies who bought shares in the Peace development had paid $1 a share, this means Wenner-Gren and Gore made a profit of $5,400,000 on their investment, he said.

* * *

The Legislature's select standing committee on labor is hearing briefs from management and labor on the effects of automation upon British Columbia's people, its industry and its economy. Most have welcomed the inquiry which will focus public attention on some of the problems in the wake of automation, problems which demand more foreward thinking and planning than have been evident to date.

* * *

The hottest issue at the current session is, of course, power. Opposition members have seized every chance during debates on department estimates to criticize the government's lack of a clear-cut policy on power development.

Under attack, naturally, has been the proposed Peace River development, the hydro proposal tied in with the big Wenner-Gren "giveaway" in the Rocky Mountain trench area.

But the public versus private power development argument in the House has changed nothing; the Peace development is to go ahead, in fact the premier said they are committed to go ahead.

And because of this, cheaper electric power — something which the development of the Columbia is expected to bring — seemed to be further and further away in hopes of the people of B.C. If the Peace goes ahead, it's a good bet that our power will be contracted for years to come at a rate higher than the later-to-come Columbia under joint federal-provincial development.

* * *

Premier Bennett's record $331,120,000 budget with handouts in several directions is considered by most as a pre-election accounting. But there's still a wide range of betting when the voting will take place —all the way from spring to fall.

* * *

The premier clings to his plea that he has delivered the province from debt, and the same old argument continues.

The fact is that the contingent liabilities—the debts piled up by the PGE, the power commission, the toll highway and bridge authority and school construction, debts which are guaranteed by the province—now total $543,200,000. (Contingent liabilities were a small $30,000,000 when Social Credit took office).

The premier has eliminated the direct debt which is estimated to have been $165,000,000 when his government came to power in 1952.

So, on one hand the direct debt has been cut $165,000,000 while the indirect debt, or contingent liabilities, has increased by more than $510,000,000. So, the old argument—when is a debt not a debt? And who's further ahead?

* * *

Opposition members jumped on another bit of what appears to be fancy financing. It seems that the government has been underspending the money voted to various departments by the Legislature — and in this way has been able to save money and pay off the direct debt. And this brought claims that between 1952 and 1959 the government underspent in the Health and Welfare department alone more than $10,000,000 of the allocations voted by various sessions of the Legislature—including nearly $5,000,000 which should have been spent in the social welfare branch!

* * *

The government move to set up a board of reference for handling disputes between the government and its employees is far from the collective bargaining procedure sought by organized labor for civil servants.

The board will have a chairman named by the government, one member from the Civil Service Commission and a third member from the B.C. Government Employees Association.

Ed O'Connor, general secretary of the BCGEA, commented that the board will be an improvement but "it certainly is not what we asked for."

The gimmick in the new setup is this: only decisions "within established policy" will

(Continued on Page 8)

• Canadian labor costs •

How do they affect our position in world markets?

True or false — are labor costs pricing Canada's goods out of international markets?

"False" says the Canadian Labour Congress research department.

A memorandum prepared by the CLC notes that labor costs in Canada are lower than in eight of the leading trading nations of the world, including Argentine, France, Germany, Japan, the Philippines, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The view that high wages are responsible for pricing Canadian goods out of foreign markets "has been expressed so persistently in the popular press and in public speeches that it is being accepted by more and more as an indisputable fact," the CLC researchers said.

"It (the view) is never accompaned by comprehensive data. Most of the time a dire warning is sounded without any facts at all."

Authors of the statement that Canadian wages are pricing our goods out of the market "fail to make a proper distinction between wages and labor costs," the brief said.

"For time and again one sees references to the fact that Canadian workers are being paid so many times as much as workers in Japan and elsewhere in the world.

"This is, of course ,true. But there is never any account taken of the differences in productivity rates of Canadian and foreign workers," the CLC memorandum points out.

For example the average output of a Japanese worker in 1955 was only $444 (U.S.) compared to $4,259 (U.S.) by Canadian workers.

If a Canadian worker is getting paid $12 a day for producing 10 units of a particular product, then Canadian labor costs ($1.20 a unit) are obviously lower than in the case of a foreign worker getting paid only $4 a day for producing 2 units ($2 per unit).

In 1955 only Australia, Belgium and the Netherlands (where the difference was almost negligible) had lower labor costs than Canada.

"All the major countries had higher labor costs than Canada. All the major countries have higher ratios (of wages to output) as did smaller countries such as Argentina, the Philippines and Norway," the CLC memorandum said.

"Indeed . . . Canada's position actually improved during the period 1950 to 1955."

"Indeed . . . Canada's position actually improved during the period 1950 to 1955."

In manufacturing industries, since production runs in Canada are on the whole shorter, capital costs, interest costs, material costs, labor costs, overhead costs and all other production costs must be spread over fewer units of output.

"But despite this handicap," the memorandum points out, "our labor costs in manufacturing compare most favorably with other countries . . .

"Canada has a lower ratio of labor income in manufacturing per worker to value of output than five of the countries, namely Denmark, India, Japan, United Kingdom and the United States, practically the same as Germany and Argentina, and with only the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway being appreciably lower."

Apart from a few specific industries, "Canada's average labor costs whether measured for the total economy or for manufacturing, compare quite favorably with most of the leading trading countries of the world," it concluded.

Are labor costs pricing Canada's goods out of international markets?

TRUE ☐ or FALSE ☐

ON 'RIGHT TO WORK'

Management spokesman: 'The deceit is enough to turn your stomach'

"As a management representative, I am unequivocally opposed to the misnamed 'right to work' law."

The speaker was Bernard Schum, manager of the Connecticut Dress Manufacturers Association. His words are another illustration of how "right to work" proponents and their slick methods fail to convince anyone who thinks for himself.

Here is what Mr. Schum had to say in a recent article about the "work" tussle in his state:

"When the quiz show fraud burst into the nation's headlines recently, this deception on the American people had a familiar ring to Connecticut readers. For the people of my state have been subjected to similar deceit every two years for the past decade.

"I refer to the methods used by sponsors of the misnamed 'right to work' law in trying to put it over on the Connecticut Legislature."

"Our Legislature meets every two years. Each time it convenes representatives of the reactionary wing of business show up with rigged arguments that could destroy the basis of effective management-labor relations in our state. . . .

"Like the committee that held hearings on the TV quiz show rigging, a committee of our Legislature has exposed the 'right to work' fraud as a conspiracy by outsiders who seek to impose a discriminatory and vicious law on the citizens of our state through deception.

"However, these reactionaries keep coming back every two years. Apparently they have the idea that if you practice a deception long enough and say it often enough, people eventually believe you.

Deceptive labels

"They put promising labels such as 'right to work', 'freedom of employment' and "voluntary unionism' on their proposal as part of the deception. But it is clear to anyone who reads the fine print that this proposal does not guarantee anyone a job, that it shackles instead of giving freedom and that the sole purpose of 'right to work' is to destroy the right of labor to organize and for management and labor to bargain collectively. . . .

" 'Right to work' is recognized for what it really is and is opposed by the wise and saner heads of management, by our clergy, by the leaders of both political parties and by a great majority of our Legislature, as well as by the working people and the organized labor movement. . . .

"I represent management. I have been a management representative for 18 years in the ladies' garment industry, one of the largest industries in Connecticut and lower New England. Our industry has a collective agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

"I represent the interests of management and I say frankly that our industry believes that the collective bargaining process, coupled with recognition of the proper role of organized labor in bargaining, has been a boon to us. . . . It has brought stability and industrial peace to an industry that once was wracked by constant strife and cut-throat competition. . . .

Jeopardize

"As a management representative I am unequivocally opposed to the misnamed 'right to work' law. From the management standpoint, these deceptive proposals clearly place management's best interests in jeopardy.

"I say this because, by outlawing the union shop security now afforded workers these proposals would ultimately destroy the base of the collective bargaining process that has brought sanity and stability and a fairer and more dependable return to our industry.

Dictatorship

"There are other reasons for my opposition, of course. At one of the legislative hearings I pointed out that the destruction of trade unions has been invariably a step toward dictatorship.

"This happened in Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Communist Russia. The dictators first had to do away with the trade union movement. Therefore, I consider organized labor a bulwark of democracy. . .

"When the spokesmen of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce tell a committee of our Legislature that the purpose of their proposal is to 'free' workers from coercion, their deceit is enough to turn your stomach.

"In reality what they seek to do is to bring back the industrial era in which management had all the rights and working people had none."

VIEWPOINT

(Continued from Page 4)

was 21.1 per cent in 1956, exactly the same as that for Canada as a whole.

Since 1949, this percentage figure has increased only 1.7 per cent.

This slick phrase "pricing ourselves out of the market" obviously does not apply to labor costs.

Although actual wage rates in Canada may be numerically higher than in some other trading countries, our labor costs remain comparatively low. And if, as management contends, we are pricing ourselves out of the market then we shall have to look beyond labor costs for the answer.

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CROSS-SECTION

Around the world

Attack budget

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO economic policy committee has charged that the success of President Eisenhower's economic program "can only mean an economic slow-down" after mid-1960 and the "distinct possibility of a new recession in 1961."

It was one of the sharpest attacks yet made on the Eisenhower proposed budget.

Store 'union'

PRINCE GEORGE — Retail Food and Drug Clerks Local 1518 have been certified for grocery clerks in the Overwaitea store here.

UMW prexy

WASHINGTON — Thomas Kennedy, a member of United Mine Workers of America for 60 years and former vice-president, officially has taken over his union's chief executive following the resignation of John L. Lewis. Kennedy stepped into the post until a referendum election is held next December.

Elected

PORTLAND — International Woodworkers have re-elected most of their top officers for another two-year term.

President Al Hartung, first vice-president J. E. Dicey, second vice-president Claude Ballard, and secretary-treasurer William Botkin were all returned to office.

Medical plan

REGINA — The Saskatchewan government has indicated that a pre-paid and compulsory medical scheme probably will be introduced in 1961.

The plan was outlined in the Throne speech and a budget provision has been made for a 10-member committee to study medical care and make recommendations to the government.

There's talk around about the disconsolate local haberdasher who had to postpone the grand opening of his new shop. His "going out of business" sale sign didn't arrive on time.

CLAUDE JODOIN
. . . in good faith?

Railway dispute unsettled

MONTREAL — The contract dispute between the non-operative railway workers and the CPR, CNR and other railroads will go before a conciliation board.

Frank Hall, chairman of the union joint negotiating committee, said the railways had adopted their "traditional position of saying they had no money to pay higher wages."

The 15 unions seek a pay hike of about 25 cents an hour.

A statement by Hall said: "The unions recognize that the railways are a regulated industry, as a consequence of which some uneconomic operations are imposed upon them, and that they are put in an unfair competitive position . . .

"The railways of Canada comprise an industry of national importance. It is essential that the standard of wages and working conditions of the employees be maintained at a level of comparison with other major industries.

"We feel sure it is not the wish of the Canadian public that the railways should be subsidized by the employees.

"The employees have fallen far behind the wage standard set by the various earlier arbitrations and conciliation boards . . ."

Mine-Mill told bluntly: You still don't qualify

The wool is not so easy to pull.

Canadian Labour Congress executive council made this quite clear in rejecting quickly the bid by International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers for reaffiliation with Canada's national trade union centre.

Mine Mill was expelled many years ago by the former national CIO-CCL because of Communist leadership.

Frankly, said the CLC, Mine Mill is not eligible to affiliate — still — because of anti-communist provisions of the CLC constitution. Also because the Mine Mill request was accompanied by conditions which might conflict with the CLC constitution and these conditions had been made part of a referendum on which the union's membership had voted concerning affiliation.

CLC Claude Jodoin put other objections bluntly in his letter to Mine Mill.

He questioned whether the application was made in good faith.

Said Jodoin: "It appears to us that it is rather a technique devised for the purpose of solving an internal problem which exists in your organization at the present time and which is public knowledge.

"It is a device to meet, in some measure, the evident desire of some members to associate themselves with the Canadian labor movement through the CLC without involving any firm commitment on the part of your officers."

The top Mine-Mill leadership recently suffered a setback when a new anti-communist slate headed by Don Gillis was elected to head the big Sudbury Local 598.

Jodoin also wrote to Gillis in a friendly manner to state that "the CLC wishes to assure the present leadership and membership of Local 598 of any cooperation which it can give you at your request in your future activities.

"The executive council also indicated that they hope that very soon other locals of your international union will follow your fine example of re-organization in the interests of those they represent."

This is rejection letter from CLC to Mine-Mill

The following is the main text of the letter sent by Jodoin to Nels Thibault, president of Mine Mill, relative to the rejection of the affiliation bid:

"The council studied the matter very fully, giving consideration not only to the form of the application itself, but also to all of the attendant circumstances.

"With respect to the form of the application, it is noted that you attach certain conditions to affiliation which indicate a desire to reserve on certain portions of the Congress constitution. It is the policy of the Congress to require unreserved acceptance of the constitution and policies of the Congress before granting affiliation to any union. You appear to be unwilling to make an unconditional application for affiliation.

"Secondly, the Canadian Labour Congress has noted that the ballot used in the referendum specified similar conditions and was apparently designed to arm your executive with terms to be used in bargaining with this Congress.

"Thirdly, the atmosphere in which discussion of this matter took place at your convention has convinced the Congress that:

(a) The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Canada) are not eligible for affiliation in the light of Article II, Section X and Article III, Section IX, of the CLC Constitution.

"(b) It is exceedingly doubtful that the present executive of Mine Mill is in fact desirous of affiliation at this time.

"(c) There is little reason to believe that, under its present leadership, your organization would be likely to accept in good faith the policies of the Congress.

"Finally, it is the opinion of the executive council that the present application has neither been prepared nor submitted in good faith.

"For the reasons set out above we are unable to give your application for affiliation favourable consideration.

"We are wholly in sympathy with the desire of the membership of Mine Mill to become part of the Congress, and hope they will establish within their own organization the necessary favorable conditions for such an association at an early date."

EDUCATION WEEK

We're spending more on cars, liquor and tobacco

Education is everybody's business. But is everybody making education their business?

Canadian Education week will be held March 6 to 12 this year, and here are a few bits of food for thought.

- Did you know that Canadians are more interested in education than ever before —but is this interest keeping pace with our other interests?

For instance: Comparing 1958 with 1957, in Canada we spent $209 million more on cars, $102 million more on tobacco and alcoholic beverages, but only $50 million more on education.

- More young people must be attracted into the teaching profession. Did you know it's estimated that in this year 1959-60 we are short 45,000 qualified teachers in Canada and that in 1960-61 the shortage is expected to be 47,000?
- Between 1955 and 1958, the number of pupils in publicly controlled schools in Canada had increased 460,000 to a total of 3,405,000. But are our classrooms keeping pace?
- The percentage of our college-age population which will enrol in colleges and universities is expected to jump from 10 percent this year to 15 per cent by 1970. Will there be sufficient facilities for them?

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CLASH WITH DIEFENBAKER

CLC criticizes South Africa

OTTAWA—The Canadian Labor Congress has repeated its strong criticism of South African racial policies and has tangled with Prime Minister Diefenbaker over the Canadian government's position on the issue.

CLC president Claude Jodoin said "we regret the decision of the prime minister that he will not under any circumstances raise the apartheid question at the Commonwealth prime minister's conference later this year and cannot agree with his statement that every country of the Commonwealth must, under all circumstances, be allowed to carry out its own policies without criticism."

Jodoin said the CLC took its position because "of its faith in the basic idealism of the Commonwealth and the role which it could play in promoting a world of peace and freedom.

"By refusing to take a stand on this issue, Canada has put herself in the position of offending the non-white nations of the Commonwealth whose representatives voted at the UN for the resolution condemning apartheid in South Africa.

"Such a course can only do irreparable damage to the integrity and unity of the Commonwealth to which we belong. It also weakens the position of influence which Canada enjoys among the peoples of Asia and Africa."

Jodoin said the CLC believes that unless the South African government abandons its inhuman policy, the fate of the white people in that country will remain in jeopardy . . . as a result of the national awakening of the peoples of Africa and the implementation of their striving for nationhood and independence.

He said that South African events are not "merely another expression of racial discrimination which unfortunately is still prevalent in many parts of the world."

The action of the South African government—"the inhuman conditions in the so-called prison farms and the system of forced labor"—can only be compared to policies of Hitler, he said.

"The other countries of the Commonwealth cannot remain indifferent to a policy of a member of the Commonwealth which in a barbaric and consistent manner is determined to keep in conditions of slavery the overwhelming majority of its population."

Expelled for urging RTW law

LOS ANGELES — A California state court has ruled that a union can properly expel a member if he advocates the so-called "right to work" law.

The court rejeced a petition by two men seeking to order the International Association of Machinists to reinstate them as members and pay them $111,500 damages.

The two men were expelled from the IAM a year ago for publicly backing the open shop measure, leaving the impression they were union spokesmen and denouncing the union and its officers .

The court ruled that a union has the right to regard "right to work" laws as a threat to its strength, if not its very existance, and members who support them can be regarded as disloyal.

The union argued that members were free to vote any way they so wished on the issue but that a union must also be free to protect itself against disloyal members who seek its destruction, and that the strong stand by organized labor against the compulsory open shop law was well-known to everyone.

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WORLD REPORT

Hungarian terror continues

There are persistent reports that young people are still being executed in Hungary for their alleged part in the 1956 uprising, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions reports.

The latest ICFTU information on Hungary reports:

"One young man was 20 when he fled and he returned to Hungary last August for he had believed propaganda that it was safe to do so.

"He was arrested a day or two after his return and accused on a trumped-up charge of 'counter - revolutionary activities' during the uprising, although the fact was that he had been ill during the time. After three months in jail he was hanged."

The ICFTU said that reports of similar cases have been frequent in recent months. Many young people have been arrested after the formalities of reentry have been gone through.

For instance:

One young man, known to have been begged by his family to return early in 1958, had taken no part in the uprising but was nevertheless tried and condemned to death in June, 1958.

Early in April, 1958, a 20-year-old refugee returned after a written assurance from his mother — probably dictated — that he would be pardoned. He received an official welcome at the frontier and a new identity card and papers entitling him to work. He reached Budapest, was arrested, tried in secret and hanged.

In October, 1959, four young Hungarian repatriates are known to have travelled by train as far as the frontier station. When the train pulled out they were no longer on it and it can only be assumed that they had been arrested and taken off.

The ICFTU reports that a body known as "the world federation of Hungarians" which was founded 12 years ago was revitalized in August, 1958, for the purpose of luring refugees back to Hungary. This is done by painting a rosy picture in exported magazines, films, gramaphone records and broadcasts for Hungarians abroad of present-day Hungarian life.

It also "persuades" Hungarians to write letters to their

(Continued on Page 8)

Yes, it happened just like this

In Washington, D.C., members of the AFL-CIO Air Lines Pilots Associations currently tell this story on one of their colleagues:

On a flight from Washington to Chicago, the pilot attempted to call the stewardess over the intercom system connecting the cockpit and the galley. But something went wrong and this message came through the loudspeakers in the passengers' cabin:

'Hey, Honey, how about bringing me up some coffee and a little loving?"

As the red-faced stewardess ran up the aisle to advise the pilot of his error, a male passenger stopped her and said:

"Don't forget the coffee."

* * *

In a smart society restaurant down in New Zealand, a customer sat down and deftly neck to the dismay of every one present. There was a whispered conference during which the manager instructed the waiter not to hurt the customer's feelings, but to make him understand somehow, that this just wasn't done. The waiter approached the diner with a gentle smile, bent over, and inquired, "Shave, Sir, or haircut?"

* * *

In Hoboken, N. J., big business and industry were charged with responsibility for much of the inflation they try to blame on wage increases.

Dr. Frederick J. Gaudet of Stevens Institute of Technology found in a research study that job turnover — frequently caused by wholesale labor pirating — is costing $11 billion a year. This, said Gaudet, "is a staggering total which can seriously contribute to the inflationary trend." As evidence, he cited the case of one company that squanders up to $2,800 to recruit a single engineer.

* * *

In Chicago, that bargaining table bromide of the bosses, "Why, I work harder and

longer than my employees," got blasted to a faretheewell by the American Medical Association.

Executives don't need more extensive medical examinations than those received by other employees, the AMA concluded, because bosses aren't subject to any more stress or strain than workers generally.

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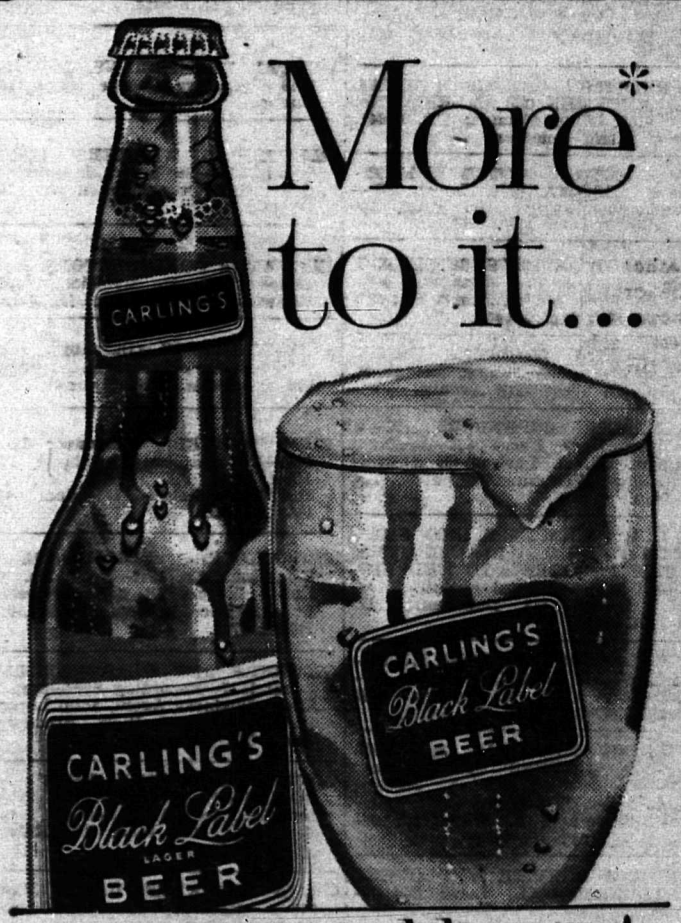

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

CLC brief to cabinet

The brief renewed a proposal for the establishment of a Canadian export-import bank to help Canadian exports compete with those of the United States in overseas markets.

"The wider our markets overseas, the greater our prosperity, and the less our dependence on the American market to which we are now so tightly tied", the brief continued.

Increased trade with underdeveloped countries could also quicken their progress toward better living standards and lessen the danger of a swing to communism. Aid without trade was not enough.

Trade Policy

"To hope to sell our goods to them without taking theirs in payment does not make sense either," the CLC said. "Every consideration of self-interest, every consideration of good world-citizenship, therefore, should impel Canada to pursue a policy of freer and freer multilateral trade."

The labour spokesmen said they recognized that such a policy would involve difficulties.

"The solution to such problems lies neither in building new walls to keep underdeveloped countries' goods out, nor in suddenly demolishing all walls against them and leaving Canadian industries and their workers to find their own way out of resulting chaos. It lies in planned, gradual adjustments which will spread equitably both the benefits and costs of freer trade."

Strong exception was taken to suggestions that high wages were pricing Canadian goods out of the world market. Exports as a whole were rising and in any cases where a market was lost it did not necessarily follow that Canadian wage rates were responsible. Figures were quoted to show that Canadian labor costs, in relation to production, were below those of this country's chief competitors.

The CLC said it welcomed "the apparent improvement in the climate of international relations" and urged the government to pursue disarmament, with a ban on the testing of thermo-nuclear weapons as a first step. It took the position that "defence and disarmament negotiations must go hand-in-hand. Neither can be safely sacrificed without the other."

Congress outlined its general approach to social security in these words:

"Fundamentally, we think social security should be based on a program of full employment deliberately planned and promoted by the government. We conceive of social security as embracing adequate standards of education, housing, health and other living conditions as well as protection against those more generally accepted contingencies such as loss of income due to illness, maternity, invalidity, death of the breadwinner, funeral expenses and so on."

And dealing with taxation:

"The Canadian Labour Congress has no illusions about the possibility of getting something for nothing in social security. We realize quite well that what Canadians obtain by way of social benefits must be paid for through taxation or contributions of some kind.

"Our only contention is that social aid should go to those who need it and that taxes should be paid by those who can best afford to pay them. Canadian wage-earners are willing to pay their share."

Labor names job committee representatives

VLC Secretary Paddy Neale and Bill Robertson have been nominated to serve as labor representatives on the Vancouver local employment committee of the UIC.

F. Simnett of Machinists Lodge 151 has been named to fill a similar post on the New Westminster employment advisory committee.

All appointments will be for two years.

Victoria Report

(Continued from Page 4)

be final and binding on both parties. The 'out' for the cabinet lies within the government's announcement that "recommendations of the board on matters affecting the general welfare and conditions of employment involving initial decisions by the government shall be referred to the treasury board." (The terasury board is a cabinet committee). In other words, the cabinet isn't for a minute giving up its veto power on important issues.

World Report

(Continued from Page 7)

relatives abroad urging them to return and its representatives sit on the reception committees to meet returning Hungarians at the frontier.

CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS

Contract talks between Oil Workers and oil companies in this area are going before a government conciliator. Little progress was reported in direct talks between the union and companies.

The oil workers union earlier this month offered to cut its demands by one cent per hour for every cent per gallon the companies reduced the selling price of furnace and stove oil.

A boost of 24 cents an hour is sought by the union workers

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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 4-9520.

BAKERY SALESMEN, Local 189, I. B. T. C. and W.—Business Agent, A. Wylie, 490 E. Broadway. TR. 43411.

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

B.C. ELECTRIC OFFICE EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, Local 378 — Business Manager Ev. King, 949 Hornby; phone MU. 3-6134.

BEVERAGE DISPENSERS' UNION, No. 676—Business Manager, Robt. G. Beddome, 440 W. Pender St.; MU 3-3923 and MU 3-4948.

BREWERY WORKERS UNION, Local 300 — Secretary, Jacque R. Perry, 56 West 45th Avenue.

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

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

BRICKLAYERS & MASONS INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 1 — Secretary Cyril T. Ingham, 4286 Balkan, Vancouver: TR 4-0438.

BUILDING MATERIAL & FUEL TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, Local 213—Business Agents A. Medley, Wm. Bowe, J. Bell and E. M. Lawson; Secretary, J. Whiteford, 490 E. Broadway, TR 4-3411.

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

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

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 452—Business Agents R. Buchanan, H. Lovnes, L. Robson; Financial Secretary, P. J. Deplissy, Labor Temple; TR. 4-2720 or TR. 6-1212.

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

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

CEMENT MASONS, Local 919, O.P. & C.M.—517 E. Broadway, TR 2-2122 Acting Business Agent, W. E. McMynn.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION, Local 407—R. Coello,, President, 2567 East Fifth, HA. 6910R.

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

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

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION Local 213—Business Manager, J. Cody, 111 Dunsmuir Street, MU. 1-7381-2.

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

FIRE FIGHTERS (Burnaby), Local 323—Secretary-Treasurer, H. Brewn, 570 Rosewood, South Burnaby.

FIRE FIGHTERS, Vancouver Local 18—President, A. Langhout, 1425 East 61st, FA 1-8564; Secretary R. N. Middleton 1496 East 54th, FA 7-7441.

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

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

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION (B.C.)—E. P. O'Connor, Gen. Sec.; A. C. Bennett, Ass't. Gen. Sec.; 2090 West 4th; REgent 1-5361-62-63.

GRAIN WORKERS UNION, Local 333 — Recording Secretary, Garry Dewar, 2116 Dundas.

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA, Local 1-217—President, Syd Thompson; Secretary, S. M. Hodgson, No. 6, 45 Kingsway; TR. 4-0274.

IRONWORKERS SHOPMEN'S, Local Union 712—Business Agent, Benjamin D. Parry, 111 Dunsmuir, MU 1-0726.

IRONWORKERS, Local 97 — Pres. Robt. Knox; Vice-pres. Victor Morell; Fin. Sec., T. McGrath; Bus. Agent, Norman Eddison, 111 Dunsmuir, MU. 1-0729.

JEWELERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL, Local 42 Office, 339 West Pender, MU. 4-1613; President, Frank Popowich, 1705 Napier, HA. 2465R.

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

LABORERS CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL, Local 602—Secretary, C. H. Savage, Room 204, 307 W. Broadway; 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. — 1407 Cypress, RE. 8-9649.

MACHINISTS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Lodge 692—Business representatives, D. H. Chapman and R. F. Esplin, Room 17, 2414 Main; TR 4-0513, TR. 6-7035.

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

MILK SALESDRIVERS & DAIRY EMPLOYEES UNION, Local 464—No. 107, 490 E. Broadway; Sect., Ben McCrene; Business Representatives, Sam Brown, Mike Rees; TR 4-3411.

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

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

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

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

OIL, CHEMICAL & ATOMIC WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local 16-601. President, F. G. Geddes; Financial Corresponding Secretary, R. D. Marshall, 4737 E. Hastings, North Burnaby; CY. 8-3940.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 138 — Fin. Sec. and Business Agent, Herb Macaulay; ass't. Business Agent, Jack Fradley; Rec. Sec., W. Eaton. 337 W. Broadway; TR 6-6033.

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

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

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

PLASTERERS' UNION, No. 779 — Secretary, W. E. McMynn, 517 East Broadway, TR 2-2122.

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

PRINCE GEORGE AND DISTRICT LABOR COUNCIL—Room 17, 1631 4th Ave., Prince George; phone 191L2.

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

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

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

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

REFRIGERATION WORKERS UNION, Local 516—Sec. L. R. Wintle, 137 W. 40th; FA 7-4499, FA 7-8511.

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

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

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

SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION, Local No. 2802 — Secretary, Arthur Slusarchuk, 127 East 44th, FA 7-6887.

SHIPWRIGHTS, BOATBUILDERS, JOINERS AND CAULKERS, Local No. 506—Business Agent, J. T. Best, Room 402-3, The Shelley Building, 119 W. Pender; MU. 4-3725.

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

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

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

TAXI DRIVERS, Local 151—Secretary, C. Gower, 490 E. Broadway; TR. 4-3411.

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.

TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, Local No. 31—S. B. Whitelock and A. J. Barnes; Secretary, R. A. Lenfesty, 490 E. Broadway; TR 4-3411.

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

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

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

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

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS, Local 190—Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frances Mills, 4755 Slocan, HE 1-9886.

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

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES' UNION, Local 116—Secretary, A. Leathem, 512 East 8th St., North Vancouver.

WATER AND SEWER BOARD EMPLOYEES, Lical 393—Secretary, R. Skinner, 571 W. 22nd Ave. TR 6-9041

WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS Local 207—Pres. R. Buttle, Sec., O. A. Garrison; Organizer, A. H. Burton, Office, Room 210, 307 W. Broadway, TR. 6-1228.