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THE LABOUR STATESMAN

JUNE, 1965

LITERARY DEPT. OF LABOR OTTAWA, ONT.

FRONT PAGE NEWS

GRAIN CRISIS

VANCOUVER—Crucial talks in the grain workers' negotiations with the elevator companies are leading nowhere.

Ed Sims, Canadian director of the union, said today that despite several meetings called by the Federal Department of Labour, "very little progress was made."

The union accepted the conciliation board's report which recommended 15c per year for a two-year agreement.

The five elevator companies rejected the award.

Four hundred and fifty workers are involved.

The main stumbling block to settlement is a damage suit started last year by the Alberta Wheat Pool against the union following an alleged walk-out which the union says was precipitated when the company refused to meet to discuss grievances which had been accumulating for some time.

The possibility of a strike by the grain handlers in support of the conciliation board award has received some attention on Parliament Hill.

An Ottawa spokesman said late in May the companies have "dug in" and have adopted an attitude that is "stiff and unbending". "They have laid down tough conditions as a prerequisite to serious bargaining."

It is reported the companies are demanding a no-strike clause to give iron-clad protection against any further walkouts. The elevator companies also say the conciliation board report is "too much money".

The Ottawa spokesman complained of a lack of [illegible] company statements. "Frankly, we are very pessimistic and a strike seems inevitable," he said.

Union representatives are coming to the same conclusion.

STEEL FIGHT

VANCOUVER — The United Steelworkers of America (Local 6523) in Merritt, B.C., has applied for a Conciliation Officer to assist in the bargaining of their first agreement with Craigmont Mines Ltd.

The Steelworkers replaced Mine-Mill as bargaining agent April 15, 1964, after successfully winning two representation votes by a majority of four to one.

The workers at Craigmont Mines are fighting for wages and working conditions which are presently among the lowest and worst in heavy industry in the province.

The present Mine-Mill contract provides for pay of a dollar an hour for boys under 18, $1.80 an hour for labourers, and trade rates ranging from $1.98 to $2.42 an hour.

The underground miner is presently receiving $2.15 an hour. The existing rates became effective two years ago and the Mine-Mill agreement provides for no increases after that time.

Monty Alton of the Steelworkers Union said: "The company's attitude in negotiations is complete indifference to the workers' just demands."

CAMPUS - LABOUR

A B.C. labour leader has been appointed to the Board of Governors of Notre Dame University in Nelson.

Appointment of E. P. O'Neal, secretary of the B.C. Federation, was recently approved by federation officers, E. T. Staley, Federation president, announced as The Labour Statesman went to press.

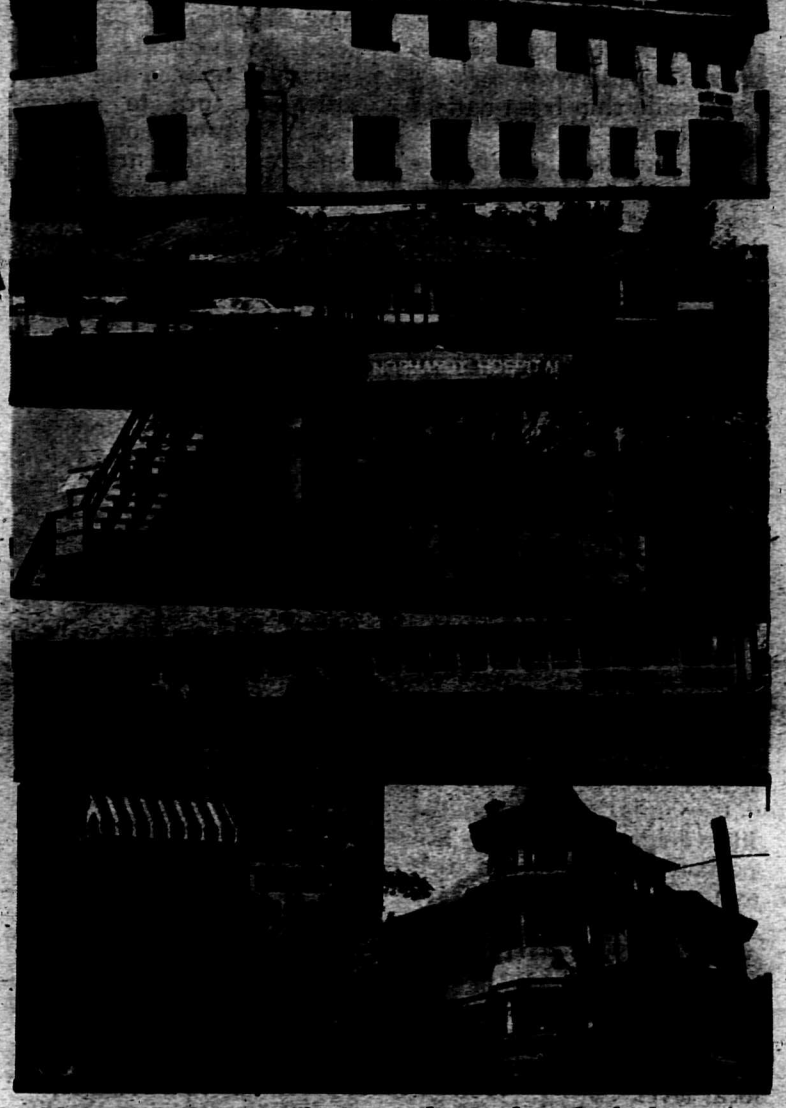
Staley said he welcomed the appointment of O'Neal to the Board of Governors as well as the appointment of Jack Munroe, president, Nelson and District Labour Council and IWA staff representative, to the university's Advisory Committee.

He pointed out that Notre Dame is the only university in B.C. which has recognized labour's importance and the contribution it can make to higher education.

"This augurs well for relations between the university and organized labour in B.C.," Staley said.

(See Jack Moore in Letters, Page 4).

'THE NASTIEST RACKET'



Department of Labour RECEIVED JUN 10 1965 LIBRARY

Exploitation is a word which springs readily to mind in any consideration of private hospitals in B.C.—exploitation of patients, exploitation of workers.

Some 1,800 women are employed by B.C.'s private hospitals. They now work for as little as 85 cents an hour in conditions where labour statutes are virtually ignored.

Patients, often helpless and alone, are forced to pay charges which would obtain accommodation in a deluxe hotel. Six hundred dollars a month is not uncommon while the standard is about $300 to $450 a month.

These hospitals are not obligated to accept welfare cases but in most cases they will. The reason is simple: Social Service pay up to $205 a month a patient.

Such patients often live in the most appalling conditions. In one instance these patients live out the remainder of their lives in squalid "wards."

With so much coming and so little going out it is not hard to understand why private hospitals is a "boom" industry in B.C. The desperation of the aged ensures that beds are 90 per cent filled.

There are more private hospitals per capita in B.C. than there is in the rest of Canada. The number of beds rose almost 100 per cent between 1953 and 1963.

Since late last year the Private Hospital Employees Union has been fighting these flagrant abuses of patients and workers. It began with a flood of requests from employees for organization.

Edith Cavell Private Hospital was first organized in Vancouver — with immediate results: the first four union members were fired!

Charge of unfair labour practices were filed. The Department of Labour ordered reinstatement and reimbursement of lost wages.

The Department also certified a new Local (980) as bargaining authority.

Organization and negotiation continued throughout the industry with management replying with a stubborn "no concessions." Though increasing in number and affluence private hospital operators claim they cannot afford union requests.

In no way are union requests unreasonable, a view apparently shared by a conciliation board which recommended most of the union demands in a majority report May 31.

The board recommended: increases of $25 a month for graduate nurses, from $265 to $290 a month; wage increases for other workers of 15 cents an hour, bringing the starting wage to a dollar an hour and then to $1.25 an hour over 12 months.

Paid holidays and sick leave as well as a 50-50 sharing of medical coverage costs were also recommended.

The union seems to doubt that the operators will accept the recommendations. In this case it will probably be necessary for employees to exercise their economic strength.

The union maintains, meanwhile, that private hospitals should come under BCHIS. It is unjust that workers should pay taxes through productive years only to be denied proper chronic care in old age.

The immoral profits now being made from elder citizens caused Bill Black, president of the Hospital Employees Union, to declare "This is the nastiest racket."

Hardly anyone could disagree.

2 BACKGROUND

OUR UNIONS COMPARED

(Clive Lytle, former research director for the B.C. Federation of Labour, recently returned from the U.K. where he visited under a Nuffield Foundation scholarship. The following are excerpts from his report to the Foundation).

Many British workers express surprise at the apparent willingness with which most Canadian workers accept leadership from national officers.

The fact that the principle officers of many major British unions are elected for life or for long terms of office rather than having to face elections every year or two would appear to have both beneficial and detrimental effects. In some cases, leadership becomes lax and out of touch with the membership.

In other cases, however, leaders who do not have to face frequent election contests have been able to make decisions which have proven sound in the long run in spite of having been initially unpopular. Such decisions are almost impossible for an official facing election in the near future.

Certainly, there can be little doubt that in many important problem areas such as that of making necessary structural changes and that of modernizing techniques, British trade union leaders are much more progressive than most of their active rank and file leaders at the local level.

This becomes particularly evident in meeting and discussing current problems of the trade union movement with local officers and shop stewards, most of whom express suspicion at some of the proposed changes and structural reforms within the trade union movement.

One of the most encouraging signs amongst the trade union movement is the willingness at the leadership level at least to be self-critical.

It is indeed a healthy sign that so many people in the trade union movement are refusing to take the attitude that everything is being done right and there is no need for change in structure and methods.

It is noticeable, however, that the same self-critical attitude and willingness to consider change is generally absent at the local level. Partly as a result of the environment of class consciousness in industrial areas, partly as a result of regional identities, there is a militant conservatism at the local level.

Most local officials seem to jealously guard their traditional methods of bargaining and their traditional industrial relationships. They are resentful of efforts by the TUC and their own national leadership to encourage change and the adoption of new techniques.

One of the greatest strengths of the British trade union movement appears to be the result of the long tradition of avoiding legal involvements. Having generally resisted the temptation to turn to governments for protection and assistance in industrial relations, British trade unions have benefitted from the freedom which has resulted.

While the absence of legal provisions, governing the requirements for obtaining recognition, means that the British trade unions often have a struggle to force employers to negotiate, even when the union has a majority of employees in membership, it also means that the union with the hard core of employees, but less than 50% can obtain recognition by the employer in many cases and subsequently many or most of the other employees will become members.

This also means that an employer has less to gain by discharging a few employees during an organization drive in a bid to reduce the union's position below the arbitrary 50% mark. In addition, because of the non-legal status of the collective agreement, the British union is free to take strike action at any time during the life of the agreement to deal with abuses by the employers.

This, of course, leads to quite frequent unofficial strikes and causes some real problems for the national leadership of the unions. In spite of this disadvantage, however, the freedom to take strike action places unions in a much stronger position to deal with unjust or arbitrary acts.

Certainly, in comparison to British trade unions, Canadian unions are shackled by legal requirements at every turn.

Another significant feature of British unionism is the general method of collecting dues by the steward or some other officer of the union. The check-off system is not wide-spread.

While this has its disadvantages from the financial point of view, it appears to have very pronounced advantages. In particular, it ensures that there is regular personal contact with the representative of the union and it avoids the tendency of the non-active member to look upon the union as merely another deduction from his paycheque.

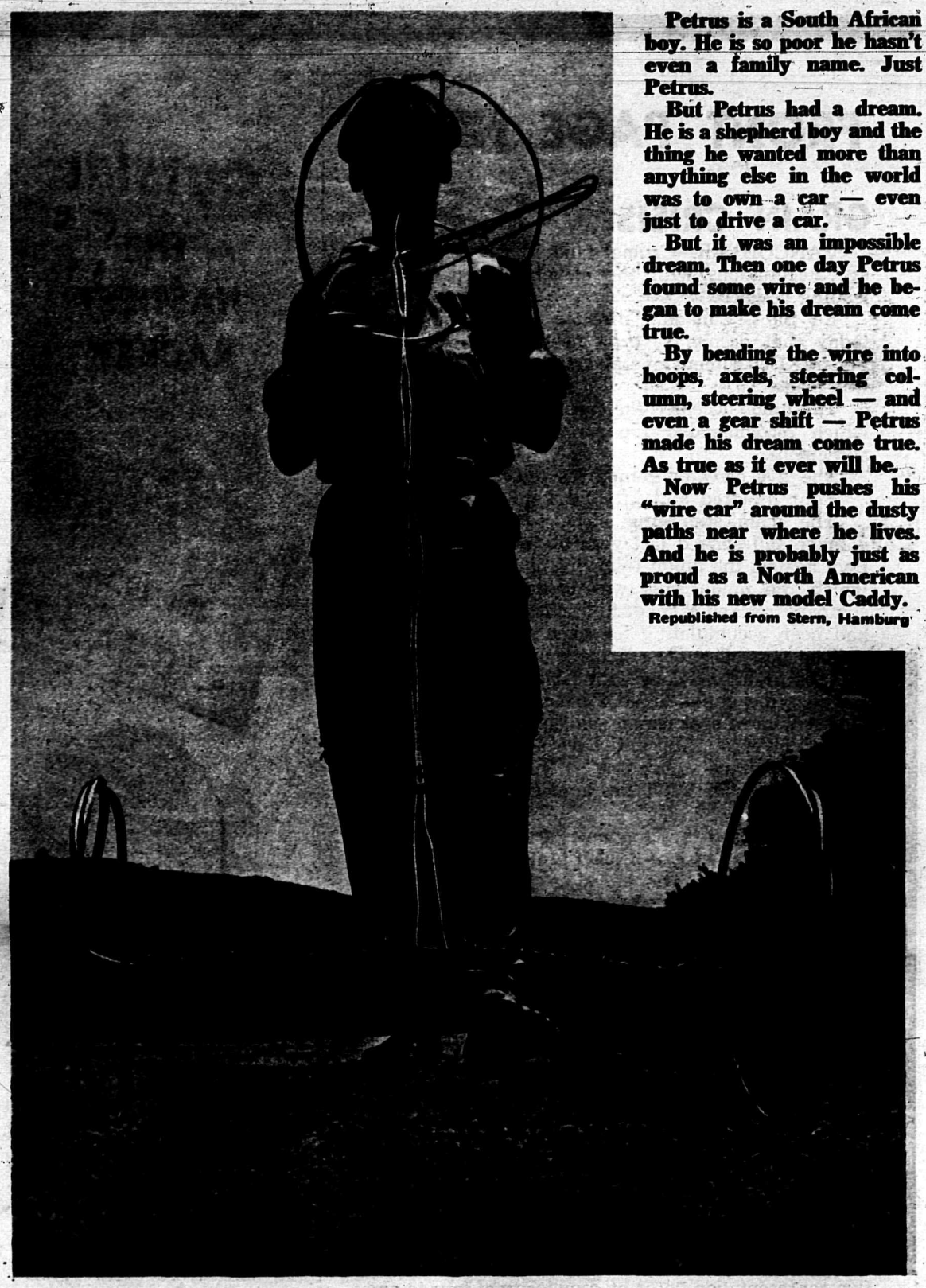
For this reason, many British unionists express grave reservations about the long-term value of the check-off system.

Because of its tradition of political action and the resultant involvement of trade union leaders in Labour governments, the trade union movement is highly sensitive to the importance of political decisions and government policies. Already, through the TUC, the trade union movement is involved in the planning of the economy as represented in the National Economic Development Council.

There is no doubt that increased governmental activity in this field will result in a greater involvement of the unions.

As a result, leaders of the trade union movement are becoming increasingly aware of the need for more expert advice from specialists. It now seems possible that in the near future the British trade union movement will lead the way in the employment of trained personnel.

In summation, it may be said that the British trade union movement is an unwieldy and rather ponderous structure, hampered in many instances, by traditionalism and by the conservative attitudes of rank and file trade unionists.



Petrus is a South African boy. He is so poor he hasn't even a family name. Just Petrus.

But Petrus had a dream. He is a shepherd boy and the thing he wanted more than anything else in the world was to own a car — even just to drive a car.

But it was an impossible dream. Then one day Petrus found some wire and he began to make his dream come true.

By bending the wire into hoops, axels, steering column, steering wheel — and even a gear shift — Petrus made his dream come true. As true as it ever will be.

Now Petrus pushes his "wire car" around the dusty paths near where he lives. And he is probably just as proud as a North American with his new model Caddy.

Republished from Stern, Hamburg

BEER, BEER

NEW WESTMINSTER — A new agreement has just been reached by Local 835 of the Beverage Dispensers and Culinary Workers on behalf of some 700 employees in 42 hotels in New Westminster, Burnaby, Richmond and the Lower Fraser Valley.

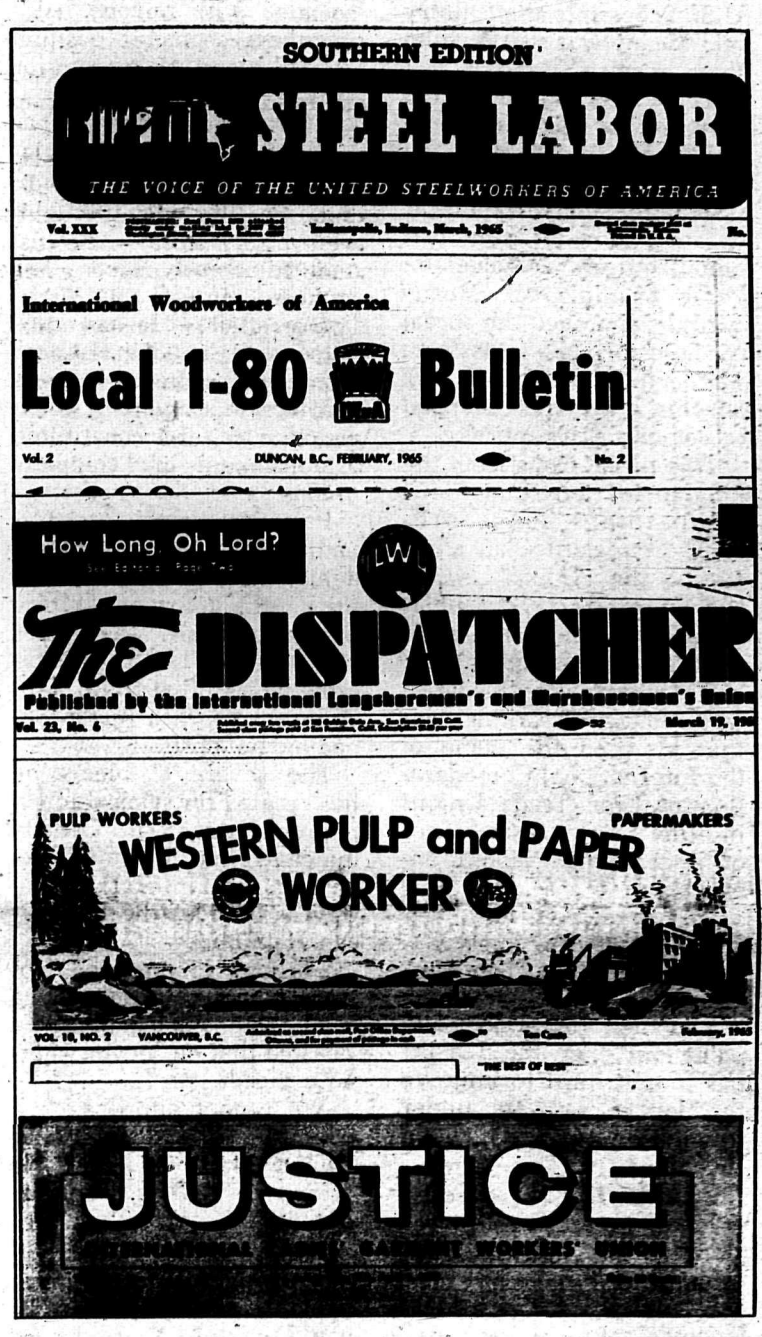
Waiters and Bartenders will receive a 40-cent package over three years, starting with 15 cents retroactive to January 1st of this year; 10 cents January 1, 1966 and 15 cents January 1, 1967. Service employees such as waitresses, chambermaids and bellhops will receive 12 cents retroactive to January 1st, 8 cents and paid Statutory Holidays January 1, 1966 and 12 cents January 1, 1967, making the equivalent of a 38-cent package.

In a major job reclassification, waitresses in specialty rooms (live music, dancing, food and liquor) will now receive the same wages as their male counterparts in cocktail lounges.

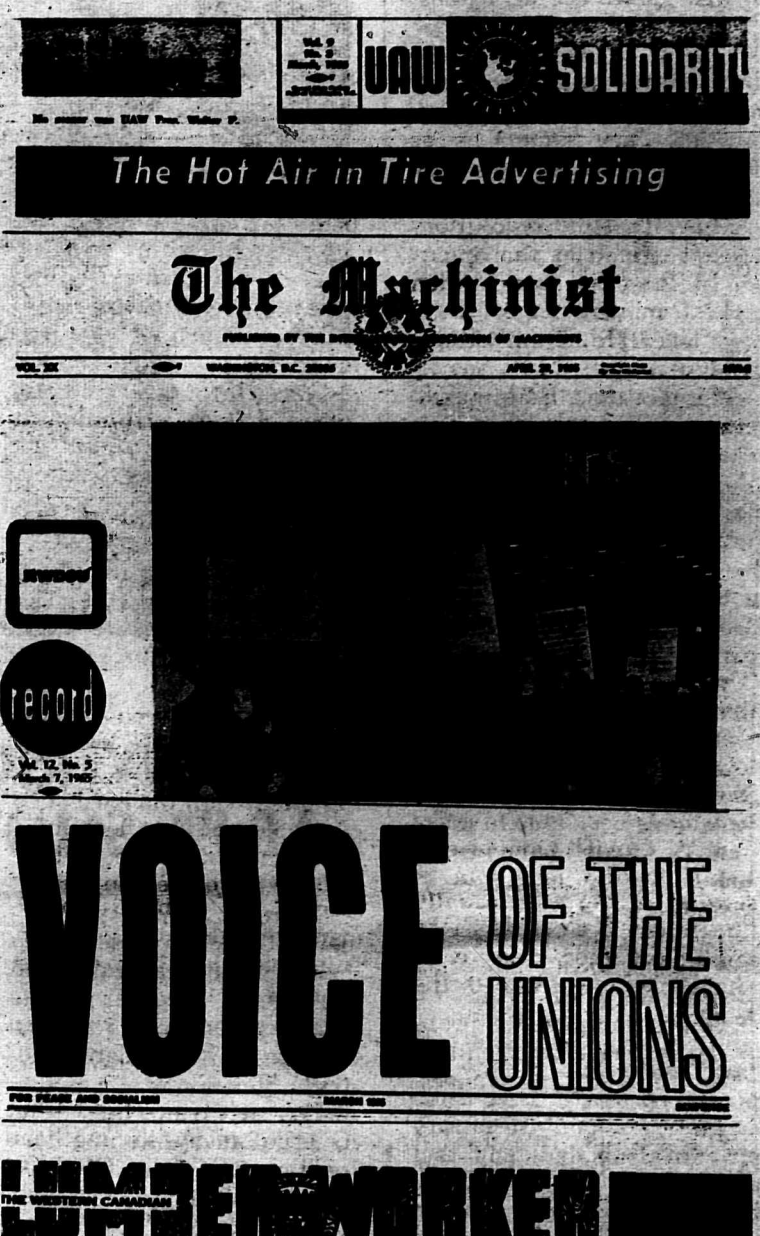
Regarding working conditions, a new clause covers a problem peculiar to the industry. Waiters will now be compensated for wearing apparel damaged while enforcing house rules.

A new provision now guarantees leave of absence and time off for employees engaged in Union activities.

3 MODERN TRENDS



OUTSIDE VIEW OF LABOUR PRESS



(Time Magazine could hardly be called the working man's friend. The magazine, however, has taken a look at the labour publishing field and drawn some Time-honoured conclusions which concern union men and women and all subscribers to The Labour Statesman).

Gone are the days when the U.S. labor press typically billed The Class Struggle as "an irrepressible conflict between the toilers and the parasites." Today's labor press has climbed off the barricades, calmed down and grown up.

In shifting from diatribe to dialogue, it has locked out such epithets as scab, fink and goon; it treats the bosses almost as respectfully as the workers.

Amateur polemicists have been been mostly replaced with professional journalists; the trend is from bombastic pamphlets to smoothly written, fact-filled newspapers that reflect a labor movement no longer on the defensive.

U.S. unions now put out more than 1,000 publications, ranging from slick magazines to mimeographed monthlies, which reach 20 million readers as fringe benefits bought with union dues. The better papers — Machinist, the Hat Worker, Electrical Union World, the autoworkers' UAW Solidarity, the ladies' garment workers' Justice, the clothing workers' Advance — carry lengthy analyses of legislation before Congress and think pieces on such topics as automation and narcotics.

They are almost all unabashedly Democratic in their politics, and they tend to embark simultaneously on the same liberal campaigns: to abolish right-to-work laws, for instance, or to ban lie detector tests from employment procedure.

But the labor press no longer paints issues entirely in black and white, says Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist (circ. 868,000) who once worked for the Wall Street Journal. "Now they present a lot more grey. In fact, people don't believe you, if your articles aren't grey."

Union papers now try to appeal to the whole family by running "ladies' sections." They carry regular columns on cooking, dressmaking, hobbies, social security and travel; the papers of affluent unions run notices for charter flights abroad.

As for consumer advice, few commercial papers carry shrewder columnists than Sidney Margolius, whose syndicated pieces tell union members how to spend their union wages.

"My wife reads the paper from cover to cover," says a Manhattan machinist. "She's more of a regular reader than I am."

Few of the papers carry ads, and the International Labor Press Association keeps a close watch on those that do — particularly those that may succumb to an old labor press racket of shaking down businessmen for hefty contributions in the form of phony ads.

As one safeguard, the I.L.P.A. demands that ads be confined to goods and services within reach of the papers' readers.

Over the last decade the I.L.P.A. has expelled 16 papers for improper advertising: a jewelers' union paper, for example, which ran ads for yachts and steamship boilers.

It has also effectively ended another racket in which a bogus labor editor solicits ads from businessmen too scared to protest, then pockets the cash.

Some readers complain that the labor papers are still too pro-labor. "Everything is 100% progress," says one union member. "They never talk about losing a fight." While the papers print their share of bad world news, they run scarcely any bad union news.

A union victory in a National Labor Relations Board election rates banner headlines; news of a defeat is buried in the back pages.

Union members, to be sure, no longer get the old spark from their once fiery papers, nor do they read them as fervently as they did in the past. "It was never a problem to dramatize a picket line," explains Justice Editor Leon Stein, "but how do you dramatize a tax cut?"

On the other hand, union members now read their papers for much the same reasons that other people read the commercial press: for information and for entertainment. "In the '20s and 30s," recalls a Manhattan ladies' garment worker, "there were just two classes of society. It's a different world today, and Justice is also different. We're all better for the change."

SCHOOLS AND AUTOMATION

OTTAWA (CPA) — According to Labor Minister Allan MacEachen, the number of youngsters entering Canadian schools and the labor market between 1961 and 1971 will be higher by 1,500,000 than during the previous decade.

This sharp rise in jobseekers and the spread of automation, about whose effects little is known in Canada, would aggravate the effects of recession. Hence the government's concern about developing a suitable manpower program.

Training facilities at secondary schools, technological institutes and adult training centres are being expanded. MacEachen says 600 new schools or important additions to old ones have been built in the past four years, the number of student places increased by 240,000.

MacEachen says one third of the Canadian labor force has a grade eight education or less. To overcome their difficulties, he says, "they must have a real chance to improve skills and knowledge and to get new skills."

The department's manpower planners will try to overcome the problems of heavy unemployment at a time when there is a shortage of skilled workers. Last year 50,000 unemployed were trained in federal-provincial programs to fit them for better jobs.

BARRY MATHER

OTTAWA — Everybody is for democracy... just as we are all against drug addiction.

But if democracy doesn't work it won't last.

At Ottawa the old parliamentary system is as out of date as the buggy lamp.

Living amid revolutionized industries parliament still plods as it did in Laurier's day.

The NDP, notably Stanley Knowles, M.P., has all along taken a leading part in pressing modernization of House procedures.

Now the government has brought in six proposed changes.

Personally I'm all for them.

Here are the reforms now under consideration:

- To limit time for debate on any item of business — either by agreement between Parties or a House vote. (Good. This would save days.)
- To lengthen the sitting hours by scrapping mealtime adjournments. (worth trying).
- To cut down to about 35 days the time we in the Opposition have for probing government spending or raising grievances. (Quite acceptable if greater use made of House committees for similar purposes.)
- To reduce the question period to 30 minutes a day. (Drastic, but much time is wasted here.)
- Curb on Question of Privileges. (Sensible idea. We get questions of privileges, 99% of which are ruled out . . . but after time-wasting arguments.)
- Speaker's ruling should be final. (This would be more acceptable if Speaker was not a politican like the rest of us but was a permanent appointee.)

I'd also: (a) reduce to say 20 minutes the length of M.P.'s speeches . . . and (b) provide that a vote be taken, in place of just talk, on Members' Bills.

Parliament needs to make better use of the public's time. Otherwise the public will turn to some less democratic though more efficient way of getting things done.

We are 13 years removed from the census forming the basis of our present constituency set-up. We may be only 13 months away from the long awaited redistribution. Whatever one thinks of the proposed boundary changes it seems to me that a new election based on the old system would be illogical.

MEANY RIGHT BEHIND LBJ'S SHOCK TROOPS

There is something bordering on the obscene to hear a labour leader applaud the use of shock troops to suppress an oppressed minority in a foreign country.

But that is precisely what George Meany, shining head of the AF of L-CIO has recently done.

Specifically, Mr. Meany has come out four-square behind U.S. President Johnson's dispatch of paratroops and marines to the Dominican Republic.

There were apparently no questions in his mind, no reservations as to the rights and wrongs of the situation. Rights and wrongs were simply reduced to specious questions of Rights and Lefts.

So Mr. Meany supported the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic on the dubiously familiar grounds that this was another blow "for freedom" struck by the State Department and the Pentagon.

How wrong he was is now abundantly clear by the retreat of even the Pentagon from the original position that the revolt in the poverty-ridden Dominican Republic was another "communist plot."

But it was enough to get U.S. troops into the country and Meany was right behind them in spirit.

Yet we should not be too surprised at this man's attitudes. For a long time he has been recognized as standing usually somewhat to the right of American Manufacturers' Association.

For example, Mr. Meany warmly approved the threat to close all U.S. ports from Maine to Mexico if U.S. surplus grain were shipped to communist countries.

This threat came from the kingpin of the notorious International Longshoremen's Association, an affiliate of the AF of L-CIO and in approving of it Meany was far to the right of many U.S. business men.

But what makes this latest tactic most disturbing was that he used the name of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in order to give a semblance of international labour approval.

This maneuver has been firmly rejected by many Canadian unions. As contributors to the ICFTU they have voiced their resentment and point out that the ICFTU has fought hard to improve the lot of workers under totalitarian regimes around the world.

Indeed, ICFTU concern extends to totalitarian regimes such as existed in the Dominican Republic which U.S. troops, with Mr. Meany's approval, seem determined to prop up.

What Mr. Meany has done in a single stroke is to bring the ICFTU's slogan "Peace, Bread and Freedom" into serious disrepute.

But no less important, it has revealed Meany's total bankrupcy of the ideals of labour, ideals normally associated with anyone holding the responsible position as leader and spokesman for labour.

Thus Mr. Meany has hopelessly compromised labour and himself by his support of the U.S. intervention.

More recently, Meany has intruded into Canadian labour affairs. He has castigated the Canadian Labour Congress for daring to issue charters to Canadian workers, charging this constituted establishment of "company unions."

Past intrusions into Canadian labour matters evidently has taught him nothing. His arrogance during the SIU affair, the chaos which the AFL-CIO precipitated at Crofton Pulp Mill still rankles with many Canadian unionists.

The severe problems he has created for several international unions in Canada indicates that Meany looks on Canada in much the same way as he does the Dominican Republic.

Perhaps labour can not expect anything less of a man who once publicly boasted that he "never walked a picket line."

We cannot afford such a compromise. Meany's continued leadership of the AF of L-CIO is a serious liability.

His resignation at this point would be the most important contribution he could make to North American labour.

LETTERS

Sir:

Enclosed a copy of a letter I sent to R. W. Robinson, Three Universities' Capital Fund Drive:

Dear Sir:

I now find it necessary to advise you that I withdraw my personal support of the Three Universities' Capital Fund Drive. Please discontinue the use of my name as a supporter of the campaign.

At the time I announced my personal support of the Fund Drive, despite objections of many of my colleagues. I did so because I recognized the tremendous need in this province for advanced education. I accepted the assurances of the Three Universities' Capital Fund officials and university presidents that conjectures about tuition fee increases for students were based on mere rumour and were not to be accepted as substantiated.

Now that the fees have been increased, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary, it is clearly apparent that this decision will prohibit working men from sending their sons and daughters to University.

I cannot continue to recommend, even on a personal basis, that working men and women should dig into their pockets to help build institutions from which many of their sons and daughters will be barred because of this financial barrier.

Yours very truly,
J. A. MOORE,
President,
IWA Regional Council
No. 1.

———

Sir:

I am most happy at receiving a copy of The Labour Statesman . . .

You can most certainly be proud of the format. It is without doubt one of the finest publications of its kind in Canada and indeed in North America.

Wishing you every success in the future.

—Harold E. Winch, M.P.
Ottawa

———

Sir:

A challenge to members and supporters of the New Democratic Party . . .

Our treasurer estimates that about $52,000 is needed to operate our provincial office efficiently. It would enable the Party to give full service to the membership.

We need 5,000 supporters to become sustaining members . . .

Do you want an effective party, pledged to serve the workers? Is such a party worth $1 a month to you?

Then join the NDP as a sustaining member.

Work for the party which works for you.

—Frank Snowsell,
West Vancouver

THE LABOUR STATESMAN

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WILLIAM McCARTHY — Managing Editor
GEOFF. SPENCER, BETTY SPENCER — Advertising Representatives

"A MOST TASTELESS PERFORMANCE"

WILLIAM McCARTHY

The most tasteless performance during the past television season was given by that bovine herd of women who lumbered into Parliament to petition against CBC programming.

The women betrayed an unblushing preoccupation with sex, at least sex on television. It must have seemed to many that the group showed a shockingly keen appreciation of the subject.

If so, a great deal of harm may have been done to thousands of public careers, careers based in large measure on regular attacks on the CBC.

For who will now dare criticize the CBC? Will even the indefatigable John Diefenbaker risk attack if it means identification with a rump-sprung troupe out for dirt?

The women who may have endangered the position of our best-loved CBC critics are members of a thing called the Declaration By Canadian Women.

They went to Ottawa trundling shopping carts which contained their petition to Prime Minister Pearson.

They claimed to have the signatures of 76,000 women who are outraged by such CBC television shows as This Hour Has Seven Days, Quest, and Festival.

Assaulted feminine sensibilities could be assuaged only if Mr. Pearson ends "The domination of a minority who misuse the CBC to spread propaganda for perversion, pornography, free love, blasphemy, dope, violence and crime."

To many the language is as revealing as a Rorschach test. And therein lies the danger to staunch old CBC critics.

Not only that henceforth all critics of the CBC might be lumped together with these heavily-corested matrons, but also that all may now be dismissed as victims of some classic Freudian frustrations.

Many would comment frankly on the CBC, though inevitably this incurs the wrath of a petulant Corporation. But few will risk having their comments construed as a reflection of some bizarre psychological quirk.

Thus the great harm of the ladies' petition is not the moral hypocrisy it represents but the fact that it might shame more responsible critics into silence.

Worse yet, with things the way they are these days, in the CBC, there's an even chance that the ladies could have their way with the Corporation.

That would be real dirty — a dirty shame.

A 12-hour day at $50 to $70 a week is too long a day and too little money. Regardless of what the occupation.

That was the conclusion of some of London's best exotic dancers, or Strip Tease artists. So they organized.

New boss of the Strip Tease Union is Kathy Keeton, shown here performing her labours. She is the star stripper at London's "Casino de Paris."

A lass from South Africa, the new union boss recently had a part in the Richard Burton film, "The Spy Who Came In Out of the Cold."

Republished from Stern, Hamburg

TV PLUGS

DK BONN — Deputies of Chancellor Erhard's Christian Democratic Party have introduced a draft Bill to Padliament which would ban advertising on West Germany's public-owned radio and television networks.

The battle for the television screen is being waged not between the central government and territorial powers, but between broadcasting corporations—which have formed a "working board" and produce the TV programme—and newspaper publishers.

This has, of course, pushed the question of revenue from commercial television into the foreground. Newspaper publishers accuse public radio and television networks of murderous competition in advertising business.

They assert that this situation can be remedied only forbidding the board from broadcasting commercials and by turning Second Television into a private company and putting it at the disposal of a representative group of newspaper publishers for a price of 200 million marks. (About 18 million sterling, 50 million dollars).

The radio and television men warn of a sinister blow at press freedom and freedom of expression, while publishers champion the cause of financially weak local newspapers, although they have least to fear from commercial television, which could not hope to deprive them of their local advertising trade.

Neither can it be honestly said that national and provincial papers are threatened.

CHERI LOOKS AT NHL HOCKEY

It's time we took a long hard look at our National Sport, in particular the National Hockey League.

This handle has to be the most misleading in the country.

It covers the activities of a handful of players operating in six eastern cities, four of them in the U.S.A.

What holds the N.H.L. down to this tiny loop of teams? How can perennial losers like Boston keep packing them in?

It's simple — Money!

The cats at the top of the tree are so fat, they can buy anything.

They have the power of life and death over players, officials, minor leagues, franchises, the works. They even have yes-men preaching their gospel on network TV.

These characters are so arrogant, they'll try and blackmail a city the size of Vancouver.

"Put up a multi-million dollar arena, and we'll see whether we might consider including you in a Western loop of the N.H.L.", they said.

If we did, and they did, how often do you think the working man would be able to afford to buy tickets?

Alright! So they've got a lucrative business, which they wrongly call sport. It combines brilliance and skill, and is fine TV entertainment.

Unfortunately, however, hockey is truly international and many European countries play a highly-skilled game.

Their rules call for less crude violence than we have come to tolerate, which puts our "National" teams at a serious disadvantage, when they play in international competition.

If the N.H.L. is really dedicated to the best interests of hockey, why doesn't it first clean up its playing rules, and then give some genuine practical and financial help to men like Father Bauer?

It doesn't matter if we are beaten in the World Championships. But it matters very much if we don't try to send the best possible squad.

After all, we did pioneer the sport, didn't we?

Pierre Cheri

SOBER DRUNKS

"No laws, however stringent, can make the idle industrious, the thriftless provident, or the drunken sober."

—Samuel Smiles

WINNER OF
3 ACADEMY AWARDS
Anthony Quinn — Lila Kedrova
ZORBA THE GREEK
HELD OVER Studio 3rd MONTH
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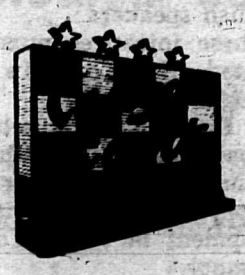
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TIME PRESSES NDP

Amid the usual noise and confusion of a political rally, the 300 delegates to the 4th Annual Convention of the New Democratic Party of British Columbia made a valiant attempt to hammer out a new democratic socialist statement of policy but time ran out.

This comprehensive statement, some 33 pages in length, consideration of which was intended as the major task of the Convention, set out a detailed program of social development suited to the particular needs of B.C.'s economy and her people.

However, other urgent matters, as well as the traditional "keynote" speeches, constantly intervened and the task was only half completed at the end of the Victoria Day weekend.

Unfortunately, the portions not considered included the Labour section.

This not only provided for a new Labour Relations Act, overhaul of Workmen's Compensation and the extension of collective bargaining but also set up a Labour Market Policy to counteract the growing threat of automation and mass unemployment.

A Labour Market Board would be set up to undertake:

"(a) forecasting changes in employment and the demand and supply of labour;

"(b) vocational training and retraining to provide the right number and type of workers to meet the needs of industry and to provide alternatives for those whose skills have been made obsolete by automation and technological change;

"(c) vocational guidance for people entering the labour force;

"(d) assistance in transferring unemployed or underemployed workers to new jobs;

"(e) designing and administering a program to provide employment for seasonal workers in the off-season."

These and all other unfinished policy matters were referred to the Provincial Council for final consideration during the winter so that the B.C. New Democrat will have a sound, modern policy to place before the public.

In the executive elections, despite newspaper predictions of party rifts from splinter groups of the right, left and centre, trade union delegates seemed pleased with the results of balloting.

Former Saanich M.L.A., Frank Snowsell, a Kelowna High School teacher, was elected President; Grace McInnes, First Vice-President; Grant McNeil, Second Vice-President; and Alex Macdonald, Third Vice-President.

Fred Vulliamy was re-elected Treasurer of the party.

Three Trade Union officials were elected to the 10-man executive: Ray Haynes, International Representative, RWDSU; Jack Holst, 2nd Vice - President, Regional Council, IWA; and Pat O'Neal, Secretary-Treasurer, B.C. Federation of Labour.

The other members are Tom Berger, Anthony Gargrave, Margaret Hobbs, Cliff Michael, Geoff Mitchell, David Stupich and Walter Young.

The National Council appointees are Hilda Kristiansen and Jack McKenzie. Provincial Leader Robert Strachan was re-elected by acclamation.

Some of the highlights of the Convention included a motion for a mass march of the delegates on the U.S. Consulate which was soon defeated; the reiection of appeals against the expulsion of the "League For Socialist Action" supporters despite the Discipline Committee's recommendation that some of them be reinstated and a condemnation of China's nuclear testing.

At the outset of the Convention, an emergency resolution was passed protesting the recent university fee increases and strongly-worded criticisms were aimed at U.S. aggression in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

Tommy Douglas' keynote speech dealt squarely with the latter subject and Robert Cliche, Leader of the Quebec NDP outlined the NDP's future role in French Canada's national and social revolution in a speech which is reported elsewhere on this page.

The problems facing society in the face of automation and technological advance are, in the opinion of the Policy Committee, so great that they were dealt with not only under the Labour heading of the Policy Statement but also in a section entitled A New Dimension in Government following immediately after the preamble:

"1. Present prosperity is no guarantee of future security when the speed and diversity of technological change confound traditional patterns of thought.

"2. The individual is no longer able to meet the demands such rapid change makes upon him without adequate direction, re-training and adjustment."

Government must provide the leadership to help people to find their rightful place in the new age. A Provincial Bureau on Automation and Technology will be established to provide information and assist other government departments in formulating solutions in their particular area.

CONVENTION HEARS LEADER

ROBERT CLICHE

(Robert Cliche is leader of the New Democratic Party in Quebec. The following is part of his address to the NDP-BC Convention held at the Hotel Vancouver May 22, 23, 24.)

Formerly many English-Canadians thought that our nationalism was a product of our backwardness, that we were nationalistic because we were an isolated society, partly cut off from the great movements of North American society, from its intellectual and political currents; resisting these developments where we could not totally avoid them, as we tried to resist urbanisation.

It is true that *that* nationalism, traditional nationalism, *was* a product of that society. But our national consciousness is a dimension of our existence as a group.

It will not disappear as long as we are there, a community of people of French language, afloat in a sea of English speakers . . .

These injustices must be righted. But this is not enough.

If French Canada is to develop to its full potentiality, it must be possible for our people to undertake this development *in their own language*.

This means not only the end of discrimination against French Canadians, it means the making over of our economy in Quebec so that it reflects not the language of the few owners, many of whom are now not even Canadians, but rather the language of the majority of our people.

It is absurd that a French copywriter should draft advertising copy which is a simple translattion of lines drafted on Madison Avenue. All this is worse than absurd. It is in the long run fatal for our culture.

You can see, therefore, why the facts, today's facts, reflect themselves in a national consciousness, a consciousness of the great backwardness of our society in many respects, of our need for development, coupled with a determination that this development will be our own, will allow us at the end a fuller self-expression, and not cramp us in a still narrower cultural ghetto; that it will contribute to that flowering of our collective culture without which the lives of millions of our people will remain stunted and incomplete.

And in taking up this task, we are not looking backward over our shoulders: it is not just to be true to our fathers that we do this, but to be true to ourselves and to our children.

Nor do we undertake this in a spirit of resentment and hostility; we know that we shall never do our best for others until we are really ourselves.

But there is a second revolution — or perhaps I should speak here of revolt. This is much less reported, talked about, commented on by the press and the mass media.

For it is the revolt of the economically and politically weak (of all those who have not shared in that unparalleled prosperity that we are told we enjoy, of all those for whom the affluent society is merely a promise, or worse still, a mockery . . .

Quebec is a province of heavy unemployment, much higher than the national average. Quebec is also a province of grinding rural poverty. And this I know not from reading statistics. I come from Beauce county, one of the old agricultural counties of our province. I have seen what rural poverty can mean . . . But it is not *the* Revolution in Quebec. This other one is just as important; it may in the long run be even more important.

This mood of revolt is not a passing fad. It may have taken bizarre forms up to now, for instance it led to the election of 26 Social Credit candidates pledged to a programme almost none of them could understand.

But, then, I have nothing to explain to you on this score; you have your own 'creditistes'.

But the sentiments which sent that delegation to Ottawa will not wither away. We may not be much worse off than, say, the people of Appalachia in the United States. But these people are half convinced of the American myth, that if they're poor it's their fault. Our people have never believed in this.

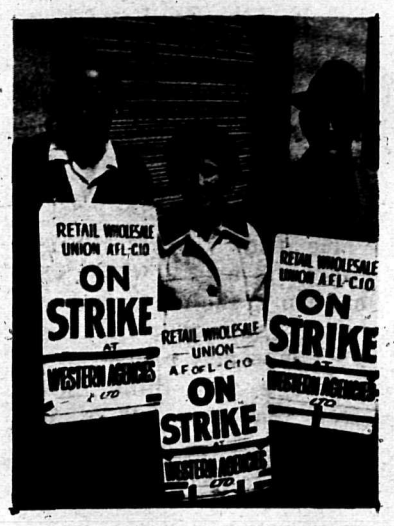
They know who to call to account. They know that it is the traditional political elite, the leaders of the old parties who have led them where they are. And they are determined to demand a reckoning of them.

That is why in voting Caouette, they were not all that wildly off. They identified their enemies correctly, which is half the battle.

Now they only have to identify their friends, to find the vehicle which can carry their demands to fruition. And this they are doing, and we can see it in the dramatic upsurge of the New Democratic Party in our province.

7 STRIKE REPORTS

BATTLE OF WRITS



VANCOUVER: A strike by sixteen members of Local 535 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, employed at Western Agencies, is now entering its seventh month with the latest efforts of the Department of Labour to bring the parties together having now failed.

The Company represented by W. Meade of the law firm of Campney & Owen advised the Union and the conciliation officer that they had made their final offer and did not intend to discuss anything further at this time.

Mr. Meade insisted that the conciliation officer conduct a Government vote under Section 55 with respect to their offer.

The offer is the same one which had been rejected unanimously by the strikers.

The Union pointed out to the conciliation officer that it was worse than the Company's offer made prior to the strike commencement last November 26th.

In fact, the Union showed that in some respects the so-called offer would provide conditions worse than those in effect prior to the union certification.

Local 535 had been certified on September 1, 1964, and had attempted to negotiate an agreement similar to contracts held by Local 535 with other Mc & Mc operations.

This the Company refused to do.

Following the report of the conciliation officer and a Government supervised strike vote, the Union made one further attempt to work out a compromise settlement but upon receiving a negative reply from the Company were forced to take strike action.

The Vancouver operation is being picketed daily with the Company attempting to circumvent the strike by supplying some of the Vancouver customers through its branches in Victoria, Prince George and Penticton.

Trade Unionists are asked that when they need repairs to their television and electronic equipment, they insist that all parts etc. come from a fair employer.

Two new names have been added to the list of union leaders who are being sued for libel in connection with a pamphlet dealing with the Mitchell Press strike.

The two new names are Broadway Printers Ltd., who print The Labour Statesman as well as other similar publications, and William McCarthy, the managing editor of The Labour Statesman.

The most recent court action was launched by Alec Bryson of Burnaby. His action also involves:

William Dunsmuir, Bookbinders Union (Local 105); C. P. (Paddy) Neale, Vancouver and District Labour Council; E. P. O'Neal, B.C. Federation of Labour.

Bryson is an employee of Mitchell Press. He alleges he was libeled in a pamphlet distributed April 3rd.

A similar suit was filed several weeks ago by William Lamont, production manager at Mitchell Press. Neither William McCarthy nor Broadway Printers were named in this suit.

In another development, Howard Mitchell, owner of Mitchell Press Ltd., has written to the Canadian Postal Employees Association regarding the possibility of Mitchell mail being declared "hot."

Mitchell said: "If any firm exercising its legal right to continue in business were to be denied the service of the mail unless it capitulated to union demands, through the procedure of your union declaring that firm's mail to be "hot," the result would be to elevate union leadership to unthinkable dictatorial power in Canada."

NO STRIKE

Hopes of the Vancouver Times for a strike at Pacific Press were dashed when Typographical workers (Local 226) recently approved a three-year contract.

Agreement came suddenly after the printers had voted overwhelmingly in favor of strike action against Pacific Press which publishes both The Sun and The Province.

Printers' president, Len Guy, said: "The final settlement embodies most of the recommendations in the minority report filed by Pat O'Neal, secretary of the B.C. Federation of Labour."

The union won a major gain with a new provision which gives each printer 13 days paid sick leave a year.

The contract is retroactive to Nov. 1, 1964, and provides new regulation covering computers, overtime, job retraining, severance and relocation pay and improvements in statutory holidays and annual vacations.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION ?

TORONTO (CPA) — Trade union spokesmen continue to condemn compulsory arbitration as a solution for labor-management contract disputes.

But it is being looked on with increasing favour by government — and perhaps just as significant for organized labor, groups outside union ranks are seeking new forms of collective bargaining incorporating compulsory arbitration as the final stage in the negotiation process.

These are groups—technical and professional — which should be the source of recruits for the union movement in a technological age.

The latest example of the trend is Ontario's Hospital Arbitration Act which bars strikes and lockouts in the province's hospitals and substitutes compulsory arbitration if normal conciliation procedures fail to produce a settlement.

This measure directly affects the Building Service Employees International Union, the International Union of Operating Engineers, the Canadian Union of Operating Engineers and the Canadian Union of Public Employees. All of them have enrolled non - professional hospital employees and CUPE has a number of nurses on its rolls as well.

The hospital act is blanket legislation. There are no exceptions to its application.

This is in contrast to the emergency type of bill adopted by the Ontario Legislature in 1962 invoking compulsory arbitration of the dispute between the Ontario Hydro Employees Union and the Ontario Hydro-Slectric Power Commission. The next round of Hydro contract talks produced an agreement through regular bargaining processes.

Even before the Conservative government introduced its hospital arbitration legislation, the 30,000-member Registered Nurses Association of Ontario had submitted its proposal for a special act.

The RNAO suggested a three-page bargaining procedure with final arbitration of disputes as the last step. The right to strike would be surrendered. The power to invoke arbitration is left in the hands of the health minister, but the proposed legislation clearly envisages this procedure as the solution in the event of deadlock.

Meanwhile, seven professional engineers' groups have launched a separate campaign to obtain a distinct labor act governing professional personnel.

Their plan for an Ontario Professional Negotiations Act would rule out strikes and provide for the right to refer differences to binding arbitration. The engineers also forsee each member signing an individual contract outlining acceptance of the group agreement and adding specific points applicable to the individual.

Their original group of seven has been strengthened by two others, the Ontario Civil Service Professional Engineers and the Committee for the Advancement of Professional Nurses, a reform-minded wing of the registered nurses' association which takes issue with the RNAO's approach to bargaining legislation.

The 34,000-member Ontario Civil Service Association has already worked out a revised form of bargaining with the provincial government which has compulsory arbitration as a central feature. The new Civil Service Arbitration Board recently handed down its first award under this system.

The federal government is preparing legislation which will give more than 100,000 federal civil servants a similar type of bargaining procedure. The federal system is being worked out after consultation with three civil service organizations linked for bargaining purposes.

In each case, binding arbitration is a key element in the negotiation process — a trend which the trade union movement cannot afford to ignore.

—Murray Goldblett

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OUR CORRESPONDENTS WRITE

KITIMAT — The power of concerted labour action in municipal politics was shown last month when the Kitimat Chamber of Commerce withdrew its request for a special municipal grant.

The Kitimat-Terrace and District Labour Council has opposed the nature and condition of these grants to the Kitimat Chamber of Commerce since 1960.

The Council felt that it too was entitled to a municipal grant if public welfare and community good were the standards to be applied.

The Kitimat-Terrace and District Labour Council submitted a brief in 1960-61 to the Municipal Council expressing these views.

It described in detail the nature of the activities of the labour council in the promotion of welfare and the community. This extensive brief listed the 14 local unions engaged in this work.

The brief asked the Municipal Council to approve a grant to the Labour Council equal to the amount then being sought by the Chamber of Commerce.

Labour's request was turned down.

Two main reasons were given for the refusal.

First was that grants could not be made to two organizations doing the same work. This reason ignored the fact that the Chamber concentrates on tourism for the benefit of businesses which form the Chamber.

Second reason given was that Council could not make grants to organizations with strong political leanings.

Both these reasons were firmly and immediately rebutted by members of the Labour Council who attended the Council meetings, Monty Alton, Roy Simmonds, John Schibli, and V. F. Peppar.

The following year a second labour representative was elected to Municipal Council. The grant to the Chamber was slightly reduced.

Each time the Chamber's grant came up for discussion Labour Council members spoke strongly against it.

Last year three new members were elected to Municipal Council, one of whom was an independent housewife.

This year the Chamber came to Council asking for a grant of $6,000 — an increase of $1,000 over previous requests. Again the request was based on tourism and business promotion.

Council rejected the business promotion factor on the grounds that since it was not a land holder it could not grant monies to the Chamber exclusively to promote business.

Through the efforts of the newly-elected housewife and one of the Council members from labour (the other being absent because of illness) the Chamber's request was tabled to the next meeting.

The Labour Council was prepared for the next meeting. It argued that only one member of the Municipal Council was familiar with the Labour Council earlier brief requesting a grant for itself.

It argued during a lengthy debate that other Council members should be given time to study the Labour Council's proposals.

Again the Chamber's request was tabled to the next meeting.

A petition was then circulated asking home owners to say whether they favored abolishing the Chamber's grant all together or having it substantially reduced.

This apparently made the handwritting on the wall plain to the Chamber. It held a special meeting and then advised Municipal Council that it was withdrawing its request for a grant.

—Victor Peppar

PRINCE RUPERT — Mayor Peter Lester chided labour leaders in this area for not being more aware of issues and activities at city hall.

Mayor Lester was speaking May 13 to the Prince Rupert Labour Council. He said that city council had recently cut the city business tax by $20,000 without a word being heard from the Labour Council.

However, he said, city council had received a brief from the local Chamber of Commerce before the tax cut was made.

Mayor Lester said it is essential for the Labour Council, which represents 75 per cent of the citizens of Prince Rupert, to keep in close contact with city affairs and make its views known to city council.

In another report to the Labour Council, M. K. McGee, Workmen's Compensation Board Safety Inspector, said that immigrant workers in northern B.C. are often forced to risk great hazards on their jobs.

"They don't realize the dangers or are too scared to do anything about them," Mr. McGee said. He added that non-union companies have among the worst safety records.

Mr. McGee deplored the great gulf between labour and management in B.C. "In Europe, especially in Sweden, labour and management have learned to cooperate to their mutual advantage," he said.

The Labour Council here has written to the Canadian Labour Congress because it learned that the International Confederation of Free Trade Union had supported the U.S. position in the Dominican Republic.

"We wish to disassociate ourselves from any statements which might indicate that labour is supporting the U.S. position," the council declared.

—Conrad Hadland,
Prince Rupert

KAMLOOPS — Growth is everywhere evident in this Interior city.

The Kamloops and District Labour Council, for example, is suffering from growing pains. Increased attendance has forced the council to move into larger quarters.

Meetings are now held in the Library Museum building on the third Thursday of each month.

Rapid growth in the city was brought home to union members from another quarter when all hospital employees were handed a printed statement on the construction of the new hospital addition.

The statement advised the hospital employees that the new addition to Royal Inland Hospital should be completed by October.

However, some areas of the new wing will be occupied as early as next month.

A highlight of labour activities here during May was the 24th annual Western Canada Union Meeting, B of L F & E and the Ladies Society.

Some 285 representatives of the union came from across Canada and the U.S.

Hosts for this meeting were Lodges 258 (CPR Firemen), 930 (CNR Firemen) and Cumcloups Lodge (Ladies).

Frank opinions were expressed during the educational seminar on the Canadian Labour Code.

A. R. Gibbons declared that the union must use its economic strength.

"Not as one little group of Firemen," he said, "but as one of a larger group of workers.

"You showed your strength last October during the run-throughs. At that time there were two very surprised men.

"One was myself, the other was Donald Gordon. Frankly, I didn't think you had the guts. But you have proved yourselves," he said.

Main speaker at the closing banquet was national president, J. Graham of Montreal.

During the festivities, L. O. Morgan, president of the Kamloops Labour Council celebrated his 19th wedding anniversary.

—Cecilia McInnes

KELOWNA—Chief topic of discussion at the regular May meeting of the Kelowna, Penticton, Vernon and District Labour Council was the problem of the disasterous winter-kill facing the fruit industry.

The meeting was held May 2.

Several delegates expressed concern over what was called "a community disaster".

"This can reach into the entire economy of the Valley," Jim Currie of Penticton said.

Mr. Currie, speaking on behalf of the Fruit and Vegetable workers, reported that "in the area from Summerland south, there will be an almost complete loss in stone fruits and pears are expected to be near a 100 per cent loss."

He said: "as yet it's too early to assess what will happen in the north and nobody is sure as to how well the apples may recover.

"It's a sure thing, however, that very few of our people will be working for very long this season."

Mr. Currie reported on co-operation between union and management to preserve seniority in the plants over long periods of lay-offs.

He said every effort will be made to find work for the people affected.

At the time he spoke Mr. Currie said the employment office in Penticton had "openings for 84 waitresses and chambermaids. We are urging our people to take these jobs."

The expected reduction in fruit production has hit other areas of labour. Rolph Craigie, of the Steelworkers in Oliver, said that production of orchard machinery has come to "a virtual standstill."

He reported, however, that there had been no lay-offs.

Production of boxes and crates has been drastically curtailed because of winter losses, according to Ron McLellan, IWA, of Kelowna.

—H. G. Buchanan

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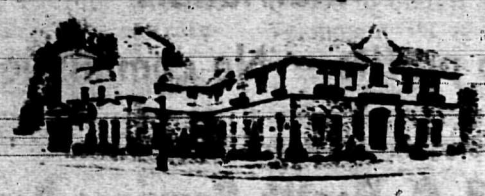

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LABOUR SPARKS PROJECT

VICTORIA — Centennial Victoria Square, to be completed this year, is fast becoming the pride and joy of the citizens of the Greater Victoria area.

Conceived in 1962 as a five-year project to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the City of Victoria, it has transformed a fast deteriorating area into one of the showplaces of the west.

The Square, which encompasses an area of four city blocks, will serve a purpose both beautiful and functional.

Included within its boundaries are the City Hall and new legislative wing, the McPherson Playhouse and Theatre Restaurant, Senior Citizens' Activity Centre, and a shopping arcade and car-park building.

All of these surround a central square, with the focal point being a Centennial Fountain, a gift from the surrounding municipalities of Saanich, Oak Bay and Esquimalt.

The entire area has been terraced and landscaped with flower gardens and mature trees used to excellent advantage.

The impact of this project on the surrounding downtown area is already evident. A number of privately owned buildings have been repainted, a block of commercial stores and offices has been substantially renovated and the major reconstruction of an adjoining hotel with a new entrance facing onto the Square is under way.

This has had the effect of transforming this potentially distressed area into an active commercial and cultural centre.

The interest of organized labour in this city has been particularly intense, not only due to the fact of the employment opportunities created, but also because the chairman of the Centennial Square Committee's Alderman A. W. "Alf" Toone is serving his third two-year term as an alderman of the city while at the same time serving his ninth year as Secretary-Treasurer of the Victoria Labour Council.

His efforts in actively carrying out his many civic duties and also acting as the very efficient secretary of the Labour Council in its multiple facets have won commendation from both municipal and labour representatives.

Brother John Nicol of the Retail Clerks' Union, Local 280, noted that all too often in arbitration cases the union loses out.

He was pleased to report that in a case recently carried forward in Courtenay where two of their members had been released last December, the Board brought in an unanimous decision in favour of the union and both girls were reinstated.

The office of First Vice-President of Victoria Labour Council recently became vacant when the incumbent, Charles Peck of the I.B. of E.W. was no longer eligible to act as a delegate due to his retirement from the trade.

After over 30 years as a delegate to the Council, Charlie was extended a hearty vote of thanks at his final meeting.

In the ensuing election Harry Anderson of the C.B. of R.T. (Local 324) succeeded Brother Peck in the office. Brother Robert Noble of the Machinists' Union (Local 3) succeeded Brother Anderson as Chairman of the Unemployment Committee of the Council.

—Jack Chapman.

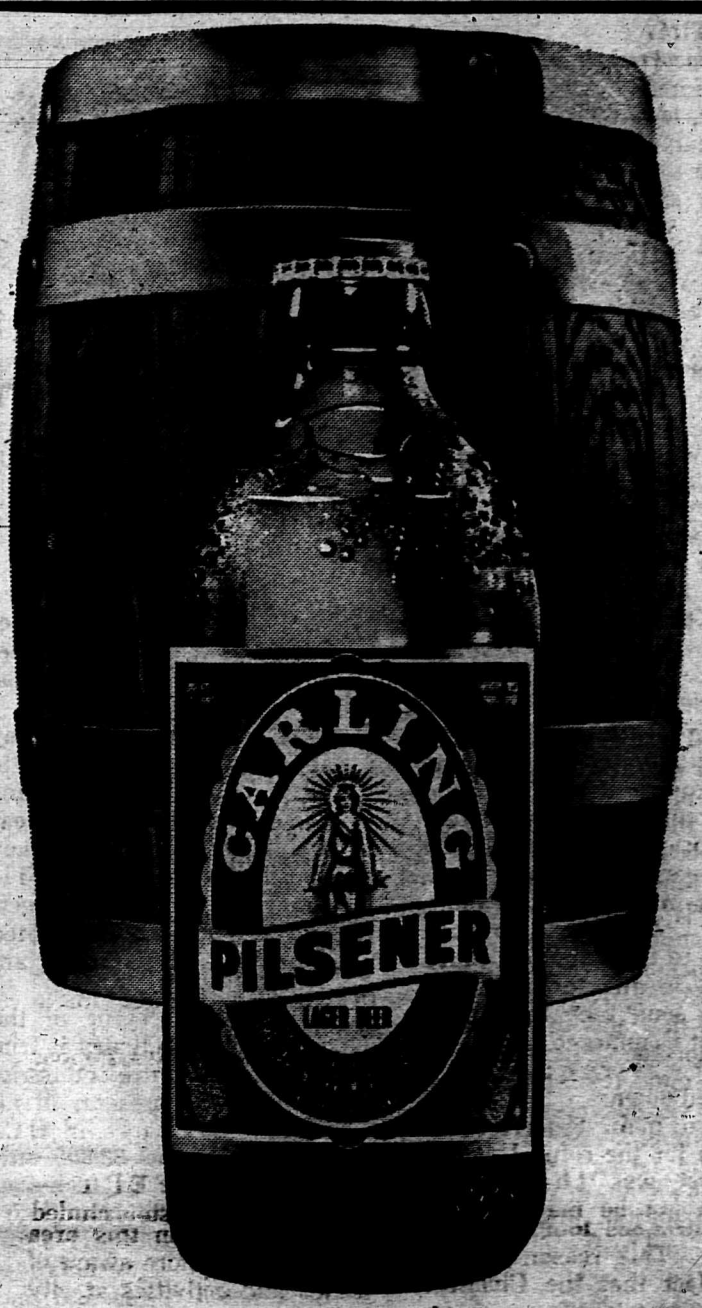
VANCOUVER — The serious concern of the United Packinghouse Workers (Local 283) over the car insurance rates in B.C. was expressed in a resolution recently passed here.

The resolution, sent to Premier Bennett, May 10, noted that automobile insurance companies in B.C. have raised rates and changed regulations" without due regard for the motoring public."

It said that because car insurance is compulsory, insurance companies have an assured business. Attention was drawn to the successful low cost provincial insurance scheme of Saskatchewan.

The resolution urged the provincial government to adopt a low cost car insurance plan in B.C. "in order to alleviate the hardship borne by the motoring public."

—E. Leverton



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"WHAT LABOUR SHORTAGE?"

E. T. STALEY

There has been a demand for increased immigration to Canada following complaints to the federal government of a lack of skilled workers.

Employers in B.C. particularly voice constant complaints of the lack of skilled workers in the province.

Aside from any questions of the facts of the so-called shortage, it is wise to keep in mind that employers have a vested interest in maintaining a surplus of labour. The ideal situation, from their point of view would be a long line of workers at the factory gates and in the dispatch offices of the building trades unions.

But there is some difference of opinion whether there is in fact a shortage of workers in B.C. There is, moreover, substantial evidence that many construction workers are presently unemployed and that all told more than 30,000 people in B.C. are looking for jobs.

Employers in B.C. have traditionally relied on Britain and Europe to train and supply skilled craftsmen to meet their needs. They have never seriously subscribed to any enlightened apprenticeship training programs.

At present, the B.C. construction industry employs some 45,000 people. But in 1964, this huge industry had only 1,594 apprentices in training, a mere three and one-half percent.

But worse still, of this meager number only 169 completed their apprenticeship terms. Thus, less than one half of one percent qualified as craftsmen under the apprenticeship scheme.

Of course, the world picture in labour resources is changing all the time and today the economy of Europe and Britain is booming. As a result, all these countries have less than one and one-half percent of their work force unemployed.

Thus, the chances, if any shortage should develop in the future, of recruiting workers from these areas are going to be extremely marginal. Employers will simply be reaping the effects of their own short-sighted approach to this important matter.

But what is true of the construction industry is true also of our entire industrial complex. At present, in all training schools in B.C., there are some 22,300 students enrolled in technical courses ranging from hairdressing to welding. This student figure represents approximately three and one-half percent of the total labour force which averaged some 630,000 in 1964.

Equally as important perhaps is the fact that the total number of apprentices in training numbered only 3,769 in all trades — a slim 0.6 percent of the total.

And in 1964, only 456 or 0.07 percent completed their apprenticeship training programs. This is a disgraceful record when compared to what is happening in other countries.

In Australia, for example, which enjoys a comparable economy in terms of present and potential development, a country-wide program of apprenticeship and technical training has been under way for some time.

Sydney Technical College, one of the dozen or more in that city, has 30,000 students enrolled. In comparison, Vancouver and Burnaby Vocational Institutes have a combined enrolment of slightly more than 1,500.

Unions cannot provide — nor should they be expected to provide — skilled tradesmen at the drop of a hat.

What is required is for the provincial government to undertake a massive program of technical and vocational training. And for the employers of the province, in consultation with the craft unions, to embark on an enlightened and progressive apprenticeship program.

WILLIAMS LAKE—The Cariboo Labour Council has not yet begun extensive operations in this area.

Initial organization work, however, is moving ahead and this Council is expecting official word of a charter in the near future.

—Fred Chambers

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VOTE EARLY! VOTE OFTEN!

DENIS COUPLAND

In the last Vancouver Municipal Elections, Mrs. Martha L. Mock voted or was entitled to vote 13 times.

Add to this the fact that she is not even a resident of Vancouver and it sounds like a clear case for Vancouver's police department. However, it's all perfectly legal and in the best interests of Vancouver's business community.

Each of the companies listed on the building directory represents one of Mrs. Mock's votes.

Although most Vancouver citizens are not aware of it, every corporation which owns real property in the municipality or is a tenant is entitled to one vote in city elections.

There are close to 1,500 corporations registered in this manner in Vancouver and their votes are cast through agents such as Mrs. Mock.

The registering of corporations as electors is a dangerous and unjustifiable practice. It is a practice that our MLA's should strive to see abolished at the next legislative session.

Some 1,500 votes can have great significance in a municipal election as many defeated candidates for mayor and alderman can testify.

And what justification is there for it?

It is merely a throw-back to the time when only the propertied classes were entitled to vote.

The Labour Movement and others fought long and hard for universal suffrage — one man, one vote — and thought they had achieved it.

However, it is evident that in B.C. municipalities that goal has not yet been won.

The number of corporation agent votes may seem insignificant when compared to a total voter registration of 240,000 in the City of Vancouver.

However, it must be remembered that these companies and their agents (who often have their individual votes as well) are more likely than the general population to exercise their vote; their livelihood and expenses often depending directly on municipal administrative decisions.

As a matter of fact, in the 1964 election, only 39.8% of those registered voted, some 96,139.

But behind all these figures lies a principle.

The administration of any government — civic, provincial or federal — should not be carried out for the benefit of economic enterprises but for its citizens as individual human beings.

If this is true, then there can be no rationale put forth to enfranchise any economic enterprise, be it an international corporation or a local real estate firm.

Only individuals should be entitled to elect representatives to look after the welfare of society as a whole.

This undemocratic practice of allowing companies to register as voters is further compounded by allowing one person to act as agent for more than one company.

Mrs. Mock is by no means Vancouver's only multiple voter.

The following are another half dozen of Vancouver's most privileged voters:

Mr. Evans Wasson — 11 votes.
Mr. Stanley Wright — 10 votes.
Mr. D. M. Brown — 8 votes.
Mr. G. L. Draeseke — 8 votes.
Mr. G. E. Frostrup — 7 votes.
Mr. William L. Sauder — 7 votes.

Even His Worship Mayor Rathie is entitled to vote four times in his own election.

Furthermore, without adequate legal safeguards in the Vancouver City Charter, multiple company voting leads to even greater abuses of our democratic system. Mrs. Mock's case will serve as an excellent illustration.

Mrs. Mock is Executive Secretary of Atlas Investments Ltd. and associated with all the other companies for whom she acts as agent.

The companies are not really independent agencies.

They are merely branches of one large financial operation tied firmly together by interlocking directorates and common ownership.

As can be seen, they are all in one building (owned by Keystone Investments Ltd.) and all but one are in the same office.

Despite this, every one of them is deemed entitled to one vote.

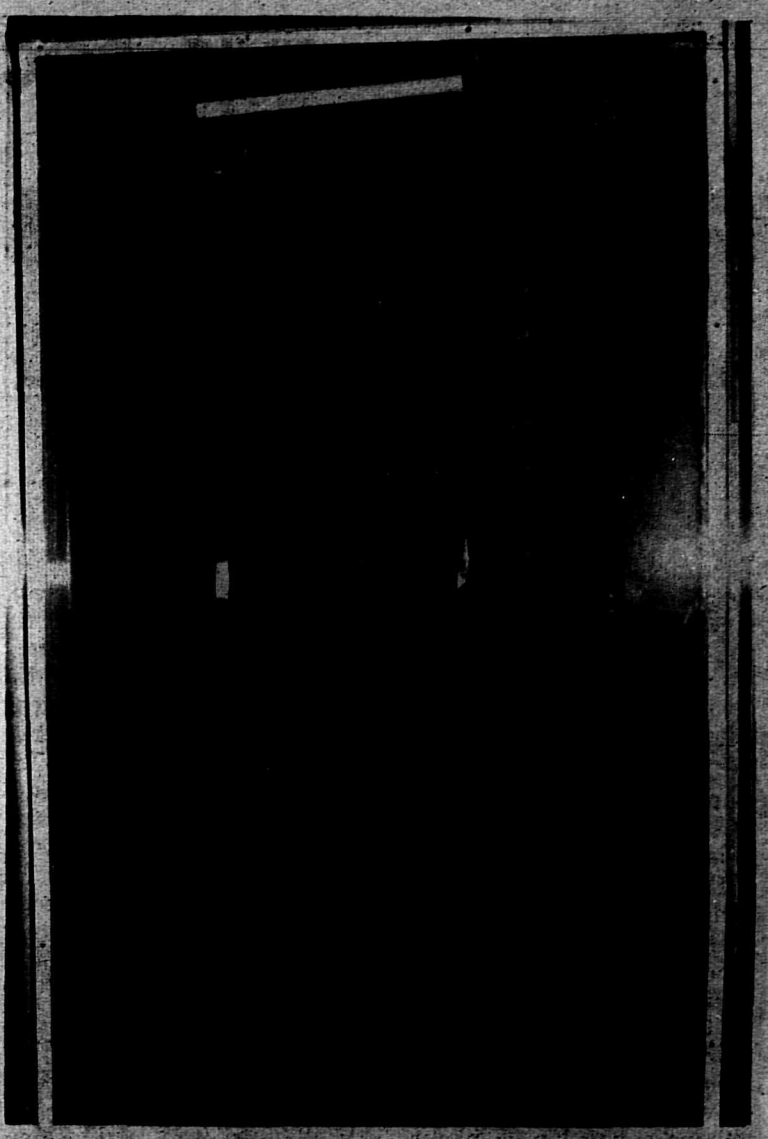
Presumably each one lists a certain amount on their books as rent paid to the parent company and uses this as their basis of their claim that the necessary landlord-tenant relationship exists.

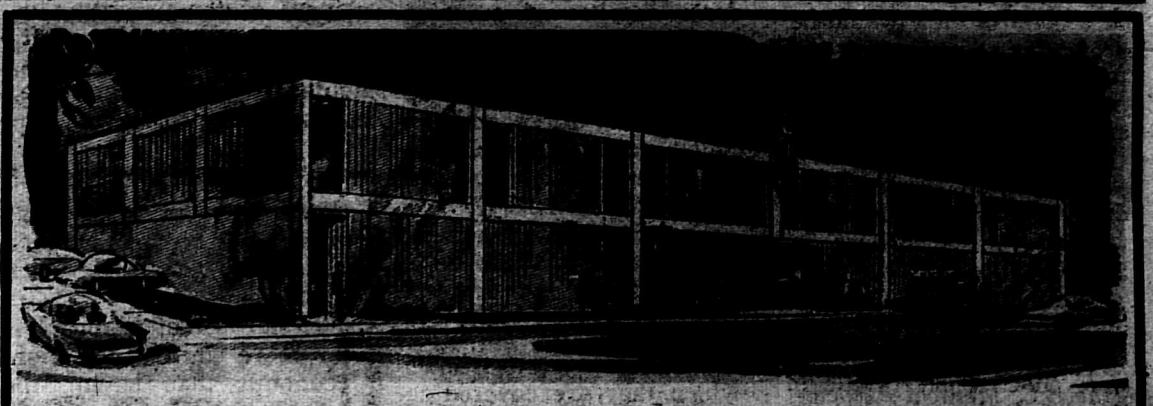
This dangerous practice could be ended even without any legislative changes.

The landlord-tenant relationships in these cases are so obviously artificial creations that unless the city's electoral eligibility policy is re-examined, other firms might be tempted to create a proliferation of subsidiary firms expressly for the purpose of influencing municipal elections.

It is up to the provincial legislature and our MLA's to abolish the practice of franchising companies as an infringement of the hard-won right of universal human suffrage.

Until the legislation is passed, the municipality should look closely at its present company registration policy.





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Firm or Organization to which you belong _____
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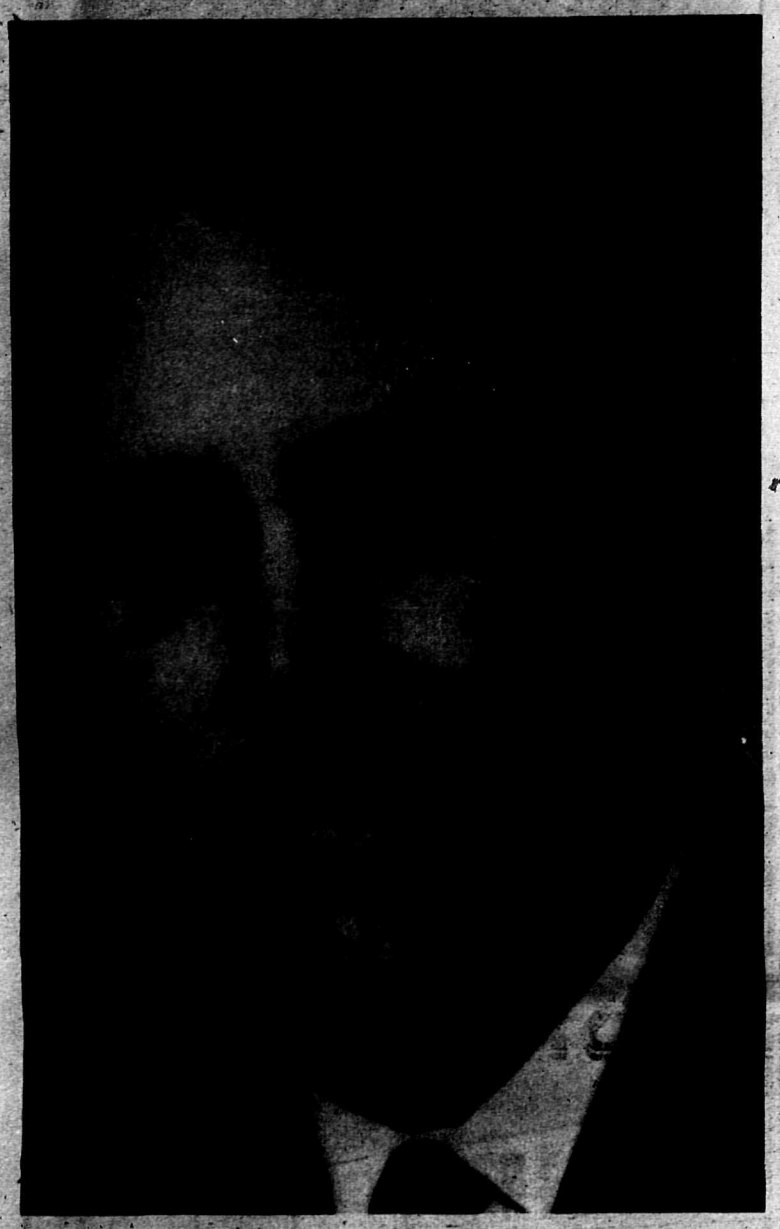
THIS DOCTOR LIKES MEDICARE



(Dr. Ray Parkinson is a psychiatrist practicing in Vancouver. He is president of the B.C. Medical Association's Section of Psychiatry and the B.C. Division of the Canadian Psychiatric Association.

Dr. Parkinson is one of a growing number of doctors who support Medicare. Here he tells why. He is the New Democratic Party candidate for Vancouver-Burrard).

"I'm all right Jack." That's the attitude of many B.C. workers to medicare.

But the worker isn't all right. And neither is Jack.

The fact is that B.C. workers haven't got adequate medical coverage no matter what plan they subscribe to.

Just what sort of cover age do we get from these horse-and-buggy plans? Why is it that the polls show that 90 per cent or Canadians are in favor of REAL national medicare?

At this time there are 10 million Canadians without any form of insurance for health service and many of those with coverage receive only part benefits. British Columbians have more coverage than most Canadians because of the high level of union organization which has brought medical insurance coverage to employees through such plans as M.S.A. and C.U. & C.

But these workers have a false sense of security inasmuch as the plans under which they are covered actually offer only doctors' services in the main and in fact, have limited benefits. These plans fail to cover many areas of health adequately.

Psychiatric benefits are minimal, optical care is not given, and coverage is for treatment only and never for prevention of disease. In some service contracts of the medical insurance plans there is a one year clause which permits the plan to cut off coverage of any illness which is protracted beyond a year in length.

This small print, though seldom enforced now, is a danger if financial difficulties during a recession cause the plans to retrench. None of the plans in B.C. even attempt to cover dental care or the cost of prescription drugs, which is a major part of the health bill of all workers.

It is not uncommon for the cost of the drug prescribed to be more than that of the doctor's service. A wanting to promote changes in the present plans so that all those insured will pay part of the bill at the time of service by the doctor.

The Hall Commission Report recommends that the Federal government promote a national medicare plan which would be operated provincially by commissions representative of the whole public and outside any bureaucratic domination by health departments.

It recommends no change in the present practice of obtaining care from one's physician, other than in the method by which the bill is paid.

It has stated clearly that there is no need for part payment by the patient, as this has been shown in studies as unnecessary to control abuse of any plan started. The report clearly shows that it is impractical to extend the present voluntary plans but instead we must have a plan to which all belong and from which all benefit.

It shows that medicare is far more efficient and more economic than having the hundreds of plans now present throughout Canada, some of which are profiteering on sickness.

The Hall Report shows the way to having a single plan which has less paper work, is more economic, and has no small print limitations. It will mean that physicians can return to the practice of medicine and avoid the extremes of being either businessmen or charity givers.

The Hall Report has recommended that in addition to a plan covering all physician services without exclusion, that there must be benefits of dental and optical care to all children. It shows that drugs must be included in such a plan to make sure that proper treatment is obtained by all.

Ambulance services must be better organized and available as a benefit of the plan. To make better use of hospital beds, the plan has recommended that home care be given by nurses, physiotherapists and others to patients who can complete their treatment at home rather than in a hospital bed.

As a result of this plan, there would be many other benefits, such as artificial limbs, and other aids for which so many people have to turn to charity at the present time.

In the many recommendations, it is worth noting that they have advised subsidies for education in health. This would mean that bright students from ordinary families would, for the first time, be able to enter medical schools.

The Commission has shown that research has lagged badly in Canada to the extent that the amount of money given by the American government for research projects in Canada has been larger than that provided by our own Provincial governments.

It shows that on a per capita basis we have been spending only 10% of what Americans do on health research. The report is a clear indictment of our present educational and research set-up. To obtain the changes they recommend requires a national medicare plan to bring in the total planning which is essential to success.

We have recently seen in British Columbia an attempt further threat to the insured worker is the attitude of organized medicine which has been recently expressed as to foist on the public a plan *called* "medicare" by the Provincial government. This plan merely subsidizes to a very limited extent those at the lowest level of income. The person with no taxable income, such as some old age pensioners, would be rewarded for their survival of a means test by having half their premium paid to a voluntary insurance plan. It might be asked how a pensioner on $75 a month can pay out part of this towards an insurance premium and then still be expected to pay for his drugs and other necessary health measures.

The lowest paid workers with families might be subsidized to the extent of one-quarter of an insurance premium.

It is clear that such a scheme is a delusion, as it will not solve any real problems and merely attempt to allay some of the demand for medicare.

The Hall Report has shown that we can provide all the improvements in personal health services, medical facilities, research and training for a very small amount.

Their economists have shown that an increase in our current spending of health by only $20.00 per year per capita would replace our present patchwork of service with a comprehensive scheme which would bring proper health to all Canadians.

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Union Shop
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Open 8 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.
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Coffee Shop and Dining Room
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MU. 1-1135
Modern, Luxurious, CENTRALLY-located
100 Rooms — Rooms with bath from $6.00
One Block East of Granville — See Map

WHO WILL, WON'T GET PENSION

C. P. NEALE

The B.C. Federation of Labour has recently made available an up-to-date analysis of the CANADA PENSION PLAN as finalized in the House of Commons.

Because of the many changes which have occurred during the last year — and the number of times the legislation has been withdrawn and redrafted — I would like to touch on some of the highlights of this analysis of the Plan, its benefits, and its shortcomings.

The existing Old Age Security Pension continues at the present figure of $75 per month — in spite of the efforts of New Democratic M.P.'s to have this increased immediately to $100.

The age at which the Old Age Pension can be obtained will gradually be lowered from the present age 70 to age 69 in 1966.

Age 68 in 1967, age 67 in 1968, age 66 in 1969, and age 65 in 1970.

The reasons for this gradual increase are very vague —and the Government's opposition to New Democratic efforts to have the age lowered immediately to 65 and 606 — for widows and single women — is hard to understand.

The new provision to increase the existing Old Age Pension in line with increases in the cost of living, imposes a maximum increase of 2%. This means that the pension will increase by 75 cents a month if the cost of living rises 1% — and will increase by $1.50 a month if the cost of living rises by 2% or more.

No reasons have been given for limiting the increase to 2% — however, again the Government opposed N.D.P. efforts to remove the 2% maximum imposed on the cost of living increases.

The New Democratic members also proposed that the Pension be increased in line with increases in Canada's productivity. However, this proposal was also rejected.

Turning to the new Contributory pension, we must recognize first that there are many groups of people who will not benefit from it at all, including:

Those already on pension.
Those retiring between now and 1967.

Those who are permanently unemployed.

Migratory workers in farming, fishing, logging, lumbering, trapping, or hunting who spend less than 25 days with the same employer.

Members of the armed forces and R.C.M.P.
Women employed by their husbands.
Men employed by their wives.

The Plan will operate as follows:

Contributions will start January 1, 1966, with the first payments out of the fund due in 1967. To be eligible you must contribute 1.8% of your wages, with your employer contributing an equal amount.

If self-employed, you can be covered by contributing both employee and employer shares — or a total of 3.6% of your earnings.

Contributions are based on earnings between $600 and $5,000 per year. This $5,000 limitation has been attacked consistently by the trade union movement and by the New Democratic Party — both groups pointing out that the removal of the $5,000 limitation would make possible either a higher over-all rate of pension— or a lower rate of contribution.

In order to avoid antagonizing business and professional people in the higher income brackets, however, the Government has refused to remove this limitation.

The pension received is based on earnings. If you retire in 1967 you will receive a pension equal to 21% of your 1966 earnings.

In other words, if you earn $400 per month — or $4,800 per year in 1966, and retire in 1967, you will receive a pension of $10 per month — in addition, of course, to the regular Old Age Pension.

If you don't retire until 1968, you will receive 5% of your average annual earnings for 1966 and 1967. Again, if you averaged $400 per month in 1966 and 1967, you would receive $20 per month upon retirement in 1968.

This rate of pension will continue to increase 2½% per year until 1976, when the full pension rate of 25% of your average annual earnings during the last 10 years will come into effect.

In other words, if you are working now, and continue to work for the next 10 or more years averaging, let us say, $400 per month during that time, you would be eligible for a pension of $100 per month, plus the regular Old Age Pension.

The Canadian Labour Congress, and the New Democratic Party Members of Parliament have both taken the position that these amounts need to be increased, and that delaying of the full 25% rate for 10 years is unnecessary — and means that many Canadians will continue to be forced to live on inadequate incomes during their retirement years.

The new Plan also has some disability and death benefits, and survivors' benefits. The disability pension provides $25 plus 75% of the retirement pension to which you are entitled until you reach 65. At age 65 you will receive your full retirement pension.

There is to be an additional allowance of $25 per month for each of the first four dependent children.

A small death benefit is payable if you have contributed for at least two years, or for one-third of the years in which you could have contributed to the pension fund. It will equal six times the monthly retirement pension to which you are entitled, up to a maximum of $500.

Widows of contributors, or of pensioners who have contributed for at least two years, are entitled to a pension as follows:

A widow between 45 and 65, with no dependents, would receive $34.38 per month if her husband's wages averaged $100 per month.
$43.75 per month if her husband's wage averaged $200 per month.
$53.12 per month if her husband's wage averaged $300 per month.
Up to $64.06 per month maximum based on a husband's annual income of $5,000 or more.

If the widow has dependents, the amounts are increased by $25 per month for each of the first four children, with smaller increases after that.

There is no doubt that the new pension plan is better than nothing, and as such is welcomed by the trade union movement. As I have pointed out, it has many inadequacies which could have been remedied, but which the Government has refused to do anything about.

We would hope that future governments will act quickly to take care of these shortcomings — until we achieve a security system such that none of our senior citizens; none of us who are still working; none of our children, will have to fear retirement years, or live a hand-to-mouth existence in retirement.

Then, and only then, will we have used our great resources to provide the kind of life which our people deserve — in retirement, as well as in their active years.

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CHIMAERA LOOKS AT PAT BURNS

If you cut up freedom of speech by the yard and lock up the pieces in a banker's vault, the frayed edges of the remnants are not attractive to look at. The quality is not very high either, but traces of a fine old weave remain, and a good jobber can make money on them if he can attract housewives to the bargain table.

Patrick Burns had so many customers at his sale that he endangered the sanctity of the brand-name merchandise in the vaults, and the Board of Broadcast Governors had to step in to protect the industry by cancelling the license of radio station CJOR.

The most serious and the most valid charge made against him by other members of what now bears the fatuous name of the communications industry is that he is irresponsible. That he has been guilty of mass slander against people who had no recourse at law against him.

Mr. Burns did try to discuss domestic politics, foreign affairs and social problems with passion and punch. The impact of his voice led 10,000 persons to come to the Queen Elizabeth Theatre to hear him tell why CJOR fired him, rather than defend what he was saying to the Board of Broadcast Governors.

The majority of those who stood in line waiting for him that night looked like perpetual losers — the square pegs who can't make a go of it and who feel the government, the medical and legal professions and the rest of the establishment are against them.

They were tired of hearing the same old pap on the radio, glancing at it in newspapers and staring at it in the wooly west world of the idiot box. These people cheer Mr. Burns when he says our society is crooked and corrupt and their own experience confirms his theories.

The trouble is they are only theories. Mr. Burns made very little attempt to do the legwork, some boring and repetitive, that is necessary to make allegations stand up.

One major reason why newspapers, magazines as well as radio and television don't do more investigative reporting is that it is very expensive. Reporters are not paid enough to just meet their tabs at the neighborhood bar any more. The old-fashioned expose, backed up with facts, dates, and documents, may cost an editor several thousand dollars and the editorial budgets of all medias just won't cover a bill like that.

Publishers and station owners choose to let their people set or read material from a wire service which can be bought at bargain prices.

Mr. Burns was certainly irresponsible in voicing charges he could not prove but they are equally irresponsible in saying almost nothing about the social injustices that they are in a perfect position to know about. Their pious hand-wringing about his mass slander is just a red herring.

Now, this charge against Burns of mass libel is a mystifying one. The laws of libel specifically ignore mass libel and slander for one excellent reason.

Because if mass libel were unlawful or actionable no one would be able to criticise any group. All criticism, for example, of the Ku Klax Klan, would be actionable in law.

Thus, there is nothing intrinsically wrong in Burns or anyone else damning entire groups if they have a mind to. We call this freedom of speech.

One of the fascinating aspects of the Burns regime at CJOR was the reaction of the advertisers to his rantings.

Critics of the press have often blamed editorial cowardice on editors' fears of advertisers; the Burns experiment illustrated what press lords like Hearst and Beaverbrook always knew—that advertisers want to be where the action is, because that's how the public finds out about their products.

They may complain about hurt feelings over an opinion they dislike, but making money can compensate for bruised egos in most cases.

It was always possible for competing radio stations to take away Mr. Burns' sponsors by presenting tough, informed comment backed up with professional editorial research. How much easier and cheaper it was to put on a Presbyterian face, talk about irresponsibility, and set idea men to work trying to think up puzzle contests fantastic enough to drive Vietnam or Selma right out of the minds of every housewife within fifty miles.

Now that he is gone, their task is not so hard. But the Burns regime at CJOR showed that it is possible to interest the great unwashed, to use his description of his audience, in public affairs.

How pitiful it is that he was the representative of the press that was most successful in capturing their attention. No doubt freedom of the press does include the privilege of locking up its power to infuriate certain areas of society for an honorable purpose.

It is so much easier for an editor to think of his readers as people like him; clean, dignified, respectably educated — and scared.

How the 18th century pamphleteers who were his ancestors would smile at his unctuousness! How they would jeer at his belief that authority is almost always right!

How they would laugh out loud at his pretensions!

MOST UNLIKELY UNION MEMBER

TEL AVIV, Israel — The man who holds union card number 762935 is an unlikely union member but no less dedicated to unionism for all that.

He is an Archbishop. Specifically, he is His Grace Georges Hakim, Greek Catholic Archbishop of Acre, Haifa, Nazareth and all Galilee.

He is the first archbishop to become a union member and is spiritual head of the 24,000 Greek Catholic community in Israel.

His Grace might not be recognized immediately as a union member, one of the hundreds of thousands of Histadrut members in Israel, but there would be no mistaking the fact that he is an Archbishop.

He is an imposing figure, gay hooded in scarlet robes, a large cross on his breast and a Bishop's ring.

The Archbishop announced his intention to join the union at a ceremony dedicating a new Church on the eve of May Day.

On this occasion he urged his flock to follow his example and enroll in the Labour Federation, (Histadrut).

His step into unionism was a logical continuation of the Catholic Church's new approach to labour organization, a move begun most notably by the late Pope John XXIII.

"The Church took this step in order once again to permeate the consciousness of labour; to emphasize not only its materialistic but its spiritual side as well," said union number 762935.

"QUOTES"

"If little labor, little are our gains: Man's fortunes are according to his gains."
—Robert Herrick

"I haven't heard of anybody who wants to stop living on account of the cost."
—Kin Hubbard

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Created by & for UNION MEN

DAYTON SHOE MFG. CO. (B.C.) LTD.
2249-50 East Hastings Street
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2500 Ministers, Priests and Rabbis Say:

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the Name of God, STOP IT!

We are aware of the awesome responsibilities you carry; we can imagine the difficulties of making important decisions in the face of conflicting advice from many sources; nor do we doubt your devotion to this nation or to the great goal of peace among all nations. Yet in offering our concerns over American involvement in Vietnam we must be as blunt as honesty requires us to be.

Mr. President, every one of us is deeply, personally dismayed by the role the United States is playing in Vietnam.

It is not a light thing for an American to say that he is dismayed by his country's actions. We do not say it lightly, but soberly and in deep distress. Our government's actions in Vietnam have been and continue to be unworthy either of the high standards of our common religious faith, or of the lofty aspirations on which this country was founded.

* * * *

Now the United States has begun the process of extending the war beyond the borders of South Vietnam, with all the attendant dangers of precipitating a far greater conflict, perhaps even on a global and nuclear scale.

Mr. President, we plead with you to reverse this course. Let us admit our mistakes and work for an immediate cease-fire. Let us call a conference of all nations involved, including China, not alone to conclude peace but to launch at once a major and cooperative effort to heal and rebuild that wounded land.

Let us declare our intention to withdraw our troops, calling on other states to do the same, thereby allowing the Vietnamese the right o fself-determination.. We cannot dictate their course, and we may well regret it, but the risk is to be preferred over the certainty that the moral bankruptcy of our present policy is setting the stage for the ultimate victory of totalitarian forces, and even of thermo-nuclear war.

Clergymen's Emergency Committee for Vietnam

of the Fellowship of Reconciliation

BISHOP JOHN WESLEY LORD
Washington Area, Methodist Church

DR. DANA McLEAN GREELEY
President, Unitarian Universalist Association

DR. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG
Former President National Council of Churches

DR. ISIDOR B. HOFFMAN
Chaplain to Jewish Students, Columbia University

DR. HENRY J. CADBURY
Biblical Scholar, Former Chairman American Friends Service Committee

FR. PETER RIGA
Moderator, Catholic Council on Civil Rights

Due to the limitations of space, only a percentage of the 27000 persons who have signed this statement (names and addresses on file) appear here. Names were a response to a cross-section mailing to Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergy. Eight out of ten responding endorsed the letter and agreed to the use of their names. They were still coming in at the rate of a hundred or more a day when this advertisement was prepared.

NOTE:

The forgoing advertisement was published in the New York Times April 4.

But since then a new crisis has erupted on the world scene. This was brought about by the U.S. intervention in Dominican Republic.

In endorsing the sentiments expressed by the above clergymen and sharing their alarm over Vietnam, the B.C. Federation of Labour and the Vancouver and District Labour Council now also wish to include the Dominican Republic.

We feel certain that if this advertisement had appeared in May rather than in April the pleas of the clergymen and their followers would also have included the Dominican Republic

INSERTED BY THE B.C. FEDERATION OF LABOUR AND THE VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL

CLASSIFIED

ADVERTISING

ADVERTISING is a way of life for some people. The Labour Statesman has a healthy respect for advertising and its advertisers. That is why special attention is given to the display and placing of ads to ensure maximum results. Classified rates $1 for six lines.

B.C. UNION DIRECTORY

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

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND B.W., Local 212 — Representative Geo. Johnston, 203 Labor Temple; TR. 6-5725.

AMALGAMATED TRANSIT UNION, Div. 101 — Business Agent, C. Stewart, Street Railway Bldg., 125 East 8th, TR. 4-2010.

AMALGAMATED TRANSIT UNION, No. 134 — Bus. Agent, D. L. Bryce, Room 22, 774 Columbia, New Westminster, LA. 1-7330.

AMBULANCE EMPLOYEES UNION, Local 873, CUPE — Secretary, Charles Redhead, 1502 London St., New Westminster. Phone 525-6068.

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 — 337 W. Broadway, TR. 2-5205.

BANK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, Local 387, Office Employees' International Union—President Marsh W. Bluck, FCBA, 337 West Broadway, TR. 4-3515.

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BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL — Secretary, Harold Taft, 108 Labor Temple, TR. 9-1210.

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 452— Business Agents: Lorne Robson, Larry Anderson, Bill Cameron; Financial Secretary, Carl A. Erickson, Labor Temple; TR. 4-2720 or TR. 6-1212.

CARPENTERS (New Westminster) Local 1215 — Business Agents, Ray West and K. McDermid, office 732 Royal Ave., New Westminster. LA. 1-0625.

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FIRE FIGHTERS (Burnaby) Local 323 — Secretary, H. Brown, 7920 Rosewood Ave., Burnaby 1, LA. 2-4421.

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

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

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