LABOR STATESMAN

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City Police and picket lines

B.C. Federation of Labor has asked to meet city council to sound out city's official policy on police activity and legal strikes following recent incidents in the Taylor, Pearson and Carson strike . . . *See page 3.*

★

'Feather' drive backed by labor

Red Feather fund campaign kicks off with labor again demonstrating its community responsibility by playing an important role. Greater Vancouver target this year is $2,775,000 and union members are urged to continue their good record of giving . . *See page 2.*

★

Jumbo security offered on loan

Many years ago when a struggling Vancouver labor council sought a headquarters building, a circus elephant was offered as security for a bank loan. A feature story on the many moves in labor's housing problems in the early days. . . . *See page 6.*

★

Power puzzle — why the mixup?

Release of the reports by consulting engineers shows that under all conditions, the Columbia will produce the cheapest power and, under heavy demand, about 20 per cent cheaper than the Peace. Has the government tried to confuse the public? . . . *See page 4.*

★

Britain, the ECM and our trade

Will the UK's entry into the Common Market badly hamper Canadian trade? A background report on this trade triangle and what it can mean to us . . . *See page 5.*

Look for this label

FIRST LADY of Vancouver, Mrs. Tom Alsbury, performed a "first" this month in sewing on a union label of International Ladies' Garment Workers as a new agreement on use of labels was reached with the union shop manufacturers of ladies' sportswear in B.C. The label, which will mark all union garments, was sewn on at a ceremony at Surrey Classics, one of the many B.C. firms manufacturing ladies' sportswear. Manufacturers here produce clothes that compete in style and quality with any on the continent. At right, Mrs. Anne Marshall of ILGW.

Pegs urged on excessive money rates

Campaign asks controls on all types of loans

Vancouver and District Labour Council will seek province-wide support in the next step of a campaign against high interest rates in Canada.

The move came this month as VLC sent resolutions to the October convention of the B.C. Federation of Labour. The resolutions propose amendments to Canadian laws dealing with interest rates on loans, mortgages and contract installment buying.

Earlier protests to the provincial government charged that mortgage lenders in some instances are charging up to 75 per cent interest a year on home mortgages, that many loan companies charge up to 60 per cent a year on short-term loans and said it was possible for retail outlets to charge over 32 per cent on credit accounts.

Resolutions sent to the Federation convention deal with the Canada Small Loans Act, Canada Interest Act, B.C. Real Estate Act and the foreclosure procedure on homes.

Here are details of the resolutions:

SMALL LOANS ACT

The Act as is presently written allows for the charging of usury interest rates up to 2 per cent a month. Proposed is an amendment which would limit the cost of the loan to the aggregate of (a) one per cent per month on any part of the principle balance not exceeding $1,000 (b) one-half of one per cent per month on any remainder of the unpaid principal balance exceeding $1,000.

INTEREST ACT

The Canada Interest Act provides that any person may stipulate for, allow or exact, on any contract or agreement whatsoever, **any rate of interest or discount that is agreed upon.**

It is proposed to amend the Act to include:

1. That no person may stipulate a rate of interest in excess of 12 per cent a year, calculated on the unpaid balance at such times as payments are are made and that this maximum of 12 per cent must include any or all discounts, bonuses, commissions, brokerages, mortgage fees, registrations, recording fees and inquiry, renewal or default fees.

2. That no person may stipulate, allow, or include in any contract or agreement whatsoever, a Pay-Up clause which causes the unpaid balance to become due and payable at any time before the entire term of the agreement has lapsed.

3. That no person may allow, offer or enter into any contract

(continued on page 8)

...IN BRIEF

ARBITRATION—Union of B.C. Municipalities convention in Vernon approved a resolution urging police and firemen's contract disputes be settled by arbitration instead of the present binding conciliation procedure. Both police and firefighters' unions have strongly opposed the proposal in the past, are expected to battle any new move.

* * *

DELEGATES — VLC delegates to the B. C. Federation of Labour convention next month are Paddy Neale, Carl Erickson and John Hayward. Delegates to the founding convention of the B. C. section of the New Democratic Party will be Neale, Erickson and M. Adams.

* * *

NO DICE—When the CPR's Royal York Hotel in Toronto

(continued on page 8)

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Picketing rights upheld by court

Two Supreme Court decisions this month have upheld certain picketing rights of unions under B. C. labor law.

The judgments established that a union may picket all places an employer carries on business if the union is on a legal strike at one or more of the company's operations.

The decisions are considered of major importance to labor.

They came as labor challenged injunctions sought by companies in strikes at Taylor, Pearson and Carson (B.C.) Ltd. and Woolworth's at Port Alberni.

Section 3 (1) of the Trade Unions Act allows a union, during a legal strike, to picket "at the employer's place of business, operations or employment." This is the only situation in which unions have the right to picket as Section 3 (2) of the Act prohibits them from picketing in all other cases.

In the Taylor, Pearson case, the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union is on a legal strike at five of the places where the company carried on business.

During the course of the strike the union picketed not only the places where the em-

(continued on page 5)

UNIONS STATE THEIR CASE

Why not a plebiscite on Sunday Movies?

A new campaign is mounting to urge city council to reconsider an earlier decision and to submit a plebiscite in December on Sunday movies.

Aldermen earlier rejected the plebiscite bid made by B.C. Projectionists Union.

Vancouver and District Labour Council—which so far has maintained a neutral position on the Sunday movies issue—has backed the move for a plebiscite.

Secretary Paddy Neale advised Mayor Alsbury that "it is our opinion that in matters of this nature where it is very difficult to ascertain the feeling of the general public, the only practical method is by plebiscite."

Mayor Alsbury has indicated that he would propose a second look at the issue if there appears to be enough public interest.

The Projectionists' bid for a plebiscite to let the public decide was made earlier this month. The union's position was outlined to city council in a letter from union president A. E. McManus.

He said: "Over the past several years, the B.C. Projectionists' Union and other unions related to the motion picture industry have suffered from loss of jobs due to the closing of a large number of theatres in the Vancouver area.

"More than 35 per cent of the theatres in the city have been closed and the community has, as a result, suffered a heavy loss in payrolls and taxes.

"These theatre closures which have been brought about by the competition from the seven-day-week operation of TV, by the increased interest of the public in professional sports, concerts and

(continued on page 8)

PLEDGE OF SUPPORT from organized labor in the Red Feather fund drive came this month as unions again rallied to supply willing hands for Community Chest work. Trade unionists have been in the forefront of community work for many years and this year is no exception. Labor's committee working with the drive this year are (front row, left to right) Charles Lamarche, Chest labor liaison; Bob Jefferies, Typographical Union; Red Feather chairman, Rod Hungerford; Jack Lucas, Teamsters; (back row, left to right) Les Walker, B.C. Projectionists; Everet King, Office Employees; and John Slingerland, Electrical Workers.

Red Feather drive on, Labor plays active role

The 1961 United Red Feather appeal already has moved into high gear with the canvass of employee groups in Vancouver, Burnaby, West Vancouver and North Vancouver.

Labor again this year is taking an active role in the drive with several trade union people — Casey Van Dyke and George Scott of the Brewery workers, Everet King of Office Employees, and Bill Evers of Teamsters — working as full-time loaned personnel during the campaign.

ITU's Bob Jefferies who is chairman of the labor group said about 70,000 members of unions in Greater Vancouver support the chest, but added that "if all working men and women who have failed to contribute in the past could give just $10 each a year we'd have enough to put us well over the top."

The employee canvass precedes the official opening of the big drive on Oct. 2 and a month ahead of the residential start on Oct. 16.

The reason is simple: an early coverage of employees at place of work eliminates a lot of the duplicate canvassing. Men and women giving at work will have a slip reading "we gave at work."

Put this slip in the window of your home and the residential caller will know not to drop in.

The appeal this year has a goal of $2,775,000. A seven per cent increase in giving is needed to put the drive over the top.

This year men and women are being asked to study suggested "fair share" giving levels. But these levels are just suggestions because a person's gift can only be dictated by his own conscience.

For hourly-paid people, the suggested "fair share gift" is one hour's pay a month. For people not paid by the hour the suggested scale is adjusted accordingly.

Sixty-five health and welfare services are included in this year's campaign. These services aid an estimated 200,000 men, women and children.

Public inquiry urged on Oakalla conditions

MLA Dave Barrett (CCF Dewdney) has demanded a public inquiry into conditions at Oakalla prison farm.

He charged that Attorney-general Bonner has been negligent in his duties to the community by allowing "abominable" conditions to continue.

Barrett said a completely renovated hospital building has stood idle for over a year while the old Oakalla hospital is overcrowded and understaffed.

The former young offenders unit was emptied in Sept. 1960 and converted to a new hospital yet the building was never used.

"The attorney-general is well aware of this yet he has taken no action to activate this building," Barrett said.

He said the west wing continues to house men awaiting trial who are "indiscriminately mixed toegther." Ages range from 15 to 60 and "it is in effect a school of crime for the young prisoner."

He also said the solitary confinement section "is a throwback to the dungeons of the dark ages.'

North Shore park speed zones asked

North Vancouver city has been requested to post speed zone signs for the protection of children playing in Mahon park.

Vancouver Labour Council has brought to the attention of city council the lack of adequate signs at the southern approach to the park area.

Don't light matches in attics, closets or other confined places.

BUILDING TRADES:

'Anti-labor laws curb civil liberty'

Eighth annual conference of the Inter-Provincial Building Trades Councils of Western Canada strongly criticized anti-labor legislation of B.C. and Alberta and hit out at substandard wages paid on large federal government contracts.

The two-day conference was held here this month. About 40 delegates including international representatives of 19 building trades unions attended.

The conference declared that legislation in the two most westerly provinces unfairly restricts the rights of unions to inform the public on whether construction jobs are being performed by union or non-union workers.

It said that labor laws restrict and interfere with civil liberties and should be changed to allow unions freedom to inform the public.

On large federal contracts, the conference said the government is taking advantage of the Fair Wages Act to pay low rates to construction tradesmen.

The Act provides that prevailing rates in the general area where the contract is being carried out will be paid on federal projects but delegates said that the government is permitting rates calculated in the immediate area.

This means that rates selected are often based on part-time workers' wages in forming areas which are far below the established union rates negotiated by contractors in the major centres. The conference maintained the government should insist that rates are those established in the general area of the project, not the immediate area.

The conference aiso discussed unemployment problems, poor camp conditions, long hours of work in some provinces and uncontrolled immigration.

It was predicted that unemployment this winter will be as heavy as it was last year unless there is a boosted winter works program.

The conference said that overtime permits are being abused in most provinces. Long hours of work are being permitted without reasonable proof that the work cannot be done during normal working hours.

Statements criticizing business agents and tradesmen's wages in the construction field made by R. K. Gervin, manager of the B.C. Building and Construction Industries Exchange, were termed "not factual."

"His statements cannot be supported on any basis other than as a personal supposition. In fact there was amazement that a person with such past experience would make such unsupported statements," a convention report said.

Next year's conference will be held in Saskatoon.

Send-a-photo program launched for world peace

The Plebiscite for Peace campaign intends to bombard world leaders with snapshots of children and their plea for common sense in settling East-West differences.

Outline of the plan was made to VLC this month by Mrs. Joyce Lewis and Bruce Young. They urged mothers, fathers and grandparents to join in the campaign.

This is the method suggested: On the back of a snapshot of your children, mark names, ages and address and the message: "a vote for peace" and mail to one of the four leaders of nuclear powers:— Nikita Krushchev, President Kennedy, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and President Charles de Gaulle.

CHICAGO — Building Service Employees International has announced an annual awarding of 10 scholarships worth a maximum of $2,000 each to members' children. One of the 10 will be awarded in Canada.

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PNE prize winners are picked

Union Label Trades Council has announced the winners of draws following a successful exhibition of union label products at this year's PNE.

Union-made prizes, name of winner and ticket numbers:

One case of soft drinks: A. Clutchey 2278; Jim Naughton 10374; Verna Blatter 3139; A. A. Johnson 14798; Jean Kea 2895; K. Mann 16243; George Potts 1949.

Carton of Belvedere cigarettes: S. Edgeley 10833, Mrs. A. Prokop 2507, Mrs. C. Olstead 15673, A. S. Lewis 15798, Mrs. L. H. Taber 7103.

Box of Nutty Club assortment: Mrs. M. Peddie 2274, M. Mills 12309.

Two packages of school supplies: Robert Colquhoun 1083, Mrs. K. MacDonald 13417, W. Hopping 7209, Theresa Young 8423, Howard Slimslely 1763.

One week's supply of bread: Jeni Hygh 12742.

$5 in barber services: Tom Evans 5968.

$5 order Nelson's dry cleaning: Mrs. J. Harris 1969.

Dozen tins crabmeat: Mrs. H. S. Armstrong 2093, Mrs. R. Pottage 7485.

Box of assorted meats: Mrs. Theresa Scott 1553, Mrs. A. Espin 8260.

"Original" blouse: Mrs. D. S. Presti 10855.

Caribou shirt: Mrs. E. J. Kingston 8325.

One pair Aero slacks: Mrs. B. Nelson 15475.

Made-to-measure suit: I. J. Gillies 7260.

Assortment of Boulters products: Mrs. W. Freeland 2656.

PRETTY movie star Joanne Woodward is our pick of "union label gal of the month," with a reminder to you to always pick on union label goods.

Washington strike ends

SEATTLE — A two-week strike of Plumbers in Washington state this month ended with a three-year package agreement including wage increases and pension plan payments.

The increases include four cents in wages, 11 cents in pension and one cent in the journeyman-apprenticeship training fund next Jan. 1; 10 cents in wages, five cents in pension and ½ cent to management-industry fund on Jan. 1, 1963: and 15 cents in wages Jan. 1, 1964.

Delegates defend policies

Interest in domestic and world affairs at Vancouver Labour Council meetings was stoutly defended by close to a dozen delegates at the Sept. 19 council meeting following the announced disaffiliation of Pile Drivers Local 2404 on the grounds too much time is spent on foreign affairs, politics and bickering.

An immediate request has gone out to the Pile Drivers union asking permission for a council representative to appear before the union's membership to present VLC's position on the disaffiliation move.

Delegates declared that it has been traditional since the early days for labour councils to take a stand on world and domestic issues, fullfilling labour's role as an important section of Canada's social and economic life.

It was also pointed out that in times of world crisis such as today, the voice of all groups and all people should be forcibly expressed against nuclear war and testing of nuclear weapons.

Contract settled

KELOWNA — B.C. Interior Fruit and Vegetable Workers (CLC) have settled their dispute with Okanagan Federated Shippers Association members with a new one-year contract including a three percent wage increase, rate adjustments, three weeks after 10 years service and other changes.

THE STRIKE FRONT

Police watch on pickets protested to city council

Four strikes continued in B. C. this month:

Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union at Taylor, Pearson & Carson, and at B. C. Goodrich Canada.

United Steelworkers at Westeel Products.

Retail Food and Drug Clerks Union at Woolworths in Port Alberni.

Here are the latest developments as the Statesman went to press:

* * *

B.C. Federation of Labour has asked to meet with city council to check on the official policy regarding labour disputes after police and police dogs appeared at a strike picket line this month.

The Federation in a letter to Mayor Alsbury said "we are greatly disturbed by the serious and unwarranted interference of Vancouver city police and its police dogs in the current dispute between the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union and Taylor, Pearson and Carson.'

The union has been on strike against four outlets of the company for about 12 weeks. Picketing is now taking place at all of the company's operations in the lower mainland with the exception of the machine shop at Fourth and Manitoba where the Machinists' Union has a contract.

The presence of police and dogs at the picket line brought this further comment from the Federation to the mayor: "We view this type of interference which, no matter how one looks at it, can only be construed as harassment and intimidation in the most serious light at a time when the citizens of Vancouver are contemplating the estblishment of vigilante squads to protect themselves from assault and beatings from hoodlums, that our police force and its dogs are being deployed to harrass trade unionists engaged in peaceful picketing in support of their just demands."

The federation said it wished to meet with city council to investigate the matter and to find out "the position of city council and the police force regarding labour disputes."

Westeel tactics hit, strikers are fired

B.C. Federation of Labour has condemned the "ruthless and reactionary" tactics of Westeel Company in firing its employees who are on a legal strike.

More than 70 members of United Steelworkers of America Local 3229 struck the company's fabricating plant at Main and Marine last month and still are maintaining strong picket lines around the premises.

The company meantime has advertised for plant workers but in its advertisement did not mention that a strike was in progress.

Said a Federation statement: "our federation and its affiliates have no intention of standing idly by and seeing the jobs of our members and the conditions which have been won by years of sacrifice and sufferings handed over to strike breakers and scabs."

The company also has cut off MSA and other benefits of the strikers.

Vancouver and District Labour Council this month donated $100 to the strikers and urged affiliated unions to support the striking union.

Public board can do the job much cheaper

The publicly-run Greater Vancouver Sewer Board will use its own employees to build concrete sections of an underwater sewer crossing to Iona Island. It can do it cheaper than private contractors.

Benefits of the non-profit board are shown as its estimate for the job was $21,000 under the lowest contractor's bid. Private bids from nine contractors ranged from $111,000 to $185,000.

The sewer board bid was submitted as a sealed tender along with the others.

ITU meet hits growing monopoly

DALLAS — The 103rd annual convention of the ITU has criticized the growing monopolistic control of press, radio and television as "a real and present danger to the free press."

The convention viewed with alarm "the growing trend to destroy the free press through purchased control of the media of information" and cited the Newhouse interests in the U.S. which bought the Portland papers and engaged in a dispute "to destroy the printing trades and related unions" in that city.

Refuel lawn mowers and other gasoline powered equipment out of doors. Never refuel this equipment when motor is hot. Before starting the motor wipe up all spilled gasoline. Practice fire safety.

Thayer gets new IAM post

MONTREAL—Harold Thayer, secretary of B.C. CCF for eight years before going to Ottawa earlier this year as CCF national director secretary, has been appointed educational and publicity director for Canada of International Association of Machinists.

Thayer has been president of both Vancouver Lodge 692 and Victoria Lodge 456 of the Machinists.

Recent amendments of the Machinists constitution pave the way for full participation by members and unions in political activity and the educational program will be designed to facilitate this participation, the union said.

IN HOSPITAL in Miami, Florida, is Joe Morris of Vancouver, western regional president of International Woodworkers. Morris was in the south to attend pre-convention executive board meetings of IWA.

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EDITORIAL

The cheapest power

On the surface of B.C.'s power controversy, it would appear that the issues scarcely could be less confusing. But is it all as confusing as some would make out?

Perhaps that's the way the provincial government wants it to be. As long as people are led to believe that the power picture is a puzzle that's too tough for the average layman, they will hardly make up their mind who's dishing out the truth and who's peddling the fiction.

Until recently, there was room for argument on the relative merits of the Columbia and Peace developments; argument, that is, on which would produce the cheaper power and which should go ahead first in the scheme of hydro development. But that has all changed now.

Revelation of the reports of the consulting engineer firms which conducted the cost studies on both river systems has made the picture abundantly clear.

In simple words that any layman can grasp, the engineers report very definitely said that Columbia power would be at least 20 per cent cheaper than Peace power.

These are the engineering firms hired by the provincial government through its Energy Board. The part of their report that spells out the relative costs of the two systems—**taking into account all the factors, not just the ones ordered to be included**—was not part of the Energy Board's calculations in its report to the government. It was also withheld from members of the Legislature when it held its special session in August.

* * * *

Premier Bennett's recent amateur dramatics at Prince George can only be accepted as an attempt to cover up the unpleasant truth that both the Energy Board and the government attempted to deceive the people with a biased report.

Dreams of a northern empire appear uppermost in the premier's scheme of things. The orderly development of hydro in the best interests of B.C.'s industrial growth, employment and cheaper power for both industry and homeowners, evidently has been pushed aside.

Without going into the confusing mill rates of power, it is plain enough to state that the consulting engineers said Columbia power will be 20 per cent cheaper than Peace power.

The report also said: "If assistance were obtained from the Canadian government in the form of loans or grants for either of these projects, interest costs would be correspondingly reduced."

It also is very clear that the Energy Board in its report left out many of the figures given it by the consulting engineers in an apparent effort to put the Peace project in a more favorable light.

* * * *

The premier continues to carry his battle with the federal government, a finger-pointing, name-calling, blame-placing nonsensical game of political theatrics. He has yet to deny the facts as stated by the engineers.

Public opinion in the B.C. power tussle is becoming more and more conscious of the issues involved. People are fed up with political tactics clouding the issues and, whether politicians admit it or not, the public mind needs little imagination to look at the consulting engineers report and quickly figure out that it states the Columbia will produce the cheapest power.

VIEWPOINT

Beware the 'easy credit', big interest rates hidden

By C. P. (PADDY) NEALE
General Secretary
Vancouver Labour Council

In the mortgage columns of our daily newspapers, one can find some very attractive looking first or second-mortgage investments. These ads eloquently announce that $2,000 buy $3,500 at 7½% interest.

These mortgage deals seem like magnificent bargains, since at the stated discount and interest rates, one's money will earn 23% per year. This means the investor will realize a tax-free capital gain of $1,500 in addition to almost $800 in interest over five years.

Most people would be burdened with a heavy conscience from the knowledge that they more than double their investment in five years, at the expense of the working man who couldn't resist the real estate shark's advice to buy a house.

But the mortgage firms, who condone this form of legalized swindle, are not concerned about conscience or hardships imposed on the working man — they are concerned only about profits.

The Canada Interest Act permits some of the most flagrant encroachments upon the morality, the dignity, and the ethics of our society. Section 2 of the Act states in part: ". . . any person may stipulate for, allow and exact, on any contract or agreement whatsoever, any rate of interest or discount that is agreed upon."

In other words, a money lender can charge any rate of interest which he can extract from an unwary borrower.

A further notoriety is added to our money-lending system by the shameful fact that lenders are not required to disclose the actual rate of interest which they charge, and thereby obscure the true interest rate in the fine print on a contract.

Long overdue

The time for the government to peg the interest rates on mortgages, installment credit and cash loans is long overdue, as is the requirement for complete disclosure of interest rates charged on this lending.

The wide open loop-holes in Canada's Interest Acts entice unscrupulous operators to cash in with interest rates that far exceed risk potential. Easy credit has led to frightful abuses, because the borrower is often ignorant of the true cost of money.

Homes are wrecked by forclosures, and families are broken up because of the continuous high payments on house mortgages and chattel mortgages which deprive people of their possessions and their savings.

The surprising fact is that public opinion has not forced legislation to restrict disreputable lenders in the credit racket. This apathetic situation probably exists because of the relatively high demand for credit and because many Canadians don't understand the uses or abuses of credit and therefore are easily swindled by unscrupulous loan sharks and usurers.

If borrowers would look beyond the monthly payments and calculate the interest rate, loan sharks would probably find it more difficult to perform their acts of legalized robbery of the citizens.

Government officials know that many mortgage brokers are charging rates of interest which exceed 70 per cent a year (including bonuses, discounts, legal or service charges). Yet the public has failed to take action to curb these greedy money lenders and, under present legislation, the government is powerless to prevent their lucrative rackets.

A shift in the structure of the mortgage market, and in the thinking of the millions of people affected by this market, is required.

Need ceiling

We would do well to consider amendments to the Canada Interest Act which would place a maximum of 12 per cent per year on loans over $1,500. It would also appear reasonable to consider an amendment to the Small Loans Act that would reduce the maximum interest on unpaid principle from 2 per cent to one per cent per month.

Carefully considered action would avoid the actual control of credit but would enable the public to borrow at a reasonable rate of interest not exceeding 12 per cent per year.

Both federal and provincial regulation of credit is possible. Many attempts have been made to regulate the maximum interest rates, but the vested interests of investment, mortgage and loan companies have successfully blocked these commendable actions.

Disclosure

The only province that has made a beginning at responsible credit legislation is Ontario, which has an Act requiring the broker to give the borrower a complete and detailed statement of what a loan will cost.

The urgent need for similar legislation in B. C. cannot be over-emphasized. We need an Act that will give the citizen the entire truth about interest rates and finance charges which he is being asked to pay on borrowed money or instalment plans.

The object of such legislation must be to strip the disguises and the camouflage which frequently hide or distort the true price of credit.

The need is equally urgent for the federal government to peg interest charges on mortgages in order to protect people against themselves.

Radioactive dust scares Red China

Disturbing reports from Nationalist Chinese sources came late this month on the worldwide debate over nuclear fallout. The report—still unconfirmed by other sources—said a monitored broadcast from Chinese Communist radio in Peiping warned that dense and poisonous radioactive fallout from Russian bomb tests were falling in northwest China.

It said population in sections of Sinkiang province bordering Russia was being urged to leave the area because of the serious danger from fallout.

Meantime, reports from around the world showed an increase in the radioactive substances in the atmosphere. The average Canadian count has jumped but government sources in Ottawa said dangerous levels have not been reached.

Organizations across Canada are rallying to step-up the campaign against nuclear testing, a senseless arms race that experts say will inflict irreparable harm on the human race.

CROSS SECTION

Unemployment shows drop

In Ottawa, figures released by the government showed that unemployment had dropped in August to 323,000, or 4.8 per cent of the labor force. The cheering news was that it was the first time in 18 months that figures reflected a drop from the year-earlier total.

For B. C., 38,000 (6.3 per cent of labor force) were listed as unemployed, brighter than the 1960 August picture of 44,000 or 7.5 per cent.

But despite the rosier picture, employment was considered far too high for a nation with Canada's wealth. And although the national figure was down, some areas, including B. C., were still far in excess of what is considered a normal situation. Fears were still high that again this winter, many workers and their families face tough times as unemployment insurance earned credits would be very low.

You can't live on promises

Canadian labor took part in the fifth continental congress of ORIT — the inter-American regional organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions — in Rio de Janeiro, as united labor on this side of the world stated its position very clearly:

"The great masses of our people are tired of repeated but never-fulfilled promises. They demand positive action which will meet their most elementary needs."

In particular, the congress said these things could no longer be tolerated: families trying to live on an average per capita income of 300 dollars a year; the exploitation of people by large landowners; denial of the right to a decent education to great masses of the population; thousands denied help for ill health and unsanitary conditions; unspeakable housing conditions; archaic tax structures; economic development which ignores social reforms.

The conference set as its goal the rallying of all affiliated organizations to achieve the goals "to which the free trade union movement has been dedicated from its initiation."

Condemn Reds for testing

Despite claims that Vancouver and District Labor Council spends too much time on world affairs, delegates this month made it very much their business to join the campaign against nuclear testing. Like organizations the world over, delegates expressed grave alarm over the increasing radioactivity of the atmosphere.

Resolutions expressed shock at Russia's resumption of tests, condemned the Soviet government "and any other government which might contemplate making nuclear tests."

The motion was amended twice: to inform Soviet unions and urge them to "strongly protest this serious threat to peace posed by their government's action," and to refer the protest to the CLC and on to the United Nations.

On the Berlin crisis, another resolution said "any threat of war such as we now face is too important to be left to the psychopath, the military adventurer, the opportunistic politician or the entrenched money interests."

The job is one for the United Nations because no one group should be given the right "to gamble with our survival."

Get out of the house immediately when you discover a fire or smell smoke. Don't fling doors open if you think there is a fire; feel doors first and if they are hot don't open them—get out some other way.

The Lighter Side

"You misread our ad. We advertised for a trouble-shooter, not a trouble maker."

"I was afraid of this! Our newly automated factory is down! The operator sprained his push-button finger!"

"Can'tcha realize, Mac, when your buss said you didn't need a union, he was just filling ya full of hot air?"

"Ethel?—Is that you, Ethel—I hope not?!"

Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union has signed a new two-year agreement with Laver's Department Stores at Campbell River with a wage boost and changes in seniority provisions.

ECM

Does it spell trade trouble – or long-range benefits?

Canada has opposed the UK's entry into the Common Market, fearing our trade future. Here is a searching labor probe into all the issues

Canada, the U.K. and the Common Market has been much in the news in recent weeks. Here is a synopsis from the Canadian Labour Congress' "Labour Research" report:

* * *

The rapidly developing economic bloc, officially called the European Economic Community, but popularily referred to as the Common Market, or the Inner Six, is becoming of crucial importance to Canada.

The Common Market is composed of Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Luxenbroug and West Germany. Even without the admission of Britain, it would eventually have considerable economic affect upon us. But now that the UK has applied to join it, the probable effects become much greater and much more imminent.

For Europe, the emergence of the Common Market is unquestionably the most important economic, and some might add political, development in generations.

Goals explained

What are its ultimate goals? The International Journal explains it this way:

"The basic concept of the Common Market Treaty is . . . not only that of a customs union, but of a genuine economic union. This involves a far-reaching unification of the entire economic life of the Six, a common external customs tariff, the removal of all customs and quota restrictions between member states, the free movement of services and capital, a common transport policy for railways, roads and inland waterways, common rules of competition in all member countries, a common policy in the fields of economics, finance, agriculture, trade and commerce, and finally, a far-reaching social harmonization."

Whether all these goals are ever achieved, the fact is that **economically** the six member countries have already taken major steps towards becoming the United States of Europe. The gradual removal of tariffs and other trade restrictions among the member countries has been going on for the past 2¾ years.

Quick cuts

To some outside countries, however, the process seems to be anything but gradual. Tariff reductions have been speeded up considerably ahead of the original schedule. The target date for the complete elimination of all trade restrictions among the member countries was initially set for 1970. This has now been changed to 1966.

On December 31 this year, the internal tariffs between the Common Market countries are to be reduced by another 10 per cent which will gring total reductions to 40 per cent.

However, it has been proposed that an additional 10 per cent cut take place by the end of this year. If this is approved the internal tariffs will have cut in half. Not even the rosiest dreamers of European economic union ever predicted such rapid progress.

Steps have already been taken to establish a totally free labour market among the Six. In June, 1961, the council of ministers for the Common Market approved the first phase of a program that eventually will allow free mobility for workers.

In other words, by the time the Common Market comes fully into being, Italian workers, for example, will be able to go to France, or Holland, or Germany or elsewhere in the Common Market to obtain jobs, in the same way that Canadian workers are free to move from province to province.

The other European economic bloc, officially known as the European Free Trade Association, but popularly referred to as the Outer Seven, includes Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

It has also as its goal the eventual elimination of all trade barriers among its members. However, the similarity between the two blocs stops there.

Whereas the Inner Six are setting up a **common** tariff against exports of outside countries, the member nations of the Outer Seven retain their right to levy **individual** tariffs against outside countries.

Furthermore, and perhaps even more important in the long run, members of the Outer Seven have never had any intention of abandoning their national rights over a wide range of economic and social matters, which is the apparent intention of the Inner Six to bring ultimately under common policies.

More important

The Common Market is by far the more important economic development of the two. With a population of about 170 millions, it has a potential internal market almost as large in numbers as United States, and nearly twice as large as the 90 millions which make up the European Free Trade Association.

It is no secret that theEFTA, of which Britain makes up about 58 per cent in numbers, was launched primarily as a means for bargaining with the Common Market countries to join a larger free trade association in Europe.

Both economic blocs were members of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation founded as early as 1948 to promote economic cooperation in Europe. The other member nations included Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Spain and Turkey. OEEC is now being replaced by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and will include Canada and the United States.

Economic rivalry

The establishment of the two economic blocs in Europe has caused some apprehension that economic cooperation, festered by the multilateral association of OEEC, would degenerate in to economic rivalry and disunity.

For Canada, there is a big difference between Britain's being in the Outer Seven and in the Common Market. In the case of the former, Canada would gradually lose all preferential treatment for her exports to Britain in competition with the other six members, i.e. Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, as the British tariff rates against these countries were

(continued on page 7)

COURT UPHOLDS PICKETING

(continued from page 1)

ployees were out on strike, but also at five other places where Taylor, Pearson carried on business. The employees were not on strike at these other five places — in fact, the union was not certified as bargaining agent at any of them.

Taylor, Pearson applied for an injunction to restrain picketing at those places where there was no strike, but Mr. Justice Collins refused to grant the injunction, deciding that the Act means exactly what it says: that a union during a legal strike can picket "at the employer's place of business, operations or employment."

The decision means that a union legally on strike at any employer's plant, store or office has the right to picket not only the place where a strike has been called, but any other plant, store, or office where the same employer carries on business.

The picketing must be peaceful and the words on the placards must be true.

In the second case, Chief Justice Sherwood Lett ruled that picketing of Woolworth's stores on the lower mainland was legal although he said the signs used by Reail Food and Drug Clerks were misleading.

Retail Clerks struck the Woolworth store in Port Alberni on June 16 after the company refused to negotiate or accept a conciliation board which recommended a basic $1.25 an hour wage and other improvements.

When the union put up information pickets at Vancouver stores, the company obtained a prohibiting injunction, claiming the placards used were misleading.

Chief Justice Lett continued the injunction but made it clear that the court order refers to the wording on the signs and not the act of picketing.

OTTAWA—William R. Dymond has been appointed an assistant deputy minister of the department of labor.

Vancouver Film Society will present 10 foreign films in its fall-winter series opening at the Vogue Theatre on Oct. 1. Swedish, French, Danish, German, Argentine, Polish and U.S. films are included in the group. Further information from secretary Mrs. P. Williams, AM 6-2280.

They say . . .

"Don't blame all your profit troubles on the wage differentials of your foreign competitors. As a matter of fact, we could pay our workers the same wages as yours and still be competitive. The difference is that we have fewer managers, and they get more done." (An unidentified German manufacturer quoted in the magazine, "Nation's Business").

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British labor intends to play active part in promoting the Arts

Trade unionists in Britain have never accepted the argument that their activities should be confined to strict industrial issues, such as wages and working conditions.

They have always taken the view that trade unions have a justifiable interest in a wide range of social subjects which influence workers' welfare and well-being in many fields.

This attitude has persisted from the first Trade Union Congress in 1868 and its most recent manifestation takes the form of a 6,000-word report of "promotion and encouragement of the Arts".

Drawn up by the TUC's general council, this report makes a detailed study of trade union responsibilities towards cultural activities in contemporary Britain.

The report said that unions must take a dual approach in the move to further interest in cultural activities. First, they must try to modify the many influences which condition workers' attitudes towards the arts and cultural activities. Second, they must attempt to secure more opportunities for workers to engage in cultural experiences.

It stresses the need for local action and said local unions and trade councils must ensure they are closely associated with the expansion of local facilities by establishing close co-operation and working relationships with voluntary cultural societies.

The essential qualities which unions should seek to encourage should be primarily those of integrity and respect for the highest standards, the report said.

LABOR STATESMAN ★ FEATURES PAGE ★

STATESMAN FLASHBACK

Elephant put up as security in drive to build labor temple

In an obscure little meeting in Sullivan's Hall back on Nov. 21, 1889, a small band of determined working men met and conceived the idea of forming a labor council and finding a permanent home for trade unions.

A new city was rapidly rising from the ashes of the disastrous fire of 1886 and keeping pace with its growth and development were a number of infant unions.

At that meeting, called to organize a campaign for a nine-hour day, were representatives of carpenters, plasterers, printers and painters as well as another labor organization of that day, the Knights of Labor.

The idea of forming the labor council grew out of their decision to organize effectively to fight for the shorter work day and other improvements in the conditions for "all classes of labor."

During those early days of its precarious existence, the newly-formed labor council was without a home of its own.

Meetings were held in a great variety of halls, apparently where ever suitable meeting places could be rented cheaply.

For an inaugural meeting of Dec. 5, 1889, the meeting place was switched from Sullivan's Hall to Wilson's Hall. Shortly afterward, meetings were being held in the Dun-Miller Rooms, then in the Thompson-Ogle block and finally in Union Hall.

Many attempts were made to raise money to build a new labor temple.

One, recalled by veteran trade unionists was the idea of bringing a circus to the old Recreation Park. Arrangements were made but at the last minute they were notified the circus was being held in Seattle by the sheriff and it would take $1,500 to get them released.

Local union men applied to a bank manager for a loan. He heard their story and said: "Well, boys, I don't like your proposition but what security have you."

"How would an elephant do?" was the reply. They got the loan.

But the story didn't end there. Ill luck dogged the venture and it ended $7,000 in the red, farther from the dream home than ever.

The idea of a labor temple developed in the early days of this century. The old Methodist Church at the corner of Dunsmuir and Pender was bought.

Then it was decided to build a new building and the church building was re-sold and the council moved back to Cordova street for a short time.

The new labor temple built at Dunsmuir and Hamilton (now occupied by provincial government offices) was a proud achievement but when the depression years came along, the sad truth hit again—lack of funds forced labor to give up its new building.

The council moved to 319 West Pender, then to the Holden Building until that building was taken over as a city hall and labor again was out. Finally, the council settled in the building on Beatty street (now the Army-Navy vets building).

Years later, the council was on the move again and the present site at Broadway and Alberta was picked. The building was opened in May, 1949, a proud milestone in labor's progress in this area.

NEW AND OLD in labor's long 'housing hunt.' Upper picture is today's labor temple at 307 West Broadway. Right is old Beatty street temple, once the labor council's home.

VISIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Hope lies in eliminating personal prejudices

By CARL ERICKSON

(Erickson is financial secretary of Vancouver Carpenters Local 452 and one of the Vancouver and District Labour Council's delegates to the Vancouver branch of the United Nations. His report on a trip to the UN is timely as the General Assembly opens new sessions).

* * *

In our deliberations in our Labour Council on the Berlin issue, that of the Soviet Union and other nations resuming the testing of nuclear weapons, or the many other questions we face during the year, how easy it is, and very convenient to add to our motions and resolutions, the rider "also refer it to the United Nations."

In my visit to the United Nations, as part of a trade union delegation from Canada, one impression I brought back was that this world body was composed of individuals.

As I sat in briefly to watch a session of one of their agencies, I saw people like ourselves discussing problems that face every one of us, no matter where we live, in this vast and complicated world that surrounds us.

I am sure that every delegate and their advisers in that Council had the same feelings and prejudices built out of their background and outlook, and the way they acted and re-acted was dependant upon this environment.

As we refer our problems to the United Nations, they will be brought to the attention of these individuals and the results will be to a large extent what their governments desire. From the standpoint of the United States, you can be sure that their delegates present the outlook of the class that makes the policies in that country, while from the Soviet Union, their delegations are there to forward the aims of their leaders and this goes on in varying degrees, depending on whatever "bloc" other delegations are committed to.

Delegates from the so-called "uncommitted" or neutral countries are caught in this powerful propaganda powerplay and I can sincerely sympathize with anyone trying to do a good job, no matter who they represent.

You find the deep rooted feelings and hatreds of the imperialists for their centuries of domination, and in reverse you see the feelings against the other nations in the world who are blamed for the many uprisings and disturbances. If you try to keep an open mind, you wonder not that we have wars, but that we do not have many, many more.

Look upon the differences from your own life and your own organizations, whether they are unions, fraternal groups or others have divisions and differing cliques, and you realize that all of us, living together as individuals seem to thrive on hatreds, back-biting and controversy, and it would appear that the thought of working in unity seems to be farthest from our minds.

This then is the atmosphere in which the United Nations exists. We must look upon it, not as something above us, something that contains people who are different from ourselves, but like ourselves. We must judge it from that standpoint and not be too critical of its failings, nor be too optimistic of its results.

In our tour of the UN we had as our guide, a charming, trim Negro girl, who took us to the General Assembly meeting room where all of the nations in this "world parliament" meet to iron out the many problems which face them. This is the central organ of the United Nations which meets each year for about three months. Emergency meetings can be called, such as is in the question of the Suez crisis, and others. Resolutions put forward must be passed by a two-thirds majority, and there are now 100 countries represented.

The Security Council, which was designed as the main guardian of peace can meet at any time and deals primarily with pressing issues concerning peace and security of member nations. This Council has 11 member nations, five of which are the permanent members—China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the other six members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

In the Security Council, all of the five permanent members must agree on a decision taken, and if one does not, a "veto" results, and this power was put into the UN Charter to prevent the Council from making a decision which would endanger

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Lunchbox news

TOMATO RAREBIT

One-half cup finely chopped celery, ¼ cup chopped green pepper, ¼ cup chopped onion, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 tablespoons flour, 2½ cups fresh tomatoes, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup gated cheese, 2 eggs, beaten

Cook together celery, green pepper, and onion in the fat, eight to ten minutes, stirring frequently. Blend in the flour. Add tomatoes and salt. Cook slowly until mixture thickens, stirring often. Gradually add some of the tomato mixture to beaten eggs; mix well; then pour all back into the tomato mixture. Cook, stirring constantly until thickened and creamy, about three minutes. Remove from heat. Add cheese and stir until it is melted. Serve on toast. Yield: six servings.

* * *

LAST WORD

When it comes to home rule, dad may be the chief executive but mother is usually speaker of the house.

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FIRE PREVENTION TIME

Fire killed 15 in city homes

Fires in Vancouver took the lives of 15 persons and destroyed nearly $6 million in property in 1960.

There were six men, seven women and two children killed in fires in homes. Last year showed the greatest fire los in the city's history, although the number of fires has shown a steady decrease in recent years.

Fire Prevention Week is slated this year Oct. 8 to 14. Practice Safety. Clean out those hazards. Know what to do in the event of fire.

And remember, the careless smoker is Public Fire Enemy No. 1. Careless smoking and handling of matches cause over 200,000 fires and 1,200 deaths each year in Canada and the U.S.

IF FIRE strikes your home, get out of the house the minute you discover it or smell smoke.

Instruct your baby sitter carefully for the safety of your children and property. Impress upon her that in the event of fire the first and most important thing to do is get the children out safely. Be sure she knows the quickest way to get the children out in case of fire.

Smallwood condemned for fire smear on IWA

Newfoundland Premier Smallwood's ugly smear against the IWA over the province's forest fires has been strongly condemned by labour in this area.

A resolution proposed by Vancouver Typographical union was endorsed by Vancouver and District Labour Council this month "deploring the irresponsible and inflammatory statement attributed to the premier".

Smallwood was quoted as saying in an interview: "It doesn't matter what I think, but I know that most of the Newfoundland people believe the IWA is behind many of the fires."

Said the resolution: "As chief magistrate of the province it is Premier Smallwood's duty to make formal charges if he has any shred of evidence to sustain his remarks so that due process of law can punish the guilty: and that his ugly smear against the IWA is base, unethical and completely unwarranted."

President Claude Jodoin of the CLC said he is "in complete agreement" with the resolution.

Two unions seek to set up new NW labor council

Canadian Labour Congress has made no decision on a proposal by two New Westminster unions to set up a new labour council in the Royal City.

It is understood that a report from regional CLC representative Tom Gooderham has not yet been forwarded to Ottawa.

Vancouver Labour Council has urged IWA Local 1-357 and Street Railwaymen's Union 134 to discuss their disaffiliation between executive members but both unions said there would be no advantage to a meeting because of the application made to the CLC for a charter.

UNITED NATIONS

(continued from page 6)

the interests of one of the Great Powers, and is somewhat of a safety valve, to prevent too much pressure being built up against any one of the major powers represented in it.

The United Nations is the only world organization equipped to deal with differences between many nations in both the East and West, and it has a great future if member nations can forget their prejudices, personal ambitions and work for the common good.

This again is dependant upon individuals and here in Vancouver, as well as in other parts of the world, its success can be gauged on the interest shown by citizens promoting its ideals.

The preamble of the Charter of the United Nations reads:

"We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, to the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

"And for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed forces shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

It is a lofty principle and ideal, well worthy of the best in every one of us, wherever we may live. It can bring to us all the hopes and aspirations of peaceloving peoples everywhere, if it can only be brought into realization.

We as individuals must learn to live together or perish with the weapons at our disposal and, as sane and sensible people, I hope we choose the right paths in the years ahead.

Practice fire safety. Never smoke in bed, the ashes that fall to the floor may be your own.

ECM and its effect on Canada

(continued from page 5)

gradually reduced to zero.

On the other hand, Canada's present virtually free entry into the British market would not be affected.

However, if Britain joins the Common Market without making any reservations for Commonwealth exports, Canada would lose both preference and her present relatively free entry into the UK market.

In 1960, Canadian exports to the UK totalled $915 million which was 17 per cent of our total export trade. Of the total Canadian export items to the UK, about $615 million or 67.8 per cent received virtually no preference in the UK market.

Canadian exports to the UK receiving a preferential market won preferences ranging from five per cent to 20 per cent.

Britain's entry into the Common Market therefore would not affect the preferential status of a sizeable part of our exports (about 2/3 based on 1960) since they do not now enjoy any significant preferential treatment. Important items such as wheat, pulp, newsprint, iron ore, nickel, copper ingots and bars, aluminium and metal ores compete on an equal footing with other countries in the UK market.

Disadvantage

It would seem, however, that a significant disadvantage to us of an extension of the Common Market tariff to include Britain would be the elimination of our virtually free entry into the UK market. Last year, for example, nearly 97 per cent of all our exports to Britain entered duty free.

Undoubtedly, many industrial raw materials would continue to enter free of duty if Britain joined the Common Market. However, it would appear that others, among them important exports such as aluminum and newsprint would no longer enter duty free under present arrangements.

The important question of how the Commonwealth's agricultural exports to Britain will be affected by the UK's joining the Common Market is still pretty much up in the air.

A common agricultural policy for the Six has not yet been decided. Getting agreement among the present Six is far from easy as a sharp conflict of interests is apparent.

The fact that the Six have not been able to agree on an agricultural policy may have the advantage, from the Commonwealth point of view, of putting Britain in a stronger bargaining position than her late entry might otherwise have allowed.

Political France

It is no secret that France, or perhaps more accurately, President de Gaulle, would not be unhappy to see Britain left out of the Common Market.

De Gaulle, who is much more interested in the political than the economic implications of European integration, looks upon the Common Market as a heaven-sent opportunity for France to gain political leadership among the continental countries. But with Britain in the Common Market, de Gaulle's ambitions would almost sertainly have to be modified.

France, therefore, unlike some other members of the Six, is not expected to go out of its way to give Britain any easy entry into the Common Market.

Ironically, the interests of the Commonwealth's farmers may be sacrificed to some degree, not only for economic reasons, but also because of President de Gaulle's political ambitions.

In spite of some opinion to the contrary, it is far from certain that Canada's interests would be better served if Britain refused to join the Common Market on any terms.

Indeed, when certain factors are taken into account, it begins to look as if Britain's entry into the Common Market might be best for Canada, if not in the short run, perhaps in the long run.

Economic crisis

The present economic crisis in Britain is the latest reminder that Britain must either maintain her exports at a substantially higher level, or re-adopt restrictive measures to keep her imports at a much lower level. She has no other choice.

However, in her present circumstances, it does not appear that Britain can sustain a higher level or exports. Her external markets are too limited to accomplish this.

The system of Common wealth trade arrangements is just not adequate to meet Britain's export needs.

British businessmen complain that the Canadian market, always a difficult market for them to get into, is becoming increasingly difficult because of growing restrictions.

There are many in Britain who feel that only within the Common Market, with its large number of potential consumers, can British industry find a sufficient outlet to enable it to expand its output.

They argue that Canada and other Commonwealth countries would eventually find it more profitable to have an expanding British economy to trade with, even without preferences, than a lagging British economy that frequently adopted restrictions on imports to bolster up its monetary reserves.

There is strong evidence to support this point of view. The British economy for years now has grown much less rapidly than most of the Western European countries. As the large internal Common Market develops, there will be unprecedented opportunities for mass production industries.

Rapid decline

Many British people feel that if Britain passed up such opportunities, she would rapidly decline to a third-rate power both economically and politically. "What good would Britain be then to the Commonwealth?" they ask.

Should Britain join the Common Market, as now appears almost certain, she has an obligation to seek terms of entry which will accommodate as much as possible the interest of Canada and other Commonwealth countries. This however, will not be an easy task.

It will be made harder by the fact that Britain is joining late when many of the rules have already been made.

Never go back into a burning building for any reason—smoke and gases from even a small fire can be deadly.

Executive post vote at Oct. meet

Chairman of Vancouver Labour Council's organizing committee will be elected at council's first meeting in October.

Election is to replace Wyman Trineer of New Westminster IWA which withdrew from the council this summer.

Nominations so far include 10 names but those named have not signified if they are willing to run. Included in the first round of nominations are:

Jerry Le Bourdais, Oil Workers; Lorne Robson, Carpenters Local 452; W. Dunsmuir, Bookbinders; Norman Musgrave, Meat Cutters; Orville Braaten, Converters; Bob Jefferies, ITU; Jim Morrison, Beverage Dispensers; Ted Jamieson, Musicians; Tom Clarke, IWA 1-217; H. D. Courson, Beverage Dispensers.

INTEREST RATES

(Continued from Page 1)

or agreement which does not permit simultaneous amortization of the principlal and the interest during the specified term of the agreement, or any such contract or agreement which does not pay itself off on the initially existing payments, is invalid and unenforceable.

4. That all money lenders, and all documents and literature of money lenders, must specify the exact, true and effective rate of interest per annum including all charges, whenever money is offered, advertised, or otherwise made available to any borrower.

REAL ESTATE ACT

The resolution urges the provincial government to set up an impartial committee, including labour, to hold public hearings on the B.C. Real Estate Act and to investigate and report on any of the ramifications of the Act.

It says the present administration of the Act is undemocratic, that real estate employers are aiding high interest rates, pay-up clauses in mortgages and mortgages which do not amortize.

The resolution supporting the public inquiry points out that foreclosures of homes of workers are at an all-time high and that multi-million frauds in the real estate field are being investigated.

HOME FORECLOSURES

The resolution urges the provincial government to place a moratorium on home mortgages for those unable to pay and to oppose any move to streamline the procedure on foreclosures.

It said that "representatives of mortgage companies, trust companies and other interests are quietly but forcefully putting pressure on the various governments to 'modernize and streamline' the procedure on the foreclosure of homes.

'The true meaning and intent of these interests would mean many workers could be forced out of their homes in a matter of days after failing the first payment," the resolution said.

Five boy's clubs ready for action

Five boys' clubs are opening for the winter round of sports and hobby fun. They are Red Feather services located at: Kivan Club, 900 East Twelfth; Kimount Club, 393 East Sixth; Gibbs Club, 700 East Pender; Kiview Club, 633 West Eighth. The fifth, Fraserview Club, Club, will be opening Oct. 16.

IN BRIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

tried "business as usual" with the help of strikebreakers, two top flight CBC entertainers refused to cross the picket lines: songstress Juliette and pops singer Wally Koster.

* * *

NAMES — Delegates seated at this month's meetings of Vancouver Labour Council included: **T. Riley**, Oil Workers Local 16-601; **L. Dietrich**, Operative Potters Local 303; **J. Fradley**, Painters Local 138; **Edna Courtier**, United Garment Workers Local 190; **Doris Chega** and **Margaret Nevay**, Laundry Workers Local 292; **F. Bannister**, **A. Herd**, **W. Young** and **J. Atherton**, Laborers Local 602.

* * *

STARTING — The federal royal commission on health services opened its cross-country hearings in Ottawa this week.

MOVIES

(Continued from Page 1)

other forms of Sunday entertainment, and by the heavy tax loads, both municipal and provincial which have been imposed on this industry.

"It is the opinion of our body that the operation of motion picture theatres every day of the week, including Sundays, would eliminate a form of discrimination which now exists and would place the motion picture theatres in a more competitive position with a consequent improvement in our job security and an increase in the number of jobs which would be available to our members.

"The restrictions under which motion picuture theatres presently operate have resulted in the loss of our jobs and we believe that many of these jobs will be returned to us if theatres are permitted to operate on Sundays as are most other forms of entertainment.

"We believe that the citizens of Vancouver are entitled to the right to choose motion picture entertainment as a leisure-time activity on Sundays.

"Today motion pictures are available to the public on Sundays in London, New York, San Francisco, Toronto and most other modern cities and we submit that Vancouver should take its proper place on this question among the other progressive centres of the world.

"We trust that you will permit the people of Vancouver to express themselves on the question of Sunday movies by means of a plebiscite at the next civic election.

"Facing a similar loss of employment, Theatre Employees Local B-72 and International Alliance of Stagehand Employees Local 118, strongly support our request to end discrimination and provide more employment by permitting operation of theatres on Sundays."

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