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THE LABOUR STATESMAN

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'A Gross Mistake'

The B.C. Federation of Labour has termed the report of former Chief Justice Rand a gross mistake which will only increase labour-management tensions.

Ray Haynes, secretary-treasurer, said, "I have not had the opportunity of reading the report, but on the surface it would seem that Mr. Rand is making the same mistake that other so-called labour experts have made.

"Instead of less interference in labour-management relations, as suggested by a recent panel of the Canadian Bar Association in Vancouver, his suggestions appear to be in the opposite direction.

"If we are going to have labour peace, it seems to me that the governments should have less interference instead of more. Nothing in his recommendations, to this point, indicates that he is fully appreciative or understanding of industrial relations," Mr. Haynes added.

"It is ironic that the same day the Rand report is made public the Economic Council of Canada terms the poverty level in Canada a major disgrace.

"If we're really interested in eliminating poverty, we should be encouraging more effective unions, not tying their hands. You only have to look at the areas where union organization is lagging and you'll find the worst poverty areas in Canada," Mr. Haynes said.

Rand Report

Tough on Labour

TORONTO (CPA) — An all-powerful Industrial Tribunal, outlawing of strikes in essential industries or by public employees, tight restrictions on picketing, the right to sue unions and some controls over strikebreakers are key proposals of Rand Royal Commission into Labour Disputes.

Ivan C. Rand, the 84-year-old former justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, also suggested some restrictions on the issuing of injunctions in labour disputes.

Even in industries not considered essential, the Industrial Tribunal would have wide powers to pressure strikers or management into settlements. But the pressure would appear to be most effective against strikers.

SHOULD INTERVENE

Mr. Rand expressed the general principle that the tribunal should intervene when a labour dispute threatened a company with bankruptcy or a union with destruction.

He said the tribunal should be able to require management to justify automation that threatened serious unemployment problems.

The Ontario government appointed the one-man royal commission in 1966 after a mass-picketing demonstration at Peterborough's strikebound Tilco Plastics Limited plant. For breaking the court injunction, 25 trade unionists were sentenced to jail.

TASK FORCE

Mr. Rand's report deals with labour relations under provincial jurisdiction. Another report, by a task force appointed by the federal government, is headed by Dean W. D. Woods of McGill University and is expected to be released before the end of this year.

President David Archer of the Ontario Federation of Labour said: "This represents the authoritarian or legalistic concept of Mr. Justice Rand."

Labour leaders generally agreed the report would sabotage industrial relations and union organization by a vast extension of lawyers, regulations and legalistic procedures in the labour field.

The Industrial Tribunal would be headed by a president and two deputy-presidents, each with the qualifications of a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. It would also have eight commissioners, also of "the highest qualifications" and a staff of experts in such disciplines as economics and statistics.

Mass picketing would be banned. Pickets would be allowed only in legal strikes and in numbers needed for "obtaining and peacefully communicating information." The tribunal could fix the number and location of pickets.

PICKET CAPTAIN

Each picket line would have a "picket captain" whose name would be known to the employer. Each captain "will have the authority and the duty to make every reasonable effort to maintain lawful conduct on the line or group and to dismiss any employee from the line or group for misconduct."

Picketing anywhere but at the struck plant would be banned, except that it would be allowed where the employer

(Turn to Page 2)

Support

Our organization has supported the United Appeal in the past and we hope that again this year union members and their families will give generously.

—Donald MacDonald,
President, CLC

★ ★ ★

I am happy to lend my personal support to the United Appeal and Community Chest campaigns of this country.

T. C. Douglas,
Federal Leader,
New Democratic Party

Legislation Frustrates Organization

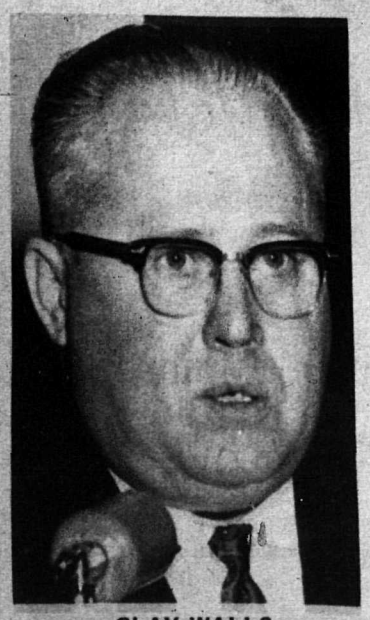
J. C. (Clay) Walls is the international assistant director of the organization department of the International Woodworkers of America, with head office in Kelowna, B.C. He was interviewed by the editor of The Labour Statesman.

Q: Apparently you run into a lot of problems. Can you give me an idea how difficult it is to organize the workers in plants in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba?

A: One of the greatest problems we have in organizing is the fact that the labour legislation in the various provinces is of a nature that makes it very difficult for us to organize. In some of the provinces it is worse than in others. You step into the province of Alberta and it's just out of this world. It's far easier for a company union to organize than it is for a legitimate trade union.

Q: Is that the intent of such labour legislation?

A: Yes, that's right. We had a campaign there recently, in Red Deer, Alberta, where we were organizing a trailer plant (Travelaire Trailers Mfg. Ltd.), and some of the things that went on there are just unbelievable.



CLAY WALLS

Q: Would you give us a few examples?

A: When the Management learned that the IWA had made application for certification, company officials unleashed a barrage of vindictive attacks on the workers. Eleven employees were summarily fired, after they were singled out arbitrarily for no apparent reason. The workers, both men and women, were called into the company office, singly and in groups. During these sessions, we were informed, the employees were intimidated, verbally abused, and sworn at. Furthermore, vile attacks were made against the IWA. In one case, the organizers were told of an active union member who had been an alcoholic and, with the help of AA, had reformed. A foreman took him out one night, got him drunk and, when he failed to report for work, fired him. Because of these serious events, two IWA organizers met with an official of the Board of Industrial Relations to see what could be done to stop the company's interference with the formation of a union. After hearing the union officials' complaints, the only reply they got was: "I think you have a problem."

Q: So what happened next?

A: The union was left with no alternative but to go to the courts to seek relief to stop the company's illegal acts interferring with the employees' desire to form a union. Through the union's counsel, the Supreme Court of Alberta issued a restraining order against the company's interference. Two organizers appeared at the company's premises to serve copies of the order. They were waiting for company officials outside, in the rain. When the officials took the order, they didn't even read it but threw it into the mud.

(Turn to Page 6)

THINK:

Dozens of questionnaires have been returned The Labour Statesman. One reader appeared so frustrated with the paper that he marked his X in one column only—Less Space. To find out what you think about this paper, we ask you to fill out the questionnaire and return it to us, if need be in a plain brown envelope. The Labour Statesman will start evaluating the questionnaires after the B.C. Federation of Labour convention (Nov. 4 to 10).

Do tell us what you think of The Labour Statesman.

QUESTIONNAIRE

DO YOU FEEL THE LABOUR STATESMAN SHOULD DEVOTE MORE SPACE, LESS SPACE OR THE SAME AMOUNT OF SPACE TO THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

		More Space	Less Space	The Same Amount
A.	General news about labour	☐	☐	☐
B.	Labour support for the NDP	☐	☐	☐
C.	Economic matters	☐	☐	☐
D.	Consumer problems	☐	☐	☐
E.	Book, film, theatre reviews	☐	☐	☐
F.	Civic rights	☐	☐	☐
G.	The war in Vietnam	☐	☐	☐
H.	Health matters, medicare	☐	☐	☐
I.	Legal problems	☐	☐	☐
J.	Editorials	☐	☐	☐
K.	Regular columns (Mark Emary)	☐	☐	☐
L.	Humour and satirical comment	☐	☐	☐
M.	Women	☐	☐	☐
N.	Provincial politics	☐	☐	☐
O.	Federal politics	☐	☐	☐
P.	Exposés	☐	☐	☐
Q.	Important contract settlements	☐	☐	☐
R.	Arbitration cases	☐	☐	☐
S.	International politics	☐	☐	☐

Please fill out and return to The Labour Statesman,
517 East Broadway, Vancouver 10, B.C.
You need not give your name and address.

Rand Report

Tough on Labour

(From Page 1)

had his work done at another location. There would be bans against picketing to organize a union or in sympathy with strikers.

Only strikers or their officers could picket.

WIDE POWERS

The Industrial Tribunal would have wide powers to adjust these and other rules — particularly when a strike lasted a long time, a union or employer was failing to bargain in good faith or either party was being unreasonable.

Mr. Rand devoted much consideration to protecting the right of a striker to get his job back after the strike. He said the law should specify that anyone hired to replace a striker would normally have only temporary status.

During a legal strike, an employer would be barred from using professional strikebreakers. Management could replace strikers only with people already unemployed or with supervisory personnel who normally supervised the struck work. Employees from other plants or from other jobs in the struck plant could not be used.

REPLACE STRIKER

An employer would be allowed to replace permanently a striker guilty of misconduct or one who took anything more than "casual" employment during the strike — working more than 24 hours a week.

If an employer paid strikebreakers better pay than that offered to the union in negotiations or if he tried to defeat a strike by making such an offer to some strikers, the union could ask the tribunal to order a settlement contract on those terms.

The tribunal could order a secret ballot vote of the strikers on continuation of a strike once it had lasted 45 days.

PROPOSE SETTLEMENT

After a strike or lockout lasted 90 days, either side could ask the tribunal to propose a settlement. If the other side refused the settlement, the tribunal could change the rules about picketing and hiring of replacements.

It could force acceptance of a settlement when it felt the party rejecting the tribunal's proposed settlement "has failed to bargain in good faith or has acted clearly unreasonably or otherwise has engaged in unfair practice."

It would have discretionary power after six months and would be required on an employer's request after a strike had lasted one year to declare the strike terminated. Picketing would become illegal and strikers would be entitled to return to their jobs.

BE PROTECTED

Mr. Rand said an employee with seven years' service should be protected from dismissal without just cause, even when he was not protected by a collective agreement. Employees with less than seven years' service would be entitled to varying degrees of notice of dismissal.

The provincial cabinet would have complete discretion in deciding whether an industry, business or service was essential and a strike should be banned. "Such declaration may be made before or after a strike has commenced and the time shall be dictated by the existing actual, developing or imminent degree of danger to the health, safety, convenience or vital interest of the public."

SOME BOARD

The two parties could agree to negotiate a settlement or to have some board settle their dispute. Or either party could request arbitration by the tribunal.

Making clear his opposition to all strikes of public employees, Mr. Rand wrote: "There is not justification in the field of public employment for a refusal of settlement of disputes in a manner similar to the innumerable conflicts, many of them of far greater individual concern than the economic claims of public employees, which are being decided every day in our courts and other tribunals."

DEMANDED END

Unions, in their briefs to the Commission, demanded an end to all injunctions in labour disputes, or at least an end to ex parte injunctions, where the union is not even represented in court. Mr. Rand recommended that all evidence in injunctions hearings be given by witnesses, not by affidavits.

The law already requires that ex parte injunctions be granted only when there is imminent fear of personal injury, property damage, breach of the peace or interruption of an essential public service. Mr. Rand would also require evidence that the union could not be notified of the hearing and that "reasonable efforts" were made to handle the situation by use of the police.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

Any misrepresentation or withholding of evidence at such a hearing would be contempt of court.

Mr. Rand would give the tribunal the power to require during a strike that maintenance employees keep working when they were needed to protect the plant or equipment from damage.

The tribunal would be able to protect union members from unjust actions by their unions. It could order a suspended or expelled member reinstated or declare that he must be allowed to keep his job even though he had been expelled and the collective agreement required him to be a union member.

Craft unions with closed shop agreements would not be allowed to discriminate unjustly between members, unjustly refuse membership to a qualified applicant or unjustly discriminate in allocating workers to employers.

Employers in remote, company-controlled locations would be required to allow union representatives to visit employees.

U.S. headquarters of international unions would be barred from preventing a contract agreement and continuing a strike when a Canadian union local or authorized Canadian representative agreed to the settlement terms.

ENFORCEMENT DIRECTOR

A "director of enforcement" would direct all prosecutions under the new law.

Violations of the law would make the violator subject to civil action in the courts as well as the penalties under a successful prosecution.

Penalties would include prison sentences and fines for continuing offences of $100 a day for individuals, $500 for officers and $2,500 for employers and unions.

IWA Showdown For Leadership

A showdown appears to shape up in the IWA Regional Council elections, to be conducted within the next few weeks.

Present incumbent as regional president is Jack Moore. On the administration slate with Moore are first vice-president Jack MacKenzie, Wyman Trineer for the second vice-president; Jack Munro for third vice-president; Bill Muir and Walter Allen for international executive board members.

On the opposition are Syd Thompson for president; Ernie Freer for first vice-president; Del Pratt for second vice-president; Weldon Jubenville for third vice-president; Rod Beaton and Bill Wilson for international executive board members.

The results of the referendum balloting which takes place in all company operations throughout B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, should be known by mid-October.

Rand Report Critized

TORONTO (CPA)—"A winter works program for lawyers," was the way Ontario Federation of Labour President David Archer described the Rand Royal Commission Inquiry into Labour Disputes.

Donald MacDonald, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, said it appeared to take labour-management relations out of the hands of labour and management. William Mahoney, Canadian director of the United Steelworkers of America, said the report was bad in principle.

"It is based on the proposition that we can find wise men who will take over our responsibilities for us," he said. "The tribunal will be all-powerful with no other criterion than its own judgment. This is not the history of the free world."

OFL secretary treasurer Douglas Hamilton said: "I doubt that management or government will take the recommendations seriously." His prediction seemed to be borne out by the caution with which management representatives approached the report.

L. F. Wills, first vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, welcomed the emphasis on law and order and establishment of the right to sue unions. But he said the recommendation for an Industrial Tribunal required close scrutiny. "This is a key proposal and one which gives cause for concern as does his treatment of the subject of public interest disputes."

ONE, TWO SOPS

Mr. Archer said the Rand report threw one or two sops to labour, such as the limitations on strike-breaking. Mr. MacDonald warned that making of unions as "legal entities" that could be sued would "make us sitting ducks. They could keep us in the courts constantly and wreck us financially."

He said compulsory arbitration has never succeeded. "It only makes legal strikes illegal," he said. The report embodied the spirit of coercion and was "a retrograde step all the way."

President Stanley Little of the Canadian Union of Public Employees said creation of a semi-judicial body to end strikes would cause more trouble than it would solve.

NO PROBLEMS

"Strikes by municipal employees in Ontario have never caused any problems," he said. "In fact, during the last two years while the Canadian Union of Public Employees has settled 250 collective agreements in the province covering some 40,000 employees, there have only been five strikes."

"Never have these strikes inflicted on the public any serious hardship or even threatened to cause personal harm or hardship. CUPE has ensured, often at its own initiative, that public property and personal safety have been safeguarded."

SECOND CLASS

Mr. Little warned that compulsion would turn public employees into second-class workers, make them feel helpless and frustrated and probably cause more strikes.

Ontario NDP Leader Donald C. MacDonald commented: "The recommendations as a whole are so riddled with legal complexities as to render the field of industrial relations a lawyer's paradise."

Liberal Leader Robert Nixon said his party always opposed compulsory arbitration. He said there should be careful examination of Rand's proposal for its use.

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Collectors Are Warning Us

The medium, or process, of our time — electric technology — is reshaping and restructuring patterns of social interdependence and every aspect of our personal life. It is forcing us to reconsider and re-evaluate practically every thought, every action, and every institution formerly taken for granted.

Marshall McLuhan in
The Medium is the Message

JURGEN HESSE

You came to listen, your emotions intact. You were told this was going to be a shattering experience, an uncompromising assault on your mental equilibrium.

Not me, you thought, because I am a normal human being, a well balanced person who must remain in control of any situation. You weren't going to have your mind blown for you, not by a group of five musicians called The Collectors.

It was a Saturday night at the Retinal Circus in summer. Almost 1,000 persons stood or sat silent — most on the unswept floor — and not all of them were young, or hippies.

FIRST CHORDS

The Collectors screamed into their first chords, a seeming cacophony of electric lead guitar, electric bass guitar, electric organ, amplified percussion, and the lead singer was torturing atavistic sounds from the microphone.

"Oh, God," you thought, "I won't be able to stand the volume. Why must they play so loudly?" And you thought of getting up to leave.

But then, suddenly, a very lyrical, almost sugar-sweet passage of the suite What Love — coupled with a desire to find out what progressive rock music was all about — put you in a receptive mood.

VISCERAL PEACE

But your visceral peace didn't last. Your eyes took in the light show. Colours, shapes, film clips, slides, more colours and more shapes swirled and combined, fractured apart, picking up the beat of What Love.

The next 25 minutes were chaos. The Collectors, this group of five men in their mid-twenties, played havoc with your tranquility, your serenity, your composure.

You felt your ears stinging with an almost, but never quite, unbearable noise level. Your solar plexus, your chest cavity, your abdomen, even your biceps and finger tips vibrated with the pulse of The Collectors' unrelenting sound.

EYES DAZZLED

Your eyes were dazzled by the light show projected on white paper tacked to the wall.

And — hold on to your senses, but no, why should you, how could you? — despite your secure position in society, despite the rigid discipline you had allowed society to impose on your life, you blew your mind, totally, irrevocably, without apology.

As the sound level grew, grew and grew your remnants of waspish indifference murmured, "Enough, enough," but your awakened senses growled, nay, screamed, "More, more, more, more, more . . ."

CALLED SUITE

What Love, sedately called a suite, ended abruptly. A moment of silence, of breath held painfully, then you let out a deep sigh and you said, all the way up from your toes: "Wow."

In these 25 minutes you had crossed the mental Rubicon, you had freaked out, you had loss excessive ballast, and you had gained a glimpse of total communication, of total immersion in an auto-visual, tactile experience of gargantuan magnitude.

This, then, was what McLuhan has been preaching.

This, then, was the scene where it's, like, happening, man.

If Patrick Watson, one of our best communicators, can sit through What Love and have his mind blown; if Gene Lawrence of the CBC finds himself involved totally; if several other men and women who don't belong to the customary Retinal Circus crowd come and watch and listen and let themselves be assaulted— why shouldn't you?

S. I. Hayakawa, in his book Language in Thought and Action, wrote several years ago before such sound as emanates today from The Collectors had been invented:

"If we carelessly step off a curb when a car is coming, it doesn't much matter whether someone yells, "Look out," or "Kiwotsuke," or "Hey," or "Prends garde," or simply utters a scream, so long as whatever noise is made is uttered loudly enough to alarm us. It is the fear expressed in the loudness and tone of the cry that conveys the necessary sensations, and not the words."

OTHER GROUPS

The Collectors, and with them countless other rock groups from Vancouver or the United States, can hear the car coming and they are warning us. Substitute Vietnam, racial bigotry, or poverty for car and you hear well enough.

Or better, just substitute today's alienation of man.

You don't like to be shaken to your roots? You think this is hogwash? You don't want to desert your comfortable niche? Listen to what R. D. Laing, a British psychiatrist, says in his latest book, the Politics of Experience:

"The condition of alienation, of being asleep, of being unconscious, of being out of one's mind, is the condition of the normal man."

KEEP IN TOUCH

So you keep in touch with communication, you say. You know what it's all about, you think you're with it. Hear Wendell Johnson of the University of Iowa. He refers to television-viewing, reading the Sunday papers, and similar diversions as "semantic thumb-sucking." You go through the motions of getting nourishment without getting any.

"There is an absence of alienation, a feeling of warmth," says Mr. Lawrence of the CBC, a top-notch producer and communcations expert. "I can't imagine anyone subjected to that (kind of rock sound) not being moved."

Remember Aldous Huxley's Brave New World? Remember the feelies — movies where you feel the same sensations as the screen actors making love, hating, killing? Huxley was talking about total communication, albeit communication designed to keep individualistic notions in check.

REMEMBER 1984

Remember George Orwell's 1984? Huxley wrote his book in the late 20s, Orwell wrote his in 1948. Were they prophets of the kind of communicative rock sound The Collectors have achieved?

"This kind of music," says Roger Schiffer, the 24-year-old son of Vancouver photograhper Fred Schiffer, who owned and managed the Retinal Circus before he sold it recently "is attempting to stop most of your other conscious pursuits. I think The Collectors are trying to turn people on to an awareness.

"Today all top musicians (in Vancouver) are playing this kind of sound," Schiffer says. "They make use of feedback and really strange noises. But this kind of music has really a rough time. Unless it is well thought out, people resent what they are doing.

HEAVY TRIP

"The Collectors have a really heavy trip. I am now at a point where I am trying to avoid what they are trying to do to me. Music cuts through a hell of a lot of brain cortex."

In a pre-practice interview, the five members of The Collectors tried to tell me what they are after.

"Our suite, What Love, is just a viewpoint rather than social protest."

Are they totally involved themselves when they play?

LOSE OURSELVES

"At the best of times we are. I think it wouldn't work if we weren't. During some pieces we can lose ourselves."

"Audiences are growing up. Six months or a year ago the audiences consisted mostly of screamers."

(True. There wasn't one enraptured face of a teeny-bopper evident. The audience sat silent, not even thumping out the rhythm. They came to experience, not to be entertained by a band).

"Everyone is looking to pop music and to rock music as to what they have to say."

MUSICIANS FIRST

Naturally, the five Collectors are musicians first, but as communicators they are equally aware of what kind of sound creates a total invironment.

There is no question that our staid and stable members of society would recoil at the thought of being subjected to total immersion at the Retail Circus.

They would rather cling with desperate effort to their own values, passed on down through generations.

How is it, then, that so many advertising agencies look to the psychedelic world, the rock scene, the drug experience, to create? Why is it that more and more professionals, pillars of society, young and middle-aged alike, take to smoking marijuana?

VALUES CHANGED

As our hereditary values are changed for us, whether or not we like or accept it, as pot turns us on, as rock music blows our mind, how many of us can remain on the outside looking in and going: "Tsk, tsk, tsk."

Dr. Laing says: "We are not able even to think adequately about the behaviour that is at the annihilating edge. But what we think is less than what we know: what we know is less than what we love: what we love is so much less than what there is. And to that precise extent we are so much less than what we are."

Perhaps the cure for all our ills, as Dr. Laing outlines them, begins with listening to, experiencing, soaking in through the pores such totally communicative sound as The Collectors are creating.

I, for one, will never be the same after that Saturday night.

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The reason: superior quality - superior taste.

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THE LABOUR STATESMAN

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Editorial Board:

E. T. Staley J. Moore G. Johnston L. Guy D. Crabbe R. C. Haynes

Editor: J. J. HESSE

Enquiries and circulation: Write to The Labour Statesman, 517 East Broadway, Vancouver 10, B.C. (879-3568)

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EDITORIAL

Finn on Mail

ED FINN

The mail strike need never have taken place. It could have been averted at any time during the six-month pre-strike negotiations by acceding to the postal workers' demands for better wages and working conditions.

This is not such a radical proposal as it may sound. When doctors and lawyers demand a certain fee for their services, we do not get a chance to knock it down through collective bargaining. Nor can we bargain with manufacturers and retailers over the prices of the goods they sell us.

It is only working people, when they set a price on their labour which they believe is fair, who meet opposition and are forced by law to submit to a lengthy justification process. It is only workers, when they legally withdraw their labour until their price is met, who are accused of being unreasonable and irresponsible and causing inflation.

★ ★ ★

According to the theory on which our vaunted free enterprise system operates, everyone is entitled to squeeze as much out of it as he can — everyone, that is, except the wage and salary earners. The working people of Canada are fed up with this double standard, and I for one don't blame them.

The postmen were literally goaded into a strike by the refusal of government negotiators to bargain in good faith. The concessions that have been made belatedly three weeks after the strike started could, and should, have been granted long ago. Working conditions in the postal service, described as "deplorable" and "scandalous" by the Monpetit Commission in 1965, certainly warranted the sweeping improvements the unions insisted upon. As for the wage demand of 75 cents, there was never any question but that the postmen would settle for appreciably less if their bid for a better working environment was gratified.

It is still hard to swallow the Treasury Board's denouncement of the posties' wage demand as "excessive by almost any standard of judgment" and one that would "impose an unreasonable financial burden on the public and have a damaging effect on the economy."

★ ★ ★

"Excessive?" "Unreasonable?" "Damaging?" What criteria did the Treasury Board use in applying this sort of emotive and subjective criticism to the postal unions' demands? More important still, on what criteria, if any, is the federal government basing the 6-to-7 per cent annual raise limit it is trying to impose arbitrarily on groups of workers in various branches of the public service? Even if it could be proved that this ceiling was valid in the case of the Seaway workers (which I doubt), how could it possibly be applied equitably to the postmen and others doing different work for different wages?

And why, for that matter, should any limits on wages be enforced without corresponding restraints on prices, profits, rents, professional fees, stock dividends, and other forms of income? Either we have a free enterprise economy in which everyone is free to extract as much as he can, or we have income restriction that apply to all. The present policy of the Trudeau administration in trying to force workers alone into an incomes straitjacket is clearly inconsistent with any rational concept of a "just society."

★ ★ ★

We hear a lot of talk these days about the long-suffering public being the innocent victim of public service strikes in which the public is not represented at the bargaining table. This is sheer tommyrot. The public is neither innocent nor unrepresented in these disputes. You and I are the public, and we are also the employer of the postmen and other public service employees. They work for us. We pay them with our taxes. The Treasury Board officials are our paid negotiators.

Now, if we, as employers, are not prepared to pay our employees decent wages, then why should we be any more immune from strikes than employers in the private sector? On the other hand, if we feel the postmen and other public servants deserve substantial improvements in their wages and working conditions, it is our prerogative as employers to instruct our political representatives to settle with our employees on those terms.

★ ★ ★

These are the choices we can make. The Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, of course, would advocate a third course — revoke the right of public service employees to strike. Apart from the dubious morality of such an act, it would not necessarily prevent strikes — it would only make them illegal. It is only in a police state that citizens can be forced to work against their will.

With the postal strike now over, it is a fitting time to ask ourselves whether we, as taxpayers and employers, are really the innocent victims of public service strikes, or whether, by condoning inadequate wages and working conditions, we are not largely to blame for them.

LETTERS

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on the fruit-picker articles. I think the public needs to be reminded constantly of those conditions which, because of their remoteness, escape notice. As you may know, one may travel in California for hundreds of miles through fruit and vegetable growing country without ever seeing a worker let alone the workers' conditions.

I was sorry to see those back page articles. For me, they come under the heading 'hate literature,' and I think it's unfortunate that so clever a writer as Mr. Heston should write such material. I know it's fashionable to be anti-ALL Americans. But this attitude makes no one any better or wiser.

When I returned to Vancouver a couple of years ago I was shocked by the unnecessary noise — which perhaps expressed the hostility and aggressiveness of SOME drivers and by the bad manners of SOME others; and by certain conditions which simply would not be tolerated elsewhere. But it never occurred to me to denounce them in a foreign newspaper. Let's face it: we Canadians have our own idiocies and faults a-plenty, and there's little point in drawing attention to the iniquities of other nations.

I believe that a labour periodical has an excellent opportunity for dealing with not only bread-and-butter problems but with some of the underlying philosophical and educational causes in their broadest sense. Trade unionists are also people and need motivation as we all do if we are to make progress towards civilization.

FRANCIS TELFORD,
1080 Barclay,
Vancouver, B.C.

waiting for violence

last night i was watching television
and i saw people being beaten up
just because they were for something
called peace
i had all the proper reactions such
as grief and being appalled and thin
king how lucky are we just across the
longest undefended border
oh sure i was enraged and i wept a
little deep down inside where it doesnt
really hurt because of all the callous
matter there
and i'm not supposed to be anti-american
because a democracy can look after itself
and after all who the hell am i to tell
them their business
but somehow my faith in gods own country
began being shaken up seeing all these
kids and women hit over the head with
the big sticks
and the callous disintegrated under the
bombardment of my senses with the kind
of violence i had supposed had gone out
with hitler & co
so i started thinking about the beepbeep
fuzz them bastard cops them dead-eyed
national guardsmen them machine pork
choppers et al
who could be ringing my doorbell at
two in the morning when everything is
aok in this last vestige of free thought
in wasp canada
you the guy what's giving us telepathy
trouble huh you the guy what's calling
us beepbeep fuzz and so on you the guy
what's a peacenik
oh jesus who are these men with hard
glints and bulging coats and crew cuts
and college exterior do they think they
own me or something
never mind the tough thinking buddy we
read orwell and huxley too you know we
came to give you an education in prac
tical democracy
so i think of green meadows in the sun
of little children playing with nowar
toys teasing a puppy dog so i think the
u s of a is great
not that i'm afraid of bullets from the
fbi no sir i am peaceful myself and i can
afford to be because i'm sixfootfour and
twohundredthirty
quick back to serene scenes bubbling brooks
and hhh is a great guy just right for us too
and jfk was a commie and lbj my hero and
wallace he's okay
you're a beepbeep liar buddy don't give us
that beepbeep crap we know you from way
back it's all in our files courtesy ibm
computer hal 2001
america the beautiful no that's wrong
terribly sorry gentlemen how does it go
now let's see i must remember maybe that
will help a bit
we'll help you remember you beepbeep
fink and they get out their truncheons
while i sing with tears in my eyes and
fear in the gut
america thudthud america thud thud
god shed whack his grace my teeth my
teeth on thee and crown that's a good
one let's crown the guy here
thy good with brotherhood ain't that
a scream oh i really like that let's
make him from sea to shining sea there
i've finished
you ain't kidding buddy you are fini
shed buddy boy how come my porch light
is so lim must remember to put in a new
bulb today
so dark now so dark and it doesnt hurt
anymore america america i love thee thy
people thy cops them defenders of what
is called

—JURGEN HESSE

Are Unions Really Greedy?

WALTER STEWART

OTTAWA — We are into another long, hot summer of labour unrest, and this is a pretty good time to take a poke at tough-minded labour unions that are not only striking for higher wages, but getting them. Across the land, editorial writers are flexing their favourite adjective, "irresponsible," government spokesmen are unlimbering their gloomiest predictions, and business leaders are smiting the grasping unions hip and thigh.

And it's all poppycock.

TEXTBOOK CASE

The St. Lawrence Seaway strike is a textbook case. In this strike, according to the popular version — the one you probably read in your daily newspaper — 1,295 seaway workers held the St. Lawrence Seaway authority up for ransom (or, in the Toronto Globe and Mail's furious phrase, "used 20 million Canadians as a lever") to force an exorbitant wage rate on the nation.

I don't agree with that version; a fairer view is that seaway workers discovered, as did Ontario brewery workers before them and postal workers after them, that if they wanted a decent raise they would have to fight for it.

TREND SETTER

The seaway authority argued that its contract was bound to be a trend setter, because a 30-per-cent pay hike two years ago led to pressure from other unions, and its duty, therefore, was to hold the line.

The union countered that workers received a 30-per-cent raise in 1966 because they were grossly underpaid at the time, that they were still not well paid, and that they should not be singled out and penalized because the economy is in an unstable state. There is some logic in both arguments but more, I think, in the union's.

NEARLY TWICE

Seaway workers, after the settlement, will make about $134 a week. Is that exorbitant! I know that editors of the Globe and Mail, who make nearly twice that, consider it so; I know a great many MPs, who make about three times that for a part-time job, consider it so; I know leaders of the business community, many of whom make that much every day, consider it so.

But is it? Try to raise a family in a decent fashion—run a home and car, provide proper food and clothing — on $134 a week. You won't have enough left over for stamps to write letters to the newspapers about greedy unions.

LONG HOURS

A seaway worker puts in long hours at a demanding job, where a stupid or careless move can result in several thousand dollars worth of damage.

The reason the strike worked is that in order to run a $500 million operation, which can pass through about 2,000,000 tons of cargo worth $160 million every week, you need 1,295 men —skilled men who can operate complex gear and assume responsibility for expensive ships.

TOO LITTLE?

Maybe the strikers settled for too little. When negotiations opened, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers asked for a raise of 20 per cent in a one-year contract. The authority offered five per cent over two years. Nobody took either offer seriously, and the matter went to conciliation.

The majority report of the conciliation board recommended a raise of six per cent in each of two years; the minority report suggested nine per cent in each of two years, and each side fixed on the figure favourable to it.

IT INTERVENED

Then the federal government, which said it would not intervene, and still says it did not intervene, intervened. Prime Minister Trudeau, on national television, told Canada that 12 per cent — i.e., the company offer—was "fair and reasonable."

The seaway bargainers took their cue from the government and the company position was fixed at 12 per cent (although one spokesman for the authority told me he had expected all along that the final settlement would be above that figure).

BACKED OFF

The union backed off, and instead of 18 per cent over two years, asked for 15 per cent—10 in the first year and five in the second; but practical bargaining had ceased when the prime minister interfered, and the strike began on June 21.

It continued for 23 days and cost several million dollars. How many million, no one knows exactly, but most published reports were grossly exaggerated.

On June 20, the difference between the company offer of 12 per cent and the union demand of 15 amounted to about $300,000 per year, a tiny fraction of the strike loss, but, as a seaway official said, "There was a matter of principle involved." What that principle was, other than that it's not a good idea to give away more than the Prime Minister tells you to, I don't know.

BEEN CLOSED

When the seaway had been closed long enough and the howls of outrage grew loud enough, the strike was settled for 19 per cent over three years. The seaway workers are still paid less than their U.S. counterparts, who do exactly the same job, paid out of exactly the same toll revenues and will get another wage boost in November.

What's more, most of the 19 per cent raise will probably be eaten up over the next three years by price jumps in those sectors of the economy where the prime minister's writ does not run.

BEST PRICE

What is a seaway worker's job worth? In the free-enterprise theory that guides our economy, it's worth whatever the seaway workers can get for it. In theory, everyone, workers and owners alike, should try to market his product or his skill for the best possible price, with little outside interference, and competition will maintain a balance between various groups in the economy and bear us all into ever-increasing prosperity.

This is the argument that justifies drug companies' charging a profit of several thousand per cent on some of their products; this is why doctors, when they want a raise, simply add 50 per cent to their fees; this is why company directors accept $10,000 a year to attend a few meetings: They take it because they can get it.

ONLY FAIR

Apparently, however, it is only fair for owners, managers and professional men to follow the free-enterprise system; workers are supposed to settle for what the other groups want to give them, and when they take matters into their own hands, and grab, they become, by definition, irresponsible.

And workers in the public sector — postmen, firemen, seaway workers—must never grab, because their jobs are vital and their bargaining position is strong; workers must only bargain from weakness.

CAN PLEAD

In private industry, Prime Minister Trudeau explained patiently the other day, an employer can always plead inability to pay, and thus impose an upper limit on the demands of labour, but not so in the public sector; there, the workers have all the weapons.

This is not accurate, The true situation, in fact, may be the inverse; public bosses hold stronger weapons than private bosses. In the public sector, the boss can always outlaw — by legislation — a strike that hurts too much. The ultimate weapon is, or ought to be, the public.

We can either operate a controlled economy, with prices and wages both set by government, or a free economy; we cannot, in fairness, claim to run a free economy and then set up a howl every time workers try to make the rules work for them.

'No Flies on Joey?'

CHARLES LYNCH

OTTAWA — You remember that Richard Nixon, currently the Republican candidate for president of the U.S., visited Ottawa in 1955 as the lawyer for New York promoter John Shaheen — who was out to make a killing by building an industrial wonderland at Come-by-Chance, Newfoundland.

And you remember that, subsequent to the Ottawa visit, Nixon and Shaheen went to Europe with Premier Joey Smallwood—and they wound up touring Moscow together, looking for Khrushchev.

Shaheen is one of Nixon's backers in his current run for the presidency, and was one of the big party-goers and party-givers at the Republican convention in August in Miami Beach, where Nixon was nominated.

NO FLIES

Nixon has said, about Smallwood, that "there are no flies on Joey," and you might wonder what sort of deals he and Shaheen were cooking up with Smallwood. Newfoundland people have been wondering, too, and Joey's recent cabinet crisis blew up over charges that he was coddling Shaheen.

Coddling, it turns out, may be far too polite a word.

We are indebted to the magazine Canadian Petroleum, published in Toronto by Southam Business Publications Ltd., for some details on how Joey and Shaheen have combined forces to avoid federal income taxes for 15 years on a huge chemical-refining complex at Come-by-Chance.

LATENT AVARICE

The magazine calls the deal "a monument to the foolishness of unchallenged political power and the avarice latent in capitalism at its very worst."

The Come-by-Chance refinery will have a capacity of 100,000 barrels a day.

Under the terms of the deal, Joey has set up three Crown corporations. One, the Provincial Building Co., will build the refinery Another, the Provincial Refining Co., will own it until it reverts to Shaheen in 15 years. And a third, Provincial Holding Co., will hold the shares of the first two—its shares in turn being held by the Province of Newfoundland.

GUARANTEE LOAN

The Newfoundland government will guarantee a $130 million loan to be repaid by Shaheen over a 15-year period, when the refinery will be purchased by him for a nominal sum.

During the life of the agreement, the refinery, as property of a provincial Crown corporation, will be exempt from Canadian income taxes, property taxes, and the seven per cent provincial sales tax on building materials.

Crown lands for the refinery will be supplied at a cost of one dollar, including all legal fees. Electric power will be supplied by the province at 2¼ mills per kilowatt hour — far below commercially available rates.

MANAGEMENT FEE

Shaheen will supervise construction of the refinery and will be reimbursed all his supervision costs plus 100 per cent. Then Shaheen will operate the refinery and receive a management fee of 27.8 per cent of annual net profits and a sales fee of 5.1 per cent of net sales.

There is no possible way for Shaheen to lose money. When the $130 million is paid off in 15 years, Shaheen has the option to purchase all the shares of Provincial Holding Co. for $100 per share, or a total of $2,000. For that paltry sum, he will acquire all the assets of the refinery and 15 years accumulation of tax-free profits.

FIRST RIGHT

For the next 25 years, Shaheen interests have first right of refusal on the construction of any similar government-assisted refinery or chemical plant in Newfoundland.

As Canadian Petroleum puts it, the Newfoundland government has made it possible for Shaheen to buy 15 years of untaxed profits of a provincial Crown corporation for $2,000.

The magazine adds: "Federal income taxes in that period have been completely eliminated, and the profits of the operation, which should have gone to the people of Newfoundland, have been handed over in their entirety.

GROSS PERVERSION

"Surely, such a gross perversion of the intent of Crown corporation legislation has never before occurred . . .

"When the entire operation is financed, almost without any risk to Shaheen whatever, by funds improperly diverted from federal and provincial treasuries, the picture becomes a very ugly one."

Up to now, most of Smallwood's wheelings and dealings have been cloaked in mystery, with Joey telling the people to put their trust in him and hope for the best, while he has cavorted about with the Nixons and Shaheens and John Doyles of this world.

PROVINCIAL ACT

What brought his latest collaboration with Shaheen into the open was inclusion of its terms in a provincial act ratified by the Newfoundland legislature, giving Shaheen the guarantees he demanded — guarantees that were too strong for two members of Joey's cabinet to stomach.

For what we must hope will not be the last word, we turn again to Canadian Petroleum:

"The federal government can exert pressure to have this act repealed. And bring pressure it must, before the entire eastern Canadian industrial establishment sinks in a slough of sweet deals for court favourites and bidding with diverted federal income taxes for projects of uncertain value."

Economic Council:

Hard Work Needed To Right Economy

MARC WYMAN
CPA Special Correspondent

OTTAWA (CPA) — The country's economy isn't in good shape, and it's going to take a lot of hard work to straighten it out. That's the gist of the fifth annual review of the Economic Council of Canada, the government-appointed body of experts.

The council called for both a slowdown in the rate that public spending is increasing, and an all-out war on poverty. Despite the objective of a spending slowdown, more money is needed for hospitals, transportation, universities, and hard-pressed municipalities, the review says.

Poverty and regional disparities are the twin social and economic evils besetting Canada today, the council pointed out in heavily-documented sections of the review.

BAD DISPARITY

Disparity in incomes is so bad that one Canadian in five can't earn enough for a decent life, and this is a "disgrace." In particular, Eskimo, Indians, and Métis suffer.

It's so bad that many hard-working Canadians would actually be better off if they went on welfare!

The national economy just isn't meeting the goals set for it over four years ago, and, what's more, the failure happened in 1967 and this year.

The review is titled The Challenge of Growth and Change. What's inside is often dismal. No fewer than 4,200,000 Canadians suffer from "the sour atmosphere of poor health and bad housing — accumulated defeat, alienation and despair," and "a sense of entrapment and hopelessness."

DON'T HEAR

Take, for example, Metropolitan Toronto, with 100,000 people on welfare. The fact is that twice that many — 200,000 — don't earn enough to live in health and decency. They're the ones you don't hear about.

One that the public did hear about was a hard-working, decent man named John W. Sweeney, a labourer with a pregnant wife and four-month-old son, who tossed a brick through a car window so that he'd be sent to jail, and his family would thereby be given welfare assistance.

There was no food in his house. The welfare authorities had refused help. That's one.

A LONG WAY

There are 4,199,999 others, according to the council. We've obviously got a long way to go before we even approach a "just society."

The review told the government bluntly that lagging farm productivity was hurting agricultural prospects. It said, too, that subsidies were a lousy way of attracting industry to underdeveloped regions. What the areas needed was a comprehensive plan.

In a nutshell, we're one of the richest countries in the world, with an incredible amount of poverty, which causes crime, disease, lost industrial output, and stop-gap welfare schemes.

BABY BONUS

The baby bonus isn't perhaps such a hot-shot idea, either, the council said.

What we have to do is take a long hard look at a guaranteed income plan.

"A few simple statistics" were offered in the review to support its statement about the poverty crisis. The life expectancy of an average Canadian Indian woman is 25 years. That, said the council, is "brutal." What's to be done?

- Maintain high employment and "strong and stable" economic growth;
- A wide sense of public commitment;
- Local participation in anti-poverty programs;
- Anti-poverty plans oriented toward people, not resources;
- A blend of "income-maintenance" and other plans to let people participate more fully in the economic life of the nation;
- Better business management and stress on development and research, and
- Price stability.

The review is just plain frightening. The situation is frankly terrible. The only question is — will the Trudeau government act?

Mr. Trudeau and his ministers have the diagnosis. They have the prescription. Will they give sick Canada the medicine and cure its disease?

I Cover the Labour Front

MARK EMARY

For some time now a few labour leaders have been saying that, when laws are bad, they may sometimes have to be disobeyed. "Shame—irresponsible," screamed the local editorial writers. Recently, however, another group said the same thing, receiving no fanfare; in fact their statements hardly received coverage by the Vancouver dailies. The group was composed of **Mr. Justice Samuel Freedman, Mr. Gordon Milling**, economist for the USWA, and **James W. Wine**, a former United States diplomat. In a panel before the International Conference of Christians and Jews they said, "In order to obtain justice, laws may sometimes have to be disobeyed, though those who disobey them must be prepared to accept the penalties prescribed." I, for one, say "amen" and that even includes the part about being prepared to face the penalties; something a few so-called militants have not yet accepted.

★ ★ ★

In an earlier column, we did a piece about the fellow on the new **Mediation Commission** and his comments on Bill 33 (made prior to his appointment). A few disbelievers expressed surprise until it was pointed out that the same bloke signed a pledge and cheque for one day's pay to defeat the legislation. Only regrets now are that, at his present salary of $40,000, one day's pay would be a more than his original donation.

Still on the question of the new Mediation Commission: have you heard the latest difficulties one labour leader had in contacting the commission's new office? Here is his account: An inquiry to the Department of Labour at MU 4-8171 got the reply, "try information." Information said, "no listing." Tried MU 4-8171 again. "Try the Hotel Vancouver." Our friend phoned the Hotel Vancouver and they said, "They've moved—try 1177 East Hastings." 1177 East Hastings was checked out, but it is an old house near Clarke and Hastings. Tried the Department of Labour again, but was informed that it should be West Hastings, not East. Phoned operator and gave new address. "Sorry, we have no listing for B.C. Mediation Commission at 1177 West Hastings." By that time, the labour leader thought, who the hell is interested anymore in mediation?

★ ★ ★

Phones aren't the only trouble at the B.C. Mediation Commission. The newly hired administration head and the fellow that was to be the key administrator for the commission, **John Drew**, has already said good-bye. Everyone's being very close-lipped, but word is that the job didn't shape up to what it was originally supposed to be, especially in the area of responsibility. Obviously, the matter should have been referred to the new Mediation Commission and compulsory arbitration. However, there is little doubt that arbitration was unpalatable to both parties.

★ ★ ★

News From Below the Border: With the coming of the new TV season, two shows, BEAT THE PRESS and MACE THE NATION. On the hit parade it's OLD MAYOR DALEY AIN'T WHAT HE USED TO BE. There is speculation that presidential candidate **Hubert Humphrey** is worried about his ability to project and that his identity has been overshadowed for too long by **LBJ.** To put it in plain words, Hubert is tired of being "Tonto" and now wants to play the "Lone Ranger."

★ ★ ★

Brickbats and Bouquets: Congrats to the Hotel and Restaurant Workers at the Bayshore. Besides winning a topnotch wage settlement in their recent dispute with giant Western Hotels Corporation, they got the company to back down in its attempts to switch its laundry account from a union firm, Nelson's Laundry, to a sweat shop, Keefer Laundry.

★ ★ ★

People were left dangling last week following the Jack Wasserman show when Wasserman was interviewing IWA Regional President **Jack Moore** and challenger **Syd Thompson.** As he signed off, Wasserman wished them both luck and then added, "I hope you both get exactly what you deserve." We'll second that motion!

Legislation Frustrates Union Organization

(From Page 1)

This is what went on in this great Dominion of Canada, this shows you the contempt.

Q: Were there other incidents?

A: Yes. We had made out an information bulletin to the employees. We went to the gates of the plant at quitting time to hand out this bulletin. One of the top officials of the company stood outside and ordered all the cars to bypass us, to go on, to refuse to pick up our bulletin. And there was such fear that most of the employees went by us.

Q: What was the company's overall strategy?

A: Three foremen were deployed on the job during working hours to intimidate the workers into signing up into the company union. Hearings were held by the Board of Industrial Relations during which the union presented the sordid case. The board ordered a representation vote. It was disclosed to us that, while awaiting to take the vote, company and company union officials met and agreed to give the employees a 21-cent-an-hour wage increase. This was reportedly done in defiance of a warning by the board not to hold such a meeting. All the foremen voted, and only six of the 30 workers who had been fired were allowed to vote. The results of the vote were: for the IWA, 28, and for no union, 48.

Q: Have there been other cases of intimidation?

A: We had a group of French Canadians from Quebec who joined the IWA. When management found out they started calling them "frogs," trying to establish racial hatred. They said: "Now look at these French Canadians coming here and taking away your jobs." This is just another example.

Q: Are you organizing at a pace you're happy with, or would you like it to be much faster?

A: No, I would like it to be much faster. In the years gone by we were able to go into the areas, organizing various operations, without too much trouble. But now we find that every time we start contacting the employees and we sign them up as members, immediately the employers start out with a counter petition against the union, or they call the employees in, threaten them to discourage them from joining the IWA.

Q: Is this a new pattern? Is there a new militancy on the part of the employers?

A: No, it's not new, but I think that it is increasing in pace because of the fact that labour legislation has been managment-oriented to such a degree that it encourages the employers to do these things.

Q: How far will some employers go to prevent their workers being organized?

A: They'll go to any length. They'll call in the employees, they'll threaten them, they'll go visit their wives, threaten them with dismissal, and in many cases we find that they actually fire them.

Q: Before you had a chance to sign them up?

A: That's right. Of course, here in British Columbia we have to go the route of unfair labour practices charges. Then we must appear before the Labour Relations Board, establish our case and wait for a decision. We normally try to have the employees reinstated with lost-time pay. But in certain cases we find that, where the employer belongs to the "right" party, we don't seem to be very successful in establishing these employees back to work.

Q: You serve four provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba. Which is the worst province as far as organization goes?

A: Without a doubt the province of Alberta is the most difficult to organize. The biggest problem we have with employees in all four provinces is this fear, fear of the employer, fear for the job. This is the thing we must overcome, this fear.

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Something Unpleasant

Every Two Years . . .

Something rather unpleasant seems to happen to Anne Kerr, British Labour MP for Rochester - Chatham, every two years.

In 1964, following the victory celebration in her riding, a young man grabbed the microphone from her hands and threw it through the window. When the man was fined £10 in court. a Tory paid the fine.

In 1966, also during her re-election victory celebration, someone threw a heavy worker's lamp through the window of the same hotel — this time from the outside. The culprit or culprits were never caught, but then, Anne Kerr wasn't in the room at that time.

★ ★ ★

In 1968, during a visit to Prague, Illinois — father, Chicago — Mrs. Kerr was maced by Mayor Daley's finest, just as she was singing "We shall overcome" through the bars of the paddy wagon after she had been arrested by tough cops — although she did not demonstrate with the dissenters.

Mrs. Kerr, who was in Vancouver with her MP husband Russell, also Labour Party, has retold many times the series of incidents that led to her being arrested and sprayed with the noxious chemical. The Labour Statesman was more interested in her views.

★ ★ ★

On Prime Minister Trudeau: "He's young and jazzy and superficially attractive . . . "

On British Opposition Leader Edward Heath: "Young people in Britain won't vote for him — he's no Trudeau . . ."

On the British working class: "They have been betrayed by the Labour Party — not intentionally but de facto — by the unwillingness of the party to challenge the established values of the free enterpreneurial system. This betrayal has nothing to do with corruption, let's make that clear. When the war-time British-American lend - lease pact ended in 1945 the Labour government accepted Marshall Aid from the United States.

★ ★ ★

"That aid plan should not have been accepted by the British. Sure life was difficult then, and things were tough. But we were prepared to go on with our belts tightened. There was an opportunity to build a new world without colonialism, poverty and war. But the (Labour) government decided to knuckle under to the United States. Of course there were strings attached to Marshall Aid. This led up to a partial enslavement by the capitalist system evident in the United States. Today it could be reversed but it would take much longer and requires far more energy."

On the nuclear threat: "I take U Thant's statement very seriously that we are in the first phase of the third world war. Where in hell are we going?"

On morality: "A lot of young women in Britain talk about bringing up their children in a more moral atmosphere."

Mrs. Kerr and her husband, who represents the riding of Feltham, are both members of the sometimes recalcitrant, always militant, occasionally anti-Wilson socialist wing of British MPs.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerr in Vancouver

Grape Workers' Leader to Speak

Cesar Chavez, the leader of the United Farm Workers in California, will address the delegates to the 13th annual convention of the B.C. Federation of Labour, held this year from Nov. 4 to 10 at the Hotel Vancouver.

Mr. Chavez is an eloquent spokesman for the grape workers in southern California. Under his leadership, the grape workers have staged an ever-increasing boycott of California table grapes. Mr. Chavez is known as a fiery orator and a dedicated trade unionist. The date of his address will be announced.

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It pays.

CS 68-12

The Recent Russian Invasion:

It Was Disastrous for Both Sides

DOROTHY STEEVES

There are many of us who have supported socialism, because we hoped it would usher in not only economic security but a new era of humanist enlightenment. Western social-democrats have defended communism because they hoped for the gradual lifting of censorship and for other liberalizing changes.

The Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia has been disastrous for both sides of the controversy. *It seems unbelievable* that the USSR should not have realized the likely consequences of its action in the loss of world esteem — built up laboriously over many years—and the worsening of the cold war, perhaps culminating in world conflict. The wall which protects us from nuclear annihilation is as fragile as a cobweb. Russian tanks in Prague have shown us that, in spite of the sufferings of the last 50 years, the human race has learned little.

CZECHS OUTSPOKEN

I visited Czechoslovakia and Russia in 1962. I found the Czechs outspoken, sophisticated and humorous people, obviously enjoying more freedom of speech than their fellow-communists in the Soviet Union. I spoke to many Czechs who were critical, not of socialism, but of restraints on free expression. I had a long talk with a manager of a bookshop and her customers, all very vocal about censorship.

I bought a mildly leftwing book about Cambodia which, together with a **New Statesman**, was promptly confiscated by a melancholy young man when I went through customs at the Russian border. This proves *little, of course, but it seemed* symptomatic. I fell in love with Czechs and Russians both. They seemed infinitely more cultured and more kind, even more relaxed, than Westerners and they feared only one thing—war.

That is why the Russian onslaught on Prague seems to me a horror, a crime against socialism and against helpless people.

RECENT EVENTS

As in all such occurrences, the background lies in economics and politics. Czechoslovakia is like Britain; it must trade to live, both with East and West. But Czech industrial plants suffer from old age and have been lagging. They badly need refurbishing, blood transfusions of new machinery, new ideas, and opportunities for free discussion. Behind Dubcek's attempted reforms stand many trade unionists, students and intellectuals. The intellectuals published and signed the manifesto, demanding more freedom of expression. This led to the Russian accusation that anti-socialists and counter-revolutionists would take the opportunity to effect a "bourgeois coup" and lead the country to capitalism.

There is not the slightest evidence that Czechoslovakia has sought to betray socialism and to destroy it. On the contrary, it has sought to strengthen it, for surely there is no better way to kill a system than by the asphyxiation of new ideas. Nor has there been any indication that this highly vulnerable and *strategic country is trying* to get out of the Warsaw Pact, for owing to their past experience of the Germans, they have as much to fear from them as the Russians, particularly since the formation of the new Nazi party in West Germany.

RUSSIAN CASE

Yes, the Russians have a case, but they are fighting it in the wrong way. Like many other European nations, they fear German "revanchism." They cannot forget their 20 million dead. They want to keep Germany divided. Unfortunately, in pursuing the goal of peace they are achieving the opposite by adopting Nazi methods.

The Russians are afraid the Czechs will accept loans from West Germany and that behind this lurks American power. There is some justification for this fear, as long as the world is divided into power-blocs. Small nations should see to it that they remain out of blocs and build up the United Nations instead. A world monetary authority could easily lend money to needy nations instead of making them dependent on big dictators from the East or the West, both guilty of invasion or interference.

As long as we have no international authority this world will be full of filthy pots calling kettles black. It is easy, but it does not really mend the situation by pointing out U.S. aggression in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic or Guatemala. These outrages will continue as long as big nations, capitalist or communist, are allowed to push around the smaller ones.

THE RESULTS

The Russians can take little satisfaction from their action. The European détente, flimsy though it was, has received a setback and peace, so much needed by the Eastern bloc, has been endangered. The Russians must have anticipated there would be a howl of glee from the capitalist nations, particularly those with the worst records, but perhaps they do not care.

Democratic socialism has received a black eye, for it has always been tarred by the ignorant with the same brush as communism. NATO, which has kept Russia's fears alive, has been endowed with a new lease of life, just when enthusiasm for the alliance was beginning to wane.

A new bout of rearmament will take place in both East and West which means that money for food and technical aid to needy peoples may not be generous. The United Nations has shown its weakness once more and its inability to stop small conflicts, let alone the larger ones, such as the Arab-Israeli war which has frightening possibilities.

FREEDOM DOOMED

As for the vulnerable, smaller nations, their freedom seems doomed. When all this started, a Czech said bitterly: "We shall receive a lot of sympathy if Russia invades, but no nation will do anything for us." But what could any nation do, except turn Czechoslovakia into a bloody battle-ground like Vietnam?

The Russians will have their way in all probability and some stooges will be found to form a government of the élite for the élite class, even though native Czech stooges do not seem to be abundant.

However, this will not be the end of the story. Every system which refuses to make changes peacefully carries within it the seeds of its own destruction. This has happened all throughout history. It is happening to capitalism and will happen to the system wrongly called "communism." It is deplorable these changes come at the cost of so much human suffering.

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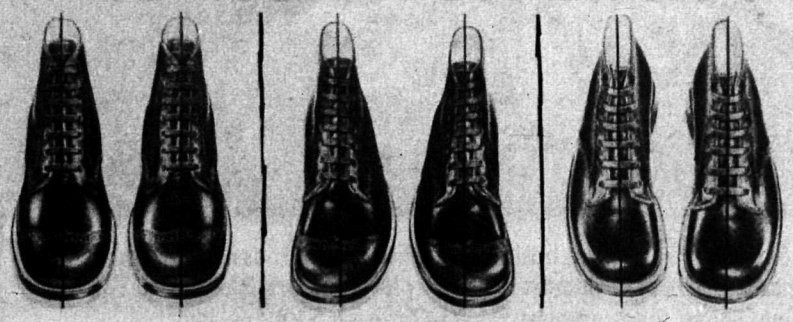
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1964: Watch 'em!

(The following article was printed by Maclean's magazine on Feb. 22, 1964.)

JURGEN HESSE

I am a German who grew up under the Nazis during World War II and later built a modest career as a writer for German newspapers. In 1950 my German acquaintances said to me, simply, that I'd been lucky to escape service as a soldier; ten years later, they were calling me a traitor or Drueckeberger (draft-dodger). Their accusations were part of an old but freshly rising German attitude; a spirit that made me shudder and, in 1960, made me decide to leave the fatherland for Canada.

This spirit, put baldly, is Teutonic arrogance, and right now it's inflaming many German industrialists and politicians once again with the idea that they really are superior to other peoples and that, economically at least, they're still destined to dominate Europe.

★ ★ ★

But what frightens me more than their ambition is my own conviction that arrogance still runs much deeper in the German heart than all the fine new lessons of Western democracy, and that German pride of blood is as susceptible now as it was in 1933 to the call of the right dictator.

I'm not saying anything's going to happen next week. Chancellor Ludwig Erhard's belief in peace, freedom and the Western alliance is as stout as his physique. He is the strongest native antidote to German belligerence since the death of the Weimar Republic.

But someone's got to come after Erhard and, in my opinion, it would take only one man with one good issue — maybe a popular uprising in East Germany — to inflate the German ego to the point where they'd sing martial songs again, march to the sound of fanfares again, and take the kind of border action again that could provoke suicidal trouble.

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In the meantime, the power and prestige of Charles de Gaulle and his apparent conviction that France must lead a great new Europe can't help but get German backs up.

I am sure my alarm sounds wild-eyed to the many Canadians who know Germans personally, who marvel at Germany's industrial recovery and feel grateful for her conversion to democratic government. I can only say those people are naive; it takes a German to really know Germans. I don't think the Germans most Canadians meet are typical.

They're more likely to be people like me, people who said to hell with militarism forever and finally came to Canada precisely because they do believe in democracy. But as a newspaperman, I've talked to hundreds of the other Germans, the ones who stayed home, and I believe their belief in democratic ideals is only skin deep, at best. They have merely adopted the forms and techniques of parliamentary government that suit their current purposes.

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Those who've swallowed whole the idea that Germans, since the war, have suddenly become sincere democrats should consider two developments. First, the Bundestag, or West German parliament, recently had legislation pending that would give the chancellor extraordinary power whenever the cabinet decides there's a national emergency.

He would become commander of the armed forces but, more ominous, I think, the bill would give him the right to suspend civil liberties, impose curfews and confiscate for military purposes every motor vehicle in the country. This legislation, I'm sure, would have passed the German parliament if it weren't for the public reaction against the **Der Spiegel** affair.

Der Spiegel, Germany's national magazine, published a bitter and satiric exposé of Germany's defense readiness in 1962 and the government replied by ordering out the federal police. They swooped down on **Der Spigel's** offices, ransacked the place, and arrested the publisher and senior editors on very thin charges of treason.

★ ★ ★

Franz-Josef Strauss, the chubby, bull-necked minister of defense, inspired this outbreak of neo-Nazism, and its Germans like him who sometimes make me pessimistic about the future of the world's children. Strauss was hot for German-American military intervention in the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. He demanded nuclear arms for Germany and he was a powerful advocate of bigger German armies (the Bundeswehr, incidentally, will soon be the biggest military force on the continent outside the Soviet Union).

No country is safely democratic unless there's a fairly widespread belief in equality of opportunity and in the worth and dignity of all human beings. You don't find much of this in West Germany. While the so-called "economic miracle" has made it the most populous, wealthy and disciplined nation in Europe it has also bred that dangerous old cockiness, the conviction that Germans are a little smarter, a little more industrious and just plain better than anyone else.

German tourists in Italy, France and the Benelux countries already act as though they owned those places. I know, from countless observations, that a few steins of beer are all it takes to set Germans bragging about how they'd like to define for the Russians, or perhaps the Americans, the real bosses of Europe. West Germany, economically, is already the strongest member of the European Common Market and could, under a new strongman, adopt a policy of Germany-first-and-to-hell-with-everyone-else.

★ ★ ★

A man of Strauss' character, and perhaps a little more guile, could easily ride to power on slogans that dramatize Germany's "destiny" at the leader of less efficient peoples.

My point, however, is that all of these things — obvious industrial success and grand economic ambition, superficial democracy and the inherent German urge to lord it over others — are leading to a Germany that, for me anyway, looks more and more dangerous every year.

I think the Allies made a crashing error when they permitted West Germany to rearm a decade ago, but there is one thing we can do to reduce the threat even if we can no longer eliminate it. We could make NATO a truly international military force with one design of uniform and one series of weapons.

1968: I Told You

JURGEN HESSE

When I wrote the article — reprinted on this page — in 1964, I had an enormous chip on my shoulder. Since then, I've whittled away at the chip, but the emerging facts make me shudder nevertheless. While I thought, back in 1964, that the Big Bad Wolf in West Germany's politics would be Franz-Josef Strauss, it now turns out to be a man by the ominous name of Adolf von Thadden, head of the extreme right-wing NPD.

What happened in Germany during the past four years — and I can only judge by various newspaper and magazine articles — is precisely what I had feared in 1964. The NPD has come on very strong, has made incredible electoral gains and has won seats in every provincial parliament. Now we have to anticipate with trepidation the outcome of the next federal election in West Germany next year.

But before going into new concerns over Germany, let me quote briefly from an article by Peyton V. Lyon, published as a rebuke of my 1964 Maclean's article. Mr. Lyon teaches at the University of Toronto, and likes to be known as a sound political pundit in international affairs. His comments were published in May 1964:

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". . . The evidence suggests that the post-Hitler Germans, having learned much from bitter experience, should be numbered among the more responsible members of the world community.

". . . The West Germans became the strongest component in NATO's European shield, and one of the most dependable. Their newly established democratic institutions functioned well, **and the extremist parties faded into insignificance.**

". . . If the Germans encounter nothing but unwarranted criticism and suspicion, they could easily conclude that they are damned to matter what they do, and give up trying to earn their way back into the company of civilized peoples. Having watched the German political scene closely for almost 10 years, I am decidedly optimistic. I wish I could be as confident about our allies."

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It is ironic that Mr. Lyon turned out to be a prophet as far as "our allies" goes. We only have to look across the border to see what he meant. But in the case of the Germans, Mr. Lyon was obviously guided more by the desire to see them do better than they did.

The scene in Germany today is set for not another Hitler but another Adolf, Herr von Thadden, whose militant NPD — replete with bully boys at meetings to keep out dissidents — will likely play an increasing role in German politics. As the world has indeed become "a global village" (Marshall McLuhan) it is very much our concern to see that Adolf II must not be Germany's next chancellor after Kiesinger.

Sure Germany has its radical and militant left-wing student revolutionaries. For his pains, "Red" Rudi Dutschke was shot by a right-wing extremist. Demonstrating German students were put down and set upon with a similar glee and bravado as were dissidents by Mayor Daley's brutal cops in Chicago recently.

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The developing race for the perfect police state, a race between West Germany (now slightly behind) and the United States (now ahead thanks to Georgie Wallace), should be interesting, instructive and very frightening to watch during the next five to 10 years.

Somehow I retain a greater faith in the staying power of Americans. Perhaps Sinclair Lewis was, after all, right when he wrote the book It Can't Happen Here. Somehow I believe that the revolutionary forces in the U.S. won't be thrown into concentration camps and gassed by U.S. state troopers. Somehow the shrill demands for "law and order" (Wallace's battle cry) will abate and give way to more reasonable requests.

Perhaps I'm wrong. Perhaps I'm wrong also in being, still, more pessimistic where the Germans are concerned. I have just talked with Jack Webster of CKNW, who spent some time in West Germany in August. He came back a frightened man, because of what he saw and heard. Webster is a trained newspaperman and broadcaster, and he has an uncanny nose for potential trouble.

★ ★ ★

Do I want to be the prophet of gloom and doom, as far as Germany is concerned?

No. If, 10 years from now, or five, someone came to me and held the 1964 and this article under my nose and told me that I had erred in my judgment, I would be happy to say that I was wrong.

But, you see, I have witnessed singing, beer-drinking and convivial Germans turn into a howling lynch mob, motivated by blood, lust and righteousness. The borderline is very thin.

Just a small sample. After the Maclean's article appeared 4½ years ago, I received about 40 letters, almost all of which could be classified as hate literature. All were written by Germans living in Canada and the U.S. I was also called, often in the middle of the night, by other Germans who promised me that I would be executed for treason. Two dozen of such calls did not help to re-establish my faith in the newly found democracy of Germans.

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One last thought: Of course there are many Germans who feel similar to the way I do. There were many Germans who felt that Hitler was evil, a threat to humanity, a menace to the world. They spoke out, they paraded, they were active.

But in the end, the tough Hitler bullies decided the battle. Who is to assure us that Adolf II and his "troops" won't stage a repeat performance of 1933?

No Choice for U.S. Unionists

Alternative Is Wallace

We Have the NDP

Could the war in Vietnam have been stopped years ago if American trade unionists, urged by the elected officials, had opposed the U.S. involvement?

This is, on the surface, futile speculation since it did not happen that way. In fact, George Wallace's Third Party candidacy for President is being supported by many blue collar workers.

The most interesting part of this speculation is why American trade unionists do not, by and large, seem to be against this war. The Labour Statesman spoke to a well known American labour leader:

Q: Are there any trade union delegations to Democratic conventions, or do only individual trade union members get elected to be delegates?

A: There are no trade union delegations to the Democratic convention. Individuals are selected or appointed in various manners as delegates to the convention. In those states where there are presidential primaries, the candidate winning the largest popular vote, by law, takes all of the delegates to which the state is entitled. In many states, particularly where there are powerful political organizations, they are appointed by the professional politicians.

Q: What trade unions and/or trade union leaders have supported Senator McCarthy and/or Senator McGovern?

A: There were no international unions supporting either Senator McCarthy or Senator McGovern. There were many individual trade unionists across the country who spoke out for either McCarthy or Bob Kennedy. With the assassination of Robert Kennedy, many Kennedy supporters turned to McCarthy or McGovern. In California, there are quite a number of trade unionists in leadership positions who spoke out for McCarthy.

Jesse Unruh, Speaker of the State Assembly, appointed a number of McCarthy supporters as delegates and alternates.

Q: Which trade unions and/or leaders speak out against the American involvement in Vietnam?

A: The most outspoken top leadership, speaking against our involvement in Vietnam were Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Pat Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Butcher's Union; Ralph Helstein, International president, Packinghouse Workers; Harold Gibbons, vice-president of the Teamsters; Victor Reuther, director of international affairs and Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer; both from the United Auto Workers.

Q: Do you agree that American labour as a whole, with notable exceptions, is guilty by omission, for not having spoken out against the war in Vietnam?

A: The guilt of the labour movement is not one of omission but one of commission. The American labour movement, with neither compassion nor conscience, has given total and blind support to our madness in Vietnam.

Q: Would you agree that, if American labour had spoken out early in the war, the war could have ended by now?

A: This question invites a speculation I would prefer not to pursue. For many reasons, which would take too much time to explain, I have serious doubts as to whether labour's opposition would have shortened the war. We would have witnessed wholesale repression.

Q: If trade union members had been urged not to participate in the production of war materiel etc., could the war have been stopped years ago?

A: What you are suggesting here could only be achieved through a general strike. This would have to be politically motivated and not just an economic act. It is my opinion that the American trade unions are ill prepared for this kind of action. Where would it get the leadership?

Q: Do you believe that, as far as the war goes, the AFL-CIO has sold out to the U.S. Administration by supporting the war?

A: I do not know what one would call a situation in which American workers are asked to die in a war, 10,000 miles away, with no conceivable benefits to them. I have said on many occasions that if it is patriotic to send our American youth to die in Southeast Asia, then it ought to be equally patriotic for gigantic American corporations to put their profits on the line as our American youths put their lives on the line.

Q: What are, in your opinion, the underlying reasons for American trade union leaders not wishing an end to this war?

A: Historically, the American labour movement has supported every war that the United States has been involved in. It wholeheartedly supported World Wars I and II and the Korean conflict. It is supporting this war because President Johnson has George Meany in his vest pocket. Meany directs the leadership of many international unions to support the war and labour leadership is not about to have conflicts with George Meany. With few notable exceptions, those directions pass down through the ranks of labour and, lo and behold, you have a labour movement that is completely acquiescent to Mr. Johnson's adventures in South Vietnam.

It is a sorry state of affairs and I have an unhappy feeling that the labour movement will pay dearly for this policy.

CLAY PERRY
Research Dept., IWA

The labour movement in the U.S., and indeed throughout North America, owes a great deal to past Democratic administrations.

Under Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Democrats passed the historic legislation of the New Deal, abolishing forever the concept that government has no responsibility for the economic well-being of its citizens.

In 1932, FDR passed the Norris-La Guardia Act, which greatly reduced the power of employers to resolve disputes by court action.

WAGNER ACT

The Wagner Act of 1935 guaranteed the right of workers (unfortunately excluding farm workers) to organize and bargain collectively. That bill had a profound influence on Canadian legislation, and we owe many of our rights to it.

In 1946 the Democratic administration fought against right-to-work amendments to the Taft Hartley Act which would have crippled trade unionism in the U.S.

But in recent years the close ties between U.S. labour and the Democrats have been weakened — almost destroyed — by the tendency of a two-party system to cater increasingly to those voters who occupy the middle-of-the-road.

THE VILLAIN

There is not much point in looking for the villain of the piece. Politicians are about as honest as you and I — certainly no more honest, probably no less.

There are at least two strong forces that impel the two major American parties toward the centre. The first is the overwhelming impulse for professionals to get into power and to stay there, at almost any cost.

The second is a higher motive, not easily discernible from the first, to compromise on the objectives that are thought to be of secondary importance in order to achieve what are believed to be primary objectives as quickly as possible.

TWO FORCES

These two forces are bound to move a party to the centre. That, after all, is where the votes are.

All of this is all right if you happen to be in the middle of the road. But for anyone else the result is an ever-decreasing chance of being represented, or of playing a part in the significant political organizations of the country.

Americans to the right of centre have recently found an answer and a hero in George Wallace, the man who has vowed never to be "out-niggered" again, who strikes profound chords of fear and prejudice in U.S. poor and working people by being anti-intellectual and anti-Washington.

Americans to the left of the centre, including many trade unionists, tried a more direct approach to the problem: have Robert Kennedy or Eugene McCarthy lead the ticket, and swing the whole Democratic party to the left. There can be no doubt that the supporters of these two candidates won great popular support, vastly more support than did Hubert Humphrey.

But the party's professionals, reacting more to the threat to their own positions than to the ideological challenge, came out of the woodwork and secured a convention victory for Vice-President Humphrey.

How can a party so arrogantly and openly deny the demands of the vast majority of its active members and supporters?

SIMPLE ANSWER

The answer is simple — the dissidents had nowhere else to go. Suppose it is true, as rumour had it, that Walter Reuther wanted a Kennedy ticket, and suppose he had approached Democratic moguls like Chicago's Mayor Daley with threats to remove support. Daley's answer is simple: "What are you going to do, support Nixon?"

Thus the absence of any strong and organized left-wing in the U.S. has robbed the American labour movement (among others) of any power to influence any American party. They are the captives of the Democrats, and will remain so until there is a viable left-wing alternative.

There is an important lesson for Canadians in this situation. We often hear and read about the virtues of the two-party system, about the instability that accompanies what some are pleased to call splinter parties.

WILL WITNESS

But Canadians of every political hue will be witness in the next few years to a far greater kind of instability than that which accompanies third or fourth parties. They will watch from a seat that is uncomfortably close the turmoil that results from the virtual disenfranchising of millions of American citizens.

To be able to vote is an empty and worthless right unless you can vote for someone who comes reasonably close to representing your views.

To be able to participate in political structures is equally empty and worthless unless there is a real guarantee that that participation will have a material effect on the structure.

PERHAPS MAJORITY

Millions of Americans — perhaps the majority — were robbed of those rights and assurances by the two major conventions held this summer.

It is inevitable they will seek some other means of making a political impact, and those who in the past have warned about the instability of third parties will find far greater instability arising out of the absence of a third party.

Canadians have the NDP. It is a large and viable political organization, and for that reason cannot fully satisfy all of its members and supporters. It has not always been all that the trade union movement expected of it, and it never will be.

AN ALTERNATIVE

But it is a left-wing alternative, and it provides a legal and peaceful means of making left-wing opinions felt.

In the years to come, every Canadian will have reason to be thankful for that political presence.

Settlement Accepted

PENTICTON—The B.C. Interior Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union, Local 1572, has announced that a wage settlement negotiated with the Valley Packing houses represented by the Okanagan Federated Shippers was accepted by 90.5 per cent of the members who voted at special meetings called to discuss the new terms.

Male employees wages were raised by 10 per cent in 1968 and a further seven per cent in 1969. Female base rate was increased four cents an hour with an additional eight per cent in 1968 and a further seven per cent in 1969.

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California Grape Workers:

A Basic Struggle

OTTAWA — The Canadian Labour Congress has made a $1,000 grant to striking California farm workers and called on people across Canada to show their support by refraining from buying California grapes.

CLC President Donald MacDonald, announcing the action taken in support of the strike, said: "These people are engaged in the same basic struggle that industrial workers in both Canada and the United States went through 40 or 50 years ago, and they are confronted by giant corporations. We hope that trade unionists across Canada will not only give their support but will rally public opinion so the disgraceful conditions which pevail in California vineyards will be ended and these families will gain the right to a decent living — something they are now deprived of.

NO BOUNDARIES

"Trade unionism does not recognize international boundaries and we are asking that members of all our affiliated organizations across Canada demonstrate this principle by getting behind this campaign and withholding their patronage from grapes which are produced under these conditions of semi-slavery."

This was the second $1,000 grant made by the CLC to workers who have been on strike for almost three years in their effort to establish the right to have an organization which can bargain with their employers. United States labour law now gives them none of the organizing and collective bargaining protection granted to industrial workers.

OUTLINE CASE

Recently Rudy Ahumada, his wife Tillie and their 15-month old daughter Olivia, with Marshall Ganz, appeared before the CLC's Executive Council to outline the case of their fellow workers and to seek support, particularly in getting Canadians to refrain from buying California grapes.

"Our union is committed to a policy of non-violence," Mr. Ganz said. "Some of our people have been badly beaten on the picket lines; but we do not believe in violence. That is why we ask people to show their support for our cause where these products are sold."

Ahumada told how he and his wife worked during the growing season from sun-up to sundown, sometimes in temperatures up to 115 degrees, to earn $45 or $50 a week. Other times of the year they were unemployed.

Following is the text of a resolution passed by the CLC recently:

WHEREAS the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, has been in an organizational strike against California grape growers for 35 months; and

WHEREAS these workers have been shamefully exploited by California grape growers, working for substandard wages and inhuman working conditions; and

WHEREAS these workers face a lack of legal organizational rights by virtue of the exclusion from the National Labor Relations Act and a lack of adequate protection against grower-instigated violence and the illegal importation of strike breakers from Mexico; and

WHEREAS the California grape growers have repeatedly and consistently refused to negotiate; and

WHEREAS the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has instituted an international boycott of all non-union California grapes; and

WHEREAS the efforts of the farm workers to gain recognition call upon the utmost in international labour solidarity and cooperation;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive Council of the Canadian Labour Congress endorse the strike and campaign to withhold patronage of California grapes and call upon every CLC affiliate, every CLC officer at every level, and every member of affiliated unions, to actively join in the international effort to withhold patronage of all non-union California grapes by refusing to purchase and to handle these grapes; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Executive Council of the CLC call upon all wholesalers and retailers to cooperate with this effort by marketing only union grapes; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Executive Council of the CLC call upon all provincial governments and other public institutions to refrain from purchasing non-union grapes.

Tenants Offered Help

WINNIPEG — Canada's largest national union offered its help to a group of tenants who have joined together to gain fair rents.

The 115,000-member Canadian Union of Public Employees offered the Nikwa Plaza Tenants Association its technical and moral assistance, in bargaining collectively for the renewal of their leases.

The members of the association, who are all tenants of an apartment complex in St. Boniface, Man., refused to renew their leases on an individual basis and insisted on bargaining collectively with the landlords through their association.

In a letter addressed to the association's executive, CUPE Prairie Director R. J. Henderson, of Winnipeg, said:

"The Canadian Union of Public Employees stands behind you in your fight to obtain a fair deal. Our union's technical staff are eager to assist you with their experience in organizing and collective bargaining."

In his letter Mr. Henderson says the idea of tenants banding together to bargain collectively with their landlords is "wonderful" and "should be taken up by defenseless tenants all across Canada."

Strikes in Progress

CUPE 626 at City of Vernon.

USWA 959 at Endako Mines and USWA 900 at Beaverdell Silver Mines.

IWA 1-217 at MacMillan Bloedel Particle Board plant.

Mill workers 1928 at A & C Knight Ltd.

RWDSU at Dominion Motors.

**"Let's close ranks!
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to your friends in unorganized
operations!"**

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COMPULSION AND CO-OPERATION ARE INCOMPATIBLE

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

THE SOCIAL CREDIT GOVERNMENT IGNORES A WEALTH OF OPINION ON THE DANGERS OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION:

"Compulsory Arbitration is no answer to Labour-Management differences."
— Edward Neufield
Prof. of Economics
University of Toronto

"Compulsory Arbitration is most undesireable indeed."
— Former Finance Minister Sharp

"There was one unanimous view: compulsory arbitration is not the best device for handling critical strikes — whether or not they create or threaten an emergency or lead to substantial inconvenience for the public."
— Unanimous view of delegates attending conference of business, labour, govt. & university leaders sponsored by U.S. Fed. Med. & Conc. Service

"Swedish labour relations have achieved their history of success in the last 30 years largely because of a lack of labour legislation . . . civil servants have the right to strike in Sweden."
— Ivar Noren
Swedish labour attaché

INSERTED BY:

B.C. Federation of Labour (CLC)
International Woodworkers of America, Local 1-423
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Canadian Area
Retail Food and Drug Clerks, Local 1518
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 297
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 592
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 76
United Packinghose Workers of America, Local 283
Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, Local 300
Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 873
United Packinghouse Workers of America, Local 180
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, White Spruce Lodge No. 845
United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, Local 385
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Lodge No. 656
B.C. Projectionists Union, Local 348
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, Local 9-686
Oil, Chemcial and Atomic Workers Union, Local 9-675
Office & Technical Employees' Union, Local 378
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 535
Shingle Weavers Local 2802
Kitimat-Kemano District Building Trades Council
New Westminster Fire Fighters Union, Local 256
East Kootenay Firebosses Union, Local 1585
Carpenters (Shingle Weavers), Local 2802
United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, Local 400
Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 386
Campbell River School Board Employees Union (CUPE), Local 723
Hospital Employees Union, Local 180
Canadian Union of Postal Workers, Local 236
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 580
Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 389
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 213
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Local 212
Federation of Telephone Workers of B.C. (Plant Division)
International Woodworkers of America, Local 1-85
United Papermakers and Paperworkers, Local 360
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 138