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YAMAGA YASUTARO PAPERS

FOLDER NO.

5-14

V. 5

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER



郡のシー、アイ、オー組合理事
でも、此のゼネストを尊重し
行はれるものである。アラメダ
があつたので、其の復讐として
ツクに巡査護衛で物を運んだ者
トベケット線を突破してツラ
ゼネストは昨日の罷中のデパー
より發せられたものである。此
央労働理事會及び建築業理事會
イキ開始の號令は同ユニオン中
晩から總罷業を初めた。ストラ
一、エフ、エル労働組合員は今

王府にゼネスト開始 電車バス全部止まる

聞は、まだ發表されてるないが、
廿四時間ゼネスト決行の話は前
から聞いてゐた所である。
は困惑してゐる。此の罷業の期
ラメダ及びリッチモンドの住
パークレイ、ビードモント、ア
バークレイ、ビードモント、ア
ド市の六十万の市民だけでなく
にやつた。たゞにオークラン
様を持つてゐる者は出勤出来ない
は全部止まつたので、桑港へ仕事
を聲明した。
そのベケットを突破妨害せぬ事

Lewis' Appeal Set for Jan. 14

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Supreme Court today agreed to consider a 10-point appeal filed by John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers against their contempt conviction and fines of \$3,510,000 growing out of the 17-day coal strike.

The high tribunal one week ago granted a government request for a final "authoritative" ruling on whether Judge T. Alan Goldsborough had proceeded correctly when he attempted to head off the strike with a restraining order which Lewis ignored.

Today's action puts both sides formally before the Supreme Court as appellants—both requesting a final decision on the law points raised by the government and those presented by Lewis and the union.

The court will hear arguments for each side Jan. 14.

U. S. AFFAIRS

tence as to the individual, John L. Lewis, will be a fine of \$10,000."

Other Weapons. Labor unions have been fined before, notably in the Danbury Hatters case in 1912, when union members were forced to cough up almost \$300,000 because they organized a national boycott of D. F. Loewe & Co. hats. The hatters were sued under the Sherman anti-trust act. In other ways unions have been forced to pay through the nose for various unwise acts. In 1922, when U.M.W. members killed 19 strikebreakers and wrecked the mine of the Southern Illinois Coal Co. near Herrin, the U.M.W. settled out of court for around \$700,000. But never had any union treasury taken such a sock as last week's. That is, it would be a sock if the Supreme Court upheld the sentence. The Court said it would hear arguments next month.

Lewis and his lawyers were sure they had a case. There is a law against the use of injunctions in labor disputes—the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act. But the Government maintained that it, as the sovereign, was not bound by the act. Also an injunction may be issued

Lewis, said the judge.

"Sir, I have been adjudged in contempt of court."

"I know, but that is another contempt."

John Lewis glared, and sat down.

Father, Forgive Them. Quietly, almost musingly, searching the ceiling, gazing at his polished desk, Judge Goldsborough himself took the stump.

"This is not the act of a low law-breaker," he said, speaking of the strike. "But it is an evil, demoniac, monstrous thing that means hunger and cold and unemployment and destitution and disorganization of the social fabric; a threat to democratic government itself, and it is proper for me to say at this point that if actions of this kind can be successfully persisted in, the Government will be overthrown, and the Government that would take its place would be a dictatorship and that the first thing the dictatorship would do would be to destroy the labor unions...."

"As far as the miners themselves are concerned, it is a case of 'Father, forgive them for they know not what they do'.... As far as the individual is concerned.... the court thinks that nothing would suffice except a prison sentence."

However, the sentence for the U.M.W., he said, would be \$3,500,000; "the sen-

* A Colonial antique, now badly in need of a coat of paint.



THE WINNER
GHQ took the offensive . . .



JUDGE GOLDSBOROUGH
"A monstrous thing."

President. agreed that there was only one way to
Once he had made his mind up, to battle Lewis—throw everything at him
able to go to the White House and
almost anything they asked for.



内務次官 KRUG



Acme 快新聞 CLIFFORD
.. like a tractor against a redwood tree.



79-227 CLARK
Lewis lawyer on the Back



LEWIS LEAVING COURT
Over the ridge, the Tuscan host.

'Time' Dec 16th 1946



Marie Hansen-LIFE
THE WINNER
GHQ took the offensive...



JUDG
"A"



Marie Hansen-LIFE
LAWYER HOPKINS
"A day in infamy."

President. agreed that there was only one way to
Once he had made his mind up, thbattle Lewis—throw everything at him



内務次官 KRUG



Acme 佐田内 CLIFFORD
... like a tractor against a redwood tree.



Associated Press
LEWIS LEAVING COURT
Over the ridge, the Tuscan host.

"Time" Dec 16th 1946

Post-June 24/46

Gas Workers Call Strike

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — Industrial concerns in parts of five northern and central New Jersey counties were without gas today as a result of a strike in two gas manufacturing plants of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company.

Curtailment of service to industrial users was ordered by Harry C. Harper, state labor commissioner.

WOMEN WIN EQUALITY IN PAY AND HOURS

REGINA (CP)—An agreement has been signed affecting more than 3000 Saskatchewan Government employees providing for a 37½-hour, five-day week, and equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines announced in the Legislature today.

COST \$600,000 EXTRA

Mr. Fines said the increases would cost the government an extra \$600,000 in salaries this year and an estimated extra \$1,000,000 next year compared to former annual salary costs.

Previously civil servants worked a 40-hour, 5½ day week.

The collective bargaining agreement embodies a new classification and pay plan and also includes provision for three weeks annual vacation and pay with pay, accumulated sick leave for extended illness to a maximum of one year, promotion within the service and overtime provisions.

CHECK-OFF PROVIDED

Maintenance of membership and check-off systems are provided as well as seniority rights and special provisions for veterans.

All positions in the civil service were classified according to duties, responsibilities and qualifications recommended by the Public Administration Service of Chicago.

Dec 29 -

Maritime 500.

Nova Scotia schooner

Demanding 60%

strict shipowners

silent on strike

I W W A. C.P.D.

Queens Charles-lager demands wage differential retroactive Jan 1 1945. Fares to be paid by the operator for worker 6 months or more, Demand not accepted Strike.

IWA Strike June 20 If Pay Boost Denied

By BILL FLETCHER
Vancouver Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Jan. 3.—British Columbia's 27,000 organized woodworkers are prepared to strike on June 20 if their demands for a wage boost of "at least 25 percent" are not met by the operators.

IWA

Continued from Page 1

This threat was indicated by B.C. district president Harold Pritchett in his address to the opening session of the tenth annual convention of the International Woodworkers of America (CIO) in the Empress Hotel here today.

FOR ALL WORKERS?

Mr. Pritchett, who is also chairman of the Canadian Congress of Labor's national wage co-ordinating committee, asked delegates to recommend to the CCL a similar wage increase for all Canadian workers.

A 25 percent increase for men in this province's forest products industry, which employs about 37,000, would amount to an average weekly boost of \$11.

The district president asked the delegates to assess each union member 30 cents a month for a strike fund. He reported that assessment of members prior to last year's strike brought \$160,000 into union coffers.

Higher wages are necessary this year to meet the increased cost of living and maintain the take-home pay of workers on the 40-hour week, Mr. Pritchett said.

Net pay gain from last year's strike amounted to about \$1.50 per man when the reduction of hours from 48 to an average of 44 and higher income taxes were taken into consideration, the president declared.

Willingness of employers to bargain collectively may avert a walkout and already there are rumors that operators are willing to grant increased wages, Mr. Pritchett said later.

MAY "UP" DEMANDS

The 1947 wage demand of the IWA—it may be more than 25 percent—will be set by the incoming executive board at a two-day wage scale conference early in April. Settlement of the final

Please Turn to Page Two
See "IWA"

Noranda Mines Strike Ends

NORANDA, Que. (CP)—A back-to-the-mine order was awaited today by the 1147 employees of Noranda Mines Limited after the 80-day-old strike ended in a compromise on wage demands and a union defeat on the dues checkoff issue.

No date for resumption of operations at Canada's largest gold and copper producer had been set when the strike ended sharply at midnight, 15 minutes after company and union representatives had signed an agreement terminating the 11-week shutdown.

The union accepted the company's last offer of 13 cents more an hour—against the 16 cents demanded by the strikers—and agreed to a company proposal that in lieu of a checkoff union representatives should have facilities to interview new employees when they report to the plant dispensary for physical examination.

SECURITY STRESS

Another major IWA demand on the operators this year will be the union administered social security fund.

"For every 1000 feet of logs produced the employers will be asked to put a certain sum—not yet decided—into the fund," said the loggers' leader.

Mr. Pritchett will leave Jan. 7 for the CCL wage conference in Ottawa. He thinks there is a special significance in his being chosen chairman of the National Wage Committee.

Since the IWA established a Canadian wage boost pattern in 1946, Mr. Pritchett believes the Dominion's workers are again looking west for leadership in their fight for pay increases. This year the IWA will fight to have the 40-hour week extended to the manufacturing end of the industry and to cooks and bunkhouse workers in the logging camps. During the last six months of the present contract year loggers are working the 40-hour week. "They won't go back to working longer hours under the 1947 contract," Mr. Pritchett said.

金を喰はせられるとは全く氣
毒と思ふ」と語つた。
ストライカー
ねばり強い

トラリー氏は、炭坑夫等の態度
「挑戰的だ」と言つて「我々
今迄以上に罷業解決より速く
つたと思ふ」と言つてゐた。
アイ、オー及びエイ、エ
ルの指導者達は非常に激
罰金で

石炭は掘れぬ

(イリノイ州へリン登) 過去
作戦の最中夫トマス、ス

ミス氏曰く『三百五十万弗は
みんな分ければ大した罰金
ではない。ルイスのまとへ
十万弗でもよい。若し短時間
労働の條件を獲得したら、安

ミス氏しはいは曰く『三百五十万』

みなくては、分ければ大した問題ではない。ルイスのもとへ十萬弗でもよい。若し短時間労働の條件を獲得したら、安いブライスだ。俺等はルイスを飽くまで支持するよ……。

罰金を食ふ

若し炭坑夫ユニオン及ルイス氏
に言ひ渡された判決が承認され

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Truman today called on the Republican-controlled Congress to enact a four-point labor program designed to prevent strikes which stifle the nation's economy.

1. Enactment of Legislation outlawing the jurisdictional strike as "indefensible."

3. Legislation providing machinery whereby unsettled disputes over existing collective bargaining agreements may be referred "by either party to final and binding arbitration" and extension of facilities within the labor department for assisting collective bargaining.

(Continued on Page 2)
See TRUMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Truman cautioned congress against adoption of "punitive legislation" and added: "We must not, in order to punish a few labor leaders, pass vindictive laws which restrict the proper rights of the rank and file of labor..."

In his 6000 word speech, the president recommended:

"STRINGENT ECONOMY"
Congress co-operate in a program of "stringent economy" which he said he practised in

On this point, he said that further dispute and delay on the treaties would gravely jeopardize stability in the countries concerned for many years.

The policies which the United States pursued in negotiations on these treaties, Mr. Truman said, made it clear it would not consent to settlement "at the expense of principles we regard as vital to a just and enduring peace."

Turning to atomic energy, the president reiterated the United States will seek "no monopoly for ourselves or for any group of nations," but only safeguards insuring no nation "will be able to use this power for military purposes."

On the economic front, Mr. Truman outlined five major policies calling for:

(A) Promotion "of greater harmony" between management and labor:

(B) Restriction of monopoly and unfair business practices, assistance to small business and

(C) Continuation 'of an aggressive program of home construction:'"

(D) A balanced budget during the next fiscal year with a substantial surplus and

Here's What Truman Labor Terms Mean

Here's a capsule explanation of the labor terms used by President Truman:

Jurisdictional Strike—A dispute in which rival labor organizations fight for supremacy in any one business or industry. Hypothetical example: AFL and CIO might both claim bargaining rights for steel industry resulting in a tie-up.

Secondary Boycott—Where one or more unions refuse to deal with a business or industry declared "unfair" by a union. Net result: the business or industry finds it is unable to carry on even with "strikebreakers."

The Case Bill calls for the intervention of a five-man federal mediation board in major labor disputes with a "60-day cooling off" period before a strike is permitted.

Also dealt with are the liability of labor and management for possible breach of contract, ban on secondary boycotts, employer contributions to welfare funds administered solely by unions and unionization of foremen who do not perform manual labor.

The bill outlines "anti-racketeering" penalties for workers interfering with movement of goods in interstate commerce and has power to set up fact-finding boards for disputes involving public utilities and involving public activities. It was passed by Congress emergency commissions to investigate disputes on May 29, 1946, and vetoed by Truman.

この法案は、労働争議の解決に際して、政府が介入する権限を認め、労働組合と経営者の間の交渉を促進することを目的としている。特に、労働組合が経営者を不当にボイコットしたり、ストライキを強行したりした場合、政府は介入し、争議を解決させることができる。また、労働組合の内部で不正行為が行われている場合、政府は調査を行うことができる。この法案は、労働関係の安定と生産性の向上に寄与するものと考えられている。

unfair

この法案は、労働争議の解決に際して、政府が介入する権限を認め、労働組合と経営者の間の交渉を促進することを目的としている。特に、労働組合が経営者を不当にボイコットしたり、ストライキを強行したりした場合、政府は介入し、争議を解決させることができる。また、労働組合の内部で不正行為が行われている場合、政府は調査を行うことができる。この法案は、労働関係の安定と生産性の向上に寄与するものと考えられている。

Truck Strike In London 'Out of Hand'

(Compiled from late Despatches to The Vancouver Daily Province)

LONDON—The Labor Ministry today ordered 13,000 striking London transport workers to end what their over-riden union officials termed "the worst work stoppage since the general strike of 1926." Food and mail deliveries verged on complete paralysis.

The five-day-old lightning tieup mushroomed despite official union disapproval.

"The situation is now completely out of hand."

"This is the worst stoppage since the general strike of 1926," stated one powerless official of the Transport and General Workers' Union, parent union of most of the strikers.

As a compromise the labor ministry held out to the strikers notice that a wages board would hold an emergency meeting on Monday to consider their demands for higher wages, improved working conditions and two weeks holiday with pay.

The strike had halted most food shipment in London and surrounding counties.

Complete paralysis gripped the meat distribution trade as 700 market workers joined the transport workers in idleness.

Distribution of mail stopped Wednesday as mail drivers walked out in sympathy.

A stormy meeting of industrial chiefs and union officials Wednesday night, aimed at getting the men back on the job, failed completely as determined shop stewards ignored plea after plea from union spokesmen.

Gravity of the work stoppage was reflected at a cabinet meeting today at Number 10 Downing Street—originally called to discuss foreign affairs, government ministers alterer their agenda to review the food situation.

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London Truck Strike Imperils Food Supply

From The Vancouver Daily Province London Bureau

LONDON — A lightning strike of about 12,000 road transport workers is threatening meat and other food supplies to 12,000,000 people in London area.

The men walked out suddenly Monday in a stoppage not authorized by the top officials of their union—the Transport and General Workers—after waiting since last May for a decision on various wage and hours claims.

They asked for a basic 44-hour week, instead of 48 hours with no decrease in pay; changes in the system by which overtime on one day may be offset by idle time the next; and an increase of annual holidays with pay from seven to 14 days.

These claims had to go through what The Times' this

morning calls "the cumbrous procedure" laid down by statute. For eight months these claims have been mulled over by the road haulage wages board, which was set up by parliament, and after this long delay the board has proposed a solution which gives the men considerably less than they asked.

44-HOUR WEEK

The 44-hour week was turned down altogether, nine days annual holiday was proposed and only minor concessions indicated on the weekly hours calculation.

When they heard this the men angrily began to walk out. At first the strike affected only one or two of the bigger companies transporting food supplies from London's four great meat markets—Smithfield, Spitalfields, Covent Garden and Billingsgate—to retail stores. But as news of the stoppages spread, employees of other firms also stopped work and even small one-man contractors are now affected.

Officials of the union, together with arbitrators from the British Ministry of Labor, are urgently trying to get the men back to work while negotiations continue.

COMPLETE SHUTDOWN

Meat, fish, grocery and vegetable retail stores throughout London and south eastern England are threatened with complete shutdown.

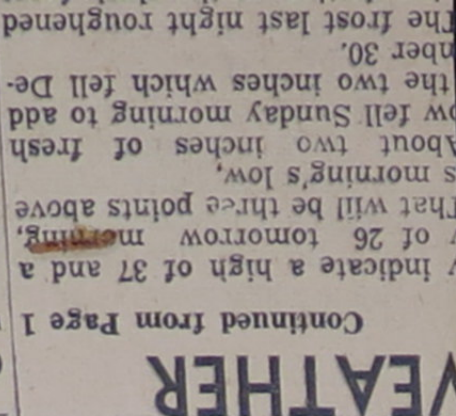
Since stocks in these stores are low after the Christmas rush, this means that millions of families will be without weekend meat rations unless the strike is settled almost immediately.

Shortage of Loggers in Eastern Bush

Shortage of Loggers in Eastern Bush

WEATHER

WEATHER



WEATHER

Truck Strike
In London
'Out of Hand'

Truck Strike
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'Out of Hand'

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London Truck Strike Imperils Food Supply

Jan 13 / 47 Province

British Truck Strike Grows, Food Rots

Canadian Press Staff Writer

LONDON—The government today moved in troops to bring food to London—cut off from food supplies for eight days by the “unofficial” strike of 20,000 truck drivers—and immediately other workers began walking out.

As long convoys of army trucks moved into Smithfield market with meat, fish and other foodstuffs for the hungry city, 2300 food handlers walked out.

Half an hour later the trucks were greeted by the walk-out of 3000 employees in Covent Garden market, the city's largest fruit and vegetable market.

The situation was quiet at the docks, scene of recurrent labor disputes during the last year. A spokesman for the port of London Authority said no troops had gone to work at the docks.

More than 50,000 tons of oranges and tangerines, expensive luxuries for London, were piled high and spoiling in the warehouses at the West India dock.

Rank and file members of Foreign Secretary Bevin's Transport and General Workers Union, Britain's biggest labor organization, quit work in protest to the use of troops in a wages-and-hours dispute.

Fifteen minutes before the 8000 troops began hauling the food to Smithfield Market, strike leaders agreed to move meat from the market on “condition that all troops be withdrawn.”

COUNTRY-WIDE?

The strike leaders said the walk-out might spread throughout the country. Already 80 employees of one London firm failed to come to work and in Bristol 1000 employees of the city's 15 largest haulage firms did not report for work.

More than 100 slaughter house employees in Liverpool left their jobs while discontent was reported by bus, streetcar and subway workers in London. However, a union spokesman said no “sympathy action” meeting had been called.

Over the weekend, strikers shouted down their union leaders at a mass meeting disrupted and made farcical by intervention of dozens of agitators—few of them members of the union affected—from British Communist and Trotskyite groups.

Union leaders today planned to ask the employees of the Borough and Spitalfields markets to remain at work.

American Congress Asked to End Industry-Wide Labor Bargaining

By PETER INGLIS

Resident Correspondent of The Vancouver Daily Province

WASHINGTON—Labor is beginning to reap the whirlwind that John L. Lewis and some of its other tycoons have sowed. Among the wild winds blowing up on Capitol Hill:

1. Next week a sweeping labor law which would prohibit industry-wide bargaining will be introduced in the Senate by Republican Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, probably in collaboration with Republican Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey.

The measure's purpose is to prevent industry-wide shut-downs by putting collective bargaining back on a strictly local basis.

It would completely short circuit the present unlimited power of the heads of international unions to speak for their locals.

2. Senator Ball, chairman of a Republican steering subcommittee on labor legislation, has already introduced, earlier this week, a bill to outlaw the closed shop.

3. Also before Congress, in its other house, is a bill by Republican representative Francois Case of South Dakota—author of the famed Case bill vetoed by President Truman at last summer's session—which would:

give the government power to prohibit strikes endangering public welfare, health and safety, and to obtain court injunctions against boycotts, secondary strikes and “combinations to fix or restrict production.” Give individual employees the right to refuse to engage in industry-wide bargaining or to be bound by resulting industry-wide contracts.

4. Another labor measure soon to be introduced is a bill to overhaul the Wagner Act—labor's “Bill of Rights”—with the purpose of placing as much responsibility on unions as now is placed on employers.

Details of Senator Ball's “localizing” legislation are being withheld until its introduction on Monday, but one of its supporters has described it as “a radical bill that would change the whole pattern of labor legislation.”

It is understood it would confine collective bargaining to so-called “labor marketing areas” not over 100 miles in extent.

This would mean a single international union head—such as John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers—could no longer negotiate with an entire industry.

The ban would also apply to negotiation by nation-wide or international associations of employers.

By prohibiting industry-wide contracts it would—theoretically at least—prevent industry-wide strikes.

羅府のグロサリー
二千五百軒閉鎖か
(羅府廿九日) 羅府市内のグロサリー店二千五百軒は何か理由を以て閉鎖するだらうと一月二日に全部閉鎖するだらうと噂が起る。ニオンとの談判に於て週四十時間労働五十五弗を最後の提供として申し出たがユニオン側では六十弗を主張してゐる。グロサリー店経営者組合のスポークスマン、ロートン氏の聲明。

CE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1947

Vote Shows Public Sentiment In Labor-Management Strife

By CANADIAN INSTITUTE
of PUBLIC OPINION

TORONTO — Despite confusion of public thought produced by the 1946 record of industrial conflict, Canadian popular opinion on labor-management matters is clear and articulate on some essential principles.

In its many aspects, this record of opinion on the labor issue reflects a sharp cleavage between members of unions and their non-union fellow Canadians.

Here are some of the labor-management issues on which the institute has taken the pulse of public opinion in the recent past. (For purposes of condensation, actual question wordings as used by Gallup Poll interviewers have been eliminated, but are available to anyone at the Institute care of this newspaper).

Are you in favor of Labor Unions?

	Union Members	Non- Union	General Public
Yes	85%	56%	61%
No	7	24	21
Undecided	8	20	18

Where should benefits of increased production go?

	Union Members	Non- Union	General Public
Lower prices?	31%	36%	35%
Higher wages?	51	40	42
Other	10	11	11
Undecided	8	13	12

What group should have more influence on Government?

	Union Members	Non- Union	General Public
Labor?	59%	44%	50%
Capital?	7	12	11
Other	21	33	28
Undecided	13	11	11

Are current demands of Labor justified?

	Union Members	Non- Union	General Public
Yes	74%	50%	53%
No	5	17	15
Some are	16	26	25
Undecided	5	7	7

Should non-union workers pay union fees (Rand Formula)?

	Union Members	Non- Union	General Public
Yes	75%	47%	52%
No	18	36	33
Undecided	17	17	15

Should workers be free to stay out of unions if getting union rates of pay (Closed Shop)?

	Union Members	Non- Union	General Public
Free to stay out	25%	48%	45%
Be forced to join	65	30	34
Not familiar with or undecided	10	22	21

Is Labor being wisely led?

	Union Members	Non- Union	Management Public
Yes	53%	26%	20%
No	28	53	72
Undecided	19	21	8

Is Management selfish?

	Union Members	Non- Union	Management Public
Yes	51%	10%	34%
No	25	68	38
In some cases	5	10	7
No opinion	19	12	21

Are union leaders mainly trouble-makers?

	Union Members	Non- Union	Management Public
Yes	31%	58%	50%
No	42	12	23
In some cases	7	15	6
No opinion	20	15	21

Is Labor better off as a result of strikes of past year?

	Union Members	Non- Union	General Public
Yes	45%	18%	23%
No	34	56	53
No difference	9	11	11
Undecided	12	15	14

54,000 More Workers Join Truckers' Strike

(Compiled from late despatches to The Vancouver Daily Province)

LONDON—A mass meeting of London dock workers voted today to join some 30,000 union laborers in a walkout protesting the use of troops to move food supplies held up by a nine-day strike of London truck drivers.

The decision, which may affect all of London's 24,000 organized dock workers, was reached at a 40-minute noon hour meeting attended by between 1200 and 1400 men who ignored appeals of union leaders to remain at work.

Earlier, laborers at two of the city's large food markets—Billingsgate and Spitalfields—announced their decision to quit in protest against the use of troops to replace the striking truck drivers.

More than 2000 soldiers—angrily termed "blacklegs (strikebreakers) in uniform" by the strikers—and 800 service vehicles meanwhile began their

second day of lugging meat and other food to retailers serving 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Greater London area.

SHOPS TO RE-OPEN

Monday at the city's gigantic wholesale meat and provision markets, crack troops of the Brigade of guards went to work and in a monotonously—perfect manner moved hundreds of tons of meat and produce which might otherwise have laid in cold storage or spoiled in the open.

As the result of their labors, many of London's closed butcher shops were planning to re-open again and the prospect that Londoners would eat fresh meat before the week's end was increasingly bright.

Meanwhile however, they were still "making do" with the canned bully beef and luncheon meats they came to dislike during the war years.

LEAVE FISH STANDING

Today one thousand Billingsgate fish porters doffed their aprons and left hundreds of tons of fish standing on loaded vans in the streets near the market.

But despite the new Billingsgate strike, hopes of a settlement were brighter than at any time during the strike.

Employers and union officials scheduled a meeting in the Labor Ministry to set up machinery designed to end the strike.

The central idea of the government plan is believed to be a by-passing of the road haulage central wages board with its statutory limitations in favor of a "joint industrial council" for direct negotiations between the strikers and hundreds of small employers.

The employers and union officials will attempt to have the new machinery set up in time to make a peace offer to the mass meeting of union delegates for Wednesday.

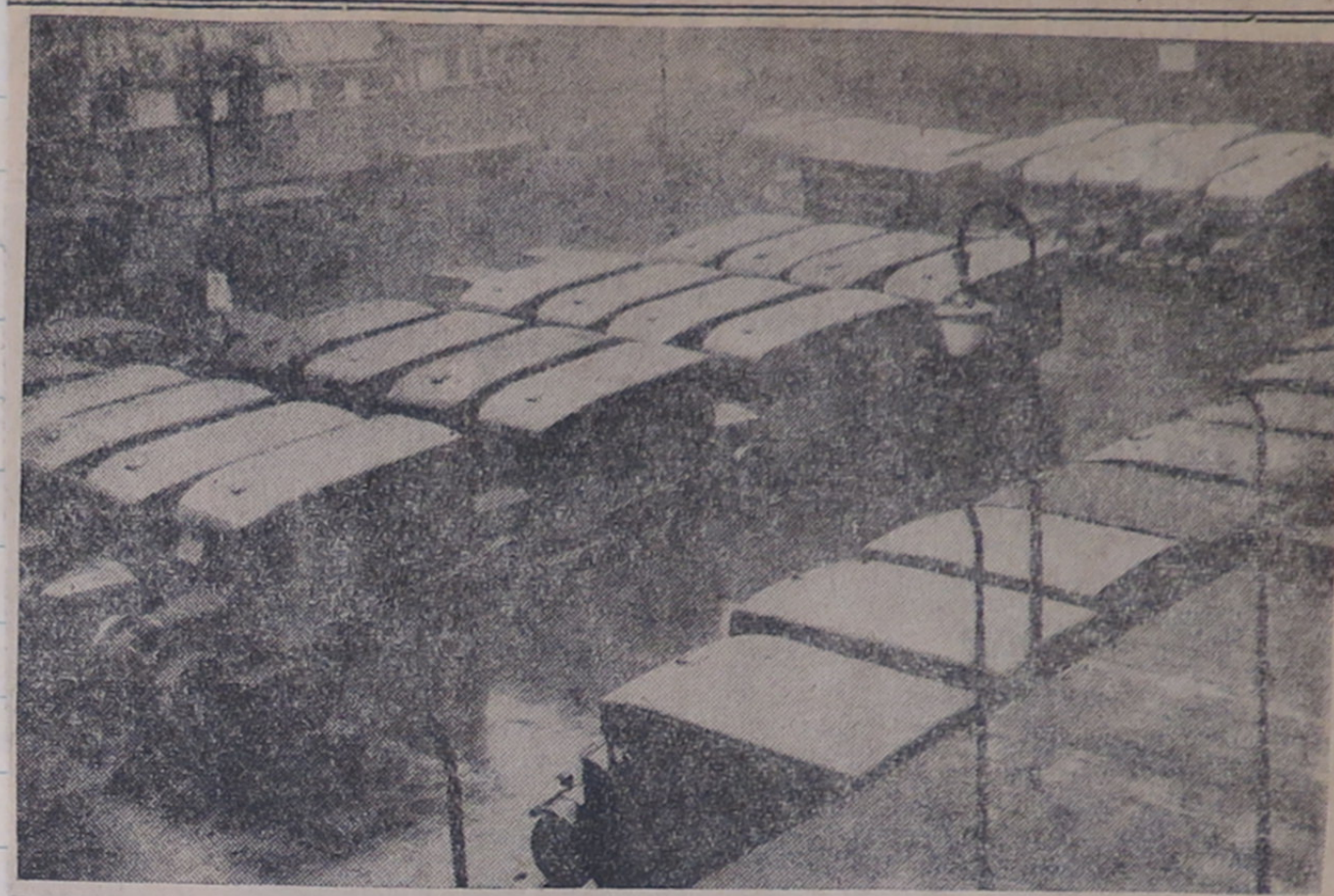
MEETS LEADERS

The government's move to end the strike unauthorized by union leaders, came as the result of talks Monday night by Labor Minister Isaacs with union and employers representatives.

London hotel and catering workers were considering responding in kind for the support given them in their strike last October by the truck drivers.

At Southampton, dock workers refused to handle a cargo of 35 tons of meat and more men went on strike in Manchester and Bristol. In the Liverpool-Birkenhead industrial area 800 workers already are on strike.

THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14



A FLEET OF TRUCKS STANDS IDLE at the rear of London's King Edward post office as drivers of the vans, used normally to handle mail for the general post office, joined the unauthorized strike of some 14,000 truck drivers (upper photo). In lower picture British troops unload meat from a truck at a London depot after the Government resorted to use of soldiers to relieve the British capital's blocked food distribution. (AP Wirephoto)



CUSTOMERS WAIT as a London butcher looks over his dwindling supply of meat and poultry as strike of truck drivers halted supplies. (AP Wirephoto)

THOUSANDS JOIN STRIKING TRUCKERS

LONDON (CP)—More than 2000 Thames lightermen and thousands of stevedores and dockers quit work today in sympathy walkouts, swelling to nearly 50,000 the number of persons idle in London's mushrooming 10-day-old transport strike.

The new work stoppages, protesting the use of troops to replace striking truck drivers for delivery of food, came as negotiators hoped for an early settlement of the truck dispute, crux of an "unofficial" strike which some labor partisans feared might upset the Labor government.

Union leaders appealed to the dock workers at a meeting this morning to return to their jobs, but their speeches, citing the striking truckers' advice against further sympathy walk-outs, were shouted down.

Troops moved into Spitalfields, Covent Garden and the Borough fruit and vegetable markets today as they did early this week at Smithfield, the big London meat market. At Spitalfields, however, there was no work for them to do and they left.

WORRIED ABOUT FLOUR

A deputation of the National Association of Master Bakers, led by the president, E. F. Mitchell, went to the offices of the food ministry early today to appeal for emergency deliveries of flour if present stocks, which in some cases are almost exhausted, are seriously threatened by the strike.

Three hundred transport workers at Newcastle stopped work, tying up additional supplies of food at the Tyneside docks.

Delegates of the Central London Strike Committee and the Transport and General Workers' Union met at noon to work out a settlement of the 10-day-old strike. The strike leaders held preliminary talks with Arthur Deakin, transport union boss, and Harold Clay, the union's assistant secretary.

Truck Strike In London Called Off

LONDON—Paralyzing 11-day-old strike of 15,000 London transport workers that sharply curtailed food and mail supplies in the British capital and adjacent counties, will end Saturday.

Official announcement that strikers would return to their jobs in two days was made by the executive of the Transport and General Workers' Union. The decision was reached at a closed meeting of union delegates; the back-to-work vote was almost unanimous.

The strike won the bulk of their demands, it was indicated.

Striker's ranks were swollen to 50,000 men by sympathy strikes.

"It's back to work," shouted delegates as they burst from the meeting hall. "We are going back to work Saturday morning."

CONCESSIONS

Gains of the workers, unofficially, were said to be a 44-hour week, instead of a 48, an eight-hour day and payment of overtime for shifts exceeding eight hours. The concessions were granted by the Road Haulage Association, representing employers.

More than 100 ships were tied up in the port of London by the strike of 20,000 dockers and stevedores who walked out in a protest against use of troops to move food supplies from markets.

The troops were called in Monday in an effort to relieve the food shortage.

All along the Thames ships lay at anchor with their cargoes half unloaded.

The truckers demanded a 44-hour week instead of 48, and eight-hour day, 14 days annual vacation with pay, half pay during illness and abolition of the cumulative week for overtime purposes.

London Truckers Fail To Obtain Agreement

By HAL O'FLAHERTY

By Leased Wire to The Vancouver Daily Province. Copyright, 1947.

LONDON—In a dramatic press conference at noon today, Arthur Deakin, Secretary General of the Transport and General Workers Union, and Representatives of the Ministry of Labor denied categorically that any agreement had been made to meet the demands of the striking truck drivers prior to the settlement reached late yesterday.

Portal Suits "Would Wipe Out" Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—An industry spokesman testified in congress pending portal pay suits could "literally wipe out" aircraft companies.

E. E. Wilson, chairman of the board of the Aircraft Industries Association, told a senate judiciary sub-committee plane firms "must inevitably succumb" unless congress acts promptly to "relieve the threat of disaster" posed by portal claims.

Fearful of an "economic tailspin," proponents of legislation to knock out back-pay claims already exceeding more than \$4,000,000,000 also urged the sub-committee to make it broad enough to block other possible "windfalls" to workers.

Wilson reported the 12 largest aircraft companies face "potential claims for \$461,500,000," more than "the entire cash and securities of the companies."

"The aircraft industry faces complete and utter disaster if any portal-to-portal compensable claims whatsoever are allowed or compromised."

On this one report, published by virtually every morning newspaper, hangs a great issue. If true, it would mean that the strikers had won an unofficial strike. If untrue, then their case still hangs undecided before the new joint council.

Surrounded by an obvious cloud of tension, Deakin appeared with ministry officials before assembled newspapermen. They solemnly seated themselves at the head of a long table and offered singly, and as a group, their vehement denial of published reports of a prior agreement on the terms of the settlement.

A detailed review of events leading up to the settlement brought out that the strikers had presented to the joint meeting of employers and union heads a letter stating their terms, but that no promise or indication of acceptance had been given.

Ian MacKay, representing the London News Chronicle, offered a profuse apology for the signed article appearing this morning in which he declared that the men were returning with an implied promise that virtually all of their demands would be granted.

BOTH STUNG

He said he would make a personal statement, but he understood that Mr. Deakin had called his solicitors and asked them to take action against those who printed this statement.

Plainly, both members of the government and union leaders have been stung more sharply by this flood of rumor regarding a back-of-the-scenes agreement, than by any criticism of them that so far had appeared in this tense drama.

Throughout the press today, commentators have assumed that some promises were implied and that the strikers could go back to work knowing their case won.

In view of the emphatic denials, it must be assumed that their case comes before the joint commission unprejudiced.

"The whole economic structure of British Columbia is tied up through illegal strikes and we have seen the law violated constantly during the last year," E. B. Clark, new president of the Kiwanis Club, said Thursday at the inaugural luncheon of the year in the Hotel Vancouver.

There is a growing disrespect for law and the Kiwanis should unite with other unbiased civic groups to mold public opinion along the lines of good citizenship which calls for respect for law, Mr. Clark declared.

"A little group of misfits have worked themselves into high places bringing into disrepute some of those things that are the very basis of our security," he added.

Mr. Clark also called on the club to consider the question of immigration to Canada in the light of good citizenship, inviting the proper type of immigrant who will fit into the way of life in the province and the nation.

MAYORS HEAR VIEWS ON LABOR

WASHINGTON (AP) — Curbs on labor union activities were urged by several speakers before the U.S. conference of mayors, but AFL president William Green said "oppressive" legislation would produce "industrial warfare."

Taking a position apart from that of president Charles E. Wilson of the General Motors Corporation, and others, Green said workers will continue to make new wage demands as long as living costs keep rising. He added:

"If the government attempts to oppress labor, it will only drive labor to the left."

Former mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York cautioned against "hasty" legislation, but said that the right to strike against the government—federal or local—"can not be recognized."

The 350 municipal executives heard this sequence of opinion of labor before proceeding to draft their own legislative proposals:

1. Wilson offered a seven-point proposal to curb "labor monopolies." He would outlaw industry-wide bargaining and the "abuses of the closed shop," ban strikes by government employees, and strengthen the government's legal hand in crises like the coal strike.

2. Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh, scene of last year's crippling power walkout, demanded "some restrictions" on strikes against public utilities. He suggested, however, that if such strikes were banned, some other compensation be provided for utility workers.

3. Representative Francis Case (Rep.-S.D.) said his new strike-control bill was "better balanced" than last year's vetoed measure.

4. La Guardia urged that congress fix a national policy on strikes against the government which would serve as a pattern for new state laws governing state and municipal employees.

NORANDA, Que. (CP) — Provincial police today discharged a half dozen cartridges of tear gas when an augmented picket line refused to allow maintenance and office workers to enter the strike-bound Noranda Mines Limited plant.

The disturbance outside the plant gates began about 7 a.m. when maintenance workers who have been allowed into the plant on special passes were refused entry. Eye-witnesses reported some shoving and scuffling.

Office workers, reporting an hour later, also were prevented from passing through the gates and the night shift remained inside the big mill. About 400 pickets reported at the mine compared with the 30 or 40 who have been on duty since the strike began nine weeks ago today.

The strike was called by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO), seeking a 16-cents-an-hour wage boost and a union check-off.

The company countered with an offer of a 10-cents-an-hour, seven of which would be retroactive to last May, but refused the check-off.

Today's flareup stems from a break-down in negotiations for settlement of the strike.

About 1000 workers are involved in the strike, half of whom the union claims among its membership.

Big, 47-year-old Richard F. Walsh, who got his start in the motion picture industry as an apprentice electrician at the age of 17 and who now, in his own words, "controls the whole in-

dustry from production to destruction of films," says that Communism is a definite factor in United States labor troubles.

The affable international president of the Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators (AFL) said in an interview that "on the whole, labor demands for better wages and hours are near the top of the hill."

"There is definitely a Communist ghost in the States. It is very real. It exists to an even greater degree than is known, and it is strong in some labor organizations," warned the executive.

Mr. Walsh placed blame for recent strikes in Hollywood on Communist-dominated labor unions.

"They tried hard to get control of the industry," he said. "If they could work a few of their ideas into every picture, they would have an extremely potent propaganda weapon."

"But we fought them single-handed, and we won," he added.

Speaking Sunday evening to members of the two local unions, he urged them to take pride in their association with their employers and to live up to all agreements.

"We have enough trouble without going out and looking for it. We know that employers appreciate a union which honors its contracts, and that is what we always do," he declared.

A feature of the visit came Sunday evening when Mr. Walsh was inducted as an Indian tribal chief at colorful ceremonies in Hotel Vancouver.

Mr. Walsh was named Honorary Chief Nun-a-Koum Khay (meaning: moving creations) and was presented with totem pole and headdress symbols of his new office by Indian Chief of the Chiefs Te Wichtahl, Andy Paull. Chief Mathias Joe and his son Buffalo beat tom-toms at the ceremony.

NAGOYA, Japan (AP)—Sixteen hundred students of Chukyo commercial school and girls' school have started a new kind of strike which they call "teaching control."

Demanding "democratization" of the school system, the students barred their teachers from the classrooms but went on with their studies, conducted by upper-grade students. The controversy started with the firing of two popular instructors.

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History Jan 28

New Era in British Coal Mines

By CHARLES A. BOWMAN

THE coal miners assembled in the old cathedral city of Durham recently at the dawn of the New Year, to attend a service of thanksgiving. Among the elder men especially there would be the feeling that they had lived to see the dawn of a new era.

Some would remember with gratitude the pioneering work of the forerunners of this age of the trade union. When Thomas Burt set out to organize the miners of Northumberland and Durham, about eighty years ago, few of the rights of organized labor had been established as they are now. Working conditions were appalling. The pitmen had to meet virtually in secret to plan the first steps out of wage slavery. They were liable to be thrown into goal: certainly to be thrown out of work, with starvation facing them.

Trades unions ceased to be illegal associations in the United Kingdom in 1825. A century ago, in 1847, an act of parliament limited the hours of labor for women and children in textile factories to ten hours a day. But children continued to be taken down into the coal mines to work before dawn: they would spend the whole hours of daylight underground, only to emerge at nightfall. They would never see daylight from Sunday to Sunday.

Thomas Burt, the son of a Northumberland coal miner, started work in the mines at the age of ten. How he obtained an education under the limitations of poverty and child labor is the story of an indomitable spirit. As a young man, he organized the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Provident Association. The mine-owners were hostile. Burt became a marked man, persecuted and denied employment; but the pioneer union men provided shillings and pence—from scanty wages—to employ him as secretary. In 1874, the constituency of Morpeth elected Thomas Burt as member of parliament.

Radical members of the Liberal party welcomed the canny Northumbrian. He made a favorable impression on the august assembly at Westminster. He lived to be the most venerable member, Father of the House of Commons.

From the neighboring constituency of Wansbeck, the coal miners and Liberals elected Charles Fenwick to sit with Thomas Burt. Together with a Welsh miner, they were the stalwarts of organized labor in parliament until the advent of Keir Hardie and the Independent Labor party.

Burt and Fenwick never joined the Labor party. They stayed with the Liberals, as they had done through years of spade work in the 19th century. The organized miners were among the first to rally behind the Labor party, but they continued to hold Tommy Burt and Charlie Fenwick in high regard.

Rugged, sometimes dour, stout-hearted and sturdy workers, the coal miners have an ingrained regard for fairplay. They have sporting instincts—in earlier years turning to cock-fighting and rabbit coursing. They bred wonderful greyhounds and whippets for the rabbits. They would bet on pigeon-flying and in quoit matches, as well as on the horses at local races and the Pitman's Derby, the Northumberland Plate.

At the same time, the colliery brass bands were among the finest musical organizations in England. With no financial aid from any outside source, the miners would buy instruments and music, and build halls for the express purpose of holding band practices. They would give concerts in the village streets, simply for the pleasure of performing.

My boyhood memories of fine music include the Broomhill Colliery Brass Band playing in High Street, Hebburn Colliery, winning the championship against such competitors as Besses o' th' Barns and Black Dyke at Belle Vue Gardens in Manchester, band concerts at the flower shows...

The miners were great gardeners. They would hold special leek shows: doubtless the Welsh miners were the champion leek growers—as they were, too, the champion choral singers. But the chapels in the North also had music festivals, where the choir master would likely be a coal miner, the service would be conducted by another God-fearing pitman, and the lads and lasses of the village would go through the whole of Handel's Messiah with robust, forthright—and surely divinely-inspired—love of singing together.

When the miners sang together in Durham Cathedral, and in Wales, and in the villages and towns of the colliery districts throughout the United Kingdom, on the first Sunday of this New Year, they had well and truly earned the right to herald the dawn of a new era in the forward march toward better times.

The green pastures of boyhood in Northumberland are brought to mind, as this humble tribute to the pioneering stalwarts of labor is being written at Broadwater, on Vancouver Island, where the seabirds call even as they do at the Farne Islands, and the primroses and cowslips burgeon forth as in early spring along the banks of the Coquet.

Further north at Nanaimo, where there are coal mines—and elsewhere in British Columbia—many another countryman would join in wishing the miners well, and the British people, as they go forward step by step.

About 70 per cent of London's children have been immunised against diphtheria. 10 years ago the death-rate was seven times as heavy as it is now.

Province

B.C. Telephone Operators, Clerks Win Pay Increases

Twenty-five hundred employees of B.C. Telephone Company will get wage increases ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. under agreements signed by the company and the clerical and traffic divisions of the Federation of Telephone Workers of B.C.

Increases are effective Feb. 1. *Jan 28*

Two thousand operators, supervisors, teachers and traffic clerks gain pay increases of 12 to 15 per cent. Employees in this division will have a work-week average of 40 hours in Greater Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.

In the clerical division, 476

employees will continue their 40-hour week, gain an average increase of 10 per cent., and get new overtime concessions.

Both traffic and clerical employees will get three weeks' vacation with pay after 15 years' service.

One Man Launches Portal to Portal Suit

BALTIMORE (AP) — A one-man portal-to-portal suit was filed in Federal Court.

John H. Lyons, former service station manager for the Gulf Oil Company, asked for \$7500 damages from the company, contending he reported to work about 45 minutes early each day, stayed an hour overtime daily, attended weekly meetings of service managers after working hours.

Light Employees Get Pay Raise

SEATTLE (AP)—Members of the AFL-Electrical Workers Union local have ratified an agreement giving wages increases to 2100 Puget Sound Power and Light Co. Employees.

Linemen will receive \$1.80 an hour, office employees will get wage increases of from \$21 to \$30 a month and production workers an increase of from 15 to 22 cents an hour, retroactive to Jan. 1.

Victorian Order of Nurses will hold its annual meeting Feb. 6, at 3:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Medical Dental building. Miss Elizabeth Smellie, GBE, RRC, L.L.D., chief superintendent of the VON for Canada, will speak.

NOVA SCOTIA FACES TIEUP

HALIFAX — Labor disputes may tie up Nova Scotian industries with a total annual productive capacity of more than \$60,000,000 by next weekend if maritime miners call a threatened coal strike and if the walkout of deepsea fishermen continues into its second month.

A wage dispute between the operators and United Mine Workers (CCL) district 26 may close the mines Saturday with the termination of the company-union contract providing for basic daily wages of \$5.84.

A possible step towards settlement of the fishermen's strike has already been taken with Labor Minister L. D. Currie's announcement last night that he will call a company-union conference "early this week."

NO SETTLEMENT

Government intervention in the coal dispute so far has failed to bring a settlement closer. The UMW and Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, largest employer of mine labor, placed their differences before the Federal Labor Department at Ottawa last week.

The union scaled its chief demand for a \$2.50 raise down to \$1.40 but Dosco claimed it could not pay without either increasing the price of coal or obtaining a federal subsidy.

Civic Union Scores Personnel Committee

City Hall Employees' Association asserted Monday the city personnel committee's "piece-meal" stabilization of salary schedules is "completely breaking down" the Brittain-Gervin-Winter report.

In a letter to City Council, signed by W. M. Black, business agent, the association charged "the changing of present salary ratings (upped a week ago in seven instances in stenographic and multilith departments) without consulting the organization certified to bargain on behalf of the employees, completely ignore the principle of collective bargaining."

The association suggested the matter go back to personnel committee for further consideration and that representatives of the association be given a chance there to present its views. Council agreed to refer it back.

NO COMMENT

Council received and held for future reference a resolution passed last week by Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council "strenuously objecting" to any change in setup of Vancouver Athletic Commission "until all facts have been investigated."

VOTE BACKWARDS

Council had to vote backwards so that Vancouver would have a library board this year.

By law, any member elected to the board must get the nod from a majority of the nine-man council to win election on the first ballot. Three new members were to be appointed for 1947 and 1948, one for 1947 only.

On the first ballot, former Ald. John Bennett won his seat with seven votes. That left three seats to be decided, and the next three highest—Arthur Harper, G. Stanley Miller and E. W. Dean.



'46 Sets Record For Work Days Lost by Strikes

OTTAWA (CP)—Last year set an all-time high in Canadian industrial history in time lost due to work stoppages caused by industrial disputes.

Labor Minister Mitchell in a statement here said despite the continued decrease in monthly time losses from the peak of 935,188 man-work days by 70,688 workers in June, 1946, the time loss for last year was more than three times that recorded in 1945.

Preliminary figures showed 205 strikes involving 136,377 workers with a time loss of 4,520,424 man-work days, compared with 197 strikes in 1945 involving 96,068 workers with a time loss of 1,457,420 days.

In December, 23,804 man-work days were lost by the 2256 workers involved in 10 disputes, compared with 33,890 days lost in November by 8166 workers involved in 18 work stoppages.

Of the 23,804 days lost in December, 20,000 were accounted for by one strike involving 943 gold and copper miners and smelter workers at Noranda, Que., which commenced Nov. 22 and is still going on.

Monthly time loss from industrial disputes for each of the last six months of last year showed a reduction from the preceding months and only four major strikes were in effect as the year ended.

Britain Speeds Arbitration Of Disputes

By BASIL DEAN

From The Vancouver Daily Province
London Bureau

LONDON—Disturbed by the recent unofficial truck drivers' strike which was precipitated by the slowness of orthodox negotiating machinery, the government has moved to speed up operations of the nation's industrial arbitration boards.

An official Labor Daily Herald reported that the labor ministry is pondering regulations which will require industrial boards to consider any union claim within 14 days after it has been lodged.

One of the chief defects in the present machinery is that although these boards have long been established in every major industry, there is no rule which compels them to meet and discuss claims at all, let alone to discuss them within a specified time.

CLAIMS IGNORED

This has led to frequent troubles since the war's end. There are several recent instances where union claims have lain on the table for months without a board being convened to consider them. This not only infuriates the workers involved in that particular dispute; it tends to discredit the entire principle of labor arbitration and to lay fertile ground for troublesome, disrupting unofficial strikes.

Furthermore, the government's projected order will require these boards to report all the facts pertinent to the claim to the labor ministry—which has to approve any final settlement. Under present conditions, no such obligation to keep the ministry informed is laid on the boards.

Meanwhile, negotiations are continuing on claims of transport drivers for a 44-hour week, calculation of overtime by the day instead of by the week, and longer holidays with pay. It was the delay of road haulage wages board in considering these claims which led to the recent unofficial strike and disrupted the entire food distribution system in southern England.

FOOD STILL SHORT

The food situation still is not back to normal. Many London butchers are unable to supply anything like a full ration to their registered customers. This writer, for instance, still has not succeeded in getting last week's slender ration.

But one other serious dispute seems near settlement. A "go-slow" movement in railway repair shops which has caused London North Eastern Railway to cancel many services appears likely to end today with the employers' offer of a pay increase equal to about one-third of the workers' basic pay.

The men have been working strictly to rule in their protest against the company's refusal to institute a system of payment by results which has been installed in other locomotive building shops operated by the same line.

CIO Claims Wage Evasion

DETROIT (AP) — The of portal pay suits for more than \$4,000,000,000 resulted from a "colossal gamble" by American employers to evade the Wage-Hour Act.

Union lawyers contended in a brief filed with Judge Frank A. Picard that employer liability for such pay had been spelled out time and time again since 1939.

"Instead of complying with the act, in accordance with those administrative rulings and judicial decisions," they said, "American employers in wholesale fashion gambled on evading the act, hoping to escape the consequences."

Most of the portal pay suits have been filed by CIO member unions.

Counsel for labor, industry and the Government were to argue before Judge Picard in a hearing expected to wind up today.

Jan 28

Portal Pay Test Suit Dismissed

DETROIT (AP) — Federal Judge Frank A. Picard today dismissed the Mt. Slemens Pottery Co. portal-to-portal pay case.

The court further held that if small amounts of portal time are to be considered compensable, that industry should not be held liable for payment before last June 10, when the Supreme Court first outlined the portal-to-portal theory.

In his 29-page opinion Judge Picard concluded: "Let us not be understood as holding that all portal-to-portal suits should be dismissed. There may be, and perhaps are, many instances where walking and the preliminary activity time consumed is of such an amount as to call for compensation that the worker is not now receiving, but this is not one."

One Man Dismissed, 2000 London Dockers Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — Because of the dismissal of one man, about 2000 London dock workers of the National Dock Labor Corporation Pool began an unofficial strike today.

A number of workers of the port of London authority are also on strike at London docks.

The men are acting in protest against the corporation's dismissal of the man for "unsatisfactory work."

An official said eight ships were affected by the strike.

Saint John, N.B., Faces Second Milk Strike

SUSSEX, N.B. (CP) — In a surprise decision, members of the Association of Milk Producers and Suppliers for the Saint John area meeting here decided to withhold milk from Saint John beginning today.

The move, halting shipments by producers scattered over Kings and parts of Westmorland and Albert counties, faced Saint John citizens with the prospect of a milk shortage for the second time within two months.

The association stopped shipments to the city Dec. 10 when a request to the New Brunswick dairy products commission to raise the per hundredweight price from \$3.40 to \$3.75 was turned down. The stoppage continued until several weeks ago when the association announced it had taken an option on a Saint John dairy (Geldart's) and resumed shipments.

Legal difficulties arose and the organization was unable to take up its option.

Seek to Outlaw Closed Shop

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Chamber of Commerce appealed to Senate Labor Committee Thursday to outlaw the closed shop, revise the Wagner Act and protect business against "violence, coercion, intimidation, mass picketing and sitdown strikes" by unions.

Representative Howard W. Smith (Dern.Va.) — who has a successful record of getting labor bills through the House — also denounced the closed shop as "terrible evil" in a statement to the House Labor Committee.

The Citizens' Committee DOES NOT oppose the five-day work week -- that is a proper subject for negotiation between management and labor -- but it DOES oppose any attempt to force a five-day business week through compulsory enactment. Feb 7, 1947, Vancouver

2,400,000 WERE READY TO DOWN TOOLS

MacArthur Kills General Strike in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — General MacArthur killed the Japanese general strike today with an order saying "I will not permit the use of so deadly a social weapon" in the prostrate nation.

Five hours after the order was issued, and four hours before the midnight strike deadline

which was to have pulled 2,400,000 government workers off their jobs, the Tokyo central strike committee composed of left wing labor leaders, announced that it had "decided to call off" the strike.

The committee issued instructions to all locals throughout

the country to abandon all strike plans.

Earlier leaders of the strike, which would have crippled almost the entire Japanese economy, indicated they would ignore the supreme commander's order. They said they had not advised their members the walkout was cancelled and that probably many would stay off the job after midnight.

Approximately 2,400,000 workers in transportation, light, gas, water and postal services were scheduled to walk out in support of demands for tripled wages and resignation of the Conservative government of Premier Shigeru Yoshida.

MacArthur said he was taking a hand "only to forestall the fatal impact upon an already gravely-threatened public welfare."

"The paralysis might reduce large masses of the Japanese people to the point of actual starvation and would produce dreadful consequences upon every Japanese home."

The general asserted persons involved in the threatened strike were "but a small minority" which "might well plunge the great masses into a disaster not unlike that produced in the immediate past by the minority which led Japan into the destruction of war."



HAROLD PRITCHETT, President of B.C. District Council No. 1 of the IWA since 1941, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1904. He came to British Columbia in 1912, where he was employed at the age of 15 in the woodworking industry, receiving 10c per hour for a 10-hour day.

His long record of service in the trade union movement began when he joined the Shingle Weavers' Union (AFL) in 1924. In 1931, as President of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, he led the Fraser Mills strike. In 1932 he was elected as President and Business Agent of the Shingle Weavers' Union (AFL); and as Executive Board Member of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union participated in the 1934 general strike in wood.

The following year 'Pritch' was elected Vice-President of the first District Council of Woodworkers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (AFL) and participated in the 1936 general strike of the woodworkers.

He was then elected first President of the Federation of Woodworkers which embraced 11 District Councils in North America and also became, when the International Woodworkers of America (CIO) came into being in the United States, its first President.

He became a member of the



Secretary-Treasurer



BERT MELSNESS, IWA, secretary and editor of the "B.C. Lumber Worker," was born in Alberta in 1915. He first became a member of the IWA in B.C. in 1937 when he was working at MacMillan's plywood factory. He was selected secretary of his local, which was then numbered 1-74, a charter which covered the woodworking plants in Vancouver. This charter was later removed and Local 1-217 was brought into existence. Bert Melsness was elected its first President in

1938, a position he held until 1942 when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the B.C. District Council. (In passing it could be noted that his faith in organization was undaunted during the growth of the Vancouver saw-mill local; for a period he was the sole member.)

In March of 1943, Bert was elected Secretary of the Council and became editor of the "B.C. Lumber Worker." His activities in the IWA were interrupted in June of 1944 when he entered the armed services; serving in the Canadian Parachute Corps.

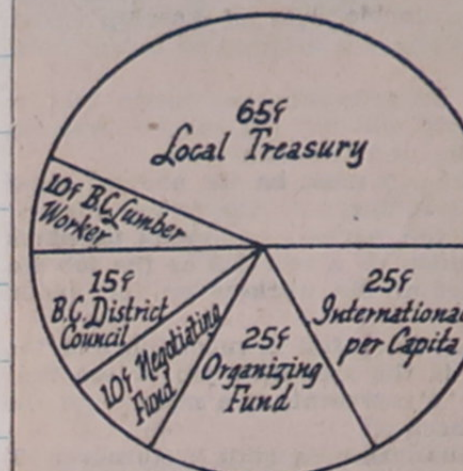
He returned to the IWA in October of 1945 and spent six months as interior organizer, during which he gained first hand knowledge of the interior problems. He was re-elected to the position of District Secretary and Editor of the "Lumber Worker" in 1946.



GEORGE MITCHELL has been connected with the trade union movement for the past 20 years—first as a member of the Plasterers and Helpers Union; later the Shoemakers and Repairers Guild and in 1942 joined the IWA when he helped organize Local 357 in New Westminster.

He was elected first record secretary of the local in October of 1942; was International trustee for one year; district board member for the past two years; trustee for the past three years and International representative for the past two years.

\$1.50 Dues How It's Divided



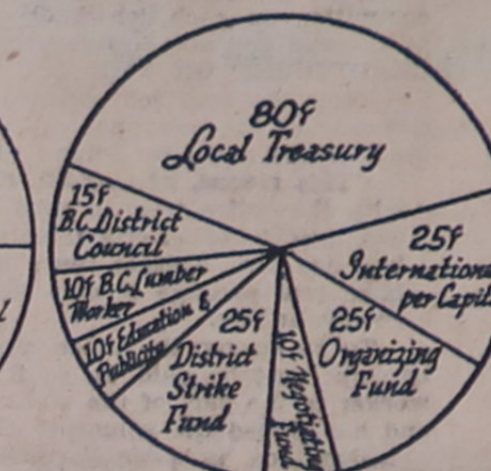
65¢ remains in Local Union treasury, out of which three cents goes for per capita to B.C. Federation of Labor, plus a three to five-cent per capita to central labor councils where they exist.

60¢ to the International Office—25 cents per capita; 25 cents organizing fund; 10 cents negotiating fund.

15¢ to B.C. District Council for servicing local unions.

10¢ allotted to publishing the "B.C. Lumber Worker."

\$2.00 Dues How It Will Be Divided



80¢ remains in Local Union treasury—an increase of 15 cents.

60¢ to the International Office—25 cents per capita; 25 cents organizing fund 10 cents negotiating fund.

25¢ is paid into the District Strike Fund.

15¢ to the District Council for servicing local unions—no increase.

10¢ allotted to publishing the "B.C. Lumber Worker."

10¢ to maintain the newly established District Education and Publicity Department.

Miners Leave Underground, Win Strike

LANSFORD, Pa. (AP)—Thirteen Pennsylvania anthracite miners today ended a 60-hour sitdown strike 800 feet underground.

Bedraggled and unshaven, the diggers emerged from the Lehigh navigation coal company's Lansford colliery at 9:30 a.m.

United Mine Workers officials said the sitdown was terminated on a promise from the company to pay wage deductions which prompted the protest strike.

The 13 had refused to leave the mine since Wednesday night because the company withheld pay for failure to work a full seven-hour day.

Approximately 6000 miners in surrounding Panther Valley collieries had walked out in sympathy with the sitdowners.

Co-operation Needed To Aid B.C. Mining

From The Vancouver Daily Province Victoria Bureau

VICTORIA—Full co-operation between government, management and labor alone can speed the development of British Columbia's mining resources, Hon. R. C. MacDonald told the Legislature Monday.

Mr. MacDonald warned "there must be give-and-take and no grasping for selfish reasons by any one part of the industry."

Province

Teachers Get Raise Of \$250

Average Pay
Now \$2710

Twelve hundred and sixty Vancouver school teachers will each get a \$250 salary boost this year. Twenty-five others, not members of any teachers' association, may get similar raises.

Decision affecting 1260 men and women was reached today by a three-man arbitration board.

It means an increase of \$315,000 in the Vancouver School Board's 1947 salary estimate of \$3,000,000.

It will raise the 1947 average earnings of city teachers to \$2710, Vancouver Teachers' Council estimates.

FINAL MEETING

Cairman James G. A. Hutcherson announced his arbitration board's decision following final consultations with members Victor L. Dryer and Gordon W. Scott. Their official statement reads:

"The salary for the year 1947 of each teacher of Vancouver School District No. 39 who is a member of any of the Teachers' Associations represented on the Vancouver Teachers' Council, is fixed at the amount that such teachers would have been entitled to receive had he or she continued to serve under the schedule in force immediately prior to this award, including any amounts payable in respect of increments accruing due during

(Continued on Page 2)
See TEACHERS

Jan 15

TEACHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

the said year, plus the sum of \$250."

At the arbitration board hearings which commenced last Saturday, Vancouver Teachers' Council spokesman requested "a flat increase of \$400 for all city teachers."

AT PRESENT LEVEL

City School Board officials stood for fixing of salaries at the present schedule.

Today, Trustee Elmore Meredith, chairman of the School Board salary adjustment committee, described the award as "a handsome increase to the teachers."

Said he: "The trustees are pleased that the teachers are being treated fairly and that finality on the matter has been reached. The award speaks for itself. Nobody knows how it will affect future salary schedules after 1947."

Lumber Firm Accepts Terms

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Hammond Lumber Company, one of nine large Redwood operators struck 13 months ago by AFL lumber workers, capitulated today to union demands and signed a union shop contract.

A spokesman for the eight other companies immediately reaffirmed their determination not to "bow to the union demand." The Hammond contract also provides for a minimum wage of \$1.20 an hour against the present rate of \$1.05.

Newspaper Unions Strike in Paris

PARIS (AP)—The 32 daily newspapers of Paris suspended publication last night when members of mechanical trades unions joined in the strike of administrative employees for a 25-per-cent increase in wages.

7/10/47

Teachers Told Not to Strike

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—The president of the AFL American Federation of Teachers has warned school teachers against further strikes.

"A few more may bring repressive legislation in many states," Joseph Landis, national president, told members of the Portland local at a meeting here.

He said the union is sympathetic with teachers' demands for increased pay, but added, "the relationship between teachers and their boards of education and that between industrial employees and their employers is different. Industry can up its prices or juggle its income to pay higher wages; school directors can not."

Feb. 16 47

13,000 Miners On Strike

GLACE BAY, N.S. (CP)—Gaping mouths of 50 coal pits throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick yawned empty as 13,000 miners of district 26, United Mine Workers (CCL), made good their promise of "no contract—no work" and stayed home.

The strike cut Canada's coal production by half.

The contract expired Jan. 31, and a strike was called when negotiations for a new wage agreement between the union and Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, employer of 80 per cent of Maritime mine labor, broke down.

However, the walkout lasted only three days, the men returning to work on a two-week contract extension to allow a government-appointed conciliator to attempt settlement.

PARLEY FAILS

Subsequent talks between DOSCO and the union and a last-minute tri-partite conference at Ottawa Saturday failed to settle the main issue as to whether wage boosts should be conditional on increased production.

The strike began automatically Saturday midnight.

Only maintenance men went underground, following the union's policy of keeping pumps going and producing coal for colliery machinery.

The miners are asking a straight wage increase of \$1.40 a day. Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll, conciliator cited the union's demands as "justified" but the union disagreed with his method of obtaining it.

7/10/47

Men Striking For Wages Lose Protection

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board posted fresh notice to unions—and to Congress—today that workers in the United States who strike over wages and job conditions can be replaced without violating the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The board went even further in its decision involving two St. Petersburg, Fla., newspapers and declared that when a union itself doesn't bargain it can not charge the employer with failing to negotiate in good faith and hope to make the charge stick. Under the Wagner Act only the employer can be penalized for refusing to bargain with his workers.

In the St. Petersburg case the board said the employers—the Times Publishing Company, Evening Independent, Inc., and News Printing, Inc., were within their rights in replacing more than 60 striking members of the International Typographical Union (AFL).

The St. Petersburg printers have been on strike since Nov. 20, 1945, demanding higher wages. The papers continued to publish, first by means of special printing processes until an open shop arrangement was reached in the joint composing room of the two papers and their commercial job printing business.

7/10/47

Striking Miners In Nova Scotia Draw Benefits

GLACE BAY, N.S. (CP)—Scenes reminiscent of the bitter 1925 coal strike were expected in Maritime mining towns today as miners were scheduled to line-up for strike benefits—first payments of the three-week-old tie-up.

But instead of the box of groceries rationed out on the former occasion, each miner was to receive a grocery order drawn on his own merchant. A single man would receive a \$3 order, and a married man \$5 with an additional \$1 for each child.

There were no signs of let-up in the 50-plt strike as 13,000 miners began their fourth week of idleness with assurances from their union president that "we will stick it out to the finish... we are going to get what we're looking for."

Main demand of the miners is a \$1.40 a day basic wage increased from operators, chief of whom is the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

Officials failed to head off the strike which began Saturday.

Labor Minister Mitchell, however, said yesterday that he had "nothing at the present time to report which would give hope that a solution is in sight."

BRING OUT HORSES

Meanwhile preparations for a long strike proceeded quietly in maritime colliery areas as only Intercolonial Coal Company's 400 Westville, N.S., employees continued to produce coal.

However, the Westville men expressed "complete sympathy" with the strikers.

In Glace Bay, centre of the rich Cape Breton mining area, horses were removed from underground stables and brought to the surface while only maintenance men went below to keep fans and pumps running.

7/19

Churches Urged To Play Role In Economic Life

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Charles P. Taft, new president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America criticized the churches for not being "on the job" in economic matters.

He made the keynote speech at a three-day "national conference on the church and economic life," sponsored by the federal council. His audience was about two-thirds laymen, including labor and management leaders.

Taft, a Cincinnati lawyer, son of the late President Taft, is the first president elected by the 39-year-old federal council who was not a pastor or professional church worker.

SCORES CHURCHES

Taft made three points:

1. The churches, in their own labor relations, their own minimum wages and their own investment policies, are not all they should be. Despite many pronouncements, "there remain conditions of which Christians can not be proud in their own Christian church."
2. The conference should suggest to the churches "a specific program by which they can help laymen who would like guidance in the application of Christian ethics to their problems of week-day living."
3. The churches, "If they are on the job," surely could have produced "stimulating research" in the technique of human co-operation.

7/20

Strike Effect Spreading In Coal Towns

GLACE BAY, N.S. (CP) — Maritime miners today watched the effects of their general strike creep towards the routine of their daily lives.

Outward signs of the strike were few but communities whose citizens depend solely on the coal industry for a livelihood expected to feel a financial pinch should the four-day-old strike be prolonged.

After Saturday's payday when miners will receive the money they earned in the pits last week, there will be no more paydays or checkoffs until the strike is settled.

Whatever hope remained of early settlement of the strike of 13,000 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick members of United Mine Workers (CCL) appeared to be centred in Ottawa where President Freeman Jenkins of the union's district 26 remained after last Saturday's unsuccessful attempt at mediation.

1 week old

7/20

Union Jurisdictional Dispute At Tense Point in Okanagan

Special to The Daily Province
KELOWNA — Jurisdictional dispute between AFL and CIO Sawmill Unions in the Okanagan Valley appears near the explosion point.

At the same time employer-employee relationships are strained at several points and two mills are closed.

Police were called Wednesday night when employees of the S. M. Simpson sawmill here met to elect officers of the newly-formed Pelowna Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, which has AFL affiliation through the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Before the meeting opened 15 women packing house employees belonging to the United Packinghouse Workers of America and a group of members of the In-

ternational Woodworkers of America, both CIO affiliates, entered.

VERBAL EXCHANGE

Mike Sekora, IWA international representative, jumped on the platform and a verbal exchange followed. The UPWA and IWA groups allegedly refused to accede to requests to leave.

Simpson employees left the hall and called police. The CIO groups remained until lights were extinguished. Later the meeting reconvened. IWA and UPWA representatives were refused admittance.

The new union elected as officers: Andrew McInroy, president; George Handley, secretary-treasurer; M. Maddigga, J. Colton and A. Sollosy, executive members.

Officers were employed to install officers of a new West Summerland mill union within the next few days.

Rutland Co-operative Society sawmill and Penticton sawmill are closed, the former in a dispute over signing an agreement and the latter in a wage and agreement dispute.

PLANT CLOSED

The Rutland plant was closed this morning when M. Fulton, business agent for the IWA, ordered employees to quit work. This followed decision of directors of the Co-operative Wednesday night to refuse to sign a working agreement with the IWA.

Penticton sawmill was closed Tuesday when the IWA ordered men to leave work. The IWA charged the management refused to sign a working agreement, and refused to pay wages agreed upon by the IWA and the Interior Lumbermen's Association. These wages have Regional War Labor Board approval.

5/16

N.S. Miners Strike To End

OTTAWA (CP)—Labor department sources confirmed reports that a tentative agreement has been reached between union heads of the 13,000 striking Maritime coal miners and officials of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

A spokesman said an agreement had been reached at a meeting in Montreal, calling for a \$1 a day increase and an additional 40 cents in six months if production is restored by that time to levels set by the company.

It was expected the miners would return to work if a meeting Monday at Glace Bay, N.S., approves the agreement.

(In Glace Bay, Freeman Jenkins, leader of the striking miners, said the agreement provided for a contract to last until next Jan. 31).

7/23

Rutland Men Join New AFL Union

Special to The Daily Province
KELOWNA—Eighty per cent of the employees of the Rutland Co-operative Society mill have signed membership forms of the newly-formed Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union (AFL), it was revealed this morning following the dispute Thursday when M. Fulton, business agent for the International Woodworkers of America (CIO), called the men off work because of lack of a working agreement.

Fulton went to the mill and blew the "stop-work" whistle, but after an hour's discussion, the men decided to return to work. Fulton returned to Kelowna.

Meanwhile representatives of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL) visited the plant and issued membership forms during the lunch hour.

The mill, which employs about 20 men, is working at full capacity this afternoon.

There have been no new developments at the S. M. Simpson mill in Kelowna where close to 100 per cent of the employees have decided to join the new union.

Officials of the IWA (CIO) decline to make any comment as to what their next move will be.

Labor Leaders Admit That Mere Handful of Communists Either Control or Influence Ten Major Canadian Unions

"Dissension For Sake Of Dissension"

TORONTO, Oct. 5.—More and more trade union leaders are putting the blame on Communists when something goes wrong in collective bargaining negotiations, or when alienation of public opinion is threatened by an unpleasant outburst of violence during a strike, says Ronald Williams in The Financial Post.

Are the Communists responsible? Or are anti-Communist leaders trying to evade responsibility for a situation of their own making which has gone sour by crying "Reds?" What is the extent of Communist control and influence in labor unions?

If they do control some unions, what is their objective and where is their strength, geographically? Who are the leading Communist trade unionists?

How do they gain and retain control? How can a Communist-inspired move be detected? What is their operating technique?

INFLUENCE POWERFUL

Most non-Communist labor leaders agree on this: A mere handful of Communists today control or exert a powerful influence in ten major Canadian unions. Six of the unions are affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL). Five of these six are CIO unions. The other four are affiliated to the Trades and Labor Congress. Three of them are AF of L unions.

They further admit: Communism is now in the midst of a postwar revival after meekly following the tortuous about face of the Soviet Union from world revolution to collaboration with the Nazis, to co-operation with Western capitalist democracies and now back to the "class struggle" theory.

Total membership claimed by the nine radically-led unions in the latest return to the Federal Government is 120,000; total number of workers in Canadian unions, 724,000. Assumption: One out of every six members of trade unions in this country, consciously or not, is virtually under the thumb of the "Krem-lin Kids."

More figures: The Trades and Labor Congress (TLC) reported 284,732 members in 1944. Its four affiliated red-led unions had 15,700 or about 5%. The CCL, 272,000. Its six affiliated unions "under the influence," 104,000 or about 38%.

ONE IN THREE "USED"

The figures speak for themselves. More than one worker in every three in the CCL is "used" by a Communist leadership to further the party "line". The TLC ratio: one in 20.

It is generally agreed that the unions whose leaders have been identified with Communism are: 1. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UEW). Claimed membership 10,000 (gross exaggeration, say unionists). Headed by C. S. Jackson, admitted Communist and No. 1 Labor Progressive life-long party man; John Wid-Party (LPP) trade unionist in Eastern Canada; George Harris, gor, Ross Russell, Alex Welsh and half a dozen others, all of whom are Jackson appointees. Affiliation CIO-CCL.

2. International Fur and Leather Workers of the United States and Canada: Claimed membership, 5000 (more like 500, say some). Headed by Fred Collins, long-time party member and assistant Pearl Wedro, Collins succeeded veteran Communist Joe Starr. Affiliation, CIO-CCL.

3. International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: claimed membership, 12,500. Headed by CCF-er Robert Carlin, M.P., who for some reason has sur-

rounded himself with well-known Communists like Bruce Magnusson in Northern Ontario and Murphy in British Columbia. Affiliation, CIO-CCL.

4. Shipyard General Workers' Federation of British Columbia: claimed membership, 13,000. Headed by Malcolm McLeod and Gerry Culhane, both party henchmen from away back. This union is split wide open at present over the Communist issue. Affiliation, CCL only.

5. United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (UAWA) claimed membership 51,000. Headed by George Burt, not a member of the party but regarded by unionists as a Leftist. He is surrounded by Alex Parent, former M.P.P. for a Windsor constituency (he ran on a Labor-Liberal ticket), Roy England, Fred Joyce, James Smith, Cyril Prince, all reputed followers of the party. Affiliation, CIO-CCL.

6. International Woodworkers of America: claimed membership, 27,000. Headed by long-time Communist Harold Pritchett and Ernie Daskog who succeeded suave, Nigel Morgan when Morgan was boosted into the leadership of the British Columbia LPP. Affiliation, CIO-CCL.

7. United Textile Workers of America: claimed membership 4000 (maybe 400, say others). Headed by Kent Rowley, now facing charges in Quebec arising out of disturbances in connection with the Valleyfield textile strike. Aide: Madeline Parent, fervent female Soviet admirer and once LPP provincial candidate. Affiliation, AF of L-TLC.

8. Canadian Seamen's Union: claimed membership 7000 (Bosh, deride non-Communists; 700 perhaps). Headed by J. A. "Pat" Sullivan, wartime Communist in-ternee and secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress; aide: Dewar Ferguson, LPP alderman in Toronto. Affiliation, TLC only.

9. International Chemical Workers Union: Claimed membership, 3500. Headed by William Edmiston, reputed to be a Marx-ian; aided by a staff mainly pro-Communist. Affiliation, AF of L-TLC.

10. United Garment Workers of America: claimed membership, 1200. Headed by Sam Lapides, former stalwart of the defunct Workers Unity League, once the trade union adjunct of the Communist party. Affiliation, AF of L-TLC.

These are the major Communist controlled or influenced unions. In addition, there are

TLC
284,732 Members
76 Unions

CCL
272,000 Members
23 Unions

Each Figure = 10,000 members Solid black indicates communist influence

a number of small, separately chartered affiliates, especially in British Columbia, which obediently follow the party bidding. Notable is the powerful Marine Workers and Boilermakers Industrial Union, an amalgamation of several wartime unions headed by LPP-man, Bill White.

Where is their strength, geographically? Mainly in British Columbia and Ontario with isolated pockets in Nova Scotia and Quebec and a scattering in the Prairies. At the moment, however, the hotbed of Communist trade union activity is on the west coast. They virtually dominate every major union in basic industry, as well as the Vancouver District labor Council (CCL).

What is the Communist objective? At the moment, unionists are convinced their goal is a general strike, although it can be something else next week if the Soviet reaches some international accord with the

Western democracies. Those who have studied left wing political developments since the end of the first war say they recognize the strategy. The LPP, they declare, is back to the old "third period" revolution-ary stage where socialists are "social fascists"; union leaders who won't toe the Communist line are "lieutenants of the bourgeoisie" and everyone who isn't a member of the party is suspect.

There have been so many re-

The Financial Post

Unions are a lot like private business... Results count. If a union leader calls a strike and falls to win his demands, he's on the spot. Usually his reasons for his failure are acceptable to the membership. If there's a strong Communist element present, heads may fall.

Communists brand the unsuccessful strike leader a tool of the bosses; a poor strategist who pulled the strike at the wrong time. Often, if he isn't driven to quitting from sheer exasper-

versals as they tried to follow the Moscow lead, that they are now back to the old line of dissension for dissension's sake.

This change in policy became very apparent in the technique employed in the Windsor Ford strike, the first major postwar industry dispute in which the Communists, after discouraging wartime strikes, took part.

Badly timed, hopelessly miscalculated by the LPP stalwarts, the strike almost wrecked UAWA locals in Windsor. They were only saved, and possibly the whole UAWA, by Pat Conroy, secretary of the CCL, C. H. Millard, USWA director and George Ades, international secretary of the UAWA and other saner, non-revolutionary unionists. When it became obvious that the fate of the union was at stake, UAWA Regional Director, George Burt lined up with the anti-Communist.

Football Strike on March 21 Would End League, Tilts

3/11 Special to The Vancouver Daily Province
LONDON—For the second time this season British Big League soccer is threatened with a players strike.

A delegate meeting in Manchester yesterday of Players' Union—which claims one hundred percent membership among players in major leagues—voted unanimously for a strike to begin on March 21 unless club managements agree to arbitration of players claims for higher wages.

This strike, if it occurs, will cancel all professional soccer games after next Saturday. The players' latest decision is the culmination of wage disputes between them and their managements which have been going on continuously since the current season opened last fall.

ARBITRATION

Not only league games, but important forthcoming international matches, will be affected. A big game, for instance, is planned between a representative Great Britain team and the rest of Europe on May 10 at Glasgow. Yesterday's meeting decided that union members won't play in this match unless the usual international match fee of eighty dollars is upped to two hundred dollars.

Players want their claims considered by Ministry of Labor's National Arbitration Tribunal, rough equivalent of Canada's Wartime Labor Board. Decision on this step rests with labor ministry, which has had players request before it since February 25 but so far has announced no finding.

Soccer has already been sadly disorganized since Christmas by weather which has forced cancellation of dozens of games every week.

In addition, government is now pondering possibility of a flat ban on midweek sports fixtures which, it believes, lead to widespread absenteeism among industrial workers on afternoons when these games are being played. It is understood socialist ministers are hoping to secure this ban by "gentlemen's agreement" among major sporting authorities rather than by legal compulsion.

3/13/47 B.C. Nurses Seek Shorter Work Hours

British Columbia nurses seek a 40-hour week and 30 days annual vacation.

Vancouver members of B.C. Registered Nurses' Association were informed Wednesday night that the organization will press for these improvements following an association meeting April 11 and 12.

Recommendations to be placed before the meeting — disclosed last night by Miss A. L. Young, report survey chairman—call for the five-day week as soon as possible and immediate institution of a 44-hour week; 30 days vacation after one year of service, and elimination of "on call" duty by providing adequate staff with a two-week limit on afternoon or night shift duty.

They will also seek a minimum salary of \$140 a month for registered nurses in full employment, and \$165 monthly for those in administration, teaching or supervising positions.

3/11/47 Workers Picket Foundry Dismissal Protested

Employee-owned Industrial Engineering Ltd., 503 East Pender, was picketed this morning by members of United Steelworkers of America protesting reported dismissal of 31 employees.

More than 10 of the picketers are part owners of the plant, an official said.

More than 85 per cent. of the plant's workers own stock in the company.

Operations carried on as the "strike" began this morning, although five day-shift workers—union members—left their jobs and joined the picketers.

LACK OF WORK

Company officials said the strike was called when 31 men on the graveyard shift were temporarily laid off due to lack of work. Eighteen of the 31 men are Steelworkers' Union members.

The same official said that three weeks ago an employees' meeting unanimously decided that no union was wanted in the employee-owned plant.

The union has asked a company official to negotiate, but officials say they will wait return of Manager Ray Pitre, who is in the east on business.

One hundred and seventeen men are still working — on day and afternoon shifts.

(Continued on Page 2)
See STRIKE

Pitre, who bought all the shares and sold 100,000 to his workers.

STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

Staff members bought 100,000 shares at \$1 per share.

The men have a direct controlling interest in the firm. Share-holdings average \$500 per man.

All have an equal vote—even Mr. Pitre has only one ballot.

It was on March 5, 1946, that more than 100 employees of Industrial Engineering Ltd., a chain saw plant, sat on benches in the shop and elected their own "boys" to the company's board of directors.

Mr. Pitre, former partner, who bought out all the shares and sold more than half of them to his workers, was unanimously elected managing director.

On that day in March, 1946, Mr. Pitre told his "boys": "You can fire me if you like. It would be a sorry day for this company when we had to vote on the basis of the number of shares we held."

At that time, Mr. Pitre revealed that Industrial Engineering Ltd. had never been a union shop.



of Industrial Engineering Ltd., became part owners in the firm as men signed up for shares at \$1 each. Some 100 worth of stock in the chain saw firm. Today the plant is picketed by Victor Buckley and Ed Knapp, shown here behind George (signing up for his shares). Bending over the table, at right, is Ray

Ferry Workers Vote Strike 3/1/47

SEATTLE (AP) — Ferryboat engineers on the Puget Sound Black Ball Lines voted unanimously at a "stop work meeting" to strike at 12.01 a.m., March 14 against the Lines unless a satisfactory wage and working agreement is reached.

The engineers, who had quit their posts at 12 noon for the meeting, also voted to return to their vessels immediately.

The afternoon tieup shut down operation of 22 ferries to numerous Puget Sound points, affecting an estimated 10,000 commuters.

Union Leader in Hiding After Baring Red Setup

Own Fault

Ottawa Bureau
OTTAWA — Percy Bengough, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, said today that "Pat" Sullivan had "not been on the job for two months" and that if the Canadian Seamen's Union was in the condition Sullivan said it was then the responsibility was Sullivan's.

NOT HIS STYLE

"It is amazing that if Sullivan was unable to do his work with the congress on account of his ill-health that he has the strength to write press releases," said Mr. Bengough.

Then he added: "I know Sullivan did not write the statements he had made to the press. They are not in his style—he couldn't write them."

Mr. Bengough stated that congress had appointed A. E. Hemminger, assistant secretary-treasurer, to act in Mr. Sullivan's place.

"When Mr. Sullivan took the job he gave us an undertaking that he would not bring in his personal views or beliefs," said Mr. Bengough.

"It is kind of a surprise to find from his statements that he carried on all along with these beliefs, after all, we expected some kind of loyalty."

As to the state of the Seamen's Union, Mr. Bengough said that there were "thousands of good men" in it. There were, he admitted men of all shades of political opinion within its ranks, of "all ideas, beliefs and notions."

"But we must judge an organization on its value to its members and the union has been a great assistance to its membership," added Mr. Bengough.

"Pat" Sullivan Resigns Posts After Series of Revelations

TORONTO (CP) — All members of the Canadian Seamen's Union were advised today in a letter from J. A. (Pat) Sullivan, resigned member of the union, to resign from it because "it has become a front for the Communist party of Canada."

By Canadian Press

OTTAWA—In a blow-off on Canadian Communism second only to the espionage inquiry, J. A. (Pat) Sullivan, top-ranking Canadian labor leader and a member of inner Red councils, today disclosed the machinery of the Moscow party in his Canadian Seamen's Union, as he left Communism and his high offices in labor as head of the CSU and secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

In a swift-moving series of revelations, some of them issued by statement or letter as he went into hiding, the fiery Irish-born labor leader said that:

1. He had left the Communist Party after 10 years of membership, which brought him a two-year interment term during the war.

FULLY DOMINATED

2. He had resigned as president of the CSU which he founded in 1935 and which he said now is fully Communist-dominated, and from his Congress post.

3. The Communist party still has many "secret agents" in Canada and extends into the government service.

4. He fears he may meet with an "unavoidable accident."

5. The Communist Party has secretly financed various strikes in Canada, including a \$9000 contribution to the Montreal policemen's strike a few years ago.

6. Fred Rose, former Labor-Progressive member of parliament now serving a six-year term for espionage activities, helped organize the CSU, using an alias.

7. Sam Carr, a fugitive since the spy probe started, and former organizer of the Labor-Progressive party, produced wire-tapped transcripts of phone conversations for Sullivan.

As he was issuing these and a long series of other charges that purported to be a "who's who" of Communism in a considerable segment of the Canadian labor movement, Mr. Sullivan's resignation as secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was announced from its national office here.

JOLT TO LABOR

As secretary-treasurer, the slight, 50-year-old Irishman who served two wartime years in internment camp for Communistic activity had been one of the top three or four men in Canadian labor. And his severance from his jobs in the labor movement, coupled with the admission of his long-suspected but never before admitted affiliation with Communism, sent a jolt through the ranks of Canadian labor.

In a long and detailed statement he issued from some secret hiding place after vanishing before a scheduled early-morning press conference, he named 15 Canadians as having a part in the development of Communist



PAT SULLIVAN
"... now a Canadian"

influence in the CSU.

For good measure, he tossed in the names of a few United States and brother labor men. A few were named incidentally but either not indicated as Communists or characterized by implication as non-Communists.

These latter were men who were said by Sullivan to have been elbowed out of union offices to make way for party-liners.

Three persons involved in the Russian espionage inquiry were among those named by Sullivan as having been directly connected with the Seamen's Union.

WOMAN NAMED

Besides Rose and Carr, Sullivan brought in the name of a "Miss Freida Lenden, alias Linton," whom he said the party had placed in the CSU's Montreal office as secretary in 1939 but from whom Sullivan later had refused to take "political directives."

Pat Sullivan was born of Irish Catholic parentage in Belfast in 1894.

He became a steward on White Star Steamships and fetched up in Canada, at Saint John in 1922. He worked in railway hotels in Winnipeg for a while, then transferred to Fort William, reverting to his profession of seaman steward. In 1935 he founded the Canadian Seamen's Union (A.F. of L.).



Full Text of Sullivan's Red Influence Claims

OTTAWA—Text of J. A. (Pat) Sullivan's statement follows:

January of this year, I had an opportunity of being present at a colorful service held in Ottawa, namely: The national ceremony for Canadian Citizenship Week. As I sat and watched the various new Canadians receiving their citizenship papers, it made me realize what a wonderful country we had here in Canada and it also made me realize that this country could never be maintained unless we had unity of all the citizens in it, with not hatreds, divisions of creeds, but a people all working towards one goal, namely: To destroy want in this country, instead of a few who utilize want and suffering for their own ends. With this in mind, I decided to write this document hoping, in some small way, to endeavor to bring that about.

In 1934, when I first had the idea of starting a seamen's union, it was with the idea of building a seamen's organization run by seamen and for the good of seamen. The first few months this was done. However, in the spring of 1936, Jack Munroe became active and brought in a few of his friends and within a year he was holding an executive

Communist Ban Urged

OTTAWA (CP) — Liquori Lacombe (Ind.-Laval-two mountains), Tuesday in the Commons called on the government to declare the Labor-Progressive party illegal in Canada.

Such a move, he added would have definitely prevented the election of a "Communist" in Montreal Cartier federal by-election March 31, necessitated by the sentencing of Fred Rose, who sat in the Commons as a Labor-Progressive, to six years on espionage charges. The government had not hesitated to declare the party illegal after the outbreak of war.

"There is a limit of tolerance," said Mr. Lacombe.

Suits Tailor

Mangone
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and very
sign

Three Suits

CSU State ^{3/15} Held Sullivan's Own Fault

Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA — Percy Bengough, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, said today that "Pat" Sullivan had "not been on the job for two months" and that if the Canadian Seamen's Union was in the condition Sullivan said it was then the responsibility was Sullivan's.

NOT HIS STYLE

"It is amazing that if Sullivan was unable to do his work with the congress on account of his ill-health that he has the strength to write press releases," said Mr. Bengough.

Then he added: "I know Sullivan did not write the statements he had made to the press. They are not in his style—he couldn't write them."

Mr. Bengough stated that congress had appointed A. E. Hemmings, assistant secretary-treasurer, to act in Mr. Sullivan's place.

"When Mr. Sullivan took the job he gave us an undertaking that he would not bring in his personal views of beliefs," said Mr. Bengough.

"It is kind of a surprise to find from his statements that he carried on all along with these beliefs, after all, we expected some kind of loyalty."

As to the state of the Seamen's Union, Mr. Bengough said that there were "thousands of good men" in it. There were, he admitted men of all shades of political opinion within its ranks, of "all ideas, beliefs and notions."

"But we must judge an organization on its value to its members and the union has been a great assistance to its membership," added Mr. Bengough.

this period of course, we had to have placed Jerry McManus in as secretary but actually his work is to direct all political activities within the organization.

Prior to the seamen's convention, which was held in Montreal in February, 1946, out of less than 100 delegates in attendance there was a Communist party faction held of over 30 members. At that meeting, which was held in the Windsor Hotel, and at which there was present, also, J. B. Salsberg from Toronto and Harry Binder who is in charge of all Communist party work in Quebec, I charged that there was too much party interference in the ranks of the organization and also that I was fed up with people who were not seamen being brought into the union. I also stated that I was undecided whether or not I was going to run for re-election.

DECISION MADE
However, I was quickly told by J. B. Salsberg that it wasn't a case of whether or not I wanted to run as they, the Communist party, had made the decision. The good Communist party discipline does not allow for individual thought, and party orders must be obeyed.

Since the convention and following our strike for the eight-hour day, things have gone from bad to worse, where, every month new people are being placed on the payroll without consulting anyone. The executive officers running all over both Canada and the States, supposedly to be doing union work—I refer now specifically to Meade's trip to Boston last summer and to Davis' and McManus' trips to New York, also Davis' trip last fall to Vancouver. In all these cases, the seamen were footing the bill.

SPONSORED MEETING

For example, there was the meeting in Toronto when the Russian students were visiting, the North American Continent. Five organizations, including the seamen, sponsored a meeting in the Maple Leaf Gardens. But, as they were making no headway, I was called in by phone in order to throw the influence of the Congress behind the organizational drive to make it a success. In this campaign, A. A. McLeod was working with me.

Following this, of course, the fight started for a labor code in Ontario and again I was drafted to rouse the unions in Ontario to hold a special conference and to appear before the select committee of the Ontario House. secretary of the congress had resigned, I was moved to Ottawa and became more identified in the national field and, as such, only came in touch with national figure heads when they arrived in Ottawa.

TAKE REPORT

In the spring of 1945, when it became known that I was attending the World Trade Union Conference, I was asked by J. B. Salsberg to take a report of the Communist party work in this

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couver. In all these cases, the seamen were footing the bill.

TAKE OVER HERE
The only work that McManus was doing was floating money from the NMU into this country and laying the groundwork for the NMU coming into this country in order that they could take the CSU over.

The same thing applies to the longshoremen and freight handlers and the move is, there, to switch them into Harry Bridge's organization so that in any future strikes, one organization will control the whole waterfront industry in the Dominion of Canada.

UNION FUNDS

r your ap-
west and the
n.

Order in

the same thing is true, also

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Schmaltz was let go in order to

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In the national office, the Com-

munist Party, of course, has

taken full control where they

can.

country. This I agreed to do,

providing that such a report

would only be verbal. This was

agreed to and during my stay in

London, I spent two hours with

Harry Pollitt, head of the Com-

munist party in England. In

delivering the report, I was

later to meet him prior to coming

back but owing to visiting the

battle fields on the continent,

did not have the opportunity.

In the period from 1943 on-

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unions had been, gradually, in

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tranks, either knowingly or un-

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FROM STATES

Also on the east coast, Bill

Tonner was replaced by Eddie

Reid and then he, in turn, was

replaced by A. Penhill, who was

a former NMU member and who

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Communist party in the States

Reid was then moved to Montreal

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uable asset as he can speak both

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In Toronto, Fred Hackett, who

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spring of 1936, Jack Munroe be-

came active and brought in a

few of his friends and within a

year he was holding an execu-

tive position and in the mean-

time, I had found out that he was

the organizer for the Communist

Party in District Two in the city

of Montreal.

MET FRED ROSE

Through him, I was introduced

to another chap who showed

keen interest and a desire to help

to organize the seamen. I later

discovered that he had a differ-

ent name than the one he gave

me and that he really was Fred

Rose—late member of parlia-

ment. He, in turn, was the party

that made connections in the city

of Toronto with D. Ferguson

and brought about a later meet-

ing between Ferguson and my-

self.

This amalgamation took place

in the Communist Party head-

quarters on Adelaide Street, To-

ronto. Later on, Munroe got

himself into trouble with the

C.P. in Quebec and was let out

of the union within a year.

LAKE STRIKE

In 1937, the entire labor fac-

tion of the party was thrown in-

to action to raise funds in pre-

paration of putting a strike

against the lake ship owners.

During the strike, both I and

some of the other executive were

responsible for receiving these

funds from Alderman J. B. Sals-

berg. Receipts, etc., of course

were given under various names

and the money was repaid by the

union to the Communist Party

prior to an audit being made of

the union's books. From then on,

as the union opened additional

offices it became the policy to

make sure that any additional

personnel was either a party man

or was at least sympathetic.

This policy was carried out

even in the national office and

party branches established in

each of the lake ports. During

(Continued on Page 2)

See SULLIVAN

At least 50 members of the CSU have been ordered into the work county. They are doing the work they are told to do by the Com-munist party directors. They are paid by the CSU. It certainly is not in the interest of the union or of seamen to have anything to do with the Communist at-tempt to have another com-munist succeed Fred Rose.

I am making this document public for my own protection as I know that if I just tender my resignation with my reasons for resigning to the Canadian Sea-men's Union, an unavoidable ac-cident might occur to myself as, throughout the country, there are so many Communist party people that one does not know who to trust.

VERBATIM REPORT

In closing I can give you a few examples:

A certain trade union leader in Montreal phoned Vancouver to a seamen's organizer concerning bringing in another organization from the States. Within a week I received copies of the telephone conversation, both the questions and replies were in my hands from Fred Rose. The seamen's leader in Vancouver then telephoned his international in San Francisco on two consecutive days. Within a week or 10 days, a verbatim report on both these calls were in my hands and were given to me by Sam Carr here in Ottawa.

The policemen's strike in Mon-treal was secretly financed by the Communist party. That party furnished \$8000 to carry on the policemen's strike.

SECRET AGENTS

As I said before, one does not know who to trust. The Com-munist party has many secret agents in different places, includ-ing the government service.

When trust is repaid with treachery, it is time for decent people to beware. I would like to do what I can to arouse the people of Canada and especially the honest, decent men who com-pose the overwhelming majority of the labor movement in Can-ada, to the danger of the situa-tion, before it is too late.

As I said at the beginning, it was a colorful ceremony and the snow was on the ground—that same snow it still on the ground but in the meantime, I think I have become a Canadian citizen.

Strike Halts Puget Sound Ferryboats 3/14

SEATTLE (AP) — Puget Sound ferryboat engineers struck today after eleventh-hour efforts by federal conciliators failed to break a dispute deadlock.

The walkout of some 75 members of the CIO-Marine Engineers Beneficial Association tied up 22 vessels to Puget Sound points, including Bremerton, and cut off transportation for upwards of 10,000 daily commuters. Some ferries began tying up as early as 10:30 p.m. last night when they completed their night runs.

Sawmill Strike Nears End 3/14

Special to The Daily Province
PENTICTON—Some members of the local sawmill crew were back at their jobs Thursday and more are expected to follow in a few days. This action is subsequent to a promise made by the management that if the men would return to work for seven days, the IWA agreement would be signed.

Thus ends a two-week stoppage of work.

Davis Claims Sullivan's 3/17 Report 'Lies'

MONTREAL (CP) — Harry Davis, newly-appointed president of the Canadian Seamen's Union, today charged his predecessor J. A. (Pat) Sullivan with "collaboration with the shipowners" and labelled as "lies" a number of charges Sullivan made against the union.

Davis, whose appointment as CSU president was approved at a union meeting today, replied in a statement to the charges Sullivan made in a statement left for newspapermen at an Ottawa hotel desk Saturday.

Davis' statement said the union sent an "ultimatum" to Sullivan little more than a week ago.

"These activities (with shipowners) of Sullivan's were not brought to light previously, as we had hoped that Sullivan would change his ways and go out and do a job for the labor movement," the statement said.

"It is obvious now that our decision not to cover up for him any longer and the laying down of an ultimatum to him about one week before his statement to the press caused Sullivan to decide to choose the way out by betraying his organization as well as the trade union movement in which he had played a leading role for the last few years."

The statement said "Sullivan's charge that we received money from the National Maritime Union for the purpose of bringing all maritime unions into the CIO is a lie."

"The NMU did donate \$11,000 during our strike on the lakes for the eight-hour day—Sullivan, himself, signed the wire requesting this assistance from the NMU. It was for this reason that (Jerry) McManus (international secretary of the CSU) and myself have made trips to New York..."

Sullivan Still in Hiding; Drive on Reds Looms

By JOHN LEBLANC
Canadian Press Staff Writer 3/17

OTTAWA (CP)—A drive to oust Communists from high offices in Canadian unions appeared in prospect today in the wake of J. A. (Pat) Sullivan's disclosures of Communist influences in the Labor movement.

SULLIVAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, mystery continued to shroud the person of the 50-year-old Irishman who jolted Canadian labor by his public disavowal of Communism and resignations from the presidency of the CSU (TLC), which he claims is Red-controlled, and from the secretary-treasurer-ship of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Former associates of Sullivan in the Congress—who received without warning his resignation in a messenger-delivered letter Saturday morning—tried unsuccessfully over the week-end to get in touch with him, while newspapermen sought him all over the Ottawa area without result.

Officers of the Congress, who accepted his resignation, made no comment publicly on Sullivan's actions. Percy R. Bengough, Congress president, might make a statement in the next day or so, it was said.

Statements came right and left from every province. Some were commendatory. Some were skeptical. Some indicated head-shaking and doubt.

Two of them—from Harry Davis of Montreal, Sullivan's successor as head of the CSU, and T. C. McManus of Montreal, CSU secretary—said Sullivan had "betrayed" the trade union movement. McManus said he was a Communist.

Meetings of Seamen's Union locals at Halifax and Saint John passed resolutions urging that Sullivan "be expelled as a traitor to his own union and to the labor movement as a whole."

Sullivan, having resigned from the presidency of the Canadian Seamen's Union, remained in hiding. He said he feared for his life after splitting with the Communist Party and levelling charges of union domination against it.

But labor sources here said his action probably would touch off widespread measures against this alleged domination since it had smoked into the open specific instances of claimed Red control.

While charges of Communist power in some unions are not new to Canada, Sullivan's 10-year membership in the Communist Party gave heavy impact to his statements.

Any purging done in the unions, it appeared, would be from within their own ranks.

This view held here was confirmed by C. H. Millard of Toronto, Canadian director of the United Steel Workers of America (CCL), who said Sullivan's move was "an indication that labor will clean its own house..."

(Continued on Page 2)
See SULLIVAN

Red-Planned Tie-Up Failed Claims Former CSU Member

^{3/17/47}
By Canadian Press
VICTORIA—J. A. Hicks, former executive member of the Canadian Seamen's Union, claims that Communist elements in Trades Unions scheduled a tie-up of virtually all Canadian industry this spring.

Without elaboration, the 24-year-old merchant seaman said Sunday the strike had been foiled and that he was making a detailed report on Communist activities to federal authorities.

Hicks, a native of Windsor, Ont. now resides at nearby Esquimalt.

His wife and child live in Winnipeg.

Asserting that the resignation of J. A. (Pat) Sullivan, head of the Canadian Seamen's Union came as no surprise to him, Mr. Hicks charged that the CSU was "dominated by Communistic elements and that these elements were using underhanded methods and underworld characters, including criminals to incite worker against worker and veteran against veteran."

Hicks, who was torpedoed twice in the south Atlantic while serving as a merchant seaman from 1939 to 1942 and later served overseas for three years with the 49th Loyal Edmonton Regiment, said that on his discharge he was offered a job as secretary of the Lakehead strike committee.

"I was made a picket captain and then appointed union delegate," he said. "On June 2, (1946) I was sent to Jackfish, Ont., with instructions from Cyril Lenton, national treasurer of the union to intercept, hold and confine one Frank Neilson, a representative of the shipowners. Neilson had been taking men aboard ships to work during the strike and Lenton stated he didn't give a damn what we did to him. "At the same time Lenton said I do not give a damn about the

seamen. I wholeheartedly want and will bring my party (LPP) into being and have the Republic of Soviet Russia flag flying over this country with the Canadian people singing the International"

Mr. Hicks told how he was later arrested and sentenced to three months in jail on two counts of conspiracy at Port Arthur, Ont., along with Lenton and a Lloyd Evans.

"I told Lenton and wrote Pat Sullivan that the CSU was dominated by Communistic elements," he said.

He said Sullivan's resignation was "anticipated some time ago." "As a union delegate it is not difficult to see that the national executive of the union was made up of members of the Communist party. I wondered why members of the union were never given a chance to elect a president or other officials."

^{3/8} Labor Lobby 'Disappointed'

From The Vancouver Daily Province
Victoria Bureau

VICTORIA—The steering committee of the B.C. Federation of Labor's mass lobby met in secret session this morning following a conference with labor Minister George S. Pearson that was admittedly "disappointing."

It appeared the 200 lobbyists could complete their interviews with members of the Legislature on Wednesday.

It is reported the minister told the delegates that there was no prospect of any changes in the bill now before the House.

Today the small groups of union delegates continued their search for private members of the House to press their demands for revision of the bill.

Strike Closes Radio Station ^{3/19}

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Radio station KYA went off the air today — struck by AFL announcers seeking wage increases.

Five other independent stations, KSFO, KSAN and KBS in San Francisco and KILX and KROW in Oakland, are involved in the dispute. It was not announced when or if they would be struck.

The union is seeking weekly wage increases from \$55 and \$60 to \$90.

Labor Lobby in Victoria, MLA's Say Visit Harmful ^{3/1}

VICTORIA—Two hundred trade unionist representing some branches of labor surged through the parliament buildings this morning pressing for changes in the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Coalition members indicated as soon as it started that it would get nowhere. They said they had no intention of yielding to demands made in that fashion.

Some of them added that the lobby would back-fire and that the pressure would injure rather than help trade unionism.

The delegates crowded into the ante rooms of cabinet ministers' offices and strode into the rooms occupied by private members of the Coalition party and by the CCF.

Their pressure on the private members was intensive. In some cases it developed into intimidation.

Chief objection in their written brief was based on clauses in the new conciliation act requiring

ing a secret ballot prior to the calling of a strike or lockout, and imposing penalties on labor unions for instituting illegal strikes.

The lobbyists charged the government had broken a pledge made a year ago to consult labor before presenting the amended ICA Act to the House.

They declared that labor in B.C. would refuse to accept the bill as it is now written and there would be more labor strikes because of the new act than this province has ever known.

Heading the lobby are Daniel O'Brien, Harvey Murphy, Alex McKenzie and Harold Pritchett, executive members of the B.C. Federation of Labor.

^{3/8} Sullivan Urges CSU Seamen To Quit Union

Members of the Canadian Seamen's Union today pondered the advice of their resigned president, J. A. (Pat) Sullivan, to "get out and stay out" of the union "until honest seamen can be found to represent you."

The call came in a letter addressed to all members. Immediate reaction of most of the seamen was not available but the repercussions of Sullivan's resignation spread in ever-widening circles today as his whereabouts remained unknown.

One CSU official who replied last night was R. C. (Bert) Meade, Atlantic vice-president of the union who said the labor movement was "well rid of a man as completely bankrupt and untrustworthy as Pat Sullivan has shown himself to be."

U.S. REACTION

The ripples of interest in the Sullivan declaration reached to Washington where a spokesman for William Green, AFL president, said Green was not prepared to comment on the resignation. Sullivan also was secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress which is affiliated with the AFL.

Sullivan has charged that an attempt was being fostered within the Canadian Seamen's Union executive to switch it from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the CIO.

"If there was the slightest hope of rebuilding the CSU into what it originally was intended for," he wrote in a letter resigning the CSU presidency, "I would stay in the fight. However, I fear that that is too late."

The 1700-word letter, text of which was obtained by the Canadian Press last night, unbraided the CSU executive for accepting "Labor-progressive party" directives, for their methods of organization, for the way they spent money on strikes and for the asserted attempt to move the union out of the fold of the Labor Congress.

BENGOUGH DENIAL

Reports that the Trades and Labor Congress is planning to withdraw the Canadian Seamen's union charter were denied today by Percy Bengough, TLC president. In the meantime, the Montreal newspaper Le Canada said today that according to an informant who knows Sullivan intimately, he "probably has taken refuge in a Catholic monastery to meditate and to be strengthened by the Catholic faith of his childhood."

"Our informant," the paper said in a newspaper story, "says he met Sullivan some weeks ago and that Sullivan told him of his attack of conscience brought about by the swearing in of new Canadian citizens . . ."

3/18
Lewis Ordered
To End Threat
Of Coast Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Supreme Court ordered that its mandate in the John L. Lewis case be issued March 20—11 days ahead of customary time.

The court's decision requires that within five days after its mandate is issued Lewis must withdraw a notice to the mine workers that the union's working contract with the government is ended.

If not, it will cost the United Mine Workers \$2,800,000.

When upholding the contempt convictions of Lewis and the UMW for disregarding a United States district court order against last fall's coal strike, the high court reduced a \$3,500,000 fine against the union to \$700,000.

It said, however, that the original amount of the fine should be collected if Lewis did not withdraw the order.

The effect of today's ruling is to bar the door against a new walkout March 31.

Oregon Tightens Labor Controls

SALEM, Ore. (AP) — The Oregon Senate, taking the Legislature's first action to restrict labor unions, gave overwhelming approval to bills to provide for secret elections to determine if labor disputes exist and to ban secondary boycotts, hot cargo actions and jurisdictional disputes.

The bills now go to the House, which also is considering proposed constitutional amendments to ban the closed shop and to require labor unions to incorporate and open their books to their members.

Lewis Withdraws Threat of Strike ^{3/19}

WASHINGTON (AP)—John L. Lewis today withdrew his contract termination notice to the United States Government effective March 31 in compliance with a Supreme Court mandate.



JOHN L. LEWIS

Lewis sent a 20-word letter to Interior Secretary Krug announcing that the notice "Is hereby unconditionally withdrawn."

It was this notice of contract termination that touched off a 17-day strike last fall.

ENDS STRIKE THREAT

Lewis called off that strike until March 31. His action today thus apparently erases the possibility of renewal of the work stoppage at the end of this month.

By obeying the court order today, Lewis saves the mine union an additional fine of \$2,800,000 which the court said would be imposed unless Lewis obliged within five days its mandate which will be filed tomorrow.

Seamen Urged To Oust Reds

OTTAWA (CP) — The Canadian Seamen's Union, declared by J. A. (Pat) Sullivan to be Communist-dominated, was urged by the executive of the Trades and Labor Congress to throw out any Communists among its officers.

At the same time, the executive advised the CSU membership to stick with their TLC-affiliated Union and not follow the advice of Sullivan who advocated, as he resigned the CSU presidency last week, that they leave its ranks.

Secret Vote Condemned In Alberta ^{7/20}

By Canadian Press
EDMONTON—The annual report of the Alberta Government's Social Credit Board released today urges "abolition of political parties dominated at the top as we know them today" and establishment of "unions of voters" which would control the actions of their elected representatives.

The board criticized the secret ballot and recommended its abolition in certain circumstances. All the board's recommendations are qualified with some, such as abolition of the secret ballot, based on establishment of a new economic system.

BOARD NAMED

The board is composed of four members of the Legislature—A. V. Bourcier, Lac Ste. Anne, chairman; N. B. James, Edmonton, secretary; William Tomin, Willingdon; and F. M. Baker, Clover Bar.

The report said the secret ballot enables a citizen to evade responsibility for his actions, adding that when he votes for a candidate of a political party, he is also voting for the party platform.

The secret ballot, the report continued, gives the voter the opportunity to condemn later the actions of the government for which he voted.

OFFER ARGUMENT

"The political party system makes it very difficult for the people to exercise their democratic privileges and assume their personal responsibility, even if they were so inclined," the report said.

The board reported "the obvious remedy for the evils of party politics is the abolition of political parties dominated at the top as we know them today," and adds:

"In Canada we have never had an unfettered parliament subservient to the will of the people."

IWA to Seek New Wage Boost in June ^{3/19}

VICTORIA (CP)—The International Woodworkers of America will seek a 25 per cent wage increase across the board when its present contract comes up for revision June 20, it was reported here.

From an executive member of the IWA who requested his name be withheld "because the announcement is premature at this time," it was learned that the lumber workers would also seek a 40-hour week, a reduction of four hours from the present working week.

The IWA will also seek to establish a clause in the new contract demanding that 4 per cent of the value of the annual timber cut in the province go toward a health and welfare fund. Such a fund, the union official added, would be administered by the union.

DEMANDS PLANNED

Already the union is making plans for the presentation of its demands. Representatives of all IWA locals throughout the province will attend a negotiation conference in Vancouver on or about March 29.

"We have our motto all ready," the Vancouver union official said. "No contract, no work."

R. V. Stuart, Vancouver, said negotiations between the operators and IWA would commence April 20.

Union officials say the contracts are to be ready for signature by June 20.

NOT YET APPROACHED

Mr. Stuart, head of the Stuart Research Service Ltd., who represented the majority of B.C. lumber operators last year when the woodworkers went out on strike, said to date he had not been approached by the IWA.

He explained it was likely he would not get any word of their new demands until negotiations commenced April 20.

The 36-day-old IWA strike last year, which ended June 20, caused a complete halt in all timber, lumber and sawmill operations in British Columbia. Thousands of men were idle, hundreds of businesses suffered directly and indirectly as a result of the tie-up.

3/20
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 解決しそつた。船主側は何等、何
 事にも出ない。要求貫徹出来ぬから何

3/23

MILWAUKEE (AP) — The 328-day old Allis-Chalmers strike, which had been marked by numerous bloody riots in picket line clashes and by charges before a congressional committee that it was Communist-led, ended Sunday when the striking United Automobile workers (CIO) Local 248 voted to return to work without a contract.

Robert Buse, union president, reported that approximately 1500 members of Local 248 had voted three to one to return to work and "continue their fight in side the plant" for a union contract.

FIGHT CONTINUES

The officers' statement declared "the union will never surrender to this despicable company."

Walter Geist, Allis-Chalmers president declared in a letter to all employees, "we will continue to fight with all our strength against those who try to undermine the relations between you and the company."

The company estimated the strike had cost it \$85,000,000 in production and payroll losses.

When the strike began April 30, 1946, the local claimed 11,000 members but an independent group mustered 4000 votes at a bargaining election Jan. 26. Chief issues in the dispute were Local 248's demand for a union shop, union control of grievance procedure and a 25-cents hourly wage boost.

Several major clashes between pickets and non-strikers involved as many as 7000 persons at a time and resulted in injury to 61 policemen and arrest of 151 persons. Allis-Chalmers officials, testifying before the House Labor Committee in Washington, declared settlement efforts were blocked by "Communists" domination of Local 248 but the local's officers denied this charge.

From The Vancouver Daily Province
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Seriousness of the situation in the government was emphasized by reports that Mr. Pearson might fail to support the bill in the House.

INSISTENT

There can be no doubt that the majority of government members on both Liberal and Progressive Conservative wings of the Coalition is unalterably opposed to further concessions for trade unions.

It is apparent that the majority is insistent that trade unions must accept full responsibility for their action along with the privileges they receive under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

LEWIS BLAM
FOR MINE D

By Associated Press

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Lewis said the appointment was made by President Truman through Krug, secretary of the interior, and asked the committee and the Congress not to confirm Boyd.

"Some 111 mine workers more or less have, since I appeared here to testify last week, been

murdered because of the criminal negligence of J. A. Krug."

Lewis said there was "too much blood smeared over our coal" and added:

"He (Krug) has failed to enforce the laws, the safety code of the industry which he negotiated with this witness..."

ルイス氏の宣言で
3/19 石炭罷業未然に

家に利用されるな
本の労働組合と告

本の労働組合に告ぐ
不國シーアイオー副會長タウンセン
ド氏

(華府十九日國際) 三月卅一日から炭坑夫組合の罷業が始められることとなつてゐたが、組合頭領ルイス氏は先日の大審院の判決により、政府との契約打ち切り宣言を取消し、三月卅一日開始の協定となつてゐる罷業を未前に取消すことを條件として、三百五十万弗の法廷侮辱罰金を七十万弗に減じられてゐた所、本日以下の如き簡単な宣言を行つて罷業開始の心配を取去つた。「一九四六年十一月廿日限りクルダールルイス契約打ち切り

日本労働組合運動を調査するため世界ツレドユニオン聯盟から派遣された國際コミッシヨンの一人として最初に入京したシカゴのタウンセンド氏(シアアイオーの副會長)はけふ日本新聞記者團との會談に於て

『労働團體が政治家によつて支配される時は労働運動はだめになる。政治家に利用され

ない様注意せねばならぬ」と警告した。タウンセンド氏は黒人であるが、「國際コミツションの使命は、日本労働組合が政治的關係によるものか、それと純然たる労働団体であるかを調査するにある」と云ひ、世界聯盟へ日本労働運動に對する支援について報告及び推薦を行ふものであると語つた

3/23

ビツク、ウーグ、の、アリス、ケ、マ、の、三、四、ヶ月、の、スト、は、遂、に、失敗、
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Office Hours: Week Days: 9:00 a.m.
 Sundays: By App.
 Res. HYDE PARK
 Telephone: OF. MIDWAY
 1171 E. 55th St.
 Chicago, Ill.

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New BC Labor Bill Stands as Planned

Rumors Say Pearson May Quit As Minister Over Caucus Stand

By GORDON ROOT

From The Vancouver Daily Province Victoria Bureau
VICTORIA—British Columbia's proposed new labor code, basis of a government crisis that could result in cabinet changes, will be presented to the Legislature as it was originally drawn.

Efforts of organized labor, supported by Labor Minister George S. Pearson, to have some provisions of the revised Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act changed or withdrawn, have failed.

The one question to be settled now is who will sponsor the bill in the House.

Here is the situation today, as it is reported in the corridors of the Parliament buildings.

Labor Minister Pearson has not been able to rally more than six supporters in the Coalition caucus.

Mr. Pearson has been told the clauses providing for a compulsory strike vote must remain in the bill, and that, regardless of his stand, there will be no change.

The labor minister is said to have announced he will not sponsor the bill when it comes up for second reading.

MUST STAND

There are reports that Premier John Hart has advised Mr. Pearson that opinions of the caucus must be respected; the bill, as now written, must stand.

Labor Leader Assails Reds

TORONTO (CP)—Murray Cotterill, president of the Toronto Labor Council charged the Communist party had proved to be the most subversive element in the labor movement and had assisted employers in their fight against labor. He was addressing the Sunday evening forum in a local church on the subject "Do Communists Subvert Labor?"

He said the Communist party in Canada is beginning to realize it has made bad mistakes and "is holding onto its organization by leaning on the big brother across the sea (Moscow)."

Dewar Ferguson, a member of the Communist party argued that Communists do not subvert labor and said Communists were best equipped to give leadership to labor.

Union Dispute Delays Work On C.N. Vessel

VICTORIA (CP)—Dispute between the AFL and CCL unions at No. 2 yard at Yarrows Ltd., over the employment of union men threatens today to become a major issue as both parties failed to come to an agreement following a meeting with the company management.

H. A. Wallace, shipyard president, said he had heard unofficially both unions had refused his suggestions to settle the dispute which was holding up work in No. 2 yard.

We are doing everything to keep the yard open and to bring about an agreement between the two unions, "but those who are at work today are still refusing to handle steel coming from part of the yard affected and consequently, there is little work being done."

Mr. Wallace said the AFL union has refused a suggestion that six CCL workers be reinstated into their jobs pending arbitration.

UNION CHARGE UNION

The CCL union has charged the AFL union with forcing the management to release employees who refused to quit the union which represent them.

T. A. Mitchell, business agent, blamed the AFL union with the responsibility of bringing about the stoppage of work at No. 2 yard. He said the dual union had refused to agree to the reinstatement of CCL unions as well as other suggestions.

The feud between the two movements has brought a work stoppage on the CNR \$3,000,000 passenger vessel and other ships.

400,000 Miners Begin 'Week of Mourning'

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Some 400,000 soft coal miners in the United States entered the pits for the last time today before beginning a six-day work stoppage in memory of the 111 Centralia, Ill., mine explosion victims—but American industry generally, appeared to face the prospect of curtailed fuel supplies with few qualms.

At regular month-end meetings of United Mine Workers Union (AFL) locals, the coal diggers received orders passed down from President John L. Lewis to stop work at midnight tonight for six days to honor the 111 Centralia dead.

There were ample stock piles of coal at most industrial plants. At the giant United Steel Corporation in Pittsburgh, however, officials said eight blast furnaces might have to be shut down for lack of coke.

Lexington, Ky., where little coal has been delivered recently, faced a shortage. Officials said the situation was not expected to become serious if mild weather prevails.

The mourning period, which Lewis contended is provided for in the UMW-Government contract, was labelled a "strike" by Walter Thurmond of Charleston, W. Va., secretary of the southern coal producers association. He called the work stoppage "a peculiar method of paying respect to the dead."

UMW leaders and miners agreed they would "co-operate with Lewis 100 per cent."

"I don't like to lose a weeks'

wages," declared Joseph Montchak of Castle Shannon, Pa., "but if John L. Lewis says we're going out, we're going out."

A veteran miner at California Pa., said:

"Whatever Lewis says, goes. He's our leader; our bread and butter depends on him."

Another miner swore and growled:

"Just when a man is getting on his feet..."

Members of the largest local union of the Progressive Mine Workers of America, independent union rivals of the United Mine Workers, voted to remain away from work today and to give \$7500 to families of UMW members who perished in the disaster.

Meanwhile, Interior Secretary Krug announced he would report to Congress on safety measures in U.S. mines. He said he would refuse to engage in any controversy over the Centralia explosion.

Mr. Lewis had demanded Mr. Krug's ouster on "grounds of criminal negligence" in enforcing safety rules. He directly blamed the interior secretary for the Centralia disaster.

AFL to Contest Closed Shop Ban

ATLANTA (AP)—The American Federation of Labor announced it would challenge the constitutionality of new laws in four southern states outlawing the closed shop. The court tests will be in Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina where the closed shop ban was passed by the 1947 legislatures.

Lewis May Aid Striking Miners In Nova Scotia

WASHINGTON—(CP)—John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America said Sunday American miners do not like producing coal to the disadvantage of their fellow miners on strike in Eastern Canada.

He intimated that efforts may be made to do something about it but would give no details.

Lewis said the international union was "financially supporting" district 26 of the U.M.W. which has 13,000 on strike in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

He said the heavier exports of soft coal to Nova Scotia since the strike started last Feb. 15 "may be more profitable to the Dominion Government" because it would be cheaper to pay the tariff than the subsidy on coal locally produced.

"But it is hard on the people of Nova Scotia and on Nova Scotia business interests. American coal miners don't like to be digging coal at the expense of their brothers in Nova Scotia."

Asked if there was anything the U.M.W. could do about the increased exports to Nova Scotia to offset the shortage caused by the strike, he said: "We'll just leave it there for the moment. We may do something next week."

Lewis conferred last week with Freeman Jenkins, president of district 26, U.M.W., who went to Washington with a number of his executives to discuss the strike situation.

IWA Claims Hours Clause Dropped

John Stanton, counsel for the International Woodworkers of America, told an arbitration board hearing today that the master contract between logging and sawmill companies and local unions of the IWA differs from the findings of Chief Justice Gordon Sloan, made last June.

Mr. Stanton was arguing before an arbitration board set up to consider the hours of work clause of the contract.

Mr. Justice H. I. Bird is chairman. Alfred Bull, K.C., represents the operators, and Harvey Murphy, the IWA on the board.

Mr. Stanton and Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel for the operators, agreed decision of the board will be final. The hearing is expected to end today.

OPPOSES AGREEMENT

Mr. Stanton objected to introduction by Mr. Farris of a tripartite agreement signed by R. V. Stuart for the companies, District Council IWA representatives, and the Chief Justice. He was overruled by the board when Mr. Justice Bird said it might be needed as a basis for interpretation of the master contract.

Mr. Stuart, called as witness by Senator Farris, said contracts signed by local operators and unions were in identical terms with the master contract except in one or two instances. Work had resumed after the strike last year on the basis of the tripartite agreement, pending completion.

Medicine Hat Strikers Win Pay Increase

MEDICINE HAT (CP)—Striking workers demolishing buildings at the former Medicine Hat internment camp have accepted a 10-cent wage increase offered by the Dominion Government.

The strikers said, however, they would not return to work until non-strikers still working on the camp-site were dismissed from their jobs. The strike involves about 240 employees of the RMP Construction Company of Calgary.

Representatives of the strikers, War Assets Corporation and the firm will draw up an agreement to be submitted to Ottawa.

Bill May Halt Telephone Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — A congressional labor committee today approved 16 to 3 a bill designed to give the government power to head off or stop a telephone strike set for next Monday.

Chairman Fred Hartley conceded there is no chance of enactment before the strike deadline set by the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

The measure provides that when the president finds that a labor dispute has resulted in or threatens substantial curtailment of public utility, transportation or communication services, he shall direct the attorney general to obtain a court order to prevent a strike.

New Labor Code Bill Approved 35 to 11

VICTORIA (CP)—Safeguards against strikes are to be made even stronger than those originally provided in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act bill.

Amendments introduced by Labor Minister Pearson in committee stage in the House today provide for a direct strike vote, in addition to the earlier requirement of a vote on acceptance or rejection of a conciliation award. Similar provision governing employers is made concerning lockouts.

From The Vancouver Daily Province Victoria Bureau
VICTORIA—The government crisis over the new provincial labor code, developed through a half-dozen angry meetings of the Coalition caucus, collapsed like a pricked balloon Monday afternoon when Labor Minister George S. Pearson rose to pilot the bill through second reading in the House.

The bill was given second reading, 35-11, with opposition members voting in a block against it. The bill, which had resulted in mass labor lobbying at the legislative buildings, provides for government supervised compulsory secret strike votes and penalties for illegal strikes and lockouts.

Though the bill has received second reading, it was obvious a battle will be waged in the House when compulsory strike vote sections are considered, CCF members have indicated they will make every effort to have the act changed in this respect.

The Legislature spent two hours of this morning plodding through 15 sections of the act.

The opposition attempted unsuccessfully to obtain removal of all reference to employees' organizations and to have domestic servants, farmers, horticulturists, hunters and trappers included in the act.

With frankness unusual among members of the cabinet in public, the labor minister told the House he did not agree with the sections of the bill that insist on compulsory voting with unions under government supervision.

Strongly supporting the measure now before the House for second reading, the attorney-general declared there could thus be no objection to the measure on the grounds it could not be properly administered.

"I have been a supporter of labor for years," he said. "I can see no argument against a government-supervised vote. Those who opposed the measure, saying it is not possible, thus admit that you don't have a secret ballot when you go on strike."

Supporting Mr. Wismer, B.I. "Boss" Johnson, flatly denied that only Progressive-Conservative members of the Coalition had sponsored the compulsory government-supervised strike vote.

For an instant when Premier John Hart called "Bill No. 39 in second reading" there was an obvious tension. Then, as the minister of labor rose to explain principles of the bill, Coalition members pounded their desks in resounding applause for him.

It was obvious Mr. Pearson had swallowed his personal beliefs to accept the will of his party.

And after the debate, when Opposition Leader Harold Winch called for a division on the

(Continued on Page 2)
See LABOR BILL

Labor Bill Passed By House

By GORDON ROOT
From The Vancouver Daily Province Victoria Bureau

VICTORIA — The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, storm centre in the Coalition caucus in the Legislature for two weeks, was given third reading today and requires only the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor to be placed on the statute books.

The new provincial labor code will become law when dominion wartime labor regulations are withdrawn, probably in June.

The bill was passed only after members of the CCF opposition had resorted to every parliamentary weapon in efforts to prevent passage.

TRY TO DELETE CLAUSE

In third reading, almost invariably a formality, opposition members again tried to have the clause providing for government supervision of a compulsory strike vote deleted.

They forced a division but government members, including Labor Minister George S. Pearson who had expressed personal opposition to the clause, stood solidly in favor of its retention.

By a vote of 35-11 the House defeated an amendment introduced by Opposition Leader Harold E. Winch.

PLENTY OF FIGHT

But there was still plenty of fight in the CCF.

Herbert Gargrave (CCF-Mackenzie), moved a second amendment to postpone third reading for six months, which in effect would have killed the bill.

That move, too, was lost.

Then Mr. Winch tried another dodge.

As the bill was up for third reading, he pointed out that in accordance with parliamentary procedure there should have been reprinted copies containing amendments passed in committee.

BILLS PRODUCED

After a three-minute delay the reprinted bills were produced and third reading was given.

In a lengthy battle Tuesday, Premier Hart had avoided a direct vote on the government supervision of strike votes clause, apparently to protect his labor minister whose opposition to the clause had brought a major crisis in caucus.

Today, there was no attempt by government members to dodge the issue. Without hesitation Mr. Pearson took his stand alongside his colleagues.

Coal Mines Idle Period Starts As Mourning

WASHINGTON (AP)—John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers have begun a six-day work stoppage to mourn the deaths of 111 Centralia, Ill., miners.

The 400,000 AFL Union members in the soft coal pits began the mourning period at one minute after midnight in each time zone.

Meanwhile hard coal miners laid aside picks and shovels for a "holiday" comes in a period when the eight-hour day nearly a half-century ago.

Industry, in the main, seemed unperturbed. No coal-dependent firms were expected to curtail production. Lewis's timing of the "holiday" comes in a period when little coal is brought to the surface.

Owners Claim Lewis Defying Court Order

WASHINGTON (AP) — Owners of the seized American soft coal mines accused John L. Lewis today of engineering a "deliberate and premeditated" new strike by his United Mine Workers (AFL) in defiance of federal courts.

The justice department kept secret its own view pending another appearance by Lewis Thursday before the judge who plastered him and the UMW with fines totalling \$3,510,000 for violating a no-strike order last December.

The order holds good until the government returns the pits to private ownership.

Mr. Lewis advised his union locals by telegram Tuesday he approves "resumption of production at each mine as fast as it is certified by federal mine inspectors as being in conformity with the federal mine safety code."

John D. Battle, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, asserted in a statement:

"He is in reality telling his miners not to return to work until the federal inspectors have had time to revisit all the mines and recertify them—a matter of weeks or months."

Handwritten notes in Japanese characters are visible in the right margin of the page, including the words "三井" (Mitsui), "四国" (Shikoku), and "エール" (Air).

Alberni Loggers Declare 'Holiday'

Institute 40-Hour Week Pending Arbitration Board Decision

Fifteen hundred Alberni district loggers stayed off the job today, and said they will not work Saturdays pending arbitration board decision on hours of work.

In Vancouver, scheduled arbitration of the dispute was adjourned to 10 a.m., April 15, due to non-appearance of legal counsel for the loggers' union.

for at the rate of time-and-a-half.

(The new arbitration board, on which Alfred Bull, K.C., represents the operators and Harvey Murphy the IWA, was formed at request of Stuart Research Service Ltd., spokesmen for 200 logging operators, to determine whether loggers were required to work the full 48 hours a week from April to June).

Chief Justice Sloan who drafted the master agreement last June declined to act as arbitrator because he had already given an interpretation of the work week clause, at the request of both the union and the companies.

48-HOUR WEEK

He was asked whether the agreement required the loggers to work 40 hours a week or 48 after April 1. The union contends a 40 hour week is allowable under the clause. The Chief Justice gave the opinion the agreement calls for a 48 hour week.

John Stanton is counsel for CIO International Woodworkers of America, Senator Farris, K. C., and Wilfrid H. Heffernan represent the operators. Mr. Justice H. I. Bird is board chairman.

Bert Melsness, district secretary, IWA, told the board that the Port Alberni union intends to continue working a 40-hour week pending the board's decision.

He added he will advise all locals to "make the same arrangement."

The Alberni day-a-week holiday was called by officials of Local No. 1, District 85, IWA, following a meeting a week ago. Sawmill crews in the district were not affected.

ACTION TO SPREAD

Mr. Melsness' statement to the board indicates the Alberni holiday action will spread until it affects an estimated 35,000 B.C. loggers.

Four large operators and a number of smaller firms felt the Alberni decision.

A check of logging camps indicated a number of the men are still working. At Alberni Pacific Camp 75 of 240 employees are on duty.

Mark Mosher, business agent for the Alberni area IWA local said "some operators" in the district would not pay time-and-a-half wages for all time over 44 hours a week worked in summer months by loggers, in contravention of the Sloan Agreement.

The Sloan Agreement reached last year following the IWA strike provided that loggers should work a 40 hour week during six winter months and 48 hours a week during the six summer months. All work over 44 hours a week should be paid

'Phone Mediator Hopeful

Part of Tieup Nearly Settled

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Federal Conciliator Peter Manno reported the government is "hopeful" of a settlement today in the long-distance phase of the United States-wide telephone strike.

As negotiations resumed between the union and the American telephone and telegraph company's long lines division, Manno told reporters, "We are hopeful that a settlement will be effected in the long lines today," but emphasized that such a settlement would not end the entire walkout of 294,000 telephone workers.

WAGE DEMAND

Main demand in the strike is a \$12 a week pay increase. Others include a union shop, reduction in pay differentials between cities and improved vacation and pensions plans.

While the first day of the walkout cut long distance service by 80 per cent and left millions of manually operated telephones useless, the big question remained:

Just how much and how lasting is the influence wielded by the striking National Federation of Telephone Workers within the vast American Telephone and Telegraph Company—the world's largest corporate enterprise?

If A.T. & T. executives decide the union's power is all that its more than 300,000 members claim, then government conciliators look for the company to alter its position on some disputed points. If not, the corporation probably will settle back for a long fight.

UNION POSITION

Similarly, should the NFTW learn that its hold on the telephone workers inside and outside of affiliated unions is weaker than its officers had estimated, the government looks for some concessions from the federation. If its position is as strong as it hopes, the union will hole in for a last-ditch battle.

That is what President Joseph A. Beirne said last night the union would do.

The first settlement in the strike was announced by the Jamestown (N.Y.) Federation of Telephone Workers who said they accepted a nine per cent wage increase.

They ended their strike after 11 hours.

Phone, Pit Ti Face U.S. T

Clash Of Unions May Stop Work In Yarrows Yard

Yarrows Ltd. No. 2 yard in Victoria will be closed indefinitely before the end of the week failing settlement of a "jurisdictional dispute" between Victoria Shipyard Workers' Federal Union No. 238 (T.L.C.) and the Marine Workers, Machinists and Boilermakers Industrial Union No. 3 (C.C.L.).

This was announced Sunday by H. A. Wallace, president of the shipyard. The yard is now out of steel as a result of the strike and unless steel can be moved from the steel yard to the shipyard work on the \$3 million Canadian National Steamships coast ship now under construction, and \$1,250,000 in French contracts in the yard will be stopped, probably by Thursday, he stated.

Commenting on a statement by Garry Culhane, secretary-treasurer of the Shipyard General Workers Federation of B.C. (C.C.L.) with which the boilermakers are affiliated, Mr. Wallace stated that company officials "have done everything we can to try and settle the dispute," and added: "If there ever was a jurisdictional dispute this is one."

CLASH LOOMS

Culhane had stated that the dispute was not between the two unions but between Local No. 3 and the company, and alleged that the company had made several "offers" each of which was withdrawn after the union accepted it.

"Any attempt to run scabs through the picket line will be met by action in Vancouver," he stated.

Wallace explained the "offers" referred to by Culhane as suggestions put forward by the company in attempts to bring the two unions together, which were rejected by one union or the other. He saw no hope of a settlement before a joint meeting of the two union executives scheduled for Tuesday night.

Root of the trouble is the laying off, at the request of the V.S.W.F.U., of several steel checkers and rakers, whom Local No. 3 want reinstated.

Pigeons Replace Long Distance 'Phone Service

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Racing pigeons have taken up long distance service interrupted by the telephone strike.

The California State Racing Pigeon Association has handled more than 100 requests for emergency service, says Mrs. Helyn Brancato, owner of 50 birds.

So far, no wrong numbers and no stopping along the way for a tall, cool one, says Mrs. Brancato.

Mediators P 11th-Hour Truce Bid

WASHINGTON, April 7.—(AP)—Conciliation Director Edgar Warren announced Sunday night the government "is discussing a compromise proposal with the parties in a final attempt to work out a peaceful settlement" of the United States-wide telephone strike, due to start at 6 a.m. today.

Warren directed conciliators in a score of cities to keep representatives of telephone companies and telephone workers union "in continuous session until formulas for settling the dispute are worked out."

Facts About Phone Strike

WASHINGTON, April 7.—(AP)—Phone strike facts:

- Total telephone employees—617,154.
- Probable strikers—340,000 (more may be idle, depending on number refusing to cross picket lines).
- Miles of phone lines—105,307,000.
- Number of telephones—31,600,000.
- Average number of calls a day—105,762,000 (100,401,000 local, 5,361,000 toll and long distance).
- Bell system stockholders (owners)—695,660.

(These figures relate to the country-wide Bell system which comprises about 95 per cent of United States phone operations).

Meanwhile, on another troubled industrial front, all indications pointed to the halt of U.S. soft-coal mining for an indefinite period, although the "week of mourning" ordered by John L. Lewis ends today. Mr. Lewis asked the government to close all but two mines in the nation for safety reasons, but the government refused. Reports from mining areas showed that the men would refuse to go back to the pits.

Telephone officials here Sunday night were keeping close check on the threatened strike. If the strike occurs, officials point out, all long distance calls to the U.S. except emergency ones, will be cut off. A large percentage of the B.C. Telephone Co.'s business is with American cities such as Seattle.

seek to hold on to Easter

Ford Dies Suddenly At 83

By DAVID J. WILKIE

DETROIT (AP)—In the flickering light of kerosene lamps and candles, Henry Ford, famed pioneer of the automobile industry, died at 11:40 p.m. Monday in his home in nearby Dearborn. He would have been 84 next July 30.

High flood waters of the River Rouge running through the Ford estate had cut power and heating services at the residence—and a wood-burning fireplace warmed the room.

Mr. Ford's death was due to a cerebral hemorrhage.

It came after the noted industrialist had spent a vigorous day inspecting flood-water damage around the Ford plant and was making plans for another inspection.

Friends said he had never appeared in better health.

At his bedside were his wife, Mrs. Clara Bryant Ford, and a member of the household staff.

FUNERAL THURSDAY

Funeral services will be held from St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral in Detroit Thursday when all Ford operations throughout the world will be suspended. Flags on all Ford property will be at half staff until after the funeral.

His death marked the passing not only of one of the world's noted industrialists but of an individualist who developed a colossal family fortune out of what often had been ridiculed as "a lot of crazy ideas."

He developed his great industrial empire for which he was once said to have refused \$1,000,000, out of an idea for a cheap automobile and an initial capital investment, mainly by his friends, of \$28,000.

That was in 1903, and at his death the great empire belonged exclusively to his family and had manufactured more than 31,000,000 vehicles.

He was an ardent pacifist, a prohibitionist, deeply interested in sociology and in the development of agriculture as an adjunct to industry.

Henry Ford dropped completely out of the management of the far-flung Ford Co. when he resigned as president late in 1945. There are Ford manu-

(Continued on Page 2)

See FORD

facturing companies in a number of countries outside the United States, including Canada.

He had been able to spend some time each week at the Ford engineering laboratory where he maintained a private office and workshop, but was rarely seen about the administration building where affairs of the big company were directed.

There were many reports that the elder Ford had given up his leadership of the Ford interests at the insistence of other members of his family, particularly his daughter-in-law, the widow of Edsel B. Ford. Although never confirmed officially, reports had it that she was dissatisfied with the course of company affairs.

SPECULATION STARTED

Ford's death started immediate speculation as to the probable disposition of his vast personal fortune, which like that of his late son, Edsel, has been variously estimated at upward of \$200,000,000.

It was generally assumed, in the absence of any statement from the family, that all the elder Ford's holdings probably would go to his widow.

As far as the great Ford industrial empire is concerned, however, it will go on as usual, with the second Henry Ford and nearly a dozen vice-presidents directing its destinies.

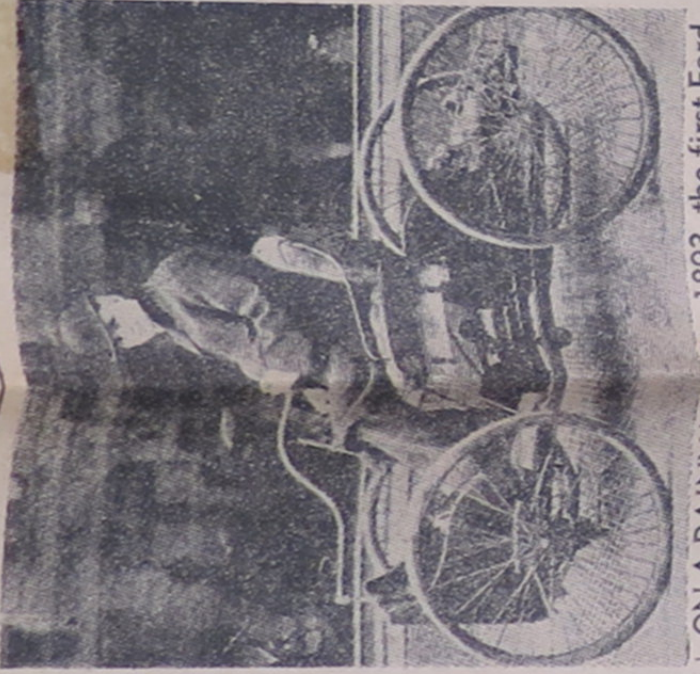
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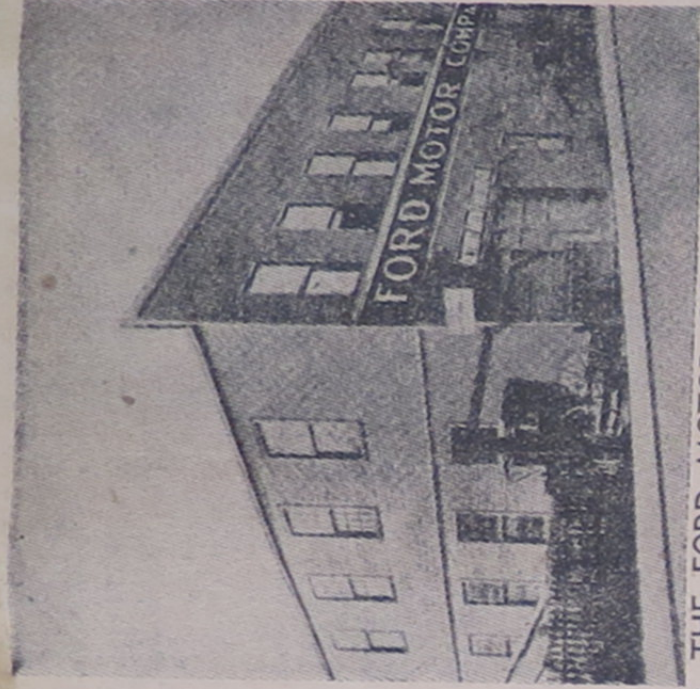
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ON A RAINY NIGHT in 1893, the first Ford was pushed out into Bogley Ave., Detroit. It clattered down the cobbled street under power of its two-cylinder engine. Above, first Ford and builder in 1905.



THE FORD MOTOR CO. was formed in 1903. Backers including the later Dodge Brothers put up \$20,000 cash. From the factory (above) 1700 Fords were shipped first year. Base price was \$850.



HENRY FORD in 1893: he had returned to the farm, married, experimented with steam engines, and forsaken farming again for Detroit.

Idea for Easing Burdens Brought Fame to Ford

In 1863, a year marked by the Battle of Gettysburg, an obscure farm in Michigan saw the beginning of one of the most epochal lives of modern times—the life of Henry Ford.

On July 30 of that year there was born a boy who, by the laws of heredity and environment, should have lived and died one of humanity's unknown millions—an able, fairly prosperous farmer. Instead, Henry Ford became a world figure.

For 38 years he ran true to the destiny predicated by his ancestry and environment, he still labored in obscurity. But he was thinking.

And, as he thought, he sensed the coming of a sweeping change in transportation, the birth of a new age when man would seek to shift to machinery the burden of drudgery which for centuries had kept him down, an age when power, in a small compact form, would be available to everyone, everywhere.

And he set about making such a unit. He succeeded. He expressed the spirit of the new age in the world's richest man.

Ignored by Fame, Fortune

Fame and fortune ignored, Henry Ford until he was past his 40th birthday. Then both came to him in huge measure. For, in the language of honorary degrees conferred by the University of Michigan and Colgate University, he had "brought into being an industry that changed the course of the world" and had become "of the select company assured of perpetual fame."

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A number who did advance money doubted the future of the concern and dropped out within a short time. In 1905 Mr. Ford had acquired 51 per cent of the stock and in 1919 all the minority holdings were taken over by the family.

So successful was the venture that in 1908 a dividend of 1900 per cent was declared. Nine of the original investors left the company multi-millionaires.

Stockholders Restless

Minority stockholders grew restless. They thought the profits would be larger if Henry did not insist on putting so much of them back into the business. They brought suit, the Dodges among them, to force distribution of the profits.

The suit went to the Supreme Court. Ford lost. Couzens resigned as secretary.

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In 1929 he sold the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, purchased 10 years earlier, and sponsored a three-day celebration of Thomas A. Edison's invention of the electric light bulb.

He completed Greenfield Village and his Edison Institute in 1930. Out of production for several months in 1931, he brought out his V-8 model car in 1932. He vigorously fought the NRA code during the early 1930's and then saw the NRA invalidated by the Supreme Court.

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The editor of an up-country paper appealed to Mr. Ford to spare Silver's holly trees. The motor magnate responded by directing H. R. Cottingham, then manager at Vancouver, to have plans changed and the building set back further from Kingsway.

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One of Many Court Actions

The Selden patent suit was only one of many court actions in which Mr. Ford became involved.

Some he won and some he lost and always he fought shy of personal appearances in court. He was brought to the witness stand in 1919 in his suit against The Chicago Tribune, which had editorially called him an anarchist. He sued the paper for \$1,000,000 and won a verdict for six cents.

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When the production of motor cars for civilian use was stopped early in World War II, the company had produced more than 30,000,000 vehicles; it had an asset valuation in excess of \$1,000,000,000; it was owned entirely by Henry Ford and his family and the Ford private fortune was estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

The fortune Mr. Ford amassed enabled him to gratify many whims and desires. He became a railroad owner, a pioneer in commercial aviation, a tower of

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But Mr. Ford emphatically denied the odyssey was a failure. He said the experience he gained

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He often asserted that "creeds were man-made." Yet he built wife.

Ford Acted Personally to Save Holly Trees on City Plant Site

Henry Ford was a lover of trees and personally directed that all holly trees on the site of the Ford establishment on Kingsway, Vancouver, be saved when new building operations were launched prior to the war.

William Silver, whose Burnaby homestead property had been bought by the Ford Company, had taken pride in a row of beautiful holly trees planted by himself and Mrs. Silver 40 years ago.

Architects' plans called for placing the Ford building on a site which meant destruction

was worth many times the cost, estimated at \$400,000. But in both World Wars, Mr. Ford contributed heavily toward production of war weapons. In the Second Great War he built a huge factory which turned out 8685 Liberator bombers.

The winning of the famed Selden patent suit was regarded by Mr. Ford as his greatest industrial achievement. The litigation in favor in 1911 left him with an immense fund on hand. Paradoxically, it also opened the field for other car makers to enter in the '80's covered all vehicles to competition with him.

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The "best thing" Mr. Ford ever did, according to his own statement, was to marry Clara Bryant, a farmer's daughter, on April 11, 1888. He often referred to her as "the believer" who helped

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half a dozen or more churches, and he said that he "tried to live as mother would have wanted me to."

Insofar as he followed any particular faith Mr. Ford was an Episcopalian; he derived great pleasure from patronizing the children's choirs at the non-sectarian churches he established. I once asked him whether he ever worried about anything.

"Only once," he said, "that was when Mrs. Ford was ill." Once Ford reiterated his belief in reincarnation and I asked whether he wanted to return to earth in any particular physical form.

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him in his early kitchen and coal shed experiments with his first engine and car.

The most startling thing—at the time at least—probably was his suddenly announced decision in 1914 to establish a minimum wage of \$5 a day in his factories. The prevailing wage in factories then was \$2.40 a day. Ford.competitors protesting the new minimum rate termed it "industrial suicide."

Despite his high wage philosophy, Mr. Ford long was an unrelenting opponent of labor unions. He reversed himself suddenly in 1941 after a strike of major proportions had tied up his factories. The contract not only accorded recognition to the United Automobile Workers (CIO) but provided for the check-off collection of dues.

The check-off was more than had been granted the union by any of the Ford competitors. In some industry sources it was said Mr. Ford held some of his competitors responsible for the rapid growth of the automobile union and granted the check-off in retaliation.

Yarrows Workers May Leave CCL Half of Strikers Reported Planning To Take Out AFL Cards

VICTORIA—In a new development in the Yarrows shipyard strike today it appeared the Dominion Government might be brought into the dispute.

The road leading to No. 2 plant of Yarrows, blocked by CCL pickets, leads through the Songhee Indian Reserve. Today the Indians protested the blockade to the Indian Agent at Duncan, who in turn has communicated with B.C. Police Commissioner T. W. S. Parsons here.

Special to The Vancouver Daily Province

VICTORIA—Amid jeering and scuffling that saw three men pushed to the ground, 280 AFL workmen crossed the CCL picket line this morning at Yarrows Ltd. shipyard.

There was no major flareup. The men knocked to the ground were AFL members. They were apparently not injured.

After the men were inside the plant, a company official declared that about half the striking CCL unionists are expected to bolt that organization and take out cards in the American Federation of Labor.

He said the action might come at an AFL meeting in Victoria tonight. He added AFL cards are being issued to 18 CCL shipwrights and most of 45 CCL machinists are believed ready to join the rival group.

Jack Meadley, president of Shipyard Workers' Federation Union, 238, AFY, said:

"We expect more AFL men will cross the picket line Monday."

"Majority of the AFL workers feel that the sacredness of the honest picket line has been violated by the CCL, and they are determined to smash that line."

TWO GROUPS

This morning, the 280 AFL workers passed through the line in two "blocks"—one group of 125 men, the other 155.

Men on the picket line said they believed it will be strengthened by men from other CCL unions in the Victoria area.

Yarrows employs 522 workers. Four hundred are AFL, 122 CCL. Two hundred and eighty AFL men are working, 120 are idle.

Meeting of AFL men from Yarrows Thursday night reaffirmed their stand "to ignore and pass through the phoney picket line" at the "struck" plant.

In a resolution that got only one dissenting vote, the unionists declared that "this meeting of trade unionists is prepared to ignore and pass through the phoney picket line set up by Culhane and company, and we urge all other workers in Yarrows to do likewise."

Four hundred and seventeen attended the meeting, and AFL officials said those present "included all union members, many from the CCL."

T. A. Mitchell, CCL business agent, declared there is "still possibility a sympathy strike may be called by members of the Marine Workers, Machinists and Boilermakers Industrial Union (CCL), at the Victoria Machinery Depot."

The strike is still on and anything can happen," he said.

He said the matter would likely be discussed at a mass meeting of all shipyard workers in the Broad street auditorium tonight.

Strike Hits Victoria Shipyards

From The Vancouver Daily Province

VICTORIA—Only 150 of 450 AFL employees working in Yarrows Shipyards crossed CCL picket lines today despite bulletins calling on the men to work issued by the Shipyard Workers Federal Union No. 238 (AFL).

A spokesman for Yarrows said the yards were still operating but "on a greatly reduced scale."

The spokesman said the AFL unions had called a mass meeting of members tonight in an effort to persuade them to cross the CCL picket lines. There were about 75 pickets around Yarrows when work started.

SEEK ACTION

The spokesman said both the company and the AFL union had appealed to the Department of Labor for action to end the dispute but Labor Minister George Pearson said no such appeal had yet reached his desk.

He declined to comment on the dispute pending receipt of the appeals.

The strike of CCL workers climaxed a dispute between Marine Workers, Machinists and Boilermakers Industrial Union, Local No. 3 (CCL) and the AFL union.

The CCL men voted to strike at a meeting Wednesday night.

Yarrows are working on the new \$3 million dollar CNR vessel and a one-and-a-quarter million dollar French contract.

Yarrows Dispute Spreads

Plant Not Open Today

Hundreds more CCL unionists became "positive" participants in the Yarrows shipyard dispute overnight, and tentacles of the work stoppage stretched to Vancouver as CCL groups here pledged support for the Victoria picket line.

The battle is over union jurisdiction, AFL and CCL units each claim priority rights over the other.

Developments included:

1. Reported Boilermakers' vote to halt all overtime and piecework at Burrard yard in North Vancouver until Yarrows settles with CCL workers.

2. International Woodworkers of America, Local 1118, voted to halt delivery of lumber to Yarrows "until strikers' demand are met."

3. Gary Culhane, Vancouver secretary of Shipyard General Workers' Federation, declared 300 pickets will line entrances to Yarrows Monday morning.

4. Reported threat of strike action "if necessary" against Burrard Drydock Ltd., North Vancouver, parent company of Yarrows. (This would mean Boilermakers Union of Vancouver support for striking CCL men at Victoria).

Both Yarrows at Victoria and Burrard Drydock at North Vancouver are closed today.

LINES MAINTAINED

Picket lines were maintained at the former plant, and will be maintained Sunday.

John Wainwright, IWA secretary at Victoria, commented:

"Local 1118 will assist members of Marine Workers, Machinists and Boilermakers, Industrial Union No. 3 in every way in order to help them in their dispute with Yarrows."

He said a Friday meeting voted unanimously to help the CCL men at the Island yard.

A CCL-sponsored meeting for all shipyard workers at Victoria last night, reportedly attended by about 175 men and a handful of women, unanimously passed a resolution demanding B.C. Labor Department arbitration in the Yarrows' dispute.

Mr. Culhane condemned the department for its silence.

He claimed the government's aloof attitude was because they are trying to smash labor unions piecemeal prior to introduction of the new Labor Bill.

He said: "We would accept findings of an arbitration board as final and binding."

Labor Minister George Pearson said today that the department has already set out the certification of the men involved in the dispute.

If there is to be any variation, it is a matter between the two unions and Yarrows.

Mr. Culhane accused George Wilkinson, secretary of Victoria and District Labor Council; William Caird, Pipettiers and Plumbers' Union (AFL), and F. J. Bevis, secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of "scab herding."

He said: "It is shameful that trade unionists such as these men are actually indulging in scab herding."

William Stewart, vice-president of Shipyard General Workers' Federation, challenged Wilkinson, Caird and Bevis to publicly discuss the strike issue.

WOMEN TO HELP

\$125 was collected at the meeting for the workers dismissed from the yard.

It was decided women will be organized to supply Yarrows' pickets with food and coffee.

Report from the Vancouver meeting of Boilermakers' Union said Yarrows Ltd. was put on the "unfair to labor" list.

Strikes Set Record In 1946

WASHINGTON (AP) — AFL, by unaffiliated or independent unions participated in 55 per cent of the nation's 1946 strikes but the CIO, although engaged in fewer strikes, had a greater number of workers involved in walkouts.

Bureau of labor statistics figures showed:

AFL Union—Involved in 55 per cent of year's strikes. About 1,680,000 workers, or 34 per cent of the 1946 total, idled in AFL Union strikes.

CIO Unions — Involved in 33 per cent of year's strikes. About 2,070,000 workers, or 42 per cent of the 1946 total engaged in CIO strikes.

The balance of the strikes were

Strike Looms At Ford Plant

DETROIT (AP) — The National Executive Board of the Foreman's Association of America has approved filing of a 30-day strike notice against the Ford Motor Co.

Robert H. Keys, President of the independent union, said the notice of intent to strike would be filed this week and that the strike deadline would be reached by mid-May.

The FAA charged the company failed to send negotiators to discuss contract changes. The union further charged the company had "raided" the union by changing member foremen to other classifications.

22,000 Workers Vote for Strike

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Threat of a machine shop tieup in San Francisco and other bay area cities mounted as San Francisco Lodge 68 of the International Association of Machinists voted overwhelmingly in favor of striking May 15, union leaders said. More than 22,000 machinists are involved.

Wage increases of 25 to 27 per cent are sought.

Board Rules 48 Hour Week For Loggers

Decision that coast loggers are bound by agreement to work a 48-hour week in April, May and June of this year, if required to do so by their employers, was given by an arbitration commission today.

The decision was a majority verdict handed down by Mr. Justice H. I. Bird, chairman, and Alfred H. Bull, K.C., arbitrator appointed by the logging operators.

DISSENTING VOICE

Although at the end of the arbitration hearing counsel for both workers and operators announced the findings would be binding on both sides there were indications that many loggers would refuse to work more than 40 hours.

At Port Alberni a spokesman for the union said that although no official instructions had been sent out to sub-locals he estimated that perhaps as many as half the loggers would refuse the long work week.

At Duncan the IWA headquarters said no statement would be issued until after a weekend meeting. It was indicated the loggers would not work this Saturday.

Dissenting judgment was given by Harvey Murphy, third member of the commission who was appointed by the loggers through the IWA union.

Decision followed a hearing in Vancouver court house Tuesday, at which operators were represented by Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., and Wilfrid H. Hefferman and the union by John Stanton.

The majority verdict states that the union and operators accepted a ruling by Chief Justice Gordon Sloan, in a strike settlement last June, that an average 44-hour week would prevail and that this would be achieved by working 48 hours in certain months and 40 hours during the winter.

The commission findings state the hours-of-work clause in the master agreement must be interpreted, to show the real intention of the parties, by reference to documents associated with it, including the tri-partite agreement and the findings of the chief justice.

"It is our view that . . . the master contract was framed to carry out the same purpose," the commissioners' statement says.

MASTER AGREEMENT

The board adds that the master agreement also provides that operation, direction and promotion of the working forces is vested in the management, which must be considered in conjunction with the hours-of-work clause.

"Consequently, it is up to the employer to determine that in the months of April to September, his employees should work 48 hours in the week if the employer shall so direct," the board states.

Harvey Murphy, in his report, says, "I must emphatically dissent from the view taken by my colleagues, the majority of the arbitration board, with regard to the issue in dispute."

KEY SENTENCE

The key sentence in the master agreement, he says, is, "The regular hours of work in all logging operations shall not exceed eight hours per day and 48 hours per week."

"It can have no other reason for being in that section except to emphasize that 48 hours is the maximum that is permissible to work in any logging operation during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September," he states.

It is wrong, he adds, to take the view that this makes the 48-hour week mandatory in these months.

He finds that there is no validity to the "so-called tri-partite agreement," since both sides have

succeeded in negotiating a complete master agreement, "which is in effect and which alone governs all matters between labor and management in the woods and sawmills of B.C."

He adds that he concurs with the loggers' belief that, within the master agreement, a shorter working week than 48 hours was provided for.

He believes, he says further, that some employers feel that a shorter working week is provided for but that the operators' organization insists that the maximum 48-hour week be maintained.

Big Ship Repair Job Lost Due to Strike 4/15

VICTORIA (CP)—T. A. Mitchell, business agent for the Marine Workers, Machinists and Boilermakers' Industrial Union Local No. 3, CCL, on strike at Yarrows Ltd., said the Union now is willing to call off the strike if all Yarrows CCL employees on strike are allowed to return to their jobs.

As CCL union leaders and Yarrows Ltd. officials met today to seek settlement of a six-day-old strike, President Clarence Wallace of Burrard Drydock Company declared the Victoria trouble has already cost Vancouver workmen at least one big ship repair job.

Instead of going to the Vancouver yard, the job went to Seattle when Boilermakers Union voted to halt overtime until the Yarrows' dispute was settled.

"It was a rush job; would have called for overtime," Mr. Wallace declared.

YARROWS

(Continued from Page 1)

held a special meeting at Yarrows' No. 2 yard at noon Monday, said the men would switch affiliation to the AFL if CCL union heads did not call off the strike within the time specified. He said:

"If we haven't heard a definite statement from Culhane within 24 hours we'll swing."

Canadian Press said the machinists unanimously decided that vote of the men on strike and men dismissed be taken to determine whether or not to accept a ruling of the Department of Labor that the CCL has no grounds for arbitration.

24 HOURS TO DECIDE

Only Yarrows men should be allowed to vote, a spokesman said after the meeting.

"We will give CCL heads 24 hours to call a special meeting of Yarrows' employees involved."

Referring to last week's meeting when the strike vote was taken, the spokesman said Victoria Machinery Depot, Naval Dockyard and Yarrows men voted, although only Yarrows workers were involved.

Three different yards took the vote; one struck, the others kept on working.

"We feel the strike is phoney," the spokesman said. "Furthermore, our men are highly dissatisfied with Culhane and his tactics."

Monday afternoon, at request of defense counsel, case of Clarence Martin, CCL picket captain charged with assaulting an AFL man Thursday, was remanded for a week in Victoria Police Court.

Accused is free on \$50 bail.

Monday night, J. Meadley, President of Shipyard Workers Federal Union 238 (AFL), issued an appeal to CCL men striking at Yarrows to forget their differences and return to work.

"All we want is that the CCL union return to work and allow the present agreement with the shipyard to function as it is,"

Warns Against Communists 'Moving In'

"We must be alert to prevent Communists from taking vacant seats, from moving in where nobody else is looking after things."

Dean Howard H. Preston, department of economics and business administration of Washington University, delivered this warning at the B.C. Credit conference in Hotel Vancouver.

PRINCIPALS FORGOTTEN
The Communists have many things that are good, but they advocate government for the public while forgetting the Lincolntonian principles of government of the people and by the people, he said.

"It seems these 'isms' can be beaten by a positive ideology."

He predicted a successful business year for 1947 provided businessmen hold down prices.

ASKS CREDIT EDUCATION

L. J. Groom, M.C.I. of Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., urged further education in credit work to improve standards of business.

G. E. Masters, accountant at General Hospital, spoke on use of credit forms. Prof. Ellis H. Morrow, department of commerce, UBC, gave the address of welcome.

Court Picketing Of Food Firm

An injunction to restrain unlawful picketing is requested by Famous Foods, Ltd., in a writ issued by the Supreme Court today.

The plaintiff alleges the defendants are obstructing access by the public and by plaintiff's employees to its premises at 1315 East Hastings.

Defendants are William Symington, Norma Pares, Georgina and Mary Everett, Ruth Millman, Rose Brown and Ruby Talbot—all allegedly members of United Packinghouse Workers union, said to have been picketing the plant.

Posters Hint New Strike 4/17 In U.S. Steel

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Stickers proclaiming "No Contract, No Work" are appearing on steel workers' automobiles these days and a few have been plastered in the United Steelworkers (CIO) offices here — possible portent of a major steel strike in the United States after April 30.

That's the expiration date of the present contract extension between the union and the United States Steel Corporation. The original pact ran out Feb. 15 but was extended by mutual agreement.

The steelworkers, who have given no official blessing to the sticker campaign, explained the seals were brought here earlier in the week by Chicago members of the steelworkers' committee negotiating a new wage contract with "Big Steel."

The steelworkers have listed 14 principal demands, headed by a "substantial wage increase," to portal pay, the union shop as against the present maintenance of membership and seniority rights governing hiring, firing and promotions.

AFL Supports Union Policy In Victoria 4/17

Vancouver Metal Trades Council, representing AFL shipyard and uptown shops in this city, today released a statement endorsing action of Victoria AFL and Trades Congress unions in continuing work during the dispute at Yarrows Ltd.

The statement was signed by W. Watts, secretary.

It added it is also proposed that if the CCL creates a dispute over the Victoria situation, in Vancouver, the Metal Trades Council will immediately call a special meeting of its affiliates to decide action.

"It is not our desire to enter into any dispute with the CCL here over the subject, as we know that the Victoria locals are fully capable of taking care of the situation there, but we desire to go on record as approving of the action of our Victoria affiliates."

Phone Strike Action Delayed 24 Hours 4/17

WASHINGTON (AP)—Labor Secretary Schweikert and his top conciliators indicated today they will hold off another 24 hours before making any new move to end the telephone strike.

"We'll see what develops from the company and union first," said one key figure in the federal efforts to unshackle the country-wide tieup, now in its 11th day.

Both the striking National Federation of Telephone Workers and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—parent of the Bell system—held aloof from Schweikert's plan for arbitrating the scores of local issues and 10 basic demands which led to the strike.

If accepted, the plan would have ended the strike at 5 p.m. today, after 48 hours of "intense" negotiations on issues which were to have been excluded from arbitration.

Ship Men Quit CCL, End Strike

VICTORIA (CP) — Canadian Congress of Labor machinists, members of the Marine Workers, Machinists and Boilermakers Industrial Union, switched affiliation to the American Federation of Labor and announced they would return to work at the Yarrows shipyards here Monday.

The union has been on strike for eight days following dismissal of eight CCL members.

Earlier, 35 machinists issued an ultimatum to CCL union officials to end the strike "or we will swing."

Meanwhile CCL officials announced that members of that organization employed at the Victoria machinery depot and at the naval dockyard had voted one day's pay to assist the men still out on strike at Yarrows.

T. A. Mitchell, representing the CCL strikers, said the picket lines at Yarrows' yards will be strengthened Monday and the fight will go on in spite of loss of the machinists to the AFL.

He declared "only 12 to 15 of the CCL machinists have gone to the AFL." He added they were men who had created trouble in the shop as well as in the union for the past two years.

Mr. Mitchell declared they were not key men in shop or union and their going to the AFL was no surprise.

George Wilkinson, secretary of Victoria and District Trades and Labor Council (AFL) declared "well over 20" machinists had taken out AFL cards.

House Passes Measure To Curb U.S. Strikes

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to curb strikes, restrict union activities and make sweeping changes in New Deal labor laws was passed overwhelmingly by the Republican-controlled House of Representatives.

But even as it went to the senate, the labor committee there completed a milder measure, stripped of some of the major house provisions, and sent it to the floor for debate.

The House vote was 308 to 107. This would be margin enough to override any veto by President Truman, if the lineup on such a test should remain the same.

Major difference between the two House and Senate measures is that the House Bill curbs industry-wide bargaining and outlaws jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts. The Senate labor committee's bill does not.

Both measures would authorize court injunctions to stave off serious strikes, ban the closed shop and make unions liable for "unfair" labor practices along with employers.

Labor Congress Proposes Drive For Pay Raises

MONTREAL (CP) — National executive council of the Canadian Congress of Labor urged its 325,000 members to launch an immediate drive for fatter pay envelopes and rapped decontrol of prices.

The council said workers were left with no alternative to seeking higher wages since government and employers had ignored repeated Congress warnings over a nine-month period regarding the dangers of "increasing prices and mounting profits."

The council also called for adoption of a Canadian "Bill of Rights" and action on a national labor code. The federal government was asked to assume control of strikebound Maritime coal mines and effect a settlement.

IWA Wants Revised Interior Contract

PRINCE GEORGE — Application has been made by the IWA to Canadian Manufacturers Association for a revised contract according to Harold Pritchett, B.C. district president of the union.

He advised local 1424 members that research has shown a 20-cent per hour wage increase for woodworkers is justified.

Printers Get Wage Boost

NEW YORK (AP)—The AFL agreement are retroactive to International Typographic April 1. Other conditions are to take effect this week.

The new scale gives day shift providing wage increases of 16 to 20 per cent for 4000 employees in the composing room of 27 New York City newspapers.

Wage increases in the one-year from \$83.50 to \$100.

18-Months-Old Railway Strike Settled in U.S.

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—Settlement of the long and bloody Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad strike, during which its president was slain from ambush and two union pickets were shot and killed, has been announced.

The 18-month-old strike, was the longest current labor dispute in the United States.

A joint statement by the union and railroad said the settlement was "mutually satisfactory."

Pressmen Vote To End Strike In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Local 38 of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union have voted to end a strike which caused suspension of three daily newspapers here since Sunday.

The men had received a strong, ly-worded telegram from their international president, George L. Berry, which termed the strike "unauthorized" and in violation of the union's contract.

The pressmen left their jobs Sunday night. They asked an increase of \$9.50 in their weekly wage of \$73. The publishers offered a \$4 increase and proposed arbitration.

Strike Picketing Fails Attempt At Burglary

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Telephone strike picketing proved the undoing of two burglars here. Two pickets saw the burglars break into a drug store and notified police.

AFL Head Urges Merger

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON—The American Federation of Labor executive council today invited the CIO peace committee to confer here Thursday on merger of the two big labor organizations.

AFL President William Green announced the invitation after a meeting of the council to discuss general problems, including the prospect that Congress will enact sharp restrictions on labor union activities.

Green said a telegram was dispatched to CIO President Philip Murray suggesting the meeting.

U.S. Steel Signs New Wage Pact

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The U.S. Steel Corp. and the United Steel Workers (CIO) have announced a new wage agreement calling for a general increase of \$1 a day, paving the way for a year of peace and production in the vital steel industry of the United States.

The agreement, announced by President Philip Murray of the CIO and President Benjamin Fairless of the corporation, calls for a flat 12½ cents an hour raise and is for two years. It contains a wage reopening clause after one year.

Fairless declared the corporation hoped to absorb the increase without a price increase. He also said the union had agreed the management would not be obligated to pay for portal-to-portal travel time.

DIRECT COSTS
Fairless estimated the direct costs from the pay increase at \$75,000,000.

The wage increases are retroactive to April 1, and bring the lowest basic hourly rate for most workers to about \$1.09 an hour.

Applying immediately to some 140,000 workers in the five top operating subsidiaries of U.S. Steel, top national producer, the agreement has far broader implications.

Big Steel-CIO agreements traditionally have set the industry wage pattern. Last year the 18½-cent raise settlement became the national pattern.

Because of its vital role in the productivity of the country, peace in steel could unlock the flood gates in other industries by insuring a steady supply of the basic metal used widely in the manufacture of refrigerators, automobiles, radios, ranges and scores of other items.

32 Arrested In Phone Strike Fight

DETROIT (CP) — Thirty-two persons, including two union leaders, were arrested today and two persons were admitted to hospital following an outbreak of picket-line violence at the headquarters building of the strike-bound Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

Fist fights, scuffling and name-calling greeted efforts of police to keep entrances open for admittance of non-striking employees.

Police Sgt. Donald Kennedy listed Walter Schaar, president of the Michigan Federation of Telephone Workers (Independent) and J. Bernard Hawkins, strike director, among those taken into custody. Police said the arrest of the two leaders was ordered when they refused to order the strikers to stop fighting.

CCL Unions Put Yarrows On 'Hot' List

Picketed Yarrows Ltd. shipyard in Victoria will be put on the "hot" list by CCL unions, and labor may fight the new B.C. bill 39 governing strikes and strike votes "on the picket line."

Vancouver Labor Council (CCL-CIO) Tuesday night declared Yarrows' material "hot" as a measure to support striking CCL Marine Workers' Union members in the capital city.

All affiliates of the council will refuse to handle the Victoria shipyard's work.

Management of the yard claims the dispute stems from an AFL-CCL jurisdictional dispute. Members of both organizations are employed. But CCL officials say the fight is with Yarrows. They are demanding a board of arbitration to reach settlement.

LABOR CODE HIT

The labor council heard plans of B.C. Federation of Labor (CCL) for a co-ordinated drive to defeat the new provincial labor bill—"the worst form of suppressive legislation this Dominion has ever faced."

Daniel O'Brien, federation president, told the council: "Our federation will have to give sober thought to what action we are going to take to deal with a government... prepared to take the side of big business and get tough with labor."

A special federation council may lay a "battle plan" to deal with the bill which may come into effect about June 15—when the Dominion Government wartime order-in-council PC-1003 governing labor is expected to be revoked.

CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Harold Pritchett, secretary of the federation and a member of the CCL national council, reported a national campaign costing \$10,000, will be launched in June under the slogan "Defend Labor Month."

Press, radio, pamphlets, a petition against present living costs and "if necessary, a national lobby, will be used to publicize the campaign," he said.

Mr. Pritchett said the national council has voted to support any affiliated union which "refuses to co-operate with the government on any measure that would decrease labor's effectiveness in the community."

Labor Lobby Seeks Support For Strikers

HALIFAX (CP) — Executive members of the striking United Mine Workers (CCL) District 26 and representatives of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor (CCL) was in session with the provincial cabinet today to ask the government to bring pressure upon Ottawa for action on the demands of 13,000 Maritime miners for higher wages and other benefits.

Douglas MacDonald, District 26 board member, who organized the parade and lobby, said the majority of House members were in sympathy with the miners but were divided in their views on continuing the federal subsidy.

The miners paraded to Province House led by three traditional Cape Breton pipers and carrying placards bearing strike slogans. It was the first labor lobby in the history of the province.

STELLARTON, N.S. (CP) — Industrial Pictou county, where the highest rate of unemployment in Canada has been aggravated by the nine-week-old strike, today had soup kitchens for the first time in 22 years.

The soup, cooked in huge army Dixies by volunteers working in a potato chip plant, was trucked to two central homes in the colliery area for distribution to needy families among those of the 1400 miners on strike.

Only 100 of the 200 certified by the United Mine Workers (CCL) as needy were served as the kitchens opened. Lieut. George Clark of the Salvation Army, originator of the project, said the number might eventually run as high as 300 or 400 a day.

FAMILIES DIFFIDENT

He said he noted a diffidence among some of the families, Scottish-descended and inherently Independent, to call for the soup. Even the system of accepting soup tickets distributed by the union was likely to be abandoned because no one was likely to come to the soup kitchens unless they were in need.

Lieut. Clark spent Tuesday rounding up food offered by county residents—one farmer donated seven bags of potatoes.

The soup kitchens were the first opened here since the long strike of 1925. Although the married miner gets \$5 every eight days in strike relief plus \$1 for each child, many have found it difficult to get along.

CNR Ready To Place More Immigrants

OTTAWA (CP) — The department of colonization and agriculture of Canadian National Railways brought a "limited number of British immigrants into Canada" during 1946 and "is in a position to deal with large-scale movement when it is called upon to do so," it was disclosed Tuesday in the annual report of the company.

During the year the department established 1439 families and 690 single men on 253,742 acres of land and 4922 persons were placed in agricultural, forestry and mining employment, the report said.

The report did not elaborate on movement of British immigrants to Canada.

Renewal of Seamen's Strike Threatened

OTTAWA (CP) — Gerald McManus, secretary of the Canadian Seamen's Union, today charged that two lake shipping companies are not living up to the terms of their contract and threatened a renewal of last spring's seamen's strike which tied up lake boats for more than a month.

McManus charged that the Canadian Steamship Lines and the Colonial and Sarnia steamships were hiring non-union men while union men remained idle, and were refusing to give passes to CSU patrolmen.

AFL Launches Drive To Fight Controls

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Federation of Labor has launched a \$1,500,000 advertising campaign to combat what it called "repressive and restrictive" labor legislation. A committee was appointed to assess the 7,500,000 members at least 15 cents each to finance the campaign.

Pat Sullivan Plans Union Free of Reds

By Canadian Press
MONTREAL—J. A. (Pat) Sullivan said today in an interview that he was forming a new union, free from all Communist taint and domination, that would be "the monument that I endeavored to make the Canadian Seamen's Union in 1936 when I founded it."

The former CSU president, who resigned from the union last month charging it was "a Communist-controlled organization," said it was gratifying "that my seamen, both French and English-speaking, have renounced Communism and are backing me up, following the lead I gave them in 1936 in bettering economic and working conditions."

Sullivan, who came to Montreal Monday after living in seclusion since his dramatic withdrawal from the CSU, said his new union would be called the Canadian Lake Sailors' Union and that there would be no initiation fee.

TO DECIDE AFFILIATE

There also would be no connection with other Labor organizations until such time as the members decided what they wanted. The CSU is a Trades and Labor Congress affiliate.

Sullivan said he thought the seamen will, "by rallying to the new movement, give their answer to the subversive agents who have been in the past, and still are, working in their own interests instead of in the interests of the seamen."

The present CSU president, Harry Davis, commenting on Sullivan's statement, said "not a single member has left the CSU since March 14 when Sullivan deserted the fight for better conditions for seamen."

City Wives Plan Strike On May 2

Some Vancouver housewives will go on strike May 2—a buyers' strike to protest price controls, removal of the milk subsidy, rent increases and the general cost-of-living increase.

The strike resolution was endorsed by a Wednesday public meeting called by Vancouver Housewives' Consumer Association and sponsored by Vancouver Labor Council in Pender Auditorium. More than 900 attended. An organizational conference to co-ordinate action of the housewives throughout British Columbia will be held April 29, according to Mrs. Marge Croy, member of a recent delegation of housewives to Ottawa.

WINNIPEG DIRECTS

'Central headquarters of the Housewives' Consumer Association in Winnipeg will direct strikes on specific items in other cities during May,' said Mrs. Croy.

She insisted that the Housewives groups were not led by Communists.

A Winnipeg newspaper had said that city had become central headquarters "of the Communist-led housewives' organizations of Canada."

"There is certainly nothing political about our organization. We are concerned with the health of our children and the standard of living being maintained."

Mrs. Mona Morgan, the other delegate to the Ottawa lobby, is a member of the LPP. But I am not, nor are the majority of others."

"PROTECT RIGHTS"

Comments from members of the housewives' association in other cities today were as given in Canadian Press reports.

Mrs. Florence Theodore, Regina: "I am a member of the Labor Progressive Party, but the party has nothing to do with the league."

Mrs. Ben Swankey, Edmonton: "We seek to protect our rights as housewives against the rising cost-of-living. We do not seek to do this politically."

Mrs. A. C. Latham, of Moose Jaw: "It seems you can't raise your voice in protest about anything anymore without having a charge of Communist levelled at you."

Directing their charge mainly against the Manitoba Housewives Consumer Association, the Winnipeg Free Press said that "two prominent Winnipeg Communists were named executive members of the Canada-wide organization."

REPORT ON TRIP

At the Wednesday meeting here, Mrs. Croy told of the housewives' delegation to Ottawa, where they interviewed Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe and Finance Minister Douglas Abbott.

Other speakers were: Henry Cloverdale, of the Old Age Pension Society; Mrs. Dorothy Shepherd, CCF; and Bruce Mickleburgh, Labor Progressive party spokesman.

ON THE PRAIRIES Premier Douglas Hits Anti-Labor Legislation

MOOSE JAW, Sask. (CP)—Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan said Wednesday night that great gains were made by labor during the war years but "there has been a concerted attempt to take some of those gains back from labor."

Anti-labor legislation was recently introduced on the North American continent "that no one would have dared to introduce five years ago," Mr. Douglas told Moose Jaw and Regina members of the Brotherhood of Railway Workers at their third annual banquet here.

"Labor will have to fight for what it has... labor must recognize its tremendous power involves responsibility."

一九四七年四月廿五日。結果五仙一古仙にして居たチョコレートバーが八仙に値上りをした。ビツリしたツケ一ツ一傷の製材所。何チヤラスの子供達が申し合せを不買同盟を始め、ラカチを放送さぬと云れり。カチエモビクトリヤ。心なほ強し。ツケ一ツ一傷の製材所。何チヤラス力一盡は。心なほ強し。ツケ一ツ一傷の製材所。何チヤラス学才放課後。菓子。前。ビツトを張つてストの布標を

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THE FACT they were carrying home-made "strike" signs didn't dampen the enthusiasm of these young Ladysmith picketers who yesterday and today paraded before candy stores with banners urging the public to refuse to buy chocolate bars at eight cents. Some of them read: "Are you going to pay 8 cents sucker?" "Don't be crazy, be like us, don't buy 8 cent bars." "Lower prices to 5 cents." "We want 5 cent bars." Similar demonstrations were staged at several Vancouver Island centres.

"WE WANT NICKEL BARS"

Chocolate Bar Boycott Gains Strength

Compiled from Late Despatches to The Vancouver Daily Province

CHEMAMINUS, B.C.—A "teen-aged buyers strike against the eight-cent chocolate bar gained momentum throughout Vancouver Island today as hundreds of youngsters joined in a determined bid to force the return of the "nickel" bar.

The boycott, initiated here Thursday as youngsters expressed their disapproval of the recent two-cent increase with picket lines around candy stores, was in full swing at Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Duncan and Victoria.

"I'm one of the gang; 8-cent bars can go to hang."

With this and other similar notices pinned on their backs youngsters in James Bay district, Victoria, today began parading with placards.

The children's chocolate bar strike is gathering momentum with belief in some quarters, that the youngsters have lead the way in what might be a general buyers' strike.

"The children are leading the way, there's no doubt of it," said James Bryant, president of the Esquimalt Parent-Teacher Association. "At a meeting last night of the Victoria Council of the PTA, people I talked to said the children showed sense enough to do something about the situation."

"If and when the butter becomes plentiful at an increased price, if housewives could band together as well as the children have, on the chocolate bar situation, it would be very effective in controlling price."

At Victoria the Youth Action Committee announced that it would support the boycott and

called a special meeting Sunday night to consider further action. The YMCA program secretary and the Greater Victoria Recreation Council also announced that meetings would be held to discuss the question.

FEW BUY

Bars, enticingly displayed on, not under the counter, failed to weaken the determination of sweet-toothed Chemainus boys and girls. Storekeepers in the town of some 1500 population 41 miles northwest of Victoria, reported that hardly a bar had been sold to youngsters.

Almost every centre reported

called a special meeting Sunday night to consider further action. At Ladysmith, some 48 miles northwest of Victoria, senior high school students distributed posters calling for a boycott of the "eight-centers." The confectiionery counter of a theatre said sales had dropped from an average of 200 nightly to 40.

"Chocolate bars at eight cents have little appeal to 'teen-age boys and girls here," said Earle Bowen, president of the Nanaimo, "Teen Club. He said his organization had not made plans for a public protest. Five boys about 10, not members of the organization, paraded with a sign saying "Don't buy eight-cent chocolate bars."

Placards pinned to the blouses and jackets of pickets neatly

Strikers Lift Bar on Mining Bootleg Coal

GLACE BAY, N.S. (CP)—The District 26 executive board of the striking United Mine Workers (CCL) has lifted its ban on mining and transportation of bootleg coal for "domestic" use.

Shortly after the board lifted the crop coal ban, pickets were withdrawn from the Sydney-Glace Bay highway, main artery of the bootleg coal traffic, and a picket shack was torn down.

The ban on the mining and transportation of coal from the illegal crop pits and abandoned workings was promulgated by the union several weeks ago because it considered the sale of such coal was tantamount to strike-breaking.

Union regulations were that a miner could dig only a ton of coal monthly for his own use while hospitals were to be supplied with fuel at the cost of trucking.

Since the ban went on some criticism has been reported from Sydney merchants who were contributing to milk funds for strikers' children.

Bootleg mining, illegal under Provincial mines regulations, has flourished ever since the Maritime coal strike began Feb. 15 cutting off supplies of coal from regular sources.

Phone Union Compromise Rejected

WASHINGTON (AP)—An offer by striking American telephone workers to settle their wage demands for \$6 a week ran into a rejection from an important Bell system unit today, but government conciliators went ahead with efforts to end the 20-day-old cross-country tie-up.

The turn-down came from the long lines division of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It termed "unacceptable" the union's proposal that all its members accept half the \$12 demanded when the walkout started April 7.

The governmentsponsored negotiations for the 20,000 long lines workers began last night and were set to continue today.

A settlement of the strike in Maryland by 2000 plant and maintenance workers drew conflicting reactions from Lucien F. Rye, the federal conciliator there, and Joseph Belune, president of the NFW.

The American Federation of Telephone Workers agreed to submit its wage and other demands on the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, to a local arbitration board and withdrew from the NFW.

London 'City' Littered Due to Strike

LONDON (Reuters)—Streets in the main business quarter of London known as "The City," were unswept and strewn with litter after Friday's decision by some 1000 City of London Corporation members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers to "strike forthwith."

The strikers include crematorium attendants, grave diggers, lavatory attendants, garbage men, road sweepers and jettymen. The stoppage was called after a deputa-tion discussed with a special committee of the City of London demands of the union following the recent strike of 10 market constables and 32 other workers at Billingsgate Fish Market. The strike had been in protest against the promotion to sergeant of George Turner, a market policeman.

Meanwhile, about 76 ships, many laden with food, were held up by the strike of an estimated 12,000 London dockers, stevedores and lightermen, who came out Sunday in sympathy with the 3800 Glasgow dockers on strike over a dispute concerning 500 "redundant," or surplus men.

USW Claims New Wage Agreement

NEW YORK, April 30—(BUP)—The United Steel Workers of America (CIO) announced today that an agreement has been reached with Bethlehem Steel Company for a two-year contract granting wage raises "in excess of 15 cents an hour" for 85,000 workers.

'Snake Parade' Here To Fight 8-Cent Bar

Juvenile boycotting of eight-cent chocolate bars gathered momentum across Canada today, and in Vancouver a mass rally of girls and boys has been called for 1 p.m. Saturday in Pender Auditorium.

It will be a prelude to a "snake parade" protesting the increased price.

The rally and parade were listed today in a National Federation of Labor Youth "strike bulletin."

Glyn Thomas, federation president here, said he has received a telegram saying the boycott is getting underway in Montreal and Toronto today.

A demonstration of about 30 Carleton School children was scheduled for noon today at Joyce and Kingsway, with banners and placards to protest the eight-cent bar.

At least three city merchants dropped prices on bars Tuesday to five and six cents, while one Granville restaurant announced its bars would sell at five cents.

A store at Fourth and Yew is also selling the lower-priced bars.

From one end of the country to the other, the juvenile battle against the recently-announced price increase was raging.

Bedlam broke loose in Victoria's staid legislative buildings, Tuesday afternoon, when 2000 school children stormed through the hallways chanting: "We want five-cent chocolate bars."

The screaming youngsters virtually halted all work as they raced along the corridors shouting their battle cry, and accompanying it with catcalls and piercing whistles.

POSTERS CARRIED

In Vancouver about 50 youngsters, armed with posters, urging passersby: "Don't be suckers. Don't buy eight-cent chocolate bars," marched through some downtown and West End streets.

One group was reported picketing a store at St. Catherine's and Kingsway.

Children's voices were not the only ones lifted in protest here. A group of wheel-chair veterans picketted Shaughnessy Hospital tannet, Tuesday afternoon.

Battle for the five-cent bar spread to New Westminster. Placard-carrying youngsters swept through the downtown shopping areas.

IWA Balks At Penalty Proposals

International Woodworkers of America has rejected a proposal by B.C. forest industry employers that the IWA union locals incorporate and become jointly responsible with employers for damages in the event of non-fulfilment of contract.

This was reported by R. V. Stuart Research Service Ltd., spokesmen for the employers in the current negotiations.

He said the union also has turned down the employers' alternative proposal—that both employers and union locals be bonded (at \$10 per union member). Under this plan the bond would be seized if either party violated a contract.

ASSURANCE ASKED

Mr. Stuart said that at today's resumed meeting he asked the IWA to "restore confidence in the integrity of the agreements it negotiates for its members" by urging local unions to observe the terms of the 1946 agreement. This means that during the summer months they would work a six-day, 44-hour week.

Unless the union "accepts responsibility for 1946 contract observance," employers must "insist on guarantees in a drastic new deal in this respect" for 1947, Mr. Stuart said.

There was no immediate answer from the union. Negotiations will resume next Monday.

Youths' Ban Widening Into Buyer Strike

Outcry against the eight-cent candy bar—started by Vancouver Island's youth last week—may become the springboard launching a nation-wide buyer's strike.

Housewives Consumers' leagues and other women's groups have laid the groundwork for a "We Won't Buy" battle against high living costs in Vancouver, Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

Evidence that retail merchants throughout the Dominion are ready to take the hint has been given. Price slashes of from 5 to 20 per cent are being made sporadically.

STRIKE SET FOR MAY

B.C. Housewives Consumers' Association, at a Tuesday meeting, voted overwhelmingly to support Friday's "buyers' strike." A "We Won't Buy" campaign against specific items—butter, lard, shortening, jams, canned fruit, and peanut butter—is scheduled for May. The list will be increased as the month progresses. Clothing may be involved in the boycott.

British Columbia youths are not slackening in their war against the eight-cent chocolate bar.

Groups of banner-waving singing youngsters paraded through the streets of Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops, and other centres. Even the staid Legislative Buildings in Victoria were "picketed."

INVADE BUILDINGS

A tumultuous demonstration was staged at Victoria when 200 boys and girls invaded the government centre at 4:15 p.m. Tuesday. Streaming through the corridors, they shouted and screamed "We want 5-cent bars."

Several Vancouver retailers have brought their prices down.

Housewives Plan Three Food Strikes

A group of city women determined to combat the rising price of commodities Tuesday banded together as the B.C. Housewives Consumers Association.

The luncheon meeting at the Piccadilly cafe elected an interim committee of 15 and planned three "buyers' strikes" for May.

The strike May 2—Canada-wide—and backed by the Vancouver Labor Council—was endorsed. On May 10 no butter, lard or shortening will be purchased. From May 17 to 24, syrup, jam, marmalade, peanut butter and canned fruit will be on the banned list.

The women decided to get behind the children's protest against higher priced chocolate bars.

Mrs. Mona Morgan, reporting on the March protest trip to Ottawa, said delegates were told the government policy was one of "cautious de-control" but that the next day controls were relaxed from "almost all commodities."

Mrs. Doris Hartley, chairman, announced the new association was open for membership to all city women.

Two Telephone Unions Take \$4 Weekly Raise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Settlement of telephone strikes in Pennsylvania and New York city led to optimism today for a quick agreement in the United States-wide phone tieup.

An agreement settling the 24-day strike of 37,000 employees of the New York Bell Telephone Company was announced by J. R. Mandelbaum of the United States conciliation service.

The unions announced the terms were a \$4 weekly raise and other union-sought improvements.

Earlier in Philadelphia conciliator John Murray announced settlement of a strike of 6000 Pennsylvania telephone maintenance workers which calls for weekly wage increases of \$3 and \$4.

The maintenance workers involved in the Philadelphia agreement belong to the Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania, an independent union not affiliated with the National Federation of Telephone Workers, which called the country-wide strike April 7.

Four unions were involved in the New York strike but, as in the case of the Pennsylvania union, none was affiliated with the National Federation, hence ratification of the agreement by the NFW is not required.

London Dockers End Strike

LONDON (AP)—Representatives of 9000 London dockers voted by a heavy majority to end their four-day sympathy strike tomorrow morning and return to work on 77 ships in the Thames River.

The dockers walked out last Monday in sympathy with Glasgow dockers who have been striking for six weeks because 500 fellow employees were declared "redundant" and dropped from the payroll.

The London decision was taken after union leaders persuaded the men that the ministry of labor has made "a great concession" by ordering an enquiry into the Glasgow dispute.

Earlier, the Glasgow strikers voted 827 to 672 to continue their walkout. Many abstained from voting and others stayed away from the meeting.

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Canada Moves To Admit Immigrants

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the Commons today "the government is sending immigration officers to examine the situation among the (European) refugee groups and to take steps looking towards the early admission of some thousands of their number."

In a long-awaited 2000-word outline of government immigration policy, Mr. King said that "under existing circumstances Canada's policy necessarily falls into two parts — measures designed for immediate application and a long-term program."

BRING FAMILIES

Under the immediate heading, all married relatives of Canadians who are admissible under current regulations now may bring their families with them. Previously, they could only come singly or alone after Canadians guaranteed them.

As for the refugees, the immigration branch of the resources department and the labor department "will determine jointly the approximate number who can be readily placed in employment and absorbed into various industries and occupations."

Increase Expected of \$12-\$25 In Retail Lumber Prices Here

B.C. Coast lumbermen today anxiously awaited word from Reconstruction Minister Howe in Ottawa as to how much lumber prices will be boosted for the local market. Negotiations here in the past days with W. E. Uren,

federal timber controller, indicate that the price of common building lumber (two-by-four, shiplap) will be boosted as much as \$12 a thousand feet, and of finishing lumber up to \$25.

This would increase the cost of building the average bungalow by \$125 to \$150.

Mr. Howe has already told the Commons that prices on wood produced in the west for the home market will be increased, which will improve supplies. The boost, he said, will give manufacturers as much as they obtain in the export market.

QUOTA BOOST

Mr. Howe is also expected to confirm a deal between the timber controller and Coast lumber operators whereby:

1. The domestic lumber quota will be boosted from 35 to 40 per cent of total output. This would mean more lumber for the Canadian market.

2. A system of "approvals" under which about half of every mill's output earmarked for Canadian sale would have to be sent to definite priority projects—veterans' homes, shipyards, railways, mines, government work. A price increase will also have the effect of making more "scarce" items—flooring, moulding, finishing—available.

LESS EXPORT

Moreover, it will also encourage many mills, particularly small operations, to ignore the export market and ship to domestic buyers.

Operators pointed out that even with the expected increases Vancouver will be getting lumber at a third less than Winnipeg and other prairie points.

The boost in price would make shiplap and two-by-four approximately \$44 a thousand feet. Retail and clear lumber \$50 to \$55. Most new homes require roughly 9000 feet of common building dimensions and 1000 to 1500 of finish.

No Japanese Immigration To Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said today the government had no intention of revamping its immigration policy to permit any large-scale influx from the Orient and simultaneously stood by a 1944 statement that no post-war Japanese immigration would be allowed.

He told the Commons in a general statement of immigration policy that Canada "recognizes the right of all other countries to control the entry or non-entry of persons seeking to become permanent residents. We claim precisely the same right for our country."

American House Keep Fingers

By PETER INGLIS

Resident Correspondent of The Vancouver Daily Province

WASHINGTON — It was almost too good to be true and Washington housewives clutching shopping bags in one hand, kept the fingers on the other firmly crossed.

The Newburyport plan having setts coast town to other cities in its home state and then on into the states of New York, New Jersey, Minnesota, Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Iowa and Oklahoma, had won a foot-hold in the district of Columbia, right under the noses of the Congress of the United States.

Down the southeast end of Pennsylvania avenue, which runs past the Capitol and White House, an electrical goods store hung a sign in its window saying "Yes, we are on the Newburyport bandwagon" prices will be reduced 10 per cent for a trial period.

Ten blocks away, a gift shop manager did the same thing and food prices, anyway a few, and rather hesitatingly, were going down too.

spread from a small Massachusetts co-operative chain of 276 grocery stores announced that by the middle of next week it would cut prices of many of its canned goods 20 per cent.

MEAT PRICE CUT

Another chain cut frying chickens from 45 to 41 cents a pound, and hamburger from 38 to 35 cents. Two cheap cuts of meat, chuck roast and plate boiling beef came down four cents.

One of Washington's biggest department stores was already carrying full page advertisements about the downward trend of its prices.

The House Banking Committee, which had earlier voted in favor of a 10 per cent increase in rents, listened to its con-

science; and to its advisors who told it, it had pulled a colossal political boner, and reversed itself. It decided, rents should stay as they are until December 31.

A spokesman for Newburyport's development council estimated at least 100 communities throughout the U.S. either had put their plan into operation or were ready to do so.

President Truman's home town, Independence, Mo., turned thumbs down on a 10-per cent price cut by retailers. Most merchants said their mark-up margin was too small for such a plan.

Commodity prices advancing included cotton, lamb, flour and turpentine.

Lumberman Hits Exploitation Of Canada's Foreign Market

Canada's lumber policy "of exploiting foreign markets to pay for the losses on domestic" lumber was scored at the annual meeting of the Western Lumber Manufacturers' Association here.

Matthew Sutton, prominent price a secondary feature.

ECONOMIC SUICIDE

"The fly in the ointment was the domestic price basis which no argument or pressure could move from its foundation."

"Only history will tell whether our policy of exploiting foreign markets to pay for the losses on domestic was political wisdom or economic suicide."

"Short-sighted radicals who desire to substitute theory for facts and realism, were taken to task by the speaker."

Owing the high prices on for export lumber some of B.C.'s best customers have already cut their orders.

MARKETS FALL OFF

China business started in great volume early in the year, then faded out due to lack of finance. South Africa, for some years one of our most desirable markets, apparently over-purchased at peak prices, and will require the first half of this year to bring consumption into line with supplies.

Australia our other good, second-string market, is suffering from domestic indigestion and is expected to be out of the picture for some time. South America, while never a large or steady customer, became a substantial purchaser during the last few years. Now, due to the adverse exchange situation, trade prospects are decidedly meagre, unless on a barter basis.

The U.S. market, always visualized as a pot of gold for the sawmills, is no longer a Number One attraction. While prices have been high, in fact abnormally so on most items, schedules and general conditions of trade make

India Bans Untouchable Caste System

NEW DELHI, India (AP) —

The Indian Constituent Assembly approved the abolition of untouchability and made the observance of this system a penal offence.

The decision sets the seal on many years of campaigning by Mohandas K. Gandhi on behalf of the 50,000,000 untouchables—social outcasts of Hinduism.

"Untouchables" — officially known as scheduled castes—may not come into physical contact with caste Hindus. In some parts of the country they may not draw water from public wells, neither may their children enter schools.

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"We were informed storage places, on a number of occasions, have been broken into and contents ransacked. Belongings of evacuees became mixed up, destroying means of identification of ownership."

BARREL ON INSIDE

The report said a request from certain evacuees for articles they had left in an East End building resulted in discovery of wholesale looting there.

"Thieves entered by the front door and barred it from the inside with planks.

"The place had been ransacked, lids of boxes torn off and the entire contents scattered over the floor.

"These goods were left by the Japanese in care of Messrs. Norris and MacLennan.

"Mr. MacLennan and the representative of the B.C. Security Commission, viewing evidence of looting and vandalism, realized the futility of attempting to identify owners of the chattels.

DID UTMOST

"The assistant commissioner of (B.C.) police in July, 1942, said it was impossible for the police in Richmond area to do more than keep an eye on Japanese property, although he gave assurance they would do their utmost to halt breakings and enterings.

"He suggested we might employ a watchman.

"The police seemed powerless to deal with the situation and apart from property in which the Custodian was interested the public press at that time contained many reports of a general wave of crime.

"Frequent reports were made by us to police and acknowledged."

Mr. Fleming said no accounting of the Enemy Custodian's administration had been given the House since 1939, and he demanded a full accounting be given to the committee of public accounts this session.

Homes of City Japs Looted, Ransacked

Charge of Vandalism During War Made in House of Commons

Widespread looting and damage of property left in Vancouver and Steveston by Japanese evacuees—including ransacking of the Japanese consul's home in Shaughnessy—is charged in documents read into the Parliamentary record Monday in Ottawa.

Documents were presented by Donald Fleming (P.C. Toronto-Eglinton).

He said the consulate, the Crescent, Shaughnessy, had even been partly wrecked by looters, who took all plumbing, light fixtures and switches and leaded glass doors and windows.

Thieves entered an East Hastings building filled with Japanese-owned articles, stole what they wanted and scattered articles in indescribable confusion.

"Police (he was referring to Richmond) seemed powerless to deal with the looting situation," Mr. Fleming declared.

He quoted from report of P.S. Ross & Sons, auditors who examined the evacuation section of the Vancouver office of the Custodian of Alien Property, October, 1943, and report of H. Mathieu, assistant deputy custodian, prepared in January.

Mr. Mathieu's report said:

"It must be remembered the Custodian became responsible for the whole household economy of more than 22,000 persons moved from 'Little Tokyo' (Powell street) and Steveston, and from Fraser Valley farming districts and others.

"Certain types of citizens considered the abandoned homes an opportunity for theft and vandalism—in evidence in some cases even before our fieldmen or agents had opportunity to take charge.

GOOD DISTRICTS

"This was in evidence even in better class districts. The property owned by the former Japanese consul was under control of the protective powers until Japan capitulated."

This report said the looting in the Shaughnessy home was discovered when the property was turned over to the Custodian in December, 1945.

The Ross report said:

"We visited some places in Vancouver and Steveston, used for storing chattels, and noticed many evacuees had packed belongings in cartons not covered or tied. Many articles were damaged or used condition. Of necessity an inventory was of very indefinite nature.

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DON'T WANT TO COME BACK TO COAST

Restrictive Laws Not Needed, Claim Japs

Laws barring persons of Japanese racial origin from the Pacific Coast are not necessary because the Japanese don't want to come back, Dr. George Ishiwara, dentist of Greenwood, and president of the Japanese-Canadian Association, said here today.

Dr. Ishiwara was commenting on an Ottawa despatch that special legislation may be sought to give the department of labor power to control the movement of Japanese in Canada for two more years.

Mr. MacNamara, deputy minister, said such legislation might be asked, is a minor outcry from the B.C. coast and not from any other part of Canada. It only emphasizes the need for a bill of rights with teeth in it," said Dr. Ishiwara.

He said the restrictions had been a chief barrier to settlement of Japanese in provinces east of British Columbia because the Japanese had no assurance of security anywhere. Japanese now in Alberta and in central British Columbia could not know when they might be ordered elsewhere, said the former Vancouver dentist.

Immigration Declared Canada's Great Need

YORKTON, Sask. (CP)—Agriculture Minister Gardiner said here that Canadian farmers need the British market for meat, dairy and poultry products "at least until we can double our own population."

"Canada's greatest need is increased population," Mr. Gardiner told the Yorkton Board of Trade. "We must keep our young people at home and induce others to come and stay."

Urging farmer to improve their position in next four year by growing more barley and feeding more livestock, Mr. Gardiner said, "Britain is pleading for more meat, dairy and poultry products in 1947-48 and 1949 and is guaranteeing floor prices."

"Britain will get this food from some country," he said. Most farmers need not fear increasing their income tax payments by this practice. Only seven per cent of farmers in Canada were assessable in 1945-46.

Immigration Ban On Chinese to End

To Repeal Discriminatory Act, Prime Minister Announces

By Canadian Press
OTTAWA—Prime Minister MacKenzie King announced today the government intends to repeal the Chinese Immigration Act which has drastically limited the number of Chinese allowed into Canada.

Mr. King said a bill will be introduced early in the approaching session of parliament for repeal of the act, which he said was regarded by the Chinese Government "as an exclusion act and in the nature of discrimination on grounds of race against a friendly and an allied people."

He added that the effect of the repeal would be to remove "all discrimination against the Chinese persons under the general provisions of the Immigration act and no longer under legislation applying exclusively to persons of Chinese origin."

JOIN HUSBANDS

With the repeal of the act wives and unmarried children living in China would be allowed to come to Canada to join their husbands and fathers.

Mr. King's announcement followed a series of public meetings held last night in eastern Canadian cities at which repeal of the act was urged. It now bars all but selected classes of Chinese from Canada.

Students Endorse

Asiatic Immigration

After Parliamentary Forum debate Thursday, participating UBC students voted two-to-one in favor of allowing Asiatics to settle in B.C. A similar group last month voted to permit Japanese to re-enter the university.

Yesterday, students urged that Orientals be regarded as equals, and opposition leader Jack Brown declared the evils of inter-marriage have been greatly over-rated, should not cloud our judgment. Government leader Charles Young stressed undesirability of minorities, and urged "a united Canada where we can cherish the distinctive qualities which identify us as a nation."

MURDER, THEFT SWEEP JAPAN

TOKYO (AP) — Murders and thefts are sweeping Japan, the newspaper Mainichi complained today, blaming "terrible" increases in living costs, and "demobilized soldiers who have come home with the barbaric mental state of the battlefield."

Japanese fear to go home from their work after dark; they worry about the walk from railway station to homes, along poorly-lighted, lonely roads.

"Robberies have become organized, and murder and wounds are inflicted with callous simplicity," Mainichi related. "A million-yen swindle has become quite common, and ten-million ones are by no means rare. Swindles in terms of thousands or tens of thousands of yen have become minor offenses."

Pickpockets alone have stolen 60,000,000 yen (\$4,000,000) in the last year, on trains and streets, it said.

"Not only are the figures amazing, but the nature of the crimes is extraordinary. What ordinarily one would expect to happen once or twice a year—a crime that shakes the whole fabric of society—is happening almost daily."

Jap Deportation Order Withdrawn

Voluntary Exodus May Continue; Restrictions on Movements Stay

By DICK SANBURN

(From The Vancouver Daily Province Ottawa Bureau)
OTTAWA—Prime Minister King today announced deportation of Japanese from Canada will be discontinued at once.

Assistance for Japs wishing to return to Japan voluntarily will be continued. The special commission to investigate the loyalty of Japanese has been discontinued.

The order revoking the Canadian status of naturalized Japanese who leave Canada has also been repealed. This will not, however, restore the Canadian status of persons who have already lost such status.

The government is willing to remedy any injustice which can be shown in the sale of Japanese property by the custodian of enemy property.

Restrictions on the movements of Japanese will be continued, and also the restrictions on issuing fishing licenses. In making his announcement the prime minister issued the following statement:

END OF PROGRAM

The decision of the government respecting certain orders in council pertaining to persons of Japanese origin in Canada marks the substantial completion of a program contained in the statement I made in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944. At that time I indicated the following "tentative measures" which the government proposed to put into effect:

"(A) A separation of the loyal from the disloyal among the persons of Japanese origin in Canada, and the removal from Canada of those who were disloyal. "(B) Provisions to enable those loyal to Canada to remain and be treated 'fairly and justly'."

"(C) Settlement throughout Canada, rather than exclusively in British Columbia, of persons of Japanese origin remaining in the country."

VOLUNTARY BASIS

Under the provisions for assisted movement from Canada which the government put into effect, the separation of those whose continued presence would be undesirable in Canada has been accomplished on a voluntary basis. "Nearly 4000 persons of Japanese origin have now left Canada and returned to Japan. Among these were the Japanese whose deportation would have been necessary had they not gone voluntarily. Accordingly the provision of the order-in-council

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(PC 7355 of December 15, 1945) permitting deportation as an emergency measure have been repealed. In view of the government's decision it is no longer necessary to continue the authority given by the order-in-council (PC7357 of December 15, 1945) authorizing the establishment of a special commission to investigate the loyalty of persons of Japanese origin wishing to move to Japan on a voluntary basis. The order in council (PC7356 of December 15, 1945) respecting the revocation of the Canadian status of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who leave Canada, has also been repealed."

"This repeal will not, of course, restore the Canadian status of persons who have already lost such status."

"With respect to the property of persons of Japanese origin who were removed from the Pacific coast, and whose property was sold by the custodian, the government is of the opinion that the sales were made at a fair price. In all cases a complete appraisal was made before disposition. The total of the prices secured is greater in aggregate than the total appraisal value. To ensure, however, the fair treatment promised in 1944, the government is prepared in cases where it can be shown that a sale was made at less than a fair market value to remedy the injustice."

"Of 20,558 persons of Japanese origin now in Canada, there are fewer than 1700 who have not as yet settled in new homes and employment. Of these 1700 a large proportion are aged persons, invalids, or persons otherwise unemployable. These persons are still in government relocation centres."

"In 1941, out of a total population of 23,149 persons of Japanese origin 22,096 resided in British Columbia; only 1153 resided in all the rest of Canada on December 31, 1946, the total had decreased to 20,558. Of this number only 6776 were in British Columbia while 14,782 now live in other parts of Canada."

"Since 1941 the population of British Columbia of Japanese origin has declined by 15,320—or approximately two-thirds."

"In addition, the pre-war concentration of the coast has been eliminated. To assist in the resettlement of persons of Japanese origin the government provides free transportation to new locations in Canada, gives financial assistance in resettlement and, through the department of labor, assisted in securing suitable employment outside British Columbia."

"To ensure the success of the resettlement, the government has decided to continue the restrictions on movement which are at present in effect. The provision respecting fishing licenses which applies to persons of Japanese origin will also be continued. All other orders-in-council and special controls respecting persons of Japanese origin other than those necessary to complete the administration of assets already vested in the custodian have been revoked."

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Group Would Grant Franchise To All Minorities But Japanese

By GORDON ROOT

From The Vancouver Daily Province Victoria Bureau

VICTORIA—Compulsory voting in provincial elections appeared a certainty today after the Legislature's special elections act committee agreed to recommend the change to the House at the coming session. Penalty for non-voting will not be set until an act is passed by the legislature.

Meeting here Tuesday, the committee agreed also to recommend to the Legislature that the franchise be extended to Canadian-born members of all minority groups except the Japanese.

Today the committee completed its report and the seven members of the House will return to their homes to await opening of the session Feb. 11.

SHARP DIVISION

The committee is sharply divided on the question of votes for Japanese, but will recommend that all persons other than Japanese who can qualify as Canadian citizens be given the franchise.

A minority report on the subject will probably be submitted to the House by the CCF members of the committee.

Government to Revise Chinese Exclusion Act

Vancouver's Chinese were as is only just, now war is ended, jubilant as Chinese can outwardly be that they be accorded full rights of citizens.

"Every Chinese in Canada would welcome amendment to the immigration act eliminating clauses discriminatory to persons of Chinese origin."

Foon Sien, president of the Hoy Sun Ning Yung benevolent association, said: "Chinese do not ask any special privileges, but merely equal rights with other nationalities. We have been fighting for this since the Immigration Act of 1923 created the discrimination against Chinese. One result would be an end to dual citizenship based on division of a man's interests and family responsibilities."

More Cheolin, director of the Chinese Publicity Bureau, declared:

"All Chinese would welcome change in the act. 'It would be another step toward better understanding and good relations between Canada and China. The immigration restrictions have always been an obstacle to trade and understanding.'"

Recently, it has been discussed in highest government circles.

Cabinet members are known to have said: "Canada will have to do something about it" (the Chinese Exclusive Act).

One Ottawa source said that revision of the act might establish an annual quota system.

In Vancouver, Q. P. Jack, president of Chinese Benevolent Association, said: "During the war, Chinese in Canada carried full responsibilities of citizens, and it

is your opportunity to invest and the

Jan 18/47

Kelowna Fears "Invasion" If Japanese Uncontrolled

By W. BEAVER-JONES

Special to The Daily Province
KELOWNA — Ottawa replies are non-committal on the Kelowna Board of Trade's demand for definition of government policy on dispersal of Japanese across

Canada. The board will continue to press for a policy.

Definition of policy was requested by the board because of "definite fear" that if restrictions are lifted, Japanese will move into the Okanagan in considerable numbers.

It is feared also that if the hundred-mile "safety zone" along the coast is continued, the situation in the Okanagan will be desperate, and therefore any "safety zone" provision should be fought.

Board of Trade executive first took action in view of expiration of the Emergency Powers Act on March 31. Control of Japanese is under this act. This week the board endorsed the executive action and called upon officers to continue to press for a dispersal policy.

The issue is regarded not so much as a question of immediate concern, but of 50 years hence.

Kelowna wrote to Prime Minister Mackenzie King asking for a statement on policy. Similar letters were sent to members of the B.C. cabinet and legislature, and to other boards of trade.

While Ottawa was non-committal, B.C. cabinet members including Premier Hart were sympathetic in their replies, and Attorney-General Wismer strongly supported the board.

Oppose Racial Settlements

Special to The Daily Province

KAMLOOPS — Associated Boards of Trade of the Okanagan and Main Line, meeting at Revelstoke Thursday, passed a resolution protesting organized communal settlement of any racial group, including Japanese, in any interior district.

The resolution was supported by George F. Greer, secretary of Kamloops board, as a delegate from this board.

Nearly two years ago, at the time of the Japanese repatriation argument, Kamloops protested against the principle of Japanese being "foisted off on the upper country" by being excluded from the lower mainland. It has made no direct protest recently.

At that time it received assurance from Ottawa that this district would be required to take only its "fair share" of Japanese.

Racial Groups Now Barred May Get Franchise in B.C.

By GORDON ROOT
From The Vancouver Daily Province
VICTORIA—Extension of the Provincial franchise to include some racial groups who are at present barred from voting in British Columbia appears certain when the Elections Act is rewritten at the coming session of the Legislature.

Reliable informants here say that the legislature's Elections Act Committee, which has been studying plans for revision of the act and will report to the House early next month, will recommend extension of the franchise to all Canadians.

Government sources indicate there will be opposition to any move that would enfranchise the Japanese but it likely that Canadian citizens of Chinese, East Indian and possibly native Indian

origin will be given the right to vote in provincial elections.

Since the Dominion franchise is based on the Provincial legislation, these groups would also be able to cast a ballot in Federal elections.

The government, it is reported, will take the view that the Canadian Citizenship Act, which became law this week, alters the picture and makes extension of the franchise advisable.

Prova 1/5 Citizenship Cost Reduced to \$1

By DICK SANBURN
From The Vancouver Daily Province
Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA—Price of Canadian citizenship papers have gone down to \$1, and men and women who served in the armed forces will get their papers free.

The announcement was made by Hon. Colin Gibson, secretary of state, and follows widespread criticism from all across Canada. Even Agriculture Minister Gardiner denounced the \$5 fee, said he wouldn't pay it himself, and advised that nobody else pay that much, either.

The new fee will be effective from January 1, 1947, and the state department will refund \$4 to those people who have already paid out \$5 for their papers.

The new scale of fees applies to natural born Canadians and to persons who have become naturalized.

Persons in future applying for naturalization papers, and who are examined by the courts, will pay the original \$5 fee.

\$5 Charge 1/6 1/4 For Proof of Citizenship

Though Canadian-born residents and British subjects who have lived in Canada five years are now Canadian citizens, it costs \$5 to get proof of citizenship.

Briefly, this is the procedure for acquiring a certificate of citizenship:

Apply to the naturalization department at the provincial court-house. If you are Canadian-born or a British subject of more than five years' residence in Canada, you fill out forms for submission to Ottawa and pay a \$5 fee. You'll get your papers "very quickly" in a matter of months, a naturalization office official said today.

If a British subject of less than five years' residence, you can apply as you did for naturalization, which requires a year's notice of intention to apply.

There's a \$5 fee for that, too. An alien applies to the naturalization office, as he did to become a naturalized Canadian. The fee is again \$5.

There's a catch at present: No application forms have yet been received from Ottawa.



Forty-Nine Persons Take Oath At Naturalization Court

INCE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1947

EXTENDS WELCOME

Mayor McGeer welcomed the new citizens as Canadians and as friends and neighbors in the same spirit of adventure as you people came to Canada in the past.

"I am the son of emigrant parents," Mayor McGeer said. "My father was a Canadian-born subject of the United Kingdom."

"I was privileged to study law in the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature and twice in the mayor's chair. I have been a member of the Senate. All this is the gift to every Canadian to enjoy as well."

He exhorted the group, as citizens, to respect the laws of Canada, as they were the basis of the freedom of Canadians.

Chief Justice Farris, "Hereafter, describe you nationally as the citizens of Canada," said.

At the close of the ceremony, when the judges had retired, the county court session, the group were addressed by Hon. Wendell B. Farris, chief justice of the county court.

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The applicants for naturalization, ranging in age from early twenties to their seventies, claimed birthplaces in Sweden, Norway, United States, Netherlands, and other countries.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

劃期的な憲法正文 平假名で口語體

條文化成り草案發表

第一章 天皇

第一條 天皇は、日本國の象徴であつて日本國民統合の象徴であつてこの地位は、日本國民の至高の權威に基くであつて、國會の議決した皇室典範の定めるところによりこれを繼承する

第二條 天皇の國務に關するすべての行為には内閣の輔佐と同意を必要とし、内閣が責任を負ふ

第三條 天皇は、この憲法

定める國務のみを行ひ、政治に關する權能を有しない

天皇は法律の定めるところによりその權能を委任すること

第五條 皇室典範の定めるところにより攝政を置くこと

第六條 天皇は國會の指名に基いて内閣總理大臣を任命する

第七條 天皇は内閣の輔佐と同意により、國民のために

一、左の國務を行ふ
一、憲法改正、法律、政令及び條約を公布すること
二、國會を召集すること
三、衆議院を解散すること
四、國會議員の總選舉の施行を公示すること
五、國務大臣及び法律の定めその他の官吏の任免並びに公使の信任狀及び大使及び公使の信任狀を認證すること
六、大赦、特赦、減刑の執行

第二章 戦争の 拋棄

第九條 國の主權の發動たる戦争と武力による威嚇又は武力の行使は、他國との間の紛争の解決の手段として、永久にこれを拋棄する。陸海空軍その他の戦力は、この保持は許されない。國の交戦權は認められない

第三章 國民の 權利及び義務

第十條 國民はすべての基本的人權の享有を妨げられない。この憲法が國民に保障する基本的人權は、侵すことのできない永久の權利として現在及び將來の國民に與へられる

第十一條 この憲法が國民に保障する自由及び權利は、國民の不斷の努力によつてこれを保持しなければならない。又、國民はこれを濫用してはならない。國民の權利は、常に公共の福祉のためにこれを利用する責任を負ふ

第十二條 すべて國民は、個人として尊重される。生命、自由及び幸福追求に対する國民の權利については、公共の福祉に反しない限り、立法その他の國政の手段によつてこれを制限し、又はこれを奪は

最大の尊重を必要とする

第十三條 すべて國民は、法律の下に平等であつて、人種、性別、階級、宗教、政治的、経済的又は社會的關係に依りて差別を受けることがない

第十四條 公務員を選定し、及びこれを罷免することは、國民固有の權利である。すべて公務員は、全体の奉仕者であつて、一部の奉仕者ではない

第十五條 信教の自由は、何人もこれを濫用して宗教團體を組織し、又は政治的行為を爲すことがない

第十六條 何人も、公共の福祉に反しない限り、居住、移轉及び職業選擇の自由を有する。何人も外國に移住し、又は國籍を離脱する自由を信ぜられない

第十七條 思想及び良心の自由は、何人もこれを濫用して他人に對してもこれを侵害することがない

第十八條 信教の自由は、何人もこれを濫用して宗教團體を組織し、又は政治的行為を爲すことがない

第十九條 集會、結社及び言論、出版その他一切の表現の自由は、これを保障する。検閲は、これを濫用してはならない。通信の秘密は、これを侵してはならない

第二十條 何人も、公共の福祉に反しない限り、居住、移轉及び職業選擇の自由を有する。何人も外國に移住し、又は國籍を離脱する自由を信ぜられない

第二十一條 學問の自由は、これを保障する

第二十二條 婚姻は、両性の合意に基いてのみ成立し、夫婦が同等の權利を有するものである。婚姻は、相互の協力により、維持されなければならない

第二十三條 法律は、すべての國民に、その保護する義務を負ふ。その保護を受ける國民は、その保護する義務を負ふ。その保護を受ける國民は、その保護する義務を負ふ

第二十四條 すべて國民は、法律の定めるところによりその能力に應じて、ひとしく教育を受ける權利を有する。すべて國民は、その保護する義務を負ふ。その保護を受ける國民は、その保護する義務を負ふ

第二十五條 すべて國民は、勤勞の權利を有する。勤勞の權利を有する國民は、その保護する義務を負ふ。その保護を受ける國民は、その保護する義務を負ふ

式又は行事に参加すること

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JAPANESE

(Continued from Page 1)

Alec Templeton To Give Concert

Alec Templeton, who was guest artist in a Mozart Concerto with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, on Sunday, is starting on a tour that will bring him to Vancouver for a concert, after the New Year.

John Zickman, 215 Princess, was taken to General Hospital Sunday afternoon suffering from effects of gas. He was revived by a fire department inhalator crew after the proprietor of the rooming house found the man lying on his bed with three burners of a gas range wide open.

Dominion are to be protected, and it rests with the Parliament of the Dominion to protect them. What those interests, are the Parliament of the Dominion must be left with considerable freedom to judge.

The judgment added: "It is not pertinent to the judiciary to consider the wisdom or propriety of the particular policy embodied in the emergency legislation. Determination of the policy to be followed is exclusively a matter for the Parliament of the Dominion and those to whom it has delegated its powers."

SAYS ORDERS ULTRA VIRES

When the case was argued before the Privy Council, Mr. Brevin contended that the only grounds for deporting a naturalized citizen arose when his loyalty was in question.

He held that the War Measures Act authorized deportation only in a limited sense and that therefore deportation orders-in-council were ultra vires because they exceeded that authority.

On the other hand, Gordon Wismer of Vancouver, attorney-general of British Columbia, argued that the orders-in-council authorizing deportation should be put into effect "even if certain sections (of the orders) were considered beyond the power of Canada."

Mr. Wismer closed the case for the Dominion Government. Associated with him were Frank Gahan, London barrister who formerly lived in Hamilton, Ont., and H. E. O'Donnell, K.C., of London.

ACT NOT QUESTIONED

Mr. Wismer told the Privy Council: "My submission is that these orders can be dealt with severally even if your lordships find that one class of persons should not be deported."

Validity of the War Measures Act was not questioned although the validity of the orders-in-council providing for deportation was challenged "on many grounds."

The Privy Council said it was unable to accept the contention that the Imperial Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 barred deportation action. The Privy Council also did not accept the argument that the War Measures Act did not authorize the making of orders with extra-territorial operation.

6892 JAPS SIGNED

Labor Minister Mitchell announced in the Canadian Commons last August that his records showed that 6892 Japanese

Under the orders as originally passed, Labor Minister Mitchell was given authority to deport:

1. Japanese nationals who still were being held in internment under the Defence of Canada Regulations at Sept. 1, 1945, and also Japanese nationals who had requested repatriation to Japan.
2. Naturalized British subjects of the Japanese race who requested to go to Japan and who did not revoke such request prior to Sept. 1, 1945.
3. Canadian-born Japanese who asked to be sent to Japan and who did not revoke such request before an order for deportation was issued.
4. The wives and children of those deported.

Another order provided that naturalized British subjects deported would lose their status as British subjects or Canadian nationals. A third order provided for the establishment of a commission to investigate the advisability of deporting some Japanese who have not signified their desire to go to Japan. Women and children were not asked to signify whether they wished to accompany any husbands and fathers who had requested to go.

TO DEPORT INTERNEES

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MORTGAGES

AUTOMOBILE AND FIRE INSURANCE

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Standard Building PA 9411

Look To
The Future!
VOTE YES!

For CIVIC CENTRE

History That Shall Not Be Repeated

By Y. Yamaga

THE HISTORY of the Japanese immigrants on the west coast of British Columbia has reached the end of a chapter in a tragic way, and a new chapter is about to begin, this time east of the Rockies.

The history which came to an end so unfortunately and completely must not be repeated.

In order to start out anew and to avoid the mistakes of the past, it may be well to review the history of the past fifty years.

Japanese immigration to Canada began half a century ago. These immigrants came as coal miners, railroad workers, fishermen, and other industrial laborers.

In 1902, the British Columbia legislature passed a bill to disfranchise British subjects of Asiatic race.

The anti-Oriental feeling expressed itself strongly in the 1907 riot which began in the China Town of Vancouver and reached the Powell Street district. Since then the anti-Oriental feeling has persisted on the Pacific coast, and this feeling is not likely to disappear until the Orientals in Canada modify their pattern of behavior.

The trouble arose from the fact that Orientals tended to gather together in a colony and invited the suspicions and misunderstanding of the Canadian public.

The Japanese immigrants formed a homogeneous racial grouping on the British Columbia coast. This practice, of course, was not peculiar to the Japanese alone since larger groupings of Ukrainians, Germans and other minorities are to be found in the prairies, and eastern provinces.

Homogeneous groupings tend to create a community similar to the one the immigrants were accustomed to prior to coming to Canada, and encourages the use of the immigrants' native language, and the continuation of ties with the old country. This tendency gives rise to difficulty when the old country ideas are in conflict with Canadian ideas.

Japan has maintained for many centuries a society based on family system as opposed to the western idea of individualism. The family system was not without its virtues, and in some respects was peculiarly suited to feudalistic Japan. This system has been instrumental in aiding the bombed-out Japanese victims. While the Japanese government was incapable of providing relief to the victims, the relatives and kins of the victims were able to provide the much-needed aid. Children evacuated from bombed cities were looked after without expense to the government. The relatives also stepped in to manage the business and care for the family of conscripted soldiers.

IN CANADA, during the depression Japanese people were seldom seen in the headline. This did not mean that the Japanese immigrants had enough money to live without working. Due to the influence of the family system which persisted in the Japanese communities, needy persons were often provided for by their relatives and close friends.

While the family system does foster a good system of mutual aid, the individual belonging to that system tends to become indifferent about his social solidarity. The family system may be regarded as a remnant of a feudal age which cannot fit into the scheme of a democratic nation like Canada. The fact that the Japanese have not mingled so freely with other races in Canada can be accounted for in part as a result of the hangover of this old system.

It is a system against which the Niseis have rightly rebelled.

ANOTHER consequence of the homogeneous grouping of the Japanese has been the lack of individual self-reliance.

They blocked together to look after even the pettiest details of business, either public or private; they seldom relied on their individual judgment. This characteristic is still noticeable among the older first generation Japanese in Canada. It was an unfortunate fact that the accepted opinion of the group was formed by this reactionary group rather than by the younger, more liberal-minded men. Under such a set-up the group could not be liberated readily into broad democratic way of thinking.

CANADA IS after all a community of many groups brought together under one civil government. People of many different racial origins are included in the community, but share a common purpose and a common loyalty. Under such a system, social solidarity and co-operation is far more important than the maintenance of compact family circles.

To a marked degree in Canadian history, Christianity has played an important role in the development of the country from the earliest pioneering days. The nation may be said to be founded on the solid rock of Christian principles. Thus the essential ideals of the nation are firmly based upon Christian philosophy and its liberties—viz. democracy.

This fact, that Christian principles form the basis of democracy has been manifested in the recent activity of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and the Christian churches throughout the Dominion.

The Church has protested vigorously when the Government tried to act contrary to the ideals of Christianity and democracy. And the Government has no choice but to heed the voice of protest that is based on the basic principle on which the nation is founded.

If any person, group of people, or even the Government turns away from this basic principle, they will be confronted by overwhelming protest.

I WISH to stress to the Nisei readers the importance of appreciating and understanding the points I have raised, and to give their fullest co-operation to building the country of their birth for their own good and for the good of others.

In conclusion, I wish to quote a philosophy of Tolstoy: "work together with others, play and rest with them, rejoice and weep with them, and believe in the same God with them."

Such is the way to make your life in Canada happy, peaceful and significant.

Correction

In the May 11 issue of *The New Canadian*, the name Tohru Inouye appeared in the marriage column. The *New Canadian* regrets an error, the correct name being Tohru Ikenouye.

Acknowledgement

The *New Canadian* acknowledges with thanks the generous donations from the following: Mr. and Mrs. Sentaro Kitamura of Hamilton, Ont., on the occasion of the birth of their grandson, Michio Gregory; Mr. and Mrs. K. Kobayashi of Morris, Man., on the occasion of the birth of their daughter; Mr. Tommy Kawahara of Fannystelle, Man.; Mr. S. Higa of Prescott, Ont.



JAPANESE OFFICERS FACE EACH OTHER ON IE SHIMA: High ranking officers of the U. S. Army take Japanese envoys to General Douglas MacArthur under the wing of a giant C-54 waiting on Ie Shima to the enemy dignitaries to Manila for conferences with the Allied commander-in-chief. The Japanese landed the island August 19 in distinctively marked planes and transferred to the American transport for the last leg of their journey.—(Official U. S. Navy Photograph, Pacific Fleet)



U. S. SOLDIERS GUARD JAPANESE PLANE: U. S. soldiers guard one of the Japanese planes which bore envoys from that nation to Ie Shima on the first leg of a journey which took them to Manila for conferences with General Douglas MacArthur. The planes landed at Ie Shima August 19 where the envoys were transferred to C-54 for the final leg of the journey.—(Official U. S. Navy Photograph, Pacific Fleet)

THE WEATHER
Toronto and vicinity: Saturday, occasional light snow, strong west winds, becoming colder. tonight, 18; high tomorrow, 22.
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(Continued from Page One)

lized persons being deported their status of being naturalized.

This, he argued, is illegal because this status is granted them under an act of the British parliament and the Canadian parliament wouldn't have the power, in this case, to pass an act repugnant to the imperial act.

To the Canadian parliament want-

W O

Government Counsel
Determine If
Merely

Special to The Star
Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Decision
supreme court of Canada on
ity of orders-in-council for
tation of Canadian-Japanese
be handed down after Feb. 5
Justice Rinfret announced
when hearing on appeals
the orders was completed.

When adjournment came at 7:30 p.m., the court had been in session for nearly 10 hours to argue whether orders-in-council do not have to report about 10,000 of Canada's 24,000 Japanese are within the powers of the governor-in-council, the cabinet. "The question before the court in the form of reference from the government to the co-operative committee on Japanese-Canadians launched suit to test the validity of the measures.

Aime Geoffrion presented government's arguments that orders-in-council are within government's power. J. R. Wright and F. A. Brevin of Toronto represented the co-operative committee, along with J. A. MacLeod of Vancouver. Hon. R. L. Mailhot, attorney-general of British Columbia, supported the government's arguments, and Mr. Brevin represented the attorney-general of Saskatchewan who opposed the federal government's orders.

GROUPS OF INTEREST

was the question of whether the habeas corpus was denied to the orders-in-council. The committee counsel said that because the order-in-council said that anyone ordered deported and held in custody was in fact in lawful custody, there could be no appeal to the court through a habeas corpus writ, a charge that the person is being unlawfully held.

"There is no violation of the habeas corpus," declared Geoffrey Robertson, "in the order (under which) the person is detained (whereby) the person is detained is not a valid order, but a man has said to the courts, 'well, I am here, I am here, I am here.' The government is entitled to detain the man."

Chief Justice Thibault Rins
200,000 MEAL
AT TRUMAN'S

Chicago, Jan. 25—(BUP)—The I.O. United Packinghouse Workers union balked at President Truman's seizure of the packing industry today and vowed not to go back to work when the government takes over the plant at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow.

Members of the union's national wage policy committee, representing all the packinghouse workers in local unions, voted unanimously against going back to work.

政治をやるなといふこと、
 金力のある人こそが
 政治をやること、進歩
 政治を占めてゐる政
 治の孫を総義に戴か
 したといふことは新
 義に戴いてゐる、進
 歩に勝れた人の様で
 政治に關係したことが
 ないといふこと、
 政治をやるなといふこ
 とも見たことのない人
 にかういふのは金
 力のあるといふ事、同時に
 來政府に立つて權力を握ら
 ないといふ以外に、即ち金力
 を本にして人を集めや
 といふ、これ、腐敗行為を
 るる、順政と公衆をふして
 の買収、威嚇、政權濫用、
 れで立憲政治が行はれや
 がない、これと關係して
 一つ注意してゐたのは、
 の六十年の経験によると、
 本人には政權といふものは

今新政を起さんといふも、
 つても皆金力のある人達が
 してゐる。ことに進歩黨な
 といふ過半數を占めてゐる。政
 黨が、濫濫の孫を總裁に戴か
 る。又交したといふことは、新
 聞で見ても驚いてゐる。濫濫
 いふ人は勝れた人の様ではな
 るが政治に關係したことがな
 く、ことに政黨などといふこ
 とは夢にも見たことのない人
 と昔頃に戴かうといふの金本
 人は、
 今新政を起さんといふも、
 つても皆金力のある人達が
 してゐる。ことに進歩黨な
 といふ過半數を占めてゐる。政
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 るが政治に關係したことがな
 く、ことに政黨などといふこ
 とは夢にも見たことのない人
 と昔頃に戴かうといふの金本
 人は、

現任の議員は私にばかりが限らず、事實上
除く政府の作つた推薦團體を破壊する性
ある親政政治協会の保護及びかかる目的で
びらの推薦をうけて當選したであり、當然
ものである。親政會にして、原因となつた

来ないといふことである。私
 は大に政黨にも小さい政黨
 にも關係してその言論席に
 いて圖いて来たが、どうして
 も政黨は出来ないと決意に
 なつてしまふ。その根本はや
 はり封建時代の未開の魂が
 つかりしみ込んでゐて文明
 の魂が入り得ないからである
 政黨といふものは言ふまでも
 なく主義方針により離合集散
 を決しなければならぬが、日
 本では母親と子分の主従關係
 といふ頭でやつてゐる。これ
 では政黨ではない徒黨である
 今一番先に議會關係を改め
 させたいのは憲法や選舉法で
 ないで立憲政治
 につてなるから、
 手すべからぬものではない。勿論憲
 法を變へて選舉と疊げればそれ
 はある。けれども大體にふら

法及び議事規則で
 議会の權力を出
 して専制政治を
 思想を以て作
 るから不都合
 たとせば會期
 つてある點と
 都合である、こ
 とを議するに九
 十に議すること
 は、議會を開
 中はとんだ金部
 もい位の餘裕
 はならぬ行政
 してやる仕事
 は、やはりこれ
 るのでなければ
 ころの意法の調
 解及び適用
 につけて來て途
 にこの大戦事と
 起し降伏するとい
 う前古來會で
 有の風俗を招く
 御さとなした
 のは、これは憲
 法が惡いの
 ばはんどうの監
 督は出來ず、
 從つて人民の生
 命、財産のは
 んどうの保護も
 出來ないこ
 になる、これと
 同時に最も必
 要なのは常設
 委員である、
 現在各種の委
 員は内閣議員
 中から任命して
 あるが、苟く
 も立憲政治を理
 解するものな
 らばたとひ内閣
 が任命しても
 それは拒絶しな
 ければならぬ
 議員は人民の
 意志に立つて内
 閣や各部を監督
 し牽制するた
 めに選ばれた
 ものである
 委員は議會に
 命する、どの
 用は議會で決
 議して租税で
 費する、常設
 委員などは
 委員は議會
 自ら命じて、
 行政各部を
 手配させては
 はんどうの國
 務も

を支配することは今日にも必要なることであるから一番はんなるの仕事をしやうとすれば議院法を改正しなければならぬ。

もう一つ議會で都合なのは金院委員といふものを少しは金院に利用してゐない事である、あれが一番大切で委員會である、どうしても正式の議會を、何か規則や何かでこれを牽制しなければならぬ。それから金院委員會を開き、密になんたも勝手により、こでは自由任在に審議し討するといふ風で本議會より必要なものとなつてゐる。

もう一つは行爲を施すやうにして正しく運ぶべき義を行ふべき所だ、故に政黨の首領は純潔な人でも必ず腐敗行爲をする（續く）

を全^{ぜん}國^{こく}通^とず
 を來^き礎^そに選^えん
 直^ちしな
 たつた
 はない
 大^{だい}切^き子^こ選^えん
 せられた
 憲^{けん}法^{ぽう}は
 た特^{とく}に
 度^ども
 の官^{くわん}歌^か

JAP-CANADIANS' TRIAL FIRST IN NEW COURT

Continued from Page One

ized persons being deported their status of being naturalized. This, he argued, is illegal because this status is granted them under an act of the British parliament and the Canadian parliament wouldn't have the power, in this case, to pass an act repugnant to the imperial act.

If the Canadian parliament wanted to pass an act to deprive people of their British naturalized status for grounds other than the ones provided in the statute, passed in 1914, Mr. Cartwright argued they have the right to do so since the passing of the statute of Westminster. But they haven't done so, he said.

The power of revocation of naturalization, he said, can be exercised by the minister of labor. The grounds on which he acted aren't those provided by law for such action by the secretary of state, he said.

The grounds for depriving persons of their British naturalization, he said, is that an order for deportation be passed and that the person be put on board a ship.

These provisions, he continued, are clearly repugnant to the Imperial Act's provisions for loss of British naturalization.

Disposition of Property

"If they could be justified at all, it could only be because of a national emergency," he said. "They fail when the emergency of war passes away."

Mr. Cartwright argued that the action promised under the orders-in-council for disposing of the property of the persons so deported are not matters within the competence of the Dominion authorities.

He said these specifically are assigned to the provincial authorities under their control over property and civil rights. "The government must justify any measures in these fields under the emergency of war," Mr. Cartwright pointed out.

Mr. Cartwright pointed out the authority was given the government under the War Measures Act to deport people.

"Deportation has a well established meaning that must be accepted," Mr. Cartwright said. "It means the forcible removal of aliens. There is no power given a state to remove its own citizens," such as is given to remove aliens, Mr. Cartwright argued.

"Parliament did not intend to give permission to exile or banish its own citizens," when it passed the War Measures Act, Mr. Cartwright said.

"We should require the utmost clarity of language and a definite act of parliament," he said. "If what was intended as banishment of our own citizens. Under this general word of 'deportation,' the government-in-council should not be granted this extraordinary power."

Chief Justice Rinfret asked Mr. Cartwright if there is to be any question of the definition of what is a member of the Japanese race. "Yes," Mr. Cartwright said. "We contend it is entirely too vague a term."

Mr. Cartwright said the provisions of the orders in council abrogate the right of habeas corpus through declaring that persons about to be deported shall be lawfully held in custody.

"I'm not arguing that parliament hasn't the right to abrogate habeas corpus, but if it does so, it must do that in the clearest possible terms," Mr. Cartwright said.

Chief Justice Rinfret asked whether it is argued that the court couldn't find part of the orders in council valid and part ultra vires.

Question Cabinet's Power

"Oh no," Mr. Cartwright said, "but my learned friend Mr. Brevin will argue that you should not do so."

Mr. Cartwright argued that the question before the court is whether or not the cabinet has the power to pass these orders-in-council. He said that if part of the orders are wrong, they all should be declared wrong.

"It perishes all together unless the main part stands," he said.

"The wisdom of the government's action isn't being questioned in this court," Mr. Cartwright declared.

Before the court are orders-in-council 7355, 7356 and 7351, passed Dec. 15, 1945.

The first authorizes repatriation of Japanese nationals or those who are of the Japanese race. The second provides those leaving shall stop being British subjects or Canadian nationals. Third authorizes a commission to make recommendations on the deportation of disloyal persons.

In the federal government's brief it is argued "it is clearly within the sovereign power of a state to deport or exile or banish aliens or subjects or citizens of the state and to deprive them of citizenship or nationality acquired by naturalization under the laws of the state and to make such necessary annulling arrangements as may be required."

THE WEATHER
Toronto and vicinity: Saturday occasional light snow, strong west winds, becoming colder tonight, 18; high tomorrow, 22.

OPY, 18c. PER' WE

THE

NO

RULING ON COMING

Government Counsel Determine If Merely

Special to The Star

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Decision of the supreme court of Canada on the constitutionality of orders-in-council for the deportation of Canadian-Japanese after Feb. 5 will be handed down after Justice Rinfret announced when hearing on appeals the orders was completed.

When adjournment came at 5 p.m., the court had been listening for nearly 10 hours to arguments whether orders-in-council directed to deport about 10,000 of Canadian-born Japanese are within the powers of the governor-in-council. The question before the court in the form of reference from the government to the co-operative committee on Japanese-Canadians launched suits signed to test the validity of measures.

Aline Geoffrion presented government's arguments that orders-in-council are within government's power. J. R. Cartwright and F. A. Brewin of Toronto represented the co-operative committee, along with J. A. MacLellan of Vancouver, Hon. R. L. Maitland, attorney-general of British Columbia, supported the government's arguments, and Mr. Brewin represented the attorney-general of Saskatchewan who opposed the federal government's orders.

GROUND OF ATTACK

One of the major grounds attacking the validity of the orders was the question of whether there was access to the courts by a writ of habeas corpus was denied to affected by the orders-in-council.

The committee counsel argued that because the order-in-council said that anyone ordered deported and held in custody was in fact lawfully custody, it meant that there could be no appeal from the order through a habeas corpus writ. It charged that the person is being lawfully held.

"There is no violation of the writ of habeas corpus," declared Geoffrion. "If the order is declared void, the person is stated to be deported is not a valid order, and the person can inquire whether the government is entitled to deport the man."

Chief Justice Thibault Rinfret

200,000 MEAL AT TRUMAN'S

Chicago, Jan. 25.—(BUP)—

C.I.O. United Packinghouse Workers union balked at President Truman's seizure of the struck meat packing industry today and voted not to go back to work when government takes over the plant at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow. Members of the union's national wage policy committee, representing all the packhouse workers, local unions, voted unanimously against going back to work.

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(Continued from Page One)

This, he argued, is illegal be-

If the Canadian parliament want-

The power of revocation of natur-

The grounds for depriving persons

Disposition of Property

Mr. Cartwright argued that the action promised under the order-

igned to the provincial authorities under their control.

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"Parliament did not intend to give

the act of parliament," he said, "if it was intended as banishment"

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the right to abrogate habeas corpus, but if it does do so, it must

Question Cablot: n

...the cabinet has the power to
these orders in

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must authorize repatriation of these nationals or those who are

the deportation of disloyal per-

them of citizenship or nation-
acquired by nation.

(三) 尾崎行雄

治^し會^{かい}をいふものが生^はれた。利^り
 も今^{いま}次^じ禮^{れい}争^{そう}は非^ひのども機^き防^{ぼう}
 やうと思^{おも}つた。そのために
 多^{おほ}が殺^{ころ}されるかも知^しれないと
 考^{かん}へて辭^じ世^{せい}の敵^{てき}を誅^{しゅ}み。それ
 を携^{たづな}へて機^き防^{ぼう}の議^ぎ論^{ろん}としに行^い
 くがどうしてもかういふ一^{いつ}
 の勢^{せい}力^{りき}を他のものが妨^{さまた}害^{がい}
 て私^{わたし}に意見^{いけん}を述べさせなかつ
 た
 今^{いま}度^{たび}の選^{せん}舉^{ぎよ}法^{ぽう}改正^{かいせい}を婦^ふ人^{にん}が

様と思ふ。婦人と約束し
 とは大抵、その通り正し
 れなければならぬ。男の選
 約、東主などに行はれな
 くと多かつた。しかし新
 選選舉人も舊選選舉人と同
 うな投票を入れるであら
 う。想へば、その程度は十分
 選舉權を獨断するといふ
 ことが、たがそれよりもつ
 切な事は選舉人の腦髓の作
 り直し、精神を注入し替へる

のとうがそれが行はれな
 立憲政治では最も大切で
 人に對し勸諭を發せられ
 事がすゝめ可もない、憲
 布の時には飛論つた、我
 選舉人に向つては一度もな
 これは如何に今までの官
 選舉といふものに重さとな
 みかつたかといふ重さであ
 るとしても勸諭と云は選
 ばを正しき道に導かなけれ
 ばならぬ。(元)

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A dark blue, textured book cover, likely cloth or buckram. The spine is visible on the left, showing a lighter, possibly leather or faux-leather material. A small, light-colored label is affixed to the top of the spine. The main body of the cover has a fine, woven texture. The book is shown from a slightly angled perspective, highlighting the spine and the top edge.

Special to The Star

When adjournment came at 5 p.m., the court had been lis-

the cabinet. The question before the court is the

Aime Geoffrion presented

Committee, along with J. A. MacLeod of Vancouver. Hon. R. T. Martin

government's orders.

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lawful custody meant that there could be no suspect in the

If the order (ur
which the person is slated to

Source: Imbault Rinf.

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cal unions voted

...against going back to ... unanimous

RULING ON JAP OUSTING COMING AFTER FEB. 5

Government Counsel Argues It Is Up to Courts to
Determine If Deportation Order Is
Merely Scrap of Paper

Special to The Star

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Decision of the supreme court of Canada on validity of orders-in-council for deportation of Canadian-Japanese will be handed down after Feb. 5, Chief Justice Rinfret announced today when hearing on appeals against the orders was completed.

When adjournment came at 1:25 p.m., the court had been listening for nearly 10 hours to arguments on whether orders-in-council designed to deport about 10,000 of Canada's 24,000 Japanese are within the legal powers of the governor-in-council, the cabinet. "The question came before the court in the form of a reference from the government after the co-operative committee on Japanese-Canadians launched suits designed to test the validity of these measures.

Aline Geoffrion presented the government's arguments that the orders-in-council are within the government's power. J. R. Cartwright and F. A. Brewin of Toronto represented the co-operative committee, along with J. A. MacLellan of Vancouver, Hon. R. L. Maitland, attorney-general of British Columbia, supported the government's arguments, and Mr. Brewin represented the attorney-general of Saskatchewan who opposed the federal government's orders.

GROUNDS OF ATTACK

One of the major grounds for attacking the validity of the orders was the question of whether right of access to the courts by a writ of habeas corpus was denied those affected by the orders-in-council.

The committee counsel argued that because the order-in-council said that anyone ordered deported and held in custody was in fact in lawful custody, meant that there could be no appeal to the courts through a habeas corpus writ, which charges that the person is being unlawfully held.

"There is no violation of the right of habeas corpus," declared Mr. Geoffrion. "If the order (under which the person is slated to be deported) is not a valid order, the man has access to the courts. The court, he said, can inquire whether the government is entitled to deport the man.

Chief Justice Thibault Rinfret



Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan, UNRRA chief in Germany, who was recently under fire for a statement he made about the Polish-Jewish movement, will go to Washington to explain his stand to Herbert Lehman, UNRRA's president.

suggested it is possible that if a person, held in custody, tried to obtain a court hearing through habeas corpus, the government and the crowd would claim that under that section, the man is held in legal custody. "If it didn't mean anything, he said, perhaps it should be removed.

"NO REASON TO CHANGE"
"Section nine may be useless but there is no reason to change the wording for that reason," objected Mr. Geoffrion.

"If everything to be done by the government is to be done lawfully, why have it there?" asked the chief justice. "I suppose it is too late (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

200,000 MEAT PACKERS DAILY AT TRUMAN'S 'BACK TO WORK'

Chicago, Jan. 25.—(BUP)—The C.I.O. United Packinghouse Workers union balked at President Truman's seizure of the struck meat packing industry today and voted not to go back to work when the government takes over the plants at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow.

Members of the union's national wage policy committee, representing all the packinghouse workers' local unions, voted unanimously against going back to work for the government without wage increases. The union represents nearly 200,000 packinghouse workers in meat plants from coast to coast.

Another union involved in the 10-

day-old strike, the A.F. of L. meat cutters' and butchers' union, previously had decided to send its more than 60,000 members back to work when the government takes over.

There was loud cheering within the hall where the union delegates met as they rejected the president's plea to return to work and start the flow of meat to the nation's dinner tables.

Lewis J. Clark, president of the C.I.O. union, said the seizure order was a "complete double-cross" because it did not provide for wage increases under government operation of strike-bound plants.

STOP THE PRESS NEWS

Hialeah—7th—1, High Legend, \$23.10, \$11.70, \$9.20, 2, Speedy Show, \$14.80, \$10.10, 3, Mechanicador, \$11.20.

Montreal.—Verdict of accidental death returned in case of Mrs. Rose Gigard, 40, whose body was found last night on a tramways track near Cartierville.

Churchill, Man.—Bad flying conditions postpone me flight by Capt. Alex. Bryans of Toronto to assist Walter Gordon, injured at Duck Lake, Hudson's Bay post.

Montreal.—Preliminary hearing of Leo Marcil and Roger Chatelet, charged with three others with the murder of Edmond Boisvert, northend tavern keeper, delayed by Judge Amedee Monet until Jan. 31.

Saint John, N.B.—Charles C. Kirby, 65, retired district engineer of the C.P.R., dies.

OTHER LATE NEWS ON PAGES 2, 8 AND 17

Gouin Sees Chaos Unless U.S. Lends France \$2,500,000,000

Paris Jan. 25.—President Gouin urged the Socialists to adhere to the plans was reported to have told his Socialist party today that only a \$2,500,000,000 loan from the U.S. could save France from chaos. Struggling to get three-party approval of a drastic financial program before forming his new government, the president asked gram et he would resign.

JAP-CANADIANS' TRIAL FIRST IN NEW BUILDING

Supreme Court of Canada Hears Argument on Validity of Three Orders-in-Council Deal- ing With Deportation of Japs

Special to The Star

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—"If the govern-
ment has the right to exile
natural-born British subjects of the
Japanese race, it has the right to
exile Scotsmen, too." This was the
argument of J. R. Cartwright today
in the supreme court of Canada as
the hearing of the validity of three
orders-in-council dealing with de-
porting those of Japanese race
started.

The hearing, expected to last to-
day and tomorrow, is the first to be
held in the new supreme court
building.

The order-in-council, Mr. Cart-
wright declared, permits deporta-
tion not only of Japanese nationals
but also those who are not of Japa-
nese race where they are the wives
of those being deported.

The full court is hearing the case
and its consists of Chief Justice
Thibault, Rinfret and Justices
Patrick, Kerwin, A. B. Hudson,
Robert Taschereau, I. C. Rand, Roy
Kellock and J. W. Estey.

Alme Geoffrion, representing the
federal government along with
David Mundell, opened the hearing
by stating for the court the argu-
ment before them.

Representing the co-operative
committee on Japanese-Canadians
were Mr. Cartwright, Toronto; F. A.
Brewin, Toronto; and J. A. Mac-
Lennan of Vancouver.

Mr. Brewin also represents the
attorney-general of Saskatchewan.
Attorney-General R. L. Maitland
of British Columbia and Cuthbert



Authoritative sources report from
London that Philip Noel-Baker,
British minister of state and leader
of the United Kingdom delegation
to U.N.O., will be elected chairman
of Britain's Labor party when it
holds its annual congress this
spring. Harold Laski currently
holds that position.

Scott of Ottawa supported the
validity of the orders-in-council in
their briefs.

Mr. Cartwright argued, as his
second major point, that the orders-
in-council take away from natural-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

west and the
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