



WATERFRONT NEWS

You could be eligible for auto write-off

By Mark Keswich
Vice President, local 500

If you are one of the lucky individuals who is dispatched out of the hall, you could get a tax break on the use of your vehicle.

For members and casuals who would like to write off their vehicles, the following requirements must be met.

Firstly, the income tax act defines an automobile as any such vehicle that seats four people but no more than eight. Vans and pick-up trucks are considered to be automobiles if they are equipped to seat four people, including the driver, or if they are used primarily for transportation.

Members and casuals who are dispatched from the hall on a continuous basis should be able to benefit from this tax deduction. Unfortunately, individuals who are on a telephone dispatch such as checkers, first-aid men, gang men, and waterboys will be ineligible for this write-off. Furthermore, the Squamish complement and regular work force employees will be unable to write off their vehicles, as they drive directly from home to work.

Revenue Canada describes driving to and from work as personal use. Refer to your tax guide.

If an individual is dispatched out of the hall on a continuous basis but is generally called back for the week, he may find that it is not worth writing off his vehicle for these infrequent dispatch days. However, an individual who works in a category where he is always knocked off and must be re-dispatched the next day, is most likely to benefit.

Members who are dispatched from the hall on a regular basis will be able to claim the

write off because they meet the following three points:

- 1 - They must first go to their employer's place of business/residence and then depart. In other words, you ordinarily must work away from your employer's place of business. (We regard the dispatch centre as the employers place of business).
 - 2 - They must incur all the costs of that vehicle such as repairs, oil and gas costs, and insurance premiums.
 - 3 - They do not receive a travel allowance from the employer.
- Having satisfied the above three points, you will need the following:
- A T-2200, and a declaration of conditions of employment. This is filed out by the employer.
 - A T-777, a travel allowance form.
 - A complete dispatch record for 1989, noting

all days dispatched, and to what sites. Refer to your records.

This information is then condensed on to a travel chart which displays the distances from the dispatch hall to the dock site (parking lot to parking lot). Refer to the travel chart.

Finally, a lump-sum kilometer figure will emerge. This sum reflects all the dispatched days. Please remember, on called-back days the mileage cannot be counted. Now, for 1989 you also need to know the total mileage placed on your car. This figure must be divided into two categories: work mileage and pleasure mileage.

If, for example, half of your mileage was used for work and half for pleasure, you would be entitled to write off 50% of your vehicle costs, which include ICBC insurance premiums, gas, oil, and repair costs, and half of the depreciated purchase price of the ve-

hicle.

Once you have obtained the percentage of work use, transfer this information onto a T-777 form.

I would strongly recommend the use of a tax pro!

Tax Tips

Keep all receipts associated with your vehicle. You may wish to apply for a gas card as this will provide you with an accurate record of gas expenditures. Have proper documentation to substantiate all statements!

If there is enough interest in this tax program, I would like to invite a public accountant to address this and many other tax subjects. Please make your interest known by signing up at the ILWU union hall, or contact me at the local 500 office.

Harry Bridges bust installed at international HQ

SAN FRANCISCO - A bust of President Emeritus Harry Bridges was installed in the lobby of the ILWU International Headquarters in San Francisco last summer.

The bust, by LA sculptor Henry Alvarez, was commissioned by the Southern California Pensioners Group, and supported by the contributions of various chapters of the Pacific Coast Pensioners Association.

The event was sponsored by the ILWU Pacific Coast Pensioners' Association.

"This installation culminates a long campaign by our pensioners to honour the man who symbolizes the accomplishments of this union over the last half-century," said International President Jim Hernan.



Members Say No!

After the caucus, above, recommended rejection, ILWU membership meetings across B.C. narrowly defeated the proposed contract by a margin of four votes. For commentaries see Don Garcia, page 2 and Gordie Westrand, page 8.

B.C. Fed launches campaign to register union members

The B.C. Federation of Labour has kicked off a province-wide "Campaign for Better Government" to make sure the next provincial government represents working people, not just a wealthy few. In announcing this campaign, Federation President Ken Georgetti predicted that working people will determine the outcome of the next provincial election.

"If we stick together and vote for a government that will represent our interests instead of corporate interests, we will be the deciding factor in who wins the next election," he added as a reminder to all those who have not yet registered to vote.

Georgetti, in referring to recent remarks by the Premier about the possibility of an election, urged union members not to delay in getting on the voter's list. "We could have a snap election any day," warned Georgetti, "and I wouldn't want anyone to miss the opportunity to vote for better government just because they weren't registered."

Canvassers Will Hit Every Worksite

The "Better Government" campaign will begin with a worksite canvass to remind everyone to register to vote. Canvassers will

provide information on how to sign up. In B.C., if you are not on the voters' list you cannot vote.

Survey Will Determine Key Issues for Working People
The "Better Government" campaign will also include a survey to determine which issues are most important to working people.

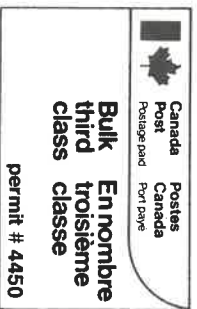
"We have been hit hard by higher taxes, the lack of affordable housing and soaring tuition fees because of government policies," said Georgetti, "and we want to make sure the government knows how we feel about it."

Worksite canvassers will distribute a leaflet with a questionnaire asking members to identify issues of most concern to them.

Key Issues to Become Priorities

Once the survey results are tabulated, the Federation will ensure that these concerns are put forward to the government and to all British Columbians.

"We cannot rely on a government that puts corporate profit before the interests of working people," said Georgetti. "We must speak out on vital issues and make sure that all politicians know our concerns."



If undelivered, return to 020 - 1880 Triumph St., Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1K3



**By Don Garcia
President, ILWU
Canadian Area**

NOTES ON A HECTIC DECADE: We're a strong union, with the means and the will to tackle problems that remain unresolved

The 1980s have been hectic for the ILWU Canadian Area and its various locals. There was not too much that could have happened that did not happen.

We had our share of damage that slowed our progress in the march forward.

We were legislated, injuncted, had damage claims assessed against us, were confronted with legislation that affected our pension, our safety programs, as well as the reality of employment equity which could well change our hiring practices.

It was a long, hard decade.

The question that must be answered is how well did our union handle the various crises and what lessons did we learn? Well, one of the tough problems we must face is in the field

of collective bargaining. Can a method be devised to get us over the hump regarding enforced settlements by Parliament? There is a way, and we must find and exploit it.

Though simplistic in its approach, it is to bargain to a successful conclusion and escape with terms of settlement both parties can live with. To do that the bargaining committee must have a comprehensive grasp of what is obtainable and then develop ways and means to get it.

They must deal in realism, not in a fantasy that raises expectations to a point where whatever is brought back appears on the face of it to be objectionable.

This would be a dramatic reversal of the way we do business today, but would pay dividends to the members if it could be achieved.

We have a reputation of being a tough, militant, no-

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

nonsense union in the eyes of the rest of the trade union movement.

We have well-earned that reputation.

We are a generous union, helping most causes that appear to be just.

All of the ingredients are contained within the union progressive movement.

The overwhelming cost of our challenge to the charter indicative of the feelings of our members. When something is wrong, we pay any price to rectify the situation.

The patience of the membership is clearly indicated by the time taken to negotiate the last collective agreement. Despite the costs attached to our bargaining structure, the membership have dug down in their jeans and paid the bill.

As 1989 and the 1980s draw to an end we should all reflect on the events that occurred in that time span, and how possible, to remedy them. We have been in some pretty good brawls. We have had work opportunity ripped from our collective agreement. We have been bruised by legislation.

However, as the 80s end, in the words of President Emkhus Harry Bridges, "We are at the same old store, still do business, and still holding our heads high despite the attention of others to bankrupt us."

Yes, the ILWU can face the challenge of the 90s. We can overcome all obstacles thrust at us.

We are structurally sound and can face the future no matter how grim it may be.

We must look ahead to the future with optimism and make the industry a better place to work and secure a future ourselves and those that come after us.

My best wishes for a happy, healthy and prosperous new year.

Members who have retired

Union and Foremen Members who have retired, from September 1, 1989

Name	Age	of Service	Years
Vancouver Local			
G. Laing	64	17 (vested)	
F. McKee	63	36	
A. Bro	65	23	
A. Newfield	63	34	
N. Lee	61	39	
J. Cameron	64	39	
G. Cristiano	65	10	
F. Cuciz	65	21	
Port Alberni			
B. Jack	60	26	
M. Fornasa	61	28	
Chemainus			
G. Frizzle	61	36	
Foremen			
B. Ball	65	28	
H. Swift	65	19	
J. Guest	61	39	

IN MEMORIAM

Active Members who have died, from September 1, 1989

Name	Age	Date
Vancouver		
M. Lemmo	55	Oct. 7
V. Lofgren	48	Nov. 28
Chemainus		
E. Lemaire	51	Nov. 11

Pensioners who have died, from September 1, 1989

Name	Age	Date
Vancouver		
D. Cretone	76	Oct. 8
R. Bolt	89	Sept. 27
J. Masik	74	Oct. 22
J. MacDonald	87	Oct. 18
G. Phelps	71	Nov. 2
I. Wilson	66	Nov. 5
N. Kay	81	Nov. 20
T. Cole	78	Nov. 23
New Westminster		
G. Nolt	69	Nov. 6
H. Fife	83	Nov. 11
Chemainus		
W. Dawes	83	Oct. 18
Port Alberni		
R. Sloan	66	Nov. 28
Foremen		
T. McPhail	67	Nov. 7

UNION PEOPLE



A good old time!

More than 320 Local 500's pensioners, their spouses and guests got together October 12 for their annual banquet, renewed old acquaintances and reminisced about good times working on the waterfront.



Confessions of a french-fry champion

By Jeff Edmundson/CALM

When I got a job at McDonald's, I thought, "Gee, I'm going to learn how to be a short-order cook."

I was wrong. What I learned instead was to churn out large quantities of a few kinds of food by obeying the orders of machines. I might as well have been assembling cars.

I was a high school student, like most of the employees unskilled, wanting some spending money, and not expecting to be treated any better than I was in school. I started out at minimum wage. Few of us ever got far above that meagre floor.

On my first day, I was promptly outfitted in the uniform - a blue smock with the logo and a paper hat. My first training was as a counterperson. I was taught the strict six-step procedure, including the exact words with which to greet and leave the customer.

I learned how to mark the order on the computer card, and ring up the sale by putting the card in the computer register, which did the rest of the work. (I couldn't be trusted to figure out the change due.)

I learned to assemble the food in a specified order (drinks, burgers, fries), being careful to put exactly 6-8 pieces of ice in the drinks. I learned to smile a lot, and always to look busy, even if that meant wiping the counter down for the tenth time.

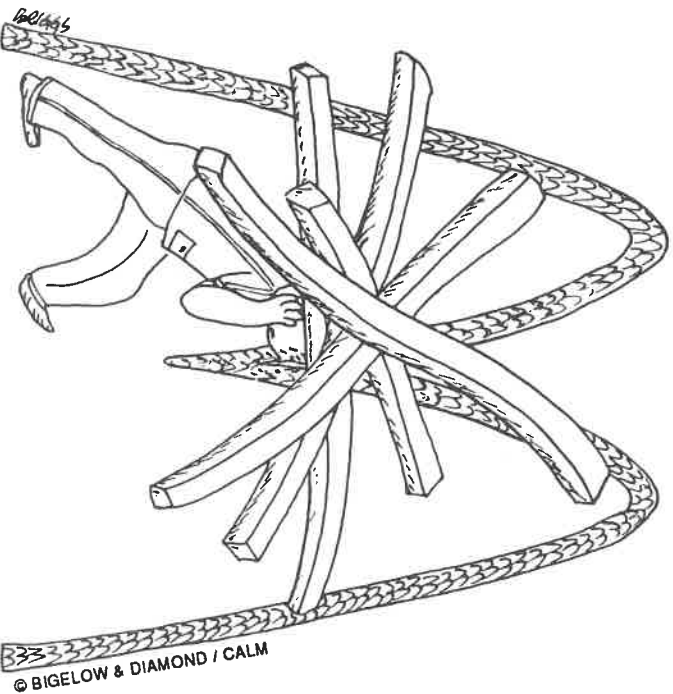
All this instruction required about half an hour.

Women's work

I saw quickly that the counter was "women's work." Most of the female employees worked here - where they began, with little hope of leaving. I didn't like all that smiling, and I wanted to be where the action was - on the grill. This was the most skilled position, and as such, had the highest status (though not the highest pay). So I set out to climb the career ladder toward that lofty goal.

The first step was the french-fry station. Now here was a man's job. Fries, as with all food at McDonald's, come preprocessed and frozen. So the first step was to unload a large box of fries by measuring them into metal cooking baskets.

When a need for fries was anticipated, usually by a counterperson saying, "Damn it, where are my fries?" I dropped a basket into the hot grease and pressed a button. When the buzzer rang, I pulled the basket out, let it drip for exactly thirty seconds, dumped the fries in



the tray and shook exactly three shakes of salt onto the pile.

Then I slipped a bag onto the specially designed scoop and dropped in the defined number of fries.

The bags started looking skimpy, so I added a few more to plump them up. The next thing I knew, an angry manager had plopped a scale in front of me and demanded I weigh every bag until I got it right.

From fries it was a short step up to shakes. Once again, this job went to men - mainly to lift and dump the heavy containers of shake mix into the freezing machine. I learned to feed the correct amount of mix into the cup, squirt two squirts of the desired flavour syrup, and stick the cup on the mixing machine, which automatically started when the cup went on.

It actually took me a week to become proficient at these stations - proficiency defined as keeping the machines fed during busy times. It took a week because I was only working two or three hours a night - though not so I could rush home to finish my homework.

Rather, like most other employees, I was sent home soon after the dinner rush. This is one of the tricks that makes McDonald's so profitable - never have more workers than necessary. I was going all the way to work and returning home several hours later with only a few dollars to show for my effort.

Yearning for the grill

Ambitious to succeed, I yearned for the chance to reach the peak: the grill. In the meantime, I strove to be the fastest fry-and-shake person around, and was proud to boast that I could run both stations by myself in the busiest hours, for which feat of self-exploitation I was of course richly rewarded with a five-cent raise.

Finally, I made it to the grill. This is the most complicated station, and it took a couple of weeks to become good at it. "Good" means fast.

At the grill I learned to lay out six frozen patties at a time like dealing cards. The wide grill could accommodate 48 small patties and 36 large ones. Buzzers told me when to turn them and when to remove them. At turning, I would sprinkle a specified number of reconstituted onions on each patty.

Meanwhile, someone else put trays of 12 buns into the specially designed toaster, which crisped 36 buns every 2 minutes. The toasted buns were dressed with condiments in squirt guns much like grease guns. Four patties at a time would be laid onto the prepared buns, and the 12 tops were neatly dropped on to complete batch.

We hated custom burgers

A good team could put twelve burgers up about every two minutes. (We were greatly annoyed by customers who wanted their burgers prepared differently - say, without

enough to believe this is a workable solution," says Martin. "Health and safety is not something that should be sold in the marketplace. Besides, how could the centre retain its objectivity while in the pocket of big business? All major health and safety centres in the Western world are funded by national governments. It is completely ridiculous that they be beholden to private interests.

"Without a guaranteed source of public funds, the centre will close, and once again it is the workers who will bear the burden through increased workplace accidents and health problems.

CLC fights feds on safety agency

SAFETY

funding cuts.

Despite being under attack from several provincial governments, labour and business — all users of the centre — the government has, so far, turned a deaf ear. It plans to chop \$1.4 million from the centre's budget this year, \$4.6 million next year, and its full annual budget of \$9.3 million in the 1991-92 fiscal year.

Labour Minister Jean Corbett's office has suggested the centre could function as a free-standing private institution either on a non-profit or for-profit basis.

"Not even a Tory government is foolish

Longshore sticker pays off

When Rino Fornari of Prince George, B.C., had his truck stolen last fall, his insurance company and the RCMP gave up hope that he would ever see the pickup again.

Rino spent two weeks scouring the area in his son's truck but had no luck. Then, he spotted it one day while walking home.

He called the RCMP. After convincing the unbelieving officers that it was his truck, the guilty party was arrested.

The truck had been radically changed: new bumpers, canopy removed, carpets replaced, new out-of-province plates, new stamped serial numbers, new registration - the works.

Guess how Rino identified his truck? He noticed his union sticker on the back window. The thieves had tried to scrape it off, but couldn't!

mustard. This completely interrupted the timing of our production line, as we singled one patty out for special treatment.

We passed the burgers over the top of the grill to the warming bin right behind the counter, where they were wrapped. The "bin person" would tell us how many of which kind of sandwich to make. Since this decision required some small measure of judgment, it was also a "high-status" position - and the only one regularly available to women. It was often performed by a manager, or by a senior employee, (that is, one that had been around for a few months.)

The tremendously high turnover was not a problem for McDonald's, and I suspected managers were actually told to encourage it. New employees, often, on their first jobs, were obedient, pliable, and willing to work for almost nothing. And there were certainly few training costs.

Older employees, once they reached the top of the status hierarchy at the grill, tended to become troublemakers. Some of us thought we knew how to run things better than the managers (after all, what kind of people made McDonald's a career?) and even had the arrogance to expect some pay raises.

So, among many other distractions, McDonald's came up with competitions between stores and workers. Stores competed with each other for cleanliness and friendliness awards, and every year we had competitions between "experts" at various stations. I stumbled happily into this trap, and as a fry whiz won a couple of competitions, entitling me to a cheap medalion and a free dinner.

In a year at McDonald's, my pay never rose more than 15 cents above the minimum wage. Yet there were only three or four other employees who made as much or more. McDonald's, nonetheless, was successful at creating a measure of employee loyalty. The competitions were a key part of the strategy. These allowed us a kind of "pride" in our work that was otherwise lacking.

Another important weapon was propaganda. Managers constantly "educated" workers in the assorted ways McDonald's was better than the competition. We were always hearing about the quality of the beef McDonald's bought, or the strict supervision of the shake mix. We believed most of it - we wanted to be proud of what we were doing.

The company also bought our cooperation with the occasional small perk. When we discovered that other McDonald's stores had employee lounges and complained, they walled off a corner of the storeroom and put in a cheap tape player. They threw us a small party once a year. They allowed us to take home leftover food at closing time.

That happy robot

But there were other reasons few of us complained or quit. Most obvious, we were young and didn't know any better. We also knew we weren't going to be at McDonald's forever, so we had little stake in fighting for change.

But equally important were the friendships we had developed. We knew this at the time and often said we would quit "if it weren't for the people." While there was competition within the store, it usually remained friendly. McDonald's tried to create a status hierarchy, but most of us knew we were about the same.

And there we were, high school kids doing something real, working as an efficient team. It made for a high degree of camaraderie.

It's not surprising that unionizing never occurred to us. Not only were we content with the social situation, we were never taught in school that we could organize unions - unions were history, something they had in the 1930s.

McDonald's was an important part of my education. I learned to arrive on time, do what I was told, be a slave to the machine. Looking back, I'm appalled.

The job was low-paid, repetitive and dead-end - and I still put up with it, even liked it. Was that happy robot really me?

OTTAWA — The 2.2 million-member Canadian Labour Congress is turning up the heat in its fight to save the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety.

CLC Vice-President Dick Martin has vowed to "do whatever it takes" to make the federal government reconsider plans to stop funding the centre. Martin and other labour directors of the centre held an information picket at CCOHS headquarters in Hamilton, Oct. 4.

Remarkable Success

In its 10-years of operation, the centre, operated jointly by business, labour and government, has met with remarkable success in improving Canada's record of workplace health and safety.

It has developed 25 occupational health data bases available through on-line computer that were used by more than 1,200 organizations last year. It has distributed 150,000 technical publications since the introduction of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System, and its toll-free inquiry service responded to 26,000 inquiries in the past year alone. Plans to develop an inquiry service on environmental problems were greeted enthusiastically by many sectors, but have been put on hold due to the

Slower growth in traffic through B.C. ports predicted for next four years

Exports moved by containers through B.C. ports to Asia will grow at a slower rate over the next four years.

U.S. analyst Michael Sclar told the annual meeting of the Canadian Port and Harbor Association in Prince Rupert Sept. 12 that the growth in outbound containers averaged 11 per cent a year from 1983 to 1988.

He predicts growth will subside to 3.2 per cent a year in the period to 1993.

The forecast would have been more buoyant but for events in China. Sclar, who is with consultants Temple, Barker & Sloane Inc., said he had been predicting that China would take 162,000 TEUs by 1993.

He has scaled this prediction to 103,000

TEUs following the shootings in Tianamen Square.

"China will be back on a high growth path by 1991 but the setback will cause it to fall short of our earlier forecast," he said.

By 1993, Canada's export trade with Asian countries should total 442,000 TEUs and exceed the nation's container shipments to Europe by 37.6 per cent.

Sclar said the breakdown in container shipments to Asia in 1993 is expected to show Japan accounting for 200,000 TEUs, followed by China (103,000 TEUs).

Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong should have a combined demand for 88,000 TEUs, and other Asian stages will take the balance

of 51,000 TEUs.

Sclar said exports of container cargo to Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong will grow, on average, by 5.4 per cent a year to 1993, whereas their sales to Canada should increase at a brisker pace of 6.2 percent a year.

He said the three Asian states met with a downturn in sales to the U.S. in 1988 and no

recovery is seen in this trade.

One reason for anticipating healthy growth in imports from Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong is the expectation that Canadian customers will prefer Asian products to similar wares from Europe, as the latter will become more costly.

Job losses from free trade continue to climb month by month



OTTAWA - Despite government protestations to the contrary, job losses resulting from free trade continue to climb.

"We are moving from a branch plant economy to a warehouse economy," says CLC President Shirley Carr. "It's no wonder the government is refusing to issue a report card on whether the deal has met expectations. More jobs are moving South every day."

Some of the more recent production shifts out of Canada included:

Canron Inc. - (U.S. owned) closing down its railroad maintenance equipment division in Etobicoke, Ont. and shifting production to its plant in Columbia, South Carolina. (20 jobs)

Burlington Canada, Inc. - (U.S. owned) closing its Bramalea, Ont., carpet manufacturing facility and will supply the Canadian Market from plants in Georgia and Virginia. (450 jobs)

Hartz Canada - (U.S. owned) closed its manufacturing facility (pet foods and related products) in St. Thomas, Ont. and moved production to U.S. plants - warehousing and distribution facilities remain. (26 jobs)

Picker International Canada Inc. - (U.S. owned) closed its Bramalea, Ont., plant which makes X-Ray equipment, transferring production to Cleveland, Ohio. (160 jobs)

International Playing Card Co. - closing its Windsor, Ont., playing card plant and moving production to Cincinnati, Ohio. (35 jobs)

Star Suspension Industries - (U.S. owned) downsizing and closing its fastener manufacturing facilities in Mississauga, Ont., retaining only a packaging and distribution centre. Products will be supplied mainly from the U.S. parent plant. (32 jobs)

Woodbridge Group - (U.S. owned) planning to shift production of car seat components from Mississauga, Ont., to Juarez, Mexico. (unknown job loss)

Bendix Safety Restraints - (U.S. owned) moving its production of seat belts from Collingwood, Ont., to plants in Alabama and Mexico. (400 jobs)

Marr's Leisure Products - (U.S. owned) closed its Edson Boat Division in Brandon, Man., and moved production to Newberry, South Carolina. (40 jobs)

Takahashi Industries - closed its interior door manufacturing facility in Vancouver, B.C. Some of this production will shift to a recently purchased plant in Seattle, Washington. (25 jobs)

Executive Dental Supply - planning to shift its entire production from Vancouver, B.C., to a plant in Pullman, Washington. (job loss unknown)

ITW Shakeproof - (U.S. owned) closed its fasteners manufacturing plant in Mississauga, Ont., and moved production to a plant in Tennessee. (45 jobs)

Advanced Gibson Canada Ltd. - (U.S. owned) during a 17 week strike announced it was closing and moving production (circuit breakers and electrical switch components) from Windsor, Ont., to Puerto Rico and Pennsylvania. (36 jobs)

Progress Co. - (U.S. owned) transferred part of its electrical goods production in Ville St. Laurent, Que., to its plant in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Company was bought by an American Company in 1987. (75 jobs)

K.T. Industries - downsizing in Winnipeg, Man., and expanding products at a new plant in Fort Wayne, Indiana. (20 jobs)

Northern Telecom - was planning to close its telecommunications laboratory in Toronto, shifting this work to facilities in Dallas, Texas and California. This follows a series of restructurings which have seen nearly 1500 Canadian jobs disappear so far this year. It seems, that public outcry has forestalled this move for now.

United Maple Products - (U.S. owned by multinational Borden Inc.) closed its maple syrup and milkmate production in Delta, Ont., and shifted it to a newly acquired plant in Vermont. (18 jobs)

Canadian Coleman Ltd. - (U.S. owned) closing down its Etobicoke, Ont., manufacturing facility (camping equipment and heating systems and transferring production to plants in Kansas and Texas. It will retain warehouse and distribution facilities. (214 jobs)

Leviton Manufacturing - (U.S. owned) shutting down its manufacturing facility in Montreal, Que. and transferring production of electrical goods to undisclosed locations in the U.S. (175 jobs)

Schlegel Canada Inc. - (U.S. owned) shutting its auto industry weather stripping plant in Burlington, Ont., and transferring production to Tennessee and Oklahoma. (104 jobs)

Overall, the free-trade driven casualty list is now more than 55,500 jobs.



OTTAWA TO SPEND \$76 MILLION TO 'SELL' NEW TAX.

GOOD FOR YA!

AND SO ARE HEMORRHOIDS, BRAIN CANCER AND DEATH... I SUPPOSE!

HUMOUR

What are the things that really bug you?

You've probably noticed recently that our friends in the United States, indeed most of the nations in the Western world, are restless and confused.

This not entirely due to increased sunspot activity, the recent crowning of Miss America, or even the fact that we're about to embark on nine solid months of NHL hockey, most of which will be entirely forgettable except for the last three weeks or so, at which time most viewers will be out injuring themselves on the slopich diamond.

No, the anxiety is because of the Soviet Union. With all that glasnost and perestroika going on over there, the USSR can no longer be the "focus of evil," the nation everyone loves to hate.

And many people have grown so accustomed to having an enemy that they don't know what to do if the scene begins to change. That's why Americans love to "declare war" on things; it gives them something to rally around, besides Phil Donahue.

They have a war on drugs, a war on poverty, a war on the homeless... anything that mobilizes the forces of patriotism and keeps governments in power.

It's clear that with Communism on the wane in so many countries, we're going to need some enemies very soon if peace and national unity are to be maintained. We aren't likely to find one single entity like Communists anymore on which to pin all our loathings and suspicions, so I thought it might be better to downgrade "hate" to "mildly disturbed" or "fairly cheesed-off", and spread the anger out over a number of issues.

The following annoyances probably won't cause anyone to march in the streets or beef up the defence budget, but they should be enough to keep us from enjoying ourselves too much.

- For example, you've got...
- Squawling babies in restaurants
- Parents who take their kids out in public before the age of 31
- Judgmental newspaper columnists who don't have kids of their own
- \$40 shirts and the buttons fall off after the first 17 minutes, while mystery threads appear out of nowhere after an hour and a half
- People who operate lawn mowers, chain-

saws, industrial air compressors or jet aircraft engines in their backyards on a Sunday afternoon

• Food packaging that requires dynamic and or the laws of Life to get it open

• Motorists who drive 15 kilometres an hour down an empty street, with you behind them

• Motorists who drive 105 kilometres an hour down an empty street, with you in front of them

• The metric system

• Don Cherry's wardrobe

• Signs that say things like, "Krazy Kuzzin' Klem's Kustom Kar Korner"

• Car lots that don't display their prices

• Junk mail

• People who smoke

• Self-righteous people who don't smoke

• Civic government

• Regional District government

• Provincial government

• Federal government

• The UN

• All opposition parties

• Street names at the 108 (were the planners on drugs?)

• Rap music

• Alf

• Bozos in Beirut who forgot what it was they were fighting about

• The guy who invented insurance (house, auto, life, dental, medical, libel, fire, flood, hurricane, and public liability)

• The guy who invented interest rates

• The guy who signed Jim Bakker's official preaching certificate back in 1962

• Friends who don't serve beer

• Friends who don't serve beer

• Individualized butter "pats" in restaurants that are so tiny you need 17 to cover a piece of toast; 93 for a medium size pancake

• Gas jockeys who forget to put the gas cap back on

• Gas jockeys who forget to take the gas cap off

• Build-it-yourself household items that come with directions written by an eight-year-old who began English lessons last month, and diagrams to match

• Hydro outages that cut off the power to your computers.

—from *100 Mile Free Press*



World Labour News

JAPAN

Monopolies ready to profit from increased leisure
According to a recent survey, the Japanese work an average of 2,150 hours a year, as compared, to 1,924 in the US and 1,655 in West Germany. The working week has been reduced from 48 to 46 hours, and it is planned to cut it further to 44 hours in 1991 and 40 in 1993, with post offices closing for two Saturdays a month and government departments for two full weekdays. The amount of paid leave will rise from 12 to 14 days.

SPAIN

Miners strike over safety

Miners at the Santa Barbara pit in Asturias province staged a one day strike on 10 July after the death four days previously of a colleague in a roof fall. The dead man was the ninth miner to have died in accidents at the pit, which is part of the state-owned mining enterprise Unosa. The strikers demanded improved safety measures.

GENEVA

Labour demands Nobel prize for Mandela

The 76th session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva endorsed Nelson Mandela's nomination for this year's Nobel peace prize. The proposal received widespread support among delegates from Africa and the socialist countries. The conference also called for the release of all trade union and political detainees in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Trade Unions Demand Repeal of Racist Laws

The two most important trade union federation in South Africa have announced the launching of a campaign for the repeal of repressive anti-worker and racist laws.

In a letter to the Pretoria government and employers' organizations, the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU) and the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) demanded the repeal of laws restricting the right to strike and giving special privileges to white workers. COSATU and NACTU also demand the lifting of the ban on the formation of trade unions for agricultural workers, who are the most poverty-stricken of South Africa's workers.

The two unions warn in their letter that they will organize a broad-base strike should there be no positive reply to their demands.

UNITED STATES

Bush Vetoes Attempt to Raise Minimum Wage

Using his right of veto for the first time on 13 June, President Bush blocked the passage of a bill which would have raised the minimum wage.

The minimum hourly wage was last raised eight and a half years ago, to \$3.35. Since then, the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen by almost 30 per cent. Those on the minimum wage live below the poverty line, a family of three having an income reaching only 77 percent of this, and a family of four 60 percent.

Unemployment level rises

According to the US Department of Labor (DOL), the unemployment rate in the United States exceeded 5 percent in April compared with 5 percent in March, the lowest level reached over the last 15 years. At the same time, the rate of creation of new jobs declined: in April 115,000 jobs were created, compared with 171,000 in March and 280,000 in February. Last year on average 300,000 new jobs were created every month. According to the Department of Labor in April 117.1 million Americans were in employment, while 6.5 million were jobless.

The unemployment rate among whites was 4.6 per cent among blacks 10.8% per cent and among Latinos 8.3 per cent. The highest incidence of unemployment - 26.2 per cent - was among blacks under 20.

Auto workers union starts organizing drive at Nissan plant

The reaction of the United Auto Workers Union (UAW) to a fierce anti-union campaign by Nissan at its Smyrna plant in Tennessee has been to initiate a new organizing drive among the 2,400 workers.

In a recent representational ballot the UAW bid for bargaining rights was lost, with 711 workers voting for representation by the UAW (30 per cent) and 1,622 voting for no union. But in a statement UAW president Owen Bieber said: "When a company is willing to use threats and misrepresentation, that company can delay-if not escape-its day of reckoning." The UAW regards the pro-union 30 per cent as a solid basis for its new drive.

FRANCE

Massive job losses in transport

Paris regional transport is planning to abolish 2,000 jobs. In Amiens the right-wing mayor has told the local transport works committee that 50 full-time jobs will go. More part-time workers will be recruited and fares raised, with even the poorest sections of the populace obliged to pay the increased costs.

Locals elect new officers

Local 500

Vancouver

President: Denny Allan
Vice President: Mark Keserich
Secretary Treasurer: Jim McKinley
Business Agents: Tom Dufresne, Lee Jantzen and Frank Nielsen

Local 502

New Westminster

President: Jim Hoskins
Vice President: Gerry White
Secretary Treasurer: Willie Belanger
Business Agents: Brian Flingrose and Rob Sellers

Dispatcher: Dave Powell

Local 503

Port Alberni

President: Larry Mannix
Vice President & Safety Rep.: George Kootnekoff
2nd Vice President: John Margjottelbo
Secretary Treasurer/Dispatcher: Howard Old
Sub Dispatcher: Clare Nordmann

Local 504

Victoria

President: Cliff Rabey
Vice President: Grant Williams
Secretary Treasurer/Dispatcher: Steve Hendry
Recording Secretary: Bret Hartley
Safety Coordinator: John Howe

Local 505

Prince Rupert

President: Terry Cheer
Vice President: Ray Sklapsky
Secretary Treasurer/Dispatcher: Ken Maclean
Business Agent: Laurie Corbett
Recording Secretary: Pat Haywood

Local 508

Chemainus

President: Richard Jones
1st Vice President: Allan Russell
2nd Vice President: Brian Dishkin
Secretary Treasurer-Dispatcher: Ron Mrus
2nd Dispatcher: Doug Wright

Local 514

Foremen

President: Doug Sigurdson
1st Vice President: Bob Pickering
2nd Vice President: Ken Nutt (Van. Island)
3rd Vice President: George Wright (Prince Rupert)
Secretary Treasurer: Howie Smith

Local 517

President: Lyllii Ellip

Vice President: John Talbot
2nd Vice President: Betty Perverzov
Financial Secretary: Jean Lo
Recording Secretary: Ellen Walko
Fraser Surrey Representative: Cindy Dobson
Squamish Representative: Judy Poole
Westshore Representative: Sharon Lindhout

Local 518

Testers & Surveyors

President: Barry Holloway
Vice President: Leif Neilsen
Secretary Treasurer: Dave Cochrane

Local 519

Stewart

President: Frank Morrison
Secretary Treasurer: Len Watson
Dispatcher: Darryle Thomsen

Local 520

Pilotage

President: Mike McGuire
Local 521
Harbour Tire - Provincial
President: Richard Hammond



Current Disputes

The B.C. Fed's list of current strikes, lock-outs and other disputes in B.C.

Strikes, lockouts & disputes

Public Service Alliance of Canada and Ships Crews and Treasury Board of Canada (Federal Government). Major Issues: Wages, shift premium, contract language. Commenced: November 14, 1989.

Amalgamated Transit Union and Southern Rail of B.C. Major Issues: Wages, working conditions, benefits, contracting out. Commenced: October 20, 1989.

Office and Technical Employee's Union Local 378 and Southern Rail of B.C. Major Issues: Wages, term, pension, contracting out. Commenced: October 19, 1989.

Union of Bank Employees Local 2100 and Powell River Credit Union/Parkland Insurance Agency. Major Issues: First agreement, wages and contract language. Commenced: October 18, 1989.

Service Employees International Union Local 244 and Coast Casino (Located in the Royal Tower Hotel), New Westminster, B.C. Major Issue: Negotiation of first collective agreement. Commenced: June 22, 1989.

United Food and Commercial Workers Union Local 2000 and Super-Valu No. 123, Tsawwassen, B.C. Major Issue: Concessions. Commenced: December 20, 1988.

United Food and Commercial Workers Union Local 1518 and Pharmasave (Newton Town Centre), Surrey, B.C. Major Issues: Negotiation of first collective agreement. Commenced: November 26, 1988.

Hotel & Restaurant Employees' & Bartenders Union Local 40 and Royal Canadian Legion, Downtown Kelowna, B.C. Major Issues: Wage and benefit concessions. Commenced: September 2, 1987.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1928 and Calwood Industries, Surrey. Major Issue: Wages. Commenced: Summer, 1986.

Settled

Canadian Paperworkers' Union Local 433 and Albany International Canada Inc., Annacis International Canada, Annacis Island, B.C.

Public Service Alliance of Canada and Treasury Board of Canada (Federal Government)

B.C. Government Employee' Union Local 1468 and Cariboo Regional District

B.C. Government Employees' Union and Cineplex Odeon B.C. Government Employees' Union and Famous Players, Inc.

B.C. Projectionists Union and Cineplex Odeon B.C. Projectionists Union and Famous Players Inc. Major Issues:

Hot Edicts

Witke Iron Works Co. Ltd. - United Steelworkers America.

Royal Canadian Legion #26 - Kelowna - Hotel & Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' Union Local 40.

Calwood Industries, Surrey - Carpenters Local 1928 Hyundai - Kerkhoff - B.C. & Yukon Territory Building & Construction Trades Council.

Boycotts

Co-Operators Insurance Company - B.C. and Yukon Territory Building and Construction Trades Council.

Continental Airlines and Eastern Airlines - International Association of Machinists.

Super-Valu (Tsaywassen Store) - United Food and Commercial Workers' Union Local 1518.

Pharmasave (Newton Town Centre) - United Food and Commercial Workers Union Local 1518.

California Table Grapes - United Farm Workers America

Zeidler Forest Products - CLC/IWA-Canada

Non-Union Postal Outlets - CLC/CUPW

Shell Canada (Royal Dutch/Shell) - CLC - All goods at services, due to involvement in South Africa.

Hyundai Products - B.C. & Yukon Territory Building Construction Trades Council - All Hyundai products.

Chilean Goods - B.C. Federation of Labour - Look for label on the following products: grapes, peaches, plums, raisins, nectarines, lobster, wine, onions.

Louisiana Pacific Corporation (Forest Products) Carpenter/IWA-Canada - Construction material, waterproof construction panels, Pabco Xonolite insulation, Weatherse windows and doors.

Victoria Plywood - Any item with the logo "Vicply". South Africa - Any goods originating in South Africa

The ILWU's history is a lively, brave and interesting one, and contains the vital links with the past which hold the key to our future as a union. This is the second of a series of articles presented to familiarize our members, their families and the community with the rich heritage of the ILWU on the Canadian West Coast.



Our Longshore Heritage

Ginger Goodwin shot for union activity

Albert "Ginger" Goodwin was a socialist labour leader who led miners out on strike at the height of World War I. He was killed in 1918 by a cop who had been sent to arrest him. The official story says the cop shot Goodwin in self-defence, but many people say that story is a lie. It was murder.

This spring at Miners' Memorial Day in Cumberland, Mount Ginger Goodwin was officially named to mark the spot where Goodwin was killed.

Goodwin was tracked down and shot by Constable Dan Campbell, a member of a special RCMP force that went after draft dodgers during the World War I.

Military medical records show that Goodwin wouldn't have been much use as a soldier if he had gone to war. He had ulcers, bad teeth and a lung disease known as miner's TB. His first examination by military doctors in November, 1917, resulted in a Class D designation: unfit for service.

Five months later, after he had called a strike at a smelter that supplied materials to the Canadian munitions industry, Goodwin was re-examined. He still had lung disease, bad teeth and ulcers, but the army decided he was Class A: fit for service in an overseas military unit.

Labour leaders? Ship 'em out!

Sending labour leaders into the war was a common government tactic. And Goodwin was definitely a thorn in the side of big business and government.

Goodwin was born in Yorkshire, England around 1886. His father was a coalminer, and young Ginger went to work in the pits when he was 15. He probably didn't have time for formal education, although he could read and write. Somewhere along the way he picked up a knack for public speaking. There are stories about Goodwin going off to the woods to practice orating.

He was small in stature, five foot six and 145 pounds, and he had red hair. He was a dedicated socialist union organizer, and he was a regular guy, too. People say he liked fly fishing with his friends, enjoyed Saturday night dances and couldn't resist borrowing everyone's favourite books.

He emigrated to Canada in 1906, and worked at a mine near Sidney, Nova Scotia until a bitter strike there forced him to move. He arrived in Cumberland in 1910 and went to work for Union Mines.

A long and violent strike

In 1911, Island miners joined the United Mine Workers of America. The following year, in September, they walked off the job to protest working conditions and low wages. The walk-out turned into a lock-out, and soon the miners were embroiled in a long and violent strike.

The coal mines of Vancouver Island had the worst accident records in the Commonwealth. The bosses were experienced union-busters who didn't hesitate to call in police and soldiers to force strikers back to work.

This strike was no different, except the government called in the police and soldiers instead of the company. The strike was long and violent. In August 1914, the United Mine Workers of America cut off funds. The final straw that broke the strike was the declaration of war in Europe.

As a charter member of the Cumberland chapter of the Socialist Party, Goodwin spoke out against the war. Saying the international workers' only enemy was the international capitalist, he called for a general strike in Canada and the U.S.

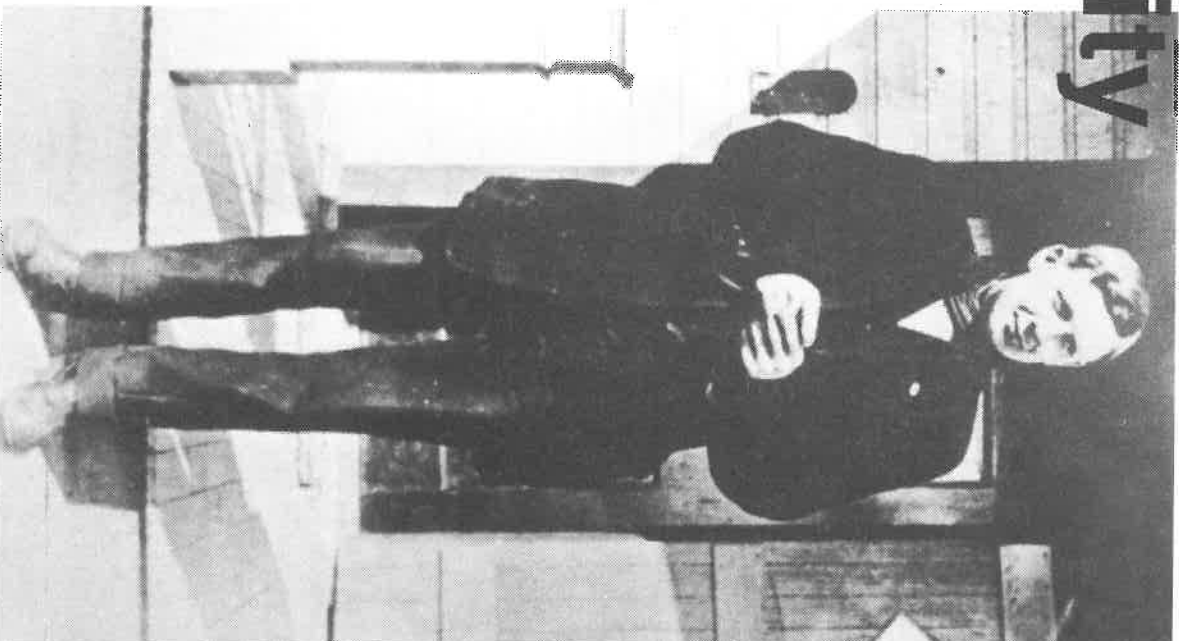
The Cumberland strike broke the union local, and organizers were either jailed or blacklisted. Goodwin left for Fernie, near the Alberta border. He was hired on at the Coalbrook Mine as a mulledriver. In 1916, he moved to Trail to work in the smelter.

The Canadian war effort went into high production that fall. Munitions manufacturers were producing 3,500 tons of ammunition, guns, bombs and grenades every day. They needed a steady supply of raw materials to build the machines of war. To meet this need the Canadian government allowed Cominco Mining and Smelting in Trail to add zinc to their copper and lead production.

Ran in provincial election

In September, 1916, Goodwin ran in the provincial election as a member of the Socialist party. He garnered 250 votes on an anti-war platform, but lost to the Conservative incumbent.

His political career took off with his election to the post of West Kootenay Vice-President of the B.C. Federation of Labour. At the January 1917 convention where Goodwin was elected, B.C. Fed president Joe Nailer spoke about striking munitions workers in Britain who were trying to force an end



to the war.

That convention marked the beginning of the events that led to Goodwin's murder. Back in Trail, Goodwin was elected Secretary of the Trail local of the International Union of Mine and Smelter Workers. He began agitating for an eight-hour working day. At that time different trades within the mine worked different hours. The men were paid a daily rate, but they could work anything from eight to twelve hours for the same money.

Working conditions in Trail were terrible. Men working at the intensely hot lead smelter had no protective clothing. There were cases of men's clothes bursting into flames from the heat. Lead poisoning caused death and insanity among the miners and their families, because their camp was situated downwind from the smelter.

Because the smelter was now supplying the munitions factories, an army regiment was stationed in Trail to guard the smelter and ensure that nothing interfered with production.

Led Trail Labour Council

Goodwin became President of the Trail Trades and Labour Council, which represented all the trades in the smelter. In October, 1917, the Military Service Act became law. The Act required all men between the ages of 20 and 34 to register for military service. Thousands of dead and wounded returning from the killing fields of Europe had stemmed the flow of volunteers. Fewer men were willing to die for what many saw as Britain's war. Prime Minister Borden called for conscription.

Cominco set up the Patriotic Fund, and required all the workers to contribute. Making men give up their hard-earned pay for the war angered Goodwin. He negotiated with smelter manager William Blaylock for an end to the mandatory contributions. Blaylock finally agreed but Goodwin wanted more.

On the day he registered for military service — November 10 — Goodwin called a strike at the Trail smelter. November 15 saw 1600 smelter workers walk off the job, cutting metal shipments to Canadian arms manufacturers.

In the midst of this, Goodwin reported for a military medical check up and was rejected as a Class D. On November 23 he appealed for exemption from service. When the strike was in its second week, notice arrived that his appeal had been rejected.

Both Goodwin and the strike were under intense political and military surveillance. The president of the International Union of Mine and Smelter Workers, who had recently issued a statement in favor of the war, met with managers in Trail.

After the meeting the international executive decided the labour council in Trail, headed by Goodwin, had no right to call a strike. The Union declared the strike unlawful and advised its members to return to work. On December 18 the strikers went back to their jobs.

Goodwin's second appeal for military exemption was dismissed and refused, January 15, 1918. On March 7th, he went for a second medical examination and was designated Class A. His appeal for exemption was to be decided March 27th. In April the government cancelled all exemptions.

By June, Goodwin returned to Cumberland where he had loyal friends among the workers. He had given the military his Cumberland address, and his notice to report for service arrived there. It was returned undelivered.

There were no roads and few trails in the mountain country around Cumberland, making the area a good place to hide. Nearby Comox Lake was full of fish and the summer was a warm one. Goodwin and his friend Arthur Boothman, a fellow unionist and draft dodger, hid out at the end of Comox Lake furthest from town.

Draft dodgers hid in hills

Local residents managed to keep the men supplied with food and other essentials throughout the summer. There were probably more than two draft dodgers hiding in the hills, but Goodwin was the most wanted. Stories about how the police eventually found Goodwin differ widely, but it seems certain that they were tipped off.

RCMP Constable Dan Campbell was not a regular police officer. He had been cashiered from service for misconduct, and he was heavily in debt and working on "special assignment" when he shot Goodwin.

Goodwin and Boothman had a rifle with them and shot deer for food, but Boothman claimed later that Goodwin never carried the gun. Both men were committed pacifists. They claimed they wanted to avoid war, not start one of their own.

Police records say that Campbell came upon Goodwin on a trail in the woods and that Goodwin raised his rifle to shoot. Fearing for his life, Campbell shot Goodwin and killed him, then ran to tell his commanding officer of his remorse.

Shot with his hands up

The bullet that killed Ginger Goodwin was a soft-nosed type that explodes on impact. The police report claims that the bullet ricocheted off Goodwin's wrist and entered his neck, severing his spinal cord. Critics say that soft-nosed bullets rarely ricochet. It is more likely that Goodwin had his hands up when he was shot, or that he was turned away.

Goodwin's body lay in the woods for three days before police hired an undertaker to dispose of it. They originally requested the body be buried in the woods but the undertaker refused and the body was taken into Cumberland.

News of the killing and the outrageous treatment of Goodwin's remains reached town near the end of July. On August 2, the day of Goodwin's funeral, miners downed tools and took to the streets of Cumberland. The funeral procession was a mile long and pallbearers passed the coffin from one group of men to the next.

General Strike

When news of Goodwin's murder reached Vancouver, local labour leaders called for a general strike. Thousands of workers downed tools for the day. Civic authorities called the action un-British because it interfered with wartime production. They paid war veterans to attack strikers at their planning headquarters, the Labour Temple at Homer and Dunsmuir. The vets smashed furniture, burned books and forced union members to kiss the flag.

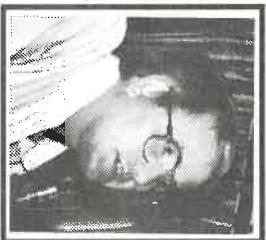
The truth about Ginger Goodwin's death may never come out. His friends are all dead, and the official version stands. Constable Campbell was charged with murder, but he was acquitted in a brief trial that was closed to the public. No one knows what his real orders were.

In Cumberland, though, Goodwin's memory is preserved in the naming of his mountain, and at the local museum where his fly fishing rod, his soccer medal and his photographs are displayed. In the local graveyard is a small headstone with the words, "Lest We Forget - Ginger Goodwin - shot July 26th 1918 - A Workers Friend"

Ginger Goodwin is the subject of a book written by Susan Mays of North Vancouver. Simply titled Ginger, the book will be published this spring.

Point of View

By Gordie Westrand



Issues clarified as members reject settlement proposal

As we approach a new year and decade the longshore division of this union has just completed a referendum ballot which narrowly defeated the terms of settlement by four votes.

With seven longshore locals casting 1794 votes, the final results ended up 895 Yes! and 899 No!

Although the rejection was small it was made abundantly clear at the caucus and membership meetings that there were three areas of concern and dissatisfaction:

1. The training of Regular Work Force
2. The extension to be worked on the basis of an uninterrupted operation
3. The wage package.

The Longshore Contract Executive Board will now have to meet early in the new year to find solutions to these outstanding issues.

The officers feel that with determination of all of the parties there will be a fair resolution to these negotiations in the new year. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you and your families. Have a good and a safe season.

WATERFRONT NEWS



Official publication of the
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

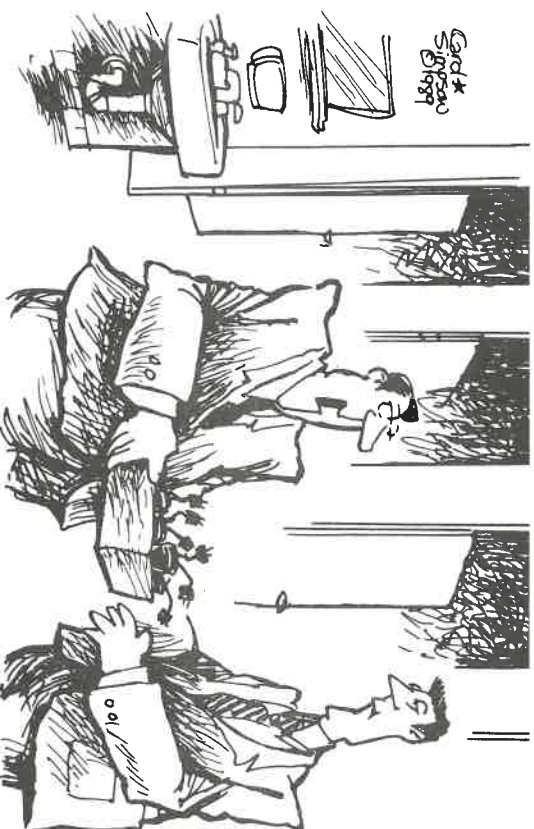
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CALM Canadian Association of Longshoremen and Warehousemen
ACPS Association canadienne de la Presse syndicale



"I want to open up better lines of communication with my employees. Plant these listening devices in all the washrooms."

First Aid Meeting

A first aid category meeting will be held at 1 p.m. January 10, 1990 in boardrooms one and two of the Maritime Labour Centre for first aid attendants interested in seeing the new first aid handbook before it goes to press.

If you are out of category and wish to attend the meeting, please call Jerry Billstrom at 683-3643.

Henderson gets Schuss Scholarship

Dennis Henderson of Delta, whose father William is a member of LWU local 502, has been awarded the \$1,000 Edwin K. Schuss Award for 1989.

Dennis completed the first of a two-year program in computer systems at BCIT with 78 per cent average. Congratulations, Dennis.

PSST! Wanna buy a post office?

Harvie Andre, the minister responsible for the post office, is at it again.

He just can't seem to shake the idea of auctioning off his Crown corporation to the highest private bidder.

Surely, if he doesn't like looking after Canada Post, it would be easier for Andre to quit his job than to sell the nation's post office.

A conference on privatization last June was told that selling the post office wasn't a good idea. Why? Because the biggest users of postal services by far are large corporations and governments.

"No sane person sees the central management and control of the postal system passing from the crown corporation's hands to that of commercial or private-sector suppliers," said Terry Belge, of the Mail Users Association.

In short, the post office serves business well, and cheaply. Look at the front of the envelope that contains your phone bill. What's the discounted, first class rate? That's right: 17.5 cents!

But free-enterprise-Andre perseveres, said recently that selling the post office is "logical", since the corporation now makes a profit. He has even hired consultants to study the possibility.

The leader of the union that represents most of Canada Post's workers was amused. In particular, Jean-Claude Par was upset that Andre would make the comments when the union is in the middle of contract negotiations with the post office.

He even talked about the possibility of a strike over the privatization issue. "Why is a national strike on an issue as important whether the post office will be a service to the public or a profit-making structure for the government?"

Harvie Andre's big business sympathies are quietly telling him that privatization isn't a good idea. His detractors say word they suggest his public mutterings may be designed to provoke a postal strike, and strengthen his case for a massive sell-off.

- CAL

BETTER GOVERNMENT LET'S GO FOR IT!

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• Do you want a government that believes clean air and water is more important than corporate profit?

• Do you want an open, honest government?

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REGISTER NOW SO YOU CAN VOTE FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT LATER

You may be one of the 400,000 eligible voters who have been left off the voters list. If you haven't received your Voter Identification Card in the mail then you are not on the voters list. You can't vote if you're not on the list.

You must contact the Elections Branch to get on the list. Look under "E" in the Government of B.C. listings in the blue pages of the telephone directory.

Kenneth V. Georgetti, President

