

section of our population needed active champions in the legislative halls of Canada, it was the working man. Far too often his efforts to band together with his fellows for the purpose of seeking justice for himself and his family have been misrepresented and misunderstood. Never let me hear any intelligent body of public opinion say that labour in Canada is dangerous. I deny that. Labour has never been dangerous to any true democratic principles, and if I know labour it never will be.

Leading the opposition for the first time, it gives me no small amount of satisfaction to raise my voice in the House of Commons as a champion of labour; and more than that, it is not a new experience for me to do so. Nothing pleased me more than to see the stand taken by the Progressive Conservative party at the Winnipeg convention. If I may refer again to that—in the hope that the Prime Minister will be listening—this is what it says:

In order that free enterprise may be retained as the economic system best calculated to provide stability, prosperity and security and as a necessary part of that system that freedom of association and organization may be guaranteed to workers and in order that confidence may be restored between industry and labour and that sound labour relations may be established, this convention recommends:

I think I had better call this to the attention of my friends to the left.

Mr. BLACKMORE: Which ones?

Mr. GRAYDON: Well, as far as I know, all of you had better get under this umbrella. I want to point this out particularly to those who sometimes suggest that they are—which I deny—the special champions of labour:

1. Uniform labour relations shall be established throughout the dominion by dominion-provincial agreements, appropriate legislation, or by vesting jurisdiction in industrial labour matters in the dominion.

2. Collective bargaining is desirable and necessary in the interests of labour, industry and the social welfare of the people.

3. Workers shall have full freedom of association, organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment and, when requested, employers shall be required to bargain collectively with their employees.

4. Well-defined machinery shall be established for the election and certification of the agency which is to be entitled to represent employees in collective bargaining negotiations, where there is a dispute as to the collective bargaining agency.

5. Discrimination against any employee or prospective employee on account of his activities in respect of any labour organization shall be prohibited.

[Mr. Graydon.]

6. The Department of Labour shall establish a comprehensive conciliation service for the prompt conciliation of disputes.

7. A national labour relations board with equal employer and employee representation and with a chairman appointed to represent the public interest shall be created, such board to be judicial in its functions and leading to the establishment of a well recognized labour jurisprudence.

8. Industrial disputes which cannot be conciliated or otherwise settled, shall be referred for decision and report to the national labour relations board whose hearings shall be public.

9. The national labour relations board upon complaint received or on its own volition shall have power to investigate any labour organization or employers' organization to ensure that its activities are not prejudicial to the interests of its members and do not interfere with the democratic right of men to work, and that they are not prejudicial to the national interest, and that coercion or domination of any labour organization or its members does not exist.

10. Labour shall be accorded representation upon governmental boards and commissions—

I shall say something further about that in a moment.

—which deal directly or indirectly with matters concerning the interests or welfare of workers.

11. Governmental encouragement and assistance should be given to the establishment of labour-management production committees in the interests of maximum war production and permanently sound labour relations.

12. Adequate holidays with pay shall be granted to employees where applicable.

The people of Canada of course have become uneasy over the restlessness of labour in certain industries; but too many of them are anxious to lay all the blame on labour. Let us be fair about that.

Mr. MacINNIS: Hear, Hear.

Mr. GRAYDON: I am glad I have one supporter, at any rate, in that quarter of the house.

Mr. MacINNIS: They are all here, not over there.

Mr. GRAYDON: Then they had better speak up now. In any freezing arrangement, injustices and inequalities may readily be extended rather than adjusted. It is the duty of this government—and with great deference I suggest that that duty is not being discharged—to see to it that the causes of restlessness, sometimes ending in concerted action, shall not be allowed to exist or continue. I call upon the government to alter its policy with regard to labour, and to adopt and carry through a rational labour policy which will ensure maximum production and give to labour its rightful position as one of the major partners in Canadian democracy.

I come now, sir, to another of our very important national activities, one which pre-