

LOOK AT THE RECORD

The most dishonest and unwarranted statement which has been made by the political opponents of George Drew is that he is "anti-labour".

A look at the record of his administration in Canada's most heavily industrialized province—Ontario—from 1943 to 1948 will readily show that he has been a tireless champion of the rights of the workers.

During this period the progressive labour legislation enacted placed Ontario at the forefront in assisting workers. George Drew's belief that a primary duty of government is to protect the worker was translated into action with outstanding results.

COMPENSATION

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act has gained recognition as a world model. Coverage was greatly extended under the Drew administration to include many additional groups of workers employed by nearly 10,000 more employers.

Weekly minimum compensation has been raised to \$13, permanent disability pensions have been set at a monthly minimum of \$108, and pensions for widows of those killed in industrial accidents have been increased to \$50 a month.

The interpretation of Workmen's Compensation regulations has been made more liberal and generous. Now the general rule applies that injured workmen shall be given all possible benefit of the doubt. In hernia cases, for example, where formerly only 25% of the cases were allowed, compensation is now granted in 82% of all cases.

Through a well-developed program of industrial rehabilitation, the injured or partially incapacitated worker is enabled to train for a useful occupation.

It is not surprising, therefore, that representatives of the governments of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Peru and other countries . . . as well as U.S. officials of the C.I.O. . . . have visited Ontario to study the Workmen's Compensation Act in operation.

But the progressive improvement of the Workmen's Compensation is only one of the many accomplishments for labour of the Drew administration during 1943-48.

VACATIONS WITH PAY

The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, passed in 1944, established a maximum working week of 48 hours with at least one week's annual holiday with pay. Since the Act became effective, thousands of Ontario workers have for the first time enjoyed the benefits of a yearly vacation—and have been paid by their employers for taking it.

Realizing that special arrangements would have to be made for workers in the construction industry, the Drew administration devised a Stamp Credit Plan. Under this plan, workers have 2%

GEORGE DREW'S PROGRESSIVE LABOUR RECORD



NEW LABOUR CODE



HOURS OF WORK



VACATIONS WITH PAY



STAMP CREDIT PLAN



WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—MINIMUM WAGE



SAFETY IN INDUSTRY—FACTORY INSPECTION



REHABILITATION FOR INJURED WORKMEN



APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING



HOME LABOUR



INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

or more of their weekly earnings set aside for them in the form of Vacation Credit Savings, paid in a Vacation with Pay bank. As workers move from one employer to another, they take their banks with them. At the end of the year, they present their banks to any approved bank or postoffice savings office and receive their vacation pay.

During the last year, about \$4,000,000 money banks were issued, and between 1944 and 1945 almost \$4,000,000 was paid to Ontario workers. In 1947 the Crown administration scheme extended the money credit to employees moving from job to job in any industry.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

During the New administration, provision was made to put apprenticeship training classes on a year round basis in co-operation with the Dominion government. The administration co-operated with trade unions and employers in the construction industry by providing facilities for holding classes at the Ryerson Institute in Toronto.

Minimum pay for young workers in Ontario has been substantially increased under the New government.

An enlarged staff of inspectors aids in promoting industrial safety and hygiene as well as the general health, welfare and conduct of industrial workers. A renewed campaign is waged against the hazards, improper shift control, ventilation and sanitation. New regulations passed in 1944-45 required more stringent compliance to ensure health in their industry and millions of dollars are being spent for this purpose.

NEW LABOUR CODE

The new Ontario Labour Relations Act embodies the main features of the post-war federal labour code. It was framed to secure uniform legislation in collective bargaining and consultation among the Dominions. The Labour Relations Board was established in 1945 by the New administration in answer to Labour's request for the more liberal provisions of a Board. Under this new system, Management and Labour can conduct their own proceedings if they so desire. During the past five years, many petitions for certification have been dealt with.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

Under the Industrial Standards Act, a definite procedure is provided for the establishment of minimum rates of pay and working conditions which will bind all employers and employees in a particular industry and in a given area. This is accomplished through conferences of the employers and employees affected. In many trades and industries, such as harvesting, company and business manufacturing, hours and wage schedules arrived at through joint conferences and propounded by the government have helped to shorten hours and raise wages.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

In addition to these measures under the Dore government in Ontario new factory construction has been approved which will ensure good surroundings and safe and proper conditions under which the future employees of the industries will work.

The record clearly indicates that the progressive government given to Ontario during the years 1943-1948 under Mr. Dore has attracted more and more industry to Ontario . . . to a value of at least 300 million dollars in plant construction alone. This means more jobs, better conditions and greater prosperity for the people of Ontario.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Ever since Confederation, George Dore's party has supported progressive labour laws. The first important labour legislation in Canada was introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald. A gold bow presented to him by representatives of organized labour in Canada as an expression of appreciation is now one of George Dore's most prized possessions.

Progressive Conservatives believe that freedom, manifesting itself through free enterprise, personal initiative and free trade unions, has been the means of raising living standards in Canada to levels far above those existing in most of the world. No part of the population would have more than industrial workers, if that freedom were destroyed.

George Dore's progressive labour record in Ontario is the answer to those who would misrepresent him to workers.

It is also a guarantee that a Progressive Conservative government of Ontario headed by George Dore will serve the interests of labour.

At the polls—think of

YOUR FUTURE

and

VOTE

for your

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE

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