

THE B. C. TEACHER

Official Organ of the B. C. Teachers' Federation

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APRIL-MAY, 1933

VANCOUVER, B. C.

EDITORIAL

THIS issue is in large part a Convention number. It is hoped that those teachers who were not fortunate enough to be present will be able to gather from this issue and subsequent ones the salient features of this most successful Convention.

It is too much to hope, however, that our readers will feel in a great degree the spirit and enthusiasm which pervaded the Convention of 1933. The numbers speak for themselves; all previous registrations were completely eclipsed. Never have so many teachers been gathered together under one roof in this province.

Such a Convention augurs well for the future. We know now that the teachers of British Columbia are awake in every sense of the word—professionally, economically, politically. We must capitalize without delay the spirit shown in this Convention.

We have demonstrated these things to ourselves, and we believe that we have demonstrated them to the province in general. The teachers of British Columbia have shown themselves to be a potent force. That force must be fully realized, directed, and made effective. That must be the task of our organization from this time.

Without doubt this success was due, not to haphazard planning or the chances of fortune, but to definite planning—wise, skillful planning, by a committee which left no stone unturned to ensure success. The committee accepted the challenge of these times and succeeded beyond all expectations. This Committee has set a record that will mean much. New standards have been established, and that means progress.

Mention must be made of the splendid leadership given by Mr. R. P. Steeves, Chairman of the General Committee, and Mr. J. N. Burnett, Chairman of the Social Committee. They with their vigorous colleagues did yeoman service for the teachers of this province.

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Only one thing marred the Convention, the enforced absence, through illness, of the General Secretary, Mr. Harry Charlesworth. We are glad that he was able to "listen in" for most of the opening session. Year after year he has been omnipresent in the Convention precincts, guiding and directing the one hundred and one Convention activities. It is deeply regretted indeed that he was unable to be present to enjoy this consummation of the Federation's activities. We trust that his recovery will be speedy, and that he will take up the duties and tasks to which he has set his hand and heart.

—W. M. A.

CONVENTION BACK-FIRE!

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a list of recommendations re the conduct of future conventions, sent in by the Chairman of the High School Section. We think this is a good idea. Can the other sections not do likewise? No doubt a Convention Committee will be appointed early in the fall, and suggestions of all kinds will be most useful in the preparation of next year's program. So let's have your suggestions, kicks, bouquets, brickbats, or what have you! Don't expect to get what you want if you don't ask for it.

This year we had the largest registration in our history—1471 all told. Included in this number were many **pledged** members, who were granted the same privileges as fully paid-up members. Rumor has it that the same privileges were extended last year, and (whisper it only) that, in some cases, these pledges were not redeemed! We are wondering whether history is about to repeat itself or not, and what the coefficient of correlation will be. It has been suggested that we urge some of our statistically minded psychologists to work on the problem!

Another problem—find someone who did not hear Mr. McGeer's speech. It is estimated that at least two thousand listened to this magnificent address in the hotel itself. The Ballroom was packed. Those who could not find standing room at the back went into the Oval Room and had a meeting all of their own, with the loud speaker giving valiant service. The rest, and that seems to have been the rest of the population of Vancouver at least, listened-in at home. It would be interesting to know to what extent this address was heard outside the city, and to what extent those teachers, unable to attend, appreciate this attempt on the part of the Federation to bring the Convention to them.

Six hundred and sixty-three persons attended the Grand Rally Luncheon. At least that is the number of tickets that the hotel people collected. Some people had to sit in another room, and, by 12 o'clock, the sale of tickets had to be stopped. Let this be a warning to all those coming to future Conventions. Come with your mind made up to attend **all** functions arranged. They are always worth while, but the committees cannot make perfect arrangements unless

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they have a fairly definite indication as to how many will take part. Take this case of the Luncheon, for example: when the Convention opened, the pre-sale of tickets amounted to about one hundred; during Tuesday the number gradually mounted and the report was given to the Head Waiter that we would require about 400 places. By this time, however, the others seemed to have got the idea that they were going to miss something and the sale of tickets became hectic. Mr. Burnett, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, who had been reporting the growing numbers about every fifteen minutes, finally gave up and reported that there was no limit and that the only thing to do was to place all the food there was in the hotel on the tables somewhere, anywhere, but immediately.

As it was ordered, so it was done, and frantic chefs and waiters prepared food and set up tables. But there is a limit and, finally, the sale of tickets had to be stopped. Even the best of Chefs and Head Waiters cannot produce food for hundreds at a moment's notice. And wasn't it a good lunch! Some people didn't get any; sorry, but it was your own fault; another time make up your own mind, and make it up early.

In the long list of those thanked for their assistance and help in connection with the Convention, the largest and most important group was overlooked, and to that group apology is hereby made. We refer to that large body of loyal members who regularly pay their fees, attend all conventions, and make no fuss about it. In other words, the real backbone of the Federation. To this large group we pay our respect and tender our thanks. Without them the Federation could not exist and chiefly through their efforts the Federation is growing and increasing in strength. Due to their loyal support, this year we had the largest turnout in our history—without them everything would have fallen flat. Here's to you, Members, and just keep on passing along word of the Welcome awaiting those who have not yet joined up.



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The 1933 Convention

(By PRESIDENT C. G. BROWN)

THE Convention has come and gone. It was a good Convention and has attracted much favourable comment. Three facts have impressed me in connection with the success of our conference.

First, when 1500 teachers register at a Provincial Convention, it has striking significance. Those 1500 teachers represent contacts with 60,000 pupils and a hundred or more communities. The inspiration and enlightenment gained at an enthusiastic Convention stream out with a far-reaching influence.

Secondly, the excellent calibre of the speakers and the high plane of their addresses was also a significant feature of the 1933 Convention. More remarkable still was the very apparent relish with which these speeches were received by large audiences of teachers. This marks the dawn of a new era.

Finally, the Convention was characterized by earnestness and sound thinking. The various conferences gave rise to 43 resolutions, all of them pertinent, some of them exceedingly so. When a responsible group of community leaders set themselves to thinking out the social and economic problems of the day, it is an auspicious omen. The well-considered opinion of such a body should have some weight, and should receive due recognition from those working towards world reconstruction.

In conclusion, however, I must sound a note of caution. Because the Convention program, in the main, centered around our economic problems, let it not be said that the British Columbia teachers have gone political. The British Columbia Teachers' Federation has kept itself strictly non-political and non-partisan. Its members represent various types of political thought. Each member has complete freedom in his choice of political views and party affiliation. And let it be noted, too, that of the 43 resolutions which emanated from the Convention, 33 were of a purely educational or professional nature.

The general economic character of our Convention program simply indicates that the teachers are recognizing their obligations as responsible citizens and are awakening to the fact that they have their part to play in wrestling with the problems of our social and economic order. In fact, the stern realities of our present day existence have compelled the teachers to realize that they, as a thinking group, must by thoughtful study, careful research, and honest efforts, make their contributions towards the emancipation of the world from the grip of those forces and conditions which threaten to disintegrate the whole structure of our civilization.

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1933 Convention Resolutions

AT a meeting of the Consultative Committee held in Vancouver on Saturday, April 29th, resolutions considered at the Annual Meeting were disposed of as indicated in heavy type.

Resolutions referred to the Department of Education will be reported on as soon as a meeting with the Department can be arranged. Those resolutions **lost** at the Annual Meeting are omitted. In the cases of those resolutions on which no action was taken, the Associations concerned will be informed as to the reasons for their deletion.

INTERNATIONAL

1. Re Control of Export of Arms. (Vancouver School Principals' Association).

Whereas, in these troublous times we, as educationists, are deeply concerned by the many threatenings of wars that menace the future of the youth with whom we associate; and

Whereas, the Covenant of the League of Nations expressly states that private production of war equipment is open to grave objection; and

Whereas, the Commission appointed by the League of Nations to enquire into the problem of the private manufacture of arms, brought in, in September, 1921, the following report:

- (1) That armament firms have been active in fomenting war scares, and in persuading their own countries to adopt warlike policies, and to increase their armaments.
- (2) That armament firms have attempted to bribe government officials, both at home and abroad.
- (3) That armament firms have disseminated false reports concerning the military and naval programs of various countries, in order to stimulate armament expenditure.
- (4) That armament firms have sought to influence public opinion through the control of newspapers in their own and foreign countries.
- (5) That armament firms have organized international armament rings, through which the armament race has been accentuated by playing off one country against another.
- (6) That armament firms have organized international armament trusts that have increased the price of armaments to governments.

Be it resolved that the British Columbia Teachers' Federation petition the Government of Canada to press, at the World Disarmament Conference, now in session, for the abolition of the private manufacture of arms and munitions.

- 1. Copies sent to Premier of Canada, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, and Miss Agnes McPhail.**

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NATIONAL

2. Re Co-ordinating Units of Government—Municipal, Provincial, and Federal. (Nelson and District Teachers' Association).

Whereas, it is quite apparent, especially during times of special stress, that our system of government does not function smoothly and effectively; and

Whereas, our system of government makes no provision for the direct linking and co-ordinating of the various Canadian Governmental units—municipal, provincial and federal; and

Whereas, the lack of co-ordination inevitably results in engendering a tendency in governmental bodies to disclaim responsibility for, and to shift the onus of remedying, many economic and social maladjustments, as well as in producing continual petty bickering and even open strife between the various units; therefore be it resolved:

- (1) That the British Columbia Teachers' Federation go on record as favoring the immediate appointment by the Dominion and Provincial Governments of a single Royal Commission with the wide powers to inquire into and report on our whole governmental system for the purpose of recommending such changes in it as will fit it to meet more adequately the needs of the Canadian people; and
- (2) That the British Columbia Teachers' Federation take immediate steps to acquaint other Canadian Teachers' organizations with its views on this matter with the object of securing their co-operation in drafting a common memorial for presentation to all governing bodies in Canada.

2. Copies forwarded to Canadian Teachers' Federation, Provincial Teacher Associations, and Publicity Committee.

3. Re Appointment of Dr. Carrothers to Royal Commission on Banking Reform. (Vancouver School Principals' Association).

Whereas, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation is convinced that the time has come when economic problems facing governments imperatively demand the expert advice of trained economists; and

Whereas, the Dominion Government has announced its intention of appointing a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon Banking laws and their reform; and

Whereas, it is, in our opinion, essential that there be included in that Commission an Economist well known to and trusted by the people of Western Canada; and

Whereas, we are of the opinion that Professor W. A. Carrothers, B.A. (Manitoba), Ph.D. (Edinburgh), D.F.C., of the Department of Economics in the University of British Columbia, possesses the required qualifications in character, training, capacity, and public confidence in a conspicuous degree;

We, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation resolve that the political leaders of all parties in the Dominion House be urged to see to it that Dr. Carrothers is invited to a place on the Royal Commission about to be appointed to deal with economic reform.

3. Copies forwarded to Prime Minister of Canada, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, and all private British Columbia Members.

4. Re Control of Interest Rates. (Nelson and District Teachers' Association).

Whereas, the teachers of the Province have made and are making considerable sacrifices in these times of economic depression; but

Whereas, it is becoming increasingly apparent that courageous action is lacking in treating the basic causes of our economic ills, and that govern-

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mental economies effected by curtailment of services and reduction of salaries merely reduce purchasing power and are therefore aggravating rather than relieving present depressed conditions; and

Whereas, the bonded indebtedness of our governments claims far too great a share of their revenue, indicating that the wages of money have not been reduced with the wages of labor; therefore

Be it resolved, that the British Columbia Teachers' Federation institute a Province-wide campaign for educating public opinion to induce our governments to control interest rates by immediate debt refunding, with provision for the future of a scale of rates rising and falling inversely as the value of the dollar.

4. Referred to Publicity Committee.

5. Re Nationalization of Banking System. (Executive, British Columbia Teachers' Federation).

Resolved, that this Convention do urge the Federal Government to bring about the complete nationalization of the banking system of Canada, reserving for itself the sole right to the issuance of currency and the control of credit.

5. Copies sent to Prime Minister of Canada, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, private British Columbia Members, and Mr. G. G. McGeer, K.C.

6. Re Power of Municipalities to Borrow from Dominion Government. (Vancouver Teachers' Council).

6. Resolution of Banking Reform League substituted, as follows:

(1) Whereas, the distress due to the unemployment situation prevalent in this Province constitutes the gravest and most urgent problem to be solved by our Provincial Government; and

(2) Whereas, the funds absorbed in meeting the financial obligations imposed by the burden of debt now carried by this Province and the excessive taxes required to be levied on our lands and from our industries within the Province to meet these obligations, are the primary causes that prevent remunerative employment being given to those in distress; and

(3) Whereas, the amount of interest to be met on the debt of this Province represents by far the greatest single charge on the revenue of this Province; and

(4) Whereas, under the provisions of the Finance Act and other statutes enacted by our Federal Parliament, the Federal Government has recently extended to the Chartered Banks of Canada credits up to 35 million dollars at an interest charge of only 3 per cent per annum and a loan to a certain railway corporation amounting to \$1,400,000 without any interest charge whatever; and

(5) Whereas, the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba has passed a resolution by a large majority asking the Federal Parliament of Canada to enact legislation that would enable credits to be extended to provinces on the advantageous terms given to banks, thus obviating the payment by the provinces of the heavy charges of interest levied by the banks; and

Whereas, the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan has appointed a commission to investigate and submit recommendations covering legislation that the Federal Parliament should be asked to enact when the Bank Act comes up for revision;

Now, therefore, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation is of opinion:

Firstly: That the Government of British Columbia should co-operate with the Governments of other provinces in endeavoring to secure the enactment of legislation by the Federal Parliament that will provide relief

to the provinces of Canada from the heavy charges now paid on credits received from banks;

Secondly: That a commission should be appointed by the Government of this Province, similar in character and for the same purpose as the one recently appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan hereinbefore referred to.

6. Copies sent to Leaders of all Provincial Parties, Provincial and Federal Members, Premier of Canada, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, and Canadian Teachers' Federation.

7. **Re Moratorium on Sinking Funds.** (Vancouver Teachers' Council).

Whereas, a large percentage of overdue taxes is collectable; and
Whereas, the period of debentures can be lengthened without loss of interest or principal to any bondholder;

We therefore recommend:

(1) That a moratorium of three years in payment of any monies into sinking fund of city or province be declared.

(2) That at the same time the dates of maturities of debentures that come due after 1938 be advanced for a period of three years.

7. Copies sent to Leaders of all Provincial Parties, Union of Municipalities, Trustees' Association, P. T. A. Federation.

8. **Re Correlation of Industry, Commerce and Public Services.** (Vancouver Teachers' Council).

That we heartily approve of the appointment of scientific Boards of planning, and direction which shall correlate industry, commerce and public services.

8. Same action as No. 7.

PROVINCIAL

9. **Re Scaling Down of Interest Rates.** (Vancouver Teachers' Council).

That we urge an immediate conference of British Columbia Municipalities for the express purpose of taking such action as will compel a scaling down of interest rates on Municipal debts.

9. Copies sent to Vancouver City Council and Union of British Columbia Municipalities.

10. **Re Maintaining Intact Our Educational Services.** (Nelson and District Teachers' Association). (Fernie and District Teachers' Association).

Whereas, a small privileged group of property-owners in various British Columbia communities is attempting to curtail, and even to abolish, free educational facilities, particularly in the secondary schools; and

Whereas, we believe that such facilities are essential to the development of Canadian democracy, and to the maintenance, industrially and culturally, of Canada's position among the nations of the world; and

Whereas, we believe that the abolition or marked curtailment of free

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educational opportunities will inevitably tend to produce a stratification of society resulting in the economic enslavement and social submergence of a large section of the Canadian people;

Therefore be it resolved, that the British Columbia Teachers' Federation adopt an active public policy for bringing home to the people of this province the vital necessity of maintaining intact our educational services.

10. Referred to Publicity Committee.

11. **Re Raising Age of Entry to Schools.** (Nelson and District Teachers' Association). (Fernie and District Teachers' Association).

Whereas, the Government of British Columbia has proposed that School Boards be empowered to raise the age of entry of children to the elementary schools from 6 years to 7 years; and

Whereas, our school system and program of studies are graded and arranged to meet the mental ages of the average child; and

Whereas, raising the age of entry by one year will place the average child one year beyond the mental age of the program of studies; and

Whereas, a large majority of school children in normal times have to find work at an early age and thereby would lose the opportunity of one year of school education; and

Whereas, as school fees after a certain age have become more general, this proposal throws an additional obstruction in the path of students seeking secondary education;

Be it resolved, that the British Columbia Teachers' Federation protest against such change and use efforts to induce the Government to reconsider this proposal.

11. Referred to full meeting of the Executive to be held early in June.

12. **Re Teachers' Salaries.** (Prince Rupert Teachers' Association).

Whereas, in many rural school districts so many of the ratepayers are on relief and therefore unable to pay the school taxes;

Resolved, that the Government make provision to ensure that the teachers be paid more than the mere Government grant, by additional grants from Government funds.

12. To be taken up with the Department of Education at an early date.

13. **Re Provincial Finance and Administration of Schools.** (West Vancouver Teachers' Association).

Whereas, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation recognizes the equal right of all children, regardless of wealth, social position, native ability, and all other conditions, to full and free opportunity for the kind and degree of education which will insure their best and fullest individual development and fit them most perfectly for the duties and responsibilities of individual social, civic and spiritual life; and

Further, recognizes that it is the prime duty of the Province to guarantee to each individual a satisfactory minimum program of education in each of the several areas for taxation and for the administration of schools throughout the Province; and

Whereas, the greater resources of the Provincial Government would enable it to finance more satisfactorily in times of economic stress;

Be it resolved, that our schools be financed upon a provincial basis and that the Government be asked to bear the entire current expenditure except that capital expenditure be borne by local authorities.

13. Referred to the Salary Committee for recommendations to the Executive Meeting in June.

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FEDERATION

14. **Re Mr. Charlesworth.** (Executive, British Columbia Teachers' Federation).

That this Federation expresses its sympathy with its General Secretary in his present illness and trusts that he will have a complete and rapid recovery.

15. **Re Canadian Teachers' Federation.** (Executive, British Columbia Teachers' Federation).

Whereas, there has been no meeting of the Canadian Teachers' Federation for two years; and

Whereas, during that period questions have arisen that affect the whole body of Canadian teachers; and there are other matters at present that require concerted action by the various Provincial Federations;

Be it resolved, that the Executive of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation be instructed to endeavor to have a meeting of the Canadian Teachers' Federation called for this summer and that it be instructed to consider matters for the agenda of the proposed meeting.

15. Referred to the Consultative Committee for action.

16. **Re Publicity.** (Executive, British Columbia Teachers' Federation).

Whereas, the British Columbia Teachers' Federation investment in publicity has been well spent and the returns have amply repaid the cost; Be it resolved, that this policy be continued.

16. Referred to Chairmen, Publicity and Finance Committees for action.

17. **Re Pension Age.** (Shop Teachers' Association of British Columbia).

That we ask the British Columbia Teachers' Federation to take steps toward having the pension ages reduced five years as an option.

17. Referred to Pensions Board, pending revaluation of Pension Fund.

19. **Re Affiliation with Trades and Labor Council.** (H. S. T. A. L. M. Resolution submitted by Executive, British Columbia Teachers' Federation).

That we (H. S. T. A. L. M.) recommend to the British Columbia Teachers' Federation that they affiliate with the Trades and Labor Council.

19. An amendment referring this motion to the Executive was passed. The matter will be discussed at the June Executive Meeting.

21. **Re Federation Scale of Fees.** (Victoria and District Teachers' Association).

In view of the reduction in teachers' salaries and the necessity for increasing membership of the Federation, be it resolved that a corresponding reduction be affected in:

- (a) The running expenses of the Federation;
- (b) The membership fees.

21. Referred to Membership and Finance Committees for report to Executive Meeting in June.

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22. **Re Proposal to Appoint a Travelling Secretary.** (Nelson and District Teachers' Association). (Fernie and District Teachers' Association).

Whereas, it is a well known fact that, owing to the large area and small population of British Columbia, the teachers in the rural districts of the Province are isolated, not only physically, but socially and educationally from the parent body of teachers of the Province; and

Whereas, at this time of particular stress and difficulty it is essential that they should help and be helped to a greater extent than ever before, so that each one may fully realize his or her importance as a unit in the body of the teaching profession of the Province; and

Whereas, this mutual co-operation can only be attained by systematic work on the part of the Federation; and

Whereas, it is felt that at the present time the Federation is not the power in the Province that it ought to be;

Be it resolved:

- (1) That a travelling, organizing Secretary be appointed by the British Columbia Teachers' Federation to visit the rural districts of the Province systematically;
- (2) That the duties of this Secretary be to confer with the teachers of these districts with the object of inspiring, encouraging, and stimulating them as members of a great profession, at the same time impressing upon them the duties and privileges which are theirs by reason of belonging to this profession; to point out the benefits which will accrue to them and their successors by being loyal and active members of the only body which can authoritatively express the views of the teachers on educational matters; and to visit local associations and give every information re Federation activities.

22. **Referred to Executive Meeting in June.**

23. **Re Teachers' Employment Insurance.** (West Vancouver Teachers' Association).

Resolved:

- (1) That the British Columbia Teachers' Federation consider the establishment of a Provincial Fund for the unemployed teacher;
- (2) That such a fund be created in a manner similar to that of the Pension Fund, namely, by deduction monthly of a small percentage from the salary of every person employed as a teacher in the Public Schools of British Columbia;
- (3) That the Executive of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation be requested to consider the matter fully and to report on progress to Teachers' Associations or through the medium of the B. C. Teachers' Magazine.

23. **Referred to a special committee, to be appointed by the President, for investigation and report.**

TEXT BOOKS

24. **Re Text Books.** (High School Teachers' Association of Lower Mainland).

25. **Re Selection and Adoption of Any School Text Book.** (West Vancouver Teachers' Association).

24 and 25.—Resolutions dealing with the manner in which text books are chosen.

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Resolved, that the Superintendent of Education be thanked for his co-operation in submitting books for inspection and report before authorizing them, and that we assure him of our willingness and desire to give him any assistance along these lines.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

26. **Re Reports to Parents.** (Prince Rupert Teachers' Association).

(1) That reports be required to be furnished to the parents quarterly instead of monthly as at present.

26. To be referred to Department of Education.

27. **Re Geography Course.** (Victoria and District Teachers' Association).

27. No action taken.

28. **Re Social Studies IV(b).** (English Section, High School Teachers).

1. (a) That Section 3, Social Studies IV (b) be removed from the course in Social Studies on the understanding that the content be included in a new course in Economics.

1. (b) (Amendment) That the original motion, as presented by Mr. Northrop, be referred to the Committee headed by Dr. Sage, for its consideration and action.

28. Referred to Dr. Sage's Committee.

29. **Re Composition.** (English Section, High School Teachers).

Be it resolved, that the Department of Education be requested to provide a handbook on Formal Composition Theory to supplement the courses in Composition Through Reading by Hall and Brown.

29. Referred to Department of Education.

30. **Re English Grammar.** (English Section, High School Teachers).

In view of the fact that Grammar has been added to the work in English IV since the allotment of time was made for the course;

Be it resolved, that the allotment of time for English IV be reconsidered, bearing in mind that three examinations are now being set on this course.

30. Referred to Department of Education.

31. **Re Four-year High School Course.** (High School Teachers' Section).

That we make clear to the Department that, while we support the general idea of the Four-year High School Course, we feel that experience has shown that a thorough reconsideration of the new curriculum should be undertaken by a committee appointed by the Department.

31. **Re Four-year High School Course:** Resolved, that suggested changes and additions to the course be discussed with the Department of Education.

32. **Re French Text Book.** (French Section, High School Teachers).

Resolved, that we deplore any possibility of the Department of Education prescribing one text book only for city and rural schools. If the Department should decide to institute one book to the exclusion of others, it is recommended by this section that the Hedgecock Active French Course be used for schools of Course "A."

32. Referred to Department of Education with the suggestion that report of committee be adopted.

33. **Re Mathematics Course.** (Mathematics Section, High School Teachers).

(1) That there be the same unified course from the same text for Grades 7, 8, and 9 in all schools teaching those grades.

(2) That this course be laid out and a text chosen to suit it.

(3) That the whole course be embodied in one book if possible, or at least one for Grades 8 and 9.

33. Referred to Department of Education. No action taken in regard to remainder of resolution.

34. **Re Three-year Course in Science.** (Science Section, High School Teachers).

Resolved, that a Three-year Course in Chemistry and Physics and other Science options be drawn up for High Schools, and that this course be optional with the present two-year course in Science subjects, the total credits being the same for each course.

34. Referred to Department of Education.

35. **Re Rural High School Course.** (Chilliwack Teachers' Association). (Rural High School Section).

(1) In view of the need of maintaining, in rural High Schools, subjects especially suited for the training of the students in attendance; and

In view of the need of providing or fostering, for rural schools, optional subjects in the Course of Study, especially along the lines of agricultural science, manual training, home economics, music and art; and

Furthermore, because the Fraser Valley Teachers' Institute in session at Cloverdale, and the Fraser Valley Trustees' Association at their regular meetings, have favored a definite move being made to advance the cause of Rural Education in British Columbia;

Be it therefore resolved, that the British Columbia Teachers' Federation support the development by the Department of Education of necessary features in the rural High Schools of the Province in order to make the schools efficient in preparing students for practical situations of rural life.

(2) Resolved, that the Rural High School be recognized as a division of the educational system of this Province, with characteristic problems of its own, and that a well-qualified person be appointed by the Department of Education to act as Superintendent of Rural High Schools and that his suggested duties be:

(a) To develop, in consultation with the teaching body, a definite Rural High School policy designed to bring such schools into more effective touch with the needs of the communities in which they are situated;

(b) To advise school boards and give talks to community gatherings so as to make his policy effective;

(c) To study such questions as the desirability of High School consolidations and co-operation between neighboring municipalities with respect to Manual Training, Home Economics and Agriculture, and to have power to make his decisions effective;

(d) Generally to supply that informed professional guidance to the development of Rural High Schools that they so greatly need.

35. Referred to Executive Meeting in June.

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36. **Re Accredited High Schools and Teacher Training Course.** (High School Section).

That we reindorse resolutions passed last year re Accredited High Schools and Teacher Training Courses.

36. Referred to Department of Education.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

37. **Re Social Studies.** (Junior High School Section).

Whereas, the courses in Social Studies in Grades 7 and 8 of the elementary schools do not correspond with the courses in Junior High School;

Be it resolved, that the Department of Education be requested to have drawn up courses in Social Studies which could be adapted to both types of school.

37. Referred to Department of Education.

38. **Re Mathematics.** (Junior High School Section).

Whereas, the courses in Mathematics in Grades 7 and 8 of the Elementary School and the Junior High School do not correspond;

Be it resolved, that the Department of Education be requested to have drawn up a course in Mathematics which could be adapted to both types of school.

38. Referred to Department of Education.

39. **Re General Science.** (Junior High School Section).

(1) Whereas, General Science is taught in Grades 7 and 8 in the Junior High Schools, and Nature Study in the corresponding grades in Elementary Schools; and

Whereas, General Science is more suitable for students of that degree of attainment and could be taught in the Elementary Schools; and

Whereas, the teaching of General Science in Grades 7 and 8 in all types of school would make better co-ordination in Grade IX Science in the High Schools;

Be it resolved, that the Department be requested to authorize the same course and the same text in General Science in Grades 7 and 8 as in the Junior High Schools.

(2) Whereas, it has been proved by experience that there should be a properly written text book in General Science for Grades 7 and 8; and

Whereas, the Junior High Schools have had to use sets of American text books in these grades which were not entirely suitable; and

Whereas, further, these sets have been in use so long that they will have to be replaced soon by new copies (printed in the United States);

Be it resolved, that the Department be asked to secure for these grades a text printed in Canada and suitable for our own schools.

39. Referred to Department of Education.

MANUAL TRAINING SECTION

40. **Re Compulsory Manual Training.** (Manual Training Section).

That the Department of Education be asked to make the teaching of Manual Training compulsory in cities of the First and Second Class in the Province, this to apply to those cities now equipped for teaching Manual Training.

40. Referred to Manual Training and Home Economics Sections for revision.

GENERAL

- (1) That this Federation record its deep sense of loss, owing to death, of the following members:

Frances Scanlan
M. Lena Abercrombie
Margaret F. Stewart
George F. Clark

Hannah Bruce
Harriet L. Stone
Alice G. Perkins
Hector M. Stramberg.

- (2) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the Hotel Vancouver Management for the excellent co-operation given to Federation Officials in all arrangements for holding this Convention.
- (3) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the speakers who have given their time to address the various meetings of this Convention.
- (4) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the Executive Officers of this Federation who have given freely of their time during the year to Federation work.
- (5) That the thanks of the Federation be extended President C. G. Brown, who has, during this year, carried an exceptionally heavy load in the interest of the Federation.
- (6) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the General Secretary, Mr. H. Charlesworth, to Miss C. Clayton and to Miss M. MacGruer, for their very efficient work during the year.
- (7) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to those who have contributed to the musical programs of this Convention.
- (8) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the Honorable the Minister of Education for his courteous reception of delegations and his consideration of their requests.
- (9) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the Superintendent of Education, Dr. S. J. Willis, and Officials of the Department of Education for their courtesy and co-operation with representatives of the Federation throughout the year.
- (10) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the many members of the Federation who have given freely of their time, at great personal inconvenience, to the work of transportation, registration, and other matters contributing to the success of the Convention.
- (11) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the Editor and Members of the Magazine Board for their work during the year.
- (12) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to the Press of the city who have given publicity to the reports of this Convention in such an efficient manner.
- (13) That the thanks of the Federation be extended to all those who donated prizes for the sports events.

41. That the letters of thanks be sent as indicated.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

42. **Re Reduction of Teachers' Salaries.** (Vancouver Teachers' Council. (Vancouver Elementary Teachers' Association). (Vancouver Junior High School Teachers' Association). (Vancouver High School Teachers' Association).

Resolved, that the British Columbia Teachers' Federation go on record as being against any further reduction of salaries.

43. Resolved that any unfinished business of this Convention be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and action.

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Excerpts from Minutes of Annual General Meeting

THE Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation was held in the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C., on Wednesday, April 19th, 1933, commencing at 9:40 a.m.

There were present: President C. G. Brown (in the chair), Members of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation Executive Committee; delegates and representatives from Member-Associations in the Province; a number of Unattached Members, and others; also Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Convention Secretary, and Miss Margaret MacGruer.

On motion of Mr. A. Finlayson, seconded by Mr. T. Aldworth, the minutes of the Annual Meeting of March 30th, 1932, were adopted as read.

Business Arising from Minutes:

President C. G. Brown then referred to the resolutions passed at the last Annual Meeting. It was moved by Mr. F. M. Watts, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that these resolutions, together with replies, be published in Convention number of the Magazine. (Carried).

Correspondence was next received and dealt with as follows:

Fraternal Greetings:

Letters conveying fraternal greetings were received from the following:

Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario;

Manitoba Teachers' Federation;

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation;

The National Labour Council of Vancouver.

General Secretary's Report:

Copies were distributed at the meeting. Additional copies are on hand at the Federation Office and may be secured by mail.

President's Report:

President C. G. Brown spoke of the various problems tackled throughout the year, explaining that some had been dealt with successfully, while delay of action was secured with others. Every effort was put forth at all times in dealing with serious situations. He referred to the co-operation received from the Department of Education, Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation, and from the British Columbia School Trustees' Association.

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In connection with fall conventions, Mr. Brown referred to the spirited meetings, and to the large attendance which marked these conventions. All had been attended by Mr. Charlesworth, members of the Executive or by himself.

He stated that this had been a remarkable year in connection with legislation re Pensions Act, Salary Schedules, etc., the important matters of legislation are to be published.

Mr. Brown also mentioned the absence of Dr. H. R. Anderson, who was attending the Prince George Teachers' Convention, as well as addressing the teachers of Prince Rupert en route, and to the absence of Mr. I. Dilworth, Past President of the Federation, who had been invited to represent the British Columbia Teachers' Federation, also the Canadian Teachers' Federation at the Alberta Teachers' Alliance Conference.

In continuing, Mr. Brown expressed his great appreciation of the fine co-operation received from the Executive of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation, and the Local Associations, during the year; and of the splendid management of the Convention, thanking Mr. R. P. Steeves, Chairman of Convention Committee, and the members of such committee. He also tendered thanks to those officers on duty at the Convention; the artists and speakers. Mr. Brown spoke of the work done by the General Secretary, whose condition at the present time, he said, was due to the untiring work on the Federation's behalf. Thanks were also extended to Miss Clayton and Miss MacGruer.

In concluding, Mr. Brown remarked upon the large attendance at this Convention, thanking the teachers for turning out in such a splendid manner.

Membership Report:

Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Chairman of the Membership Committee, next presented report of that Committee. The advisability of appointing an organizer to travel to the various schools in British Columbia was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Mitchell spoke of the need to make contact with the younger teachers. He referred to four new Associations formed during the year. The first of these, the Vancouver Principals' Association, he believed, to be a great forward step, and a most important organization, as the support of the Principals was most necessary in connection with Federation membership. Secondly, the Northern Interior Association at Prince George, which was now a most enthusiastic group, and whose membership had increased considerably. Thirdly, due to the work of the Executive, the Delta teachers were now affiliating themselves with the Federation. Lastly, the reorganization of the Burnaby teachers. Mr. Mitchell stated emphatically that 100 per cent membership was most essential. The membership totals for the past three years he gave as follows:

1929-1930	2143;
1930-1931	2198;
1931-1932	2321;

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while, to date, 1932-1933 membership totalled 2377, which number included enrolled members whose fees had not yet been received.

Moved by Mr. J. R. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. W. Nelson, that the report of the Membership Committee be adopted. (Carried).

Publicity Report:

Mr. C. L. Thornber, Vice-President of the Federation and Chairman of the Publicity Committee, next presented report of that Committee. Mr. Thornber outlined work done in connection with Publicity work, expressing opinion that there was a real need for such publicity at the present time. Interior Associations are kept informed of the activities of the Federation through circulars sent out by Mr. S. Northrop, who had been appointed to do such work. Other publicity is of a more general character. Although the Vancouver Teachers' Council had reported in the Vancouver papers, this was not to be confused in any way with the publicity of the Federation. Mr. Thornber reported fine reception received from the various newspapers, although progress was naturally slow to begin with. He spoke of the Vancouver Press, who were most sympathetic to the cause of Education in British Columbia, also of the splendid co-operation received from others in connection with Publicity work. Mr. Thornber stated that the Executive Committee Meeting of April 18th, 1933, had approved of the work done by Publicity Committee, and that such work should be carried on.

Provincial Salary Committee:

Mr. T. W. Woodhead next presented report of the Provincial Salary Committee, a complete report of which, he stated, had already been submitted through The B.C. Teacher. For this reason he did not give detailed explanation, but briefly outlined the nature of the work done and the reason for the failure of the representatives to come to a final agreement with the representatives of the other bodies concerned. In concluding, he assured the Federation of the tremendous amount of work done by this Committee in connection with the salary question.

Following this report, several announcements were read in connection with meetings, etc.

Mr. W. F. Houston, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, reported that the transportation pooling and refunding was now operated without deficit. He announced that this year the registered members totalled 1315 (which number exceeded the largest registration at any previous Convention), while registered non-members totalled 51, the registration of members and non-members together making a total income of \$1417. The total of claims for transportation refund was \$1922, which figure was also larger than

that of previous Conventions. This latter fact, however, was extremely pleasing, as it proved that more teachers were attending the Convention from distant points. Mr. Houston advised that a 50 per cent refund would be paid this year on transportation costs.

Resolutions Committee:

Mr. T. H. Calder, Chairman, Resolutions Committee, spoke of the amount of labor involved in connection with these resolutions, and thanked members of that Committee who had assisted in compiling resolutions. Mr. Calder suggested that next year all resolutions that are likely to be contentious should be forwarded to the Executive at least two months before Convention in order that members may be informed as to just what is to be taken up in this connection. He also suggested that more time be devoted to the resolutions at future Annual Meetings, and that resolutions be published in The B. C. Teacher previous to the Convention. Mr. G. W. Clark suggested that, due to lack of time for full and proper consideration of the resolutions, the Federation revert to the three-day Convention as in the past. As teachers attended the Convention in order to discuss various difficult problems, he felt that at least a full day be allotted for the Annual Meeting.

It was passed instructing the Executive to plan for a Convention next year.

Fees.

Moved by Mr. G. W. Clark, seconded by Mr. W. M. Armstrong, that the present scale of fees continue for next year. (Carried).

In connection with fees, Miss F. M. Nesbit outlined a scale considered by the writer (name not given) to be a more fair and just scale. Mr. J. Sanford spoke on the subject, stating that a reduction in the scale of fees would not, as indicated by scale referred to, yield more than the present scale. The amount gained by increase in membership from those teachers affected by the lower scale, would be offset by those whose fees, according to the new scale, would be higher than the scale now in operation, and who would, perhaps, discontinue membership on account of the raising of fees.

Election of President:

Mr. T. W. Woodhead, Chairman of Nominations Committee, submitted the name of Mr. C. L. Thornber for the office of President for 1933-1934. It was moved by Mr. J. W. B. Shore, seconded by Mr. F. O. Canfield, that nominations close. (Carried).

Mr. C. L. Thornber was duly elected President for the coming year. President C. G. Brown extended greetings and warmest wishes to Mr. Thornber, for a most successful year. Mr. Thornber expressed his gratitude at the great honor bestowed upon him in election to the office of President.

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STATEMENT OF CONVENTION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1933

Revenue:

Registration—1321 members	\$1,321.00
52 non-members	104.00
Advertising	80.00
Conversazione and Luncheon	814.45
Sports	18.20
	<u>\$2,337.65</u>

Expenditures:

Broadcasting General Meeting	\$35.00
Piano	15.00
Insurance	5.00
Postage	5.00
Orchestra	38.00
Printing	193.72
Mimeographing	14.85
Convention Committee	19.45
Sundry	29.87
Extra Help	55.60
Sports	30.30
Vancouver Hotel—	
(Total) Luncheon, Conversazione, Supper, etc.	771.00
Transportation Refunds (50 per cent of claims)	961.20
Outstanding	45.00
	<u>2,218.99</u>
Surplus	<u>\$118.66</u>

STATEMENT OF 1933 CONVENTION REGISTRATION

Registered Members:		Registered Members:	
Alberni District T. A.	1	Northern High School T. A.	3
Burnaby T. A.	41	North Shore T. A.	66
Chilliwack T. A.	16	Okanagan Valley T. A.	34
Comox District T. A.	10	Powell River District T. A.	10
Cranbrook T. A.	4	Prince Rupert T. A.	4
Delta T. A.	6	Revelstoke T. A.	5
Dewdney T. A.	4	Richmond T. A.	3
Fernie and District T. A.	3	Shop T. A.	3
G. V. H. S. T. A.	11	Sidney District T. A.	2
H. S. T. A. L. M.	317	Surrey T. A.	21
J. H. S. T. A.	118	Thompson Valley T. A.	17
Langley T. A.	4	Trail-Tadanac T. A.	13
Matsqui T. A.	2	Unattached	37
Mission T. A.	4	V. & D. H. E. A.	4
Nanaimo and District T. A.	32	Vancouver E. T. A.	461
Nelson and District T. A.	7	Victoria and District T. A.	19
New Westminster T. A.	34		
Nicola Valley T. A.	5		
			<u>1321</u>
Registered Non-members			52
Registered Guests			<u>150</u>
			<u>1523</u>

TOTAL REGISTRATION

I am pleased to submit the above financial statement and analysis of registration. The statement is tentative, as all returns for tickets are not complete. It is gratifying to note that, in a time of decreasing revenues, the Convention, even with reduced registration charge, was wholly self-supporting.

This is largely due to the loyal manner in which local and nearby Associations supported the Convention, and to the careful pre-organization of the Convention Committee, to whom much credit is due.

W. F. HOUSTON, Sec.-Treas.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 35)

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THE B. C. TEACHER

A Basic Cause of British Columbia's Financial Troubles

*An Address delivered by A. E. FOREMAN, late Government Chief
Engineer, to the Vancouver School Principals' Association,
April 4th, 1933*

PART II.

I BELIEVE these figures will convince you that the financial and highway problems of our Province are critical, and the latter have been unwisely developed in spite of promises by public men that economies and business administration would be, and were being, introduced.

You expect a Doctor to tell you candidly the condition of your physical body as found by his examination, neither over nor understating the case. That is my purpose with reference to the body politic.

Now let us search still more deeply by taking an X-ray and see if we can locate the cause of our condition in places that are not visible to the eye of the general public.

The X-ray shows that the major cause of our condition is a cancerous growth called "Political Expediency," and my authority for this classification of the disease is none other than the present Minister of Finance. In his Budget Address of 1932, on page 21, he says: "It may be frankly stated that, for many years past, economic principles have been heavily handicapped in contending with political expediency for the determination of public policy. There has been a marked tendency by the people to allow legislative power to cater to popular wishes contrary to sound economic dictates."

This statement was made only after careful investigation on his part, for in his Budget Address of 1931, on page 23, he stated. "The greatest truth of all is that, for a period of years, we have not been living within that income which could reasonably be expected, and that certain policies in the past have been so short-sighted as to make one wonder at the utter lack of political economy in the minds of those who framed them or assented to them."

And again he says (page 23): "The time has come when the economic condition of the Province attests to the truth of the warnings I have referred to and compels the exercise of uttermost caution and rigid economy; a time when deaf ears must be turned to all demands for expenditures except those absolutely necessary to the maintenance of an efficient administration." To support these state-

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ments, he says, on page 31, that the average adjusted revenues for the 7-year period ending 1929-30 (seven comparatively good years) amounted to \$21,698,000 per annum and "allowing for expansion in certain sources of revenues as well as reduction in others on the present basis, the amount which may reasonably be expected to accrue per annum and warrant economic development is some \$24,750,000"

Yet in the face of these statements, Dr. Jones brings down a straight "political expediency" budget for 1931-32—the largest budget in the history of British Columbia—totalling \$29,000,000, with supplementary estimates, or \$7,300,000 over the average for seven good years, and incidentally, the 1931-32 expenditures were actually \$29,214,000 plus a further \$6,268,000 in Capital Account.

The Provincial Government in their reply to the Kidd Committee stated that the cause for such large expenditures was the demand of the public, but Chart "6" shows that the peak years of highway expenditure from current revenue occur every four years and these happen to coincide with election years. They also say "That until the eve of the Session of 1932, when a committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade and other bodies appeared before the members of the Government and members of the Legislature, no noticeable demand on the part of the public for economy had been made **but the Government had already for three years been endeavoring to cut down all forms of ordinary expenditure** the better to meet a strictly emergent condition in regard to unemployment with over 70,000 men and women registered for relief in the Province."

The Government then gives a table on page 81 showing detailed expenditures over a period of years in the Public Works Department and, according to this table, these expenditures during the three years they were "endeavoring to cut down" were the largest in the history of British Columbia and approximated the combined expenditures of the preceding five years. The total expenditures in 1930-31 alone (covering both current and capital accounts) amounted to \$13,470,000, of which less than \$750,000 was for Unemployment Relief.

Let us investigate some of these expenditures and see if we can find the *raison d'être*. I shall cite two cases from my own experience.

In 1918, when Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works and inspecting roads in the Cranbrook district, I saw three good-sized bridges across a ravine within a short distance of each other. In explanation, the Road Superintendent said that a few years before there was a surplus in the District Vote which would revert to the Consolidated Fund if not spent by the end of the fiscal year. As the frost in the ground prevented work upon the roads, the member for the district instructed the Road Superintendent to spend the money some place, and the middle bridge was built, and when we saw it, several years later, there was no road leading to it. Evidently it was not considered good politics to have an unexpended balance.

In the other case I investigated a request for a bridge at Terrace

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in the Prince Rupert district. After going over the site with a local merchant and the District Engineer, it was found that there was only one man on the opposite side of the river beside the Dominion Government hatcheries at Lake Lakelse and they had a ferry service. I do not know what the population of Terrace was at that time, but the last census gives it as 350. It was apparent that the bridge would cost at least \$150,000. When the local merchant was asked if he honestly thought the Government should spend that sum of money under the financial conditions that obtained, he said "no, but the bridge was promised and we expect that promise to be kept." The bridge, which is not on the main highway, was built a few years later at a cost of \$195,666, and the estimated number of vehicles that now use the bridge, some nine years after it was built, varies from 35 to 106 per day.

While men in public life are prone to blame extravagant expenditures upon the demands of the people, on the other hand they are apt to make unreasonable promises when pandering for the support of the public and, as a vote-catcher, a promise of a road or bridge is hard to beat. Let me illustrate what I mean. At the 1928 election both political parties promised to build a bridge at Nelson. Two years ago an eminent Consulting Engineer was asked to prepare an estimate of the cost for the Government and he advised that a steel structure would cost \$1,418,000. Compare this figure with \$1,265,000 voted this year for all the roads, bridges, ferries, wharves, etc., in British Columbia.

At the last election a bridge was promised across the Fraser River at North Bend—a small railroad town in a pocket in the mountains—and over \$5600 was actually spent on building approaches to this proposed costly bridge, which could only serve one small settlement.

Near Hazelton there are two bridges over the Bulkley River within sight of each other. One was built by the Government in 1916 and the other, a narrow suspension bridge, was built by a private company and later taken over by the Provincial Government. As the suspension (Haguelgate) bridge was unsafe, it was proposed to construct one bridge between the two, that would replace both and which could be built at an estimated cost of \$75,000. However, political expediency intervened and the suspension bridge was replaced in 1930-31 at a cost, including surveys of over \$200,000, and the question will shortly arise of rebuilding the other bridge, which is now 17 years old. The new Haguelgate bridge is not on the main highway and the traffic over it is estimated at from five to thirty-five vehicles per day. The latter figure probably applied when the bridge was first opened to traffic and was a novelty, today the former figure would possibly be more nearly correct, as the entire white population of the four settlements in that district does not exceed 800.

A road has been built from Slocan City to Box Lake, a distance of about 40 miles. The combined population of the four centres along this road does not exceed 900 people, and \$830,000 have been expended

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thereon since 1924. These towns are on Slocan Lake and have water transportation. This money could have been spent to much better advantage to the citizens of that section of British Columbia by improving the Trans-Provincial highway, which passes through Nelson.

\$3,520,000 have been spent on the road from Hope to Princeton via the Cariboo Highway and Spence's Bridge. The new Hope-Princeton road which is under construction will cost \$1,300,000 to complete. During the seven months that the Cariboo Highway was open in 1932 the traffic averaged 91 passenger motor vehicles per day. As a comparison, a traffic count taken by the Provincial Government on the New Westminster bridge in April and July, 1929, gave an average of 5100 vehicles per day.

Nearly \$500,000 have been spent on roads and bridges in the Bella Coola Valley, and a Government report states that "the majority of the settlers seem to prefer fishing to farming, there being only four farmers in the valley who actually make their living off the land."

After the Cariboo Highway from Quesnel to Fort George was relocated on the east side of the Fraser River the ferry at this point was replaced by a bridge at a cost of \$199,000.

Six and a quarter miles of road on Nicomen Island, Dewdney district, cost for highway protection, right-of-way and road construction, \$632,000, or \$101,000 per mile. The road has a gravel surface. The right-of-way and highway protection alone cost \$543,000, and the assessed value of the Island is \$415,000. In June, 1932, a combination of muskrats and high water caused a leak to develop in the dyke, which required 10,000 sacks of sand to repair. This condition is liable to occur at any high water period.

There are four classified highways leading East out of Vancouver, on two of which the Government pays the entire cost of reconstruction and maintenance; on the third it pays 75 per cent, and on the fourth 50 per cent of the cost of reconstruction and 40 per cent of the cost of maintenance.

The Government has started to construct a fifth road between the Hastings-Barnet and the Grandview highways, upon which road \$348,000 have already been spent and it will cost a further \$530,000 to complete it, exclusive of paving. The right-of-way cost \$112,000.

The Provincial Government has spent \$122,500 on the Marsh Road and new ferry approach at Ladner in the three-year period ending March 31, 1932. It was spent before the road was classified as a Provincial highway and therefore contrary to the Highway Act.

This expenditure will be of no service to the Provincial Government if the Ladner bridge is built.

The logical location for the highway to connect the proposed Ladner bridge with Vancouver is by extending the road due North from the Northerly bridgehead and construct a high level bridge

across the narrowest section of the North Arm of the Fraser River. This would not only avoid a swing span but would provide an overhead crossing of the B. C. Electric tracks and would connect with the 120-foot boulevard which is shown on the Vancouver Town Planning Commission's map. This proposal of the Department was practically put out of court when the Government, in 1930, took over and spent \$245,700 on the Fraser Avenue bridge and road on Lulu Island. There was no need for immediate action as the Richmond-Woodward Landing road could take care of the traffic without difficulty pending a decision as to which was the better route.

From another viewpoint, the X-ray diagnosis shows a peculiar condition. In the human body every part is supposed to receive a proportionate part of the blood flow. But in examining the Provincial body politic I find that certain parts which form the Electoral Districts from which come Cabinet Ministers have been afforded special attention to no uncertain degree. To illustrate:

With possibly one exception all Court Houses in British Columbia costing more than \$100,000 were built in the home towns of Cabinet Ministers after they were elevated to that position. The Court House in Vernon was built when the constituency was represented by a Minister of Finance, and the Court House in Revelstoke when the member was Minister of Public Works.

The Court House in Prince Rupert, which city has a population of 6230, cost \$541,000, and was built at a time when the financial condition of the Province was not favorable. The late Comptroller-General wrote the Premier in February of the year that this Court House was started and said: "The gross debt is over \$50,000,000, and that at the end of 1926, assuming a continuance of the present policy, it would be in excess of \$100,000,000, the providing for which will annually absorb practically 60 per cent of the entire revenue of the Province." He goes on to say: "It must be apparent to even the most casual observer that the state of the Provincial finances cannot be regarded with anything but a large measure of anxiety." The Government debt actually reached ninety-nine and one-half million dollars by 1924.

The late Comptroller-General recommended, in the same report, that the Government Agents be reduced to 14. A similar recommendation was made by the Kidd Committee. However, on November 1, 1930, a Government Agent's office was opened in Kelowna, which is represented by the Minister of Finance and at present there are seven Government Agents in the triangle embracing Kamloops, Revelstoke and Merritt. In Princeton \$39,000 was spent on Government buildings in the 3-year period ending March 31, 1931, one of which is a Government Agent's residence, although there is no Government Agent there at present.

In 1930 a Court House was built in Salmon Arm, the constituency represented by the present Minister of Public Works. In Penticton, the home town of the present Minister of Mines, property was purchased for the erection of a Court House and plans prepared for a

\$100,000 structure. British Columbia is the only Province in Canada that maintains Government Agencies. The estimates for 1933-34 include \$563,585 for Government Agencies, Assessors, etc.

During the three years following the 1928 election, the total expenditures for highways in the Province was 50 per cent greater than during the three years preceding the election year. However, in Salmon Arm district the increase was over 350 per cent; in Dewdney, 400 per cent; and in Saanich—the Premier's constituency—800 per cent.

Revelstoke's expenditures on highways during the three years after the 1924 election, when its member was Minister of Public Works, was 500 per cent over the amount expended in the three years preceding 1924, when it did not have Cabinet representation.

In the Prince Rupert Electoral District five miles of road from Prince Rupert east, one building, and one bridge cost over one million dollars, and the population of the electoral district is 8476, over \$124 per capita.

In Dewdney district, with Cabinet representation, \$2,170,000 were spent on highways in the 3-year period 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32, or \$110 per capita.

In 1920 a Highway Act was enacted providing that provincial funds could be expended on highways, **in municipalities**, only when such highways were designated by Order-in-Council. This very properly corrected a practice then prevailing whereby the recommendation of the local member was usually the deciding factor. But on March 29, 1929 this corrective measure was nullified to a degree by the inclusion of an innocent clause forming part of the loan bill for that year. This "joker" provided that "such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate \$75,000, as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time direct to be expended in the construction, reconstruction, improvement, protection and surfacing of **certain local roads and bridges within municipal limits** necessary for extra-municipal traffic or the more convenient use of provincial highways."

Under this enactment the sum of \$66,000 was expended in 1929-30, of which 58½ per cent was upon roads and bridges in the electoral districts represented by four Cabinet Ministers and 24½ per cent was expended in Dewdney—the district represented by the then Minister of Public Works.

Furthermore the classification of highways under the Highway Act has been carried to extremes. For example, since Saanich has had Cabinet representation, the Provincial Government has classified and assumed the responsibility for the entire cost of reconstruction and maintenance of 11½ per cent of the graded roads in Saanich municipality.

In Dewdney Electoral District, represented by the then Minister of Public Works, the Government has classified and pays all or part of the cost on over 28 per cent of the graded municipal roads in that district.

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The Government's liberality in this respect is most pronounced in electoral districts represented by Cabinet Ministers. The result has been that in 1930-31 the Provincial Government's share of expenditures on 513 miles of municipal highways amounted to \$1,680,000, or 33 per cent more than it has voted this year for all the highways in British Columbia, i.e., 513 miles in municipalities and 18,667 in unorganized districts.

I, in common with many others, felt that when the Honorable Mr. Bruhn became Minister of Public Works there would be a drastic reduction in the extensive highway construction program, but while his personal and public statements indicated that there would be—the charts and maps show that he, too, was inoculated with the virus of political expediency, to what extent I will endeavor to show.

To afford a proper background for my remarks in this connection I should say that at the 1929 meeting of the Good Roads League, at Harrison Hot Springs, Honorable Mr. Lougheed appealed for support for increasing the gas tax from 3c to 5c, saying that by thus raising funds for improving roads the operating cost of vehicles would be reduced considerably. At this meeting he outlined plans for the construction of a number of new roads such as the Prince Rupert Highway, the Hope-Princeton and Big Bend roads, and others. In November, 1929, I prepared a report on nine of these mooted road projects showing that they would cost about \$11,000,000, and the carrying charges and maintenance would approach \$1,225,000 annually whereas the estimated increase in revenue by increasing the gas tax would be only \$60,000, thus making no provision for improving existing roads. With my report I sent a map showing how far removed were these roads from the centres in which was the greatest registration of motor vehicles. Yet, when the Minister's road program was brought down, the following spring, it included not only these nine projects but also many others.

When addressing the annual convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities and Good Roads League, at New Westminster, on September 15, 1931, Mr. Bruhn said: "The Government, with limited funds, has 25,000 miles (of roads) to look after, and a halt will have to be called on the construction of new roads, otherwise the Province will never be able to maintain its existing highways." On September 24, 1931, ten days later, the Government highway program was announced and the maps appearing in two Vancouver papers showed 15 new roads to be constructed, which would cost about \$15,000,000. This program included two roads not in the Lougheed program and, later, the Kelowna-Naramata and the Aldergrove-Bellingham roads were added. On the Kelowna-Naramata project a road camp was built near Naramata at a cost of \$5221.66, whereas the amount expended on the Kelowna-Naramata road was only \$5167. One week after the highway program had been announced, the Minister was quoted on the front page of The Province of October 1, 1931, as saying that "British Columbia is not embarking on a wild road-building scheme" and his statements on that occasion are of particular interest because they showed that he

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was as conversant with road problems as Mr. Jones was with the financial conditions that obtained. He said: "It is absolutely untrue. We are not embarking on a program of constructing new roads, we simply cannot afford to do it. Our program at the moment only includes new roads which we must finish in the visible future." "It would be folly, in our opinion, to start large road projects and then leave them uncompleted somewhere in the wilderness." "Another point which should not be overlooked," the Minister emphasizes, is "That if we build too many roads at this time we would not have the money to maintain them properly when they are completed. The result will be that all the roads of the Province will be inadequately maintained." . . . "There is plenty of opportunity for employment on our existing roads and the few new roads that we must build and finish with the money now available."

On October 22, 1931, I secured a copy of a map showing the road construction camps erected in the Province. This map showed 154 camps, of which 46 of the larger ones were on new roads. In discussing this question with the Minister, some time previously, I had strongly recommended closing down the Hope-Princeton, Big Bend and Prince Rupert roads, as the Provincial Government could not finance them to completion. He stated that for certain reasons work on the first two could not be stopped, but no more work would be done on the Prince Rupert highway. On November 13, 1931, the map was brought up to date and it was found that 22 new camps had been built, 9 of which were on the Prince Rupert highway.

On February 20, 1932, when there were 70,616 registered unemployed there were 237 camps. Today, with 53,505 registered unemployed, only 79 camps are in use.

The 237 camps had accommodation for 18,340 men, and at October 31, 1931, there were 11,353 men in camp.

This map also showed that on October 22, 1931, there were five new construction camps on the road between Salmon Arm and Sicamous on what is known as the Canoe-Sicamous cut-off.

Incidentally, Mr. Bruhn's mill is at Canoe and a departmental map of the "Sicamous-Canoe Road, Salmon Arm District" shows the road passing the Minister's house and office at Sicamous. The estimated cost of constructing this cut-off is \$150,000. The road has a 12 per cent grade and a dangerous hairpin curve approaching the C. P. R. tracks at Sicamous, and the Railway Board only permitted a temporary level crossing to connect with a proposed ferry on the condition that the Provincial Government fenced the road allowance and placed a gate on the road at the railroad crossing, **to be in charge of the ferryman as far as possible.** Thus there would be a ferry and a gate on this new section of the Trans-Canada highway.

This ferry would require replacing later with an overhead crossing that would cost \$20,000, and a bridge that would cost a further \$20,000 or \$30,000.

The road will be a cul-de-sac, or dead end, until the ferry is

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installed or the bridge built and no capital monies have been voted this year for new construction work. \$129,000 have been spent on the road to date and, according to the annual report of the Minister of Public Works for 1931-32, eight miles are being built to a width of 16 feet instead of 22 feet, and will require widening later so that the final cost, including the bridge and overhead crossing will greatly exceed the \$150,000 estimated.

Had the Trans-Canada highway been gazetted via the Kamloops-Vernon road as far as Glenemma and hence by way of Armstrong and Enderby, they would have utilized an existing road that is only four miles longer and would not only have eliminated the first cost of the Canoe-Sicamous cut-off but the cost of maintenance and betterment of this 19 miles of highway with its timber overhead crossing and bridges.

On account of this large program which was being carried on I had an interview with the Honorable Mr. Jones the day he addressed the Board of Trade here, in April, 1932. He then stated that the new regulations of the Treasury Board gave him greater control over expenditures, which control he intended to exercise. In placing the suggestions before him on April 15th of that year the last two paragraphs of my letter were as follows:

"Your Budget expenditures this year total about twenty-five million dollars. I cannot help but feel that the revenues will fall several million short of this amount, particularly as the average revenue over a period of seven good years was only \$21,700,000. I believe it would, therefore, be advisable to notify the different Departments to keep their expenditures to a minimum during the early months of the year so that, if revenue is falling off, the expenditures also can be curtailed. In the Public Works Department, particularly, there is always the possibility of unusual weather conditions causing damage to roads and bridges that will require extraordinary repairs, and this year there is half a million dollars less for maintenance than there was last year.

"I believe it would be inadvisable to undertake any program of surfacing highways this year in view of the above conditions, so that as much money as possible will be available for the contingencies mentioned."

On June 17, 1932, an advertisement appeared in the local press calling for the laying of pavement on the Salmon Arm-Sicamous Road, in the Minister of Public Works' district, and on a road in the Dewdney district, represented by the Minister of Lands.

On June 26, 1932, nine days later, Mr. Bruhn in again addressing the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, this time at their Nelson convention, stated:

"That if ever there was a time when men should forget their party that time was the present. What matter if one went into oblivion if he knew that he had done what he believed to be best for

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all the people as a whole?" He continued: "Perhaps it is a little dangerous for me to say this, but it is my opinion that in the United States and Canada personal or party advantage has usually taken precedence over the country's welfare."

On August 5, 1932, Mr. Bruhn instructed engineers to spend no more money on maintenance of roads, as the Finance Department had ordered a cut of \$600,000. However, new construction work was continued on the Big Bend, Hope-Princeton and other roads. I am informed that the work on the Hope-Princeton road was not closed down until December 15th last; the construction of the Aldergrove-Bellingham road continued until February, 1933, although the relief camp was closed on December 15, 1932, and work is still continuing on the Canoe-Sicamous cut-off.

In the year 1929-30, when Mr. Loughheed was Minister of Public Works for the full year, there was spent on highways in Dewdney district the sum of \$927,700. This was over 11 per cent of the entire expenditure of the Province on highways, and amounted to \$47 per capita.

In 1931-32, when Mr. Bruhn was Minister of Public Works for the entire year, including the Dominion Government's share of unemployment relief there was spent on highways in Salmon Arm district \$400,500, which amounts (exclusive of Indians) to over \$52 per capita. Hence on this per capita basis, the Honorable Mr. Bruhn out-Loughheed the Honorable Mr. Loughheed.

Leaving now consideration of highway expenditures in the district represented by Mr. Bruhn, let us briefly glance at some instances of administration and work carried out under the Public Works Department in other parts of the Province.

Last year a bridge was built at Nanaimo. The lumber for forms and scaffolding was supplied by a man who did not have a mill, and the price paid was \$20.69 per thousand feet B. M. A fair price at that time was \$11 per thousand feet B. M.

A man from Victoria was placed in charge of construction of the Central Arterial Highway, Burnaby, in January, 1931. He was paid a salary of \$240 a month, a living allowance of \$30 a month and provided with a car and chauffeur at the Government's expense. The chauffeur's father is a member of parliament. In the adjoining office at New Westminster an engineer—a graduate of Queens University who has been in charge of work in that district for about ten years—was demoted to road foreman at a net salary of around \$150 per month. Several of the other engineers were similarly demoted. A general foreman was appointed in another district who was an ex-grocer, and, in a third, the general foreman was an ex-hardware salesman. The latter is a brother of the member for this district.

The following is an extract from a letter which passed between two Government Engineers some time ago, but could apply to many Electoral Districts throughout British Columbia at any time during the last ten years:

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"The local member dictated the policy of the Department and dismissals were the order of the day. Six out of nine foremen were changed at once, one general foreman (without any experience) and two additional foremen were appointed. The mechanic was changed, not for the better. At the instigation of the local executive, this man or that was discriminated against in the matter of employment and recommendations by the same executive regarding the appointment of certain men as sub-foremen and for other work had to be observed.

The member assumed the position of supervisor, encouraged the foremen to report direct to him and insisted upon employment of the hangers-on of his own political persuasion, whether competent or not.

Regarding the purchasing of supplies, certain firms or individuals were to be favored, and I have been informed at different times that a purchase from some other person has created a delicate situation, even when the matter was dealt with by the Purchasing Agent, and not through the local Public Works office."

The following is an extract from a letter from another engineer who had been in the employ of the Government: "During over 20 years of practical experience with contracting and industrial concerns, I have never seen an organization on a par with this organization for inefficiency or petty politics, although they have some very clever engineers in this Department, and no doubt some men who would become very highly rated engineers if given the opportunity. This inefficiency is quite apparently caused by politics and patronage, and all employees are hampered by some form of political pull or strife. Engineers and other employees cannot give their best services to the Department, owing to having to be on guard at all times, in an effort to avoid offending politicians of both political parties, and are unable to devote their whole time and energy to their work on account of continual pressure or interference from all classes of politicians. With the result that it has lowered the efficiency and morale of engineers, and has not given them the required time to concentrate on their work.

"Also, in many cases, engineering assistants are political appointees who lack the knowledge or ability to handle the position in which they are placed."

It can readily be realized what the loss through inefficiency has been when such conditions obtained while the Government was spending millions of dollars on work done by day labor.

Up to March 31, 1931, the Government has purchased machinery at a cost of \$3,400,000. Twenty-eight power shovels were purchased at a cost of \$277,589, and 82 snowplows at a cost of \$122,402, some snowplows costing as much as \$3510 each.

Although, on March 31, 1931, the Government had on hand plant valued at millions of dollars, in the summer of that year an Austin grader was purchased at a cost of \$5047. It was of foreign manufacture, weighed 14,400 pounds, and was sent to Duncan. A fair price f.o.b. Duncan at that time was \$4610. I was informed that there was

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no tractor in the district heavy enough to haul it and finally it was shipped to another part of the Province.

Of the power shovels two were purchased in 1929 at a total cost of \$23,124. The cost for repairs was \$1129, and they were traded in in August, 1931, at a valuation of \$3100. The total cost for repairs to plant in the fiscal year 1930-31 was \$246,773. **Tenders were not called for the purchase of machinery.**

My examination of the body politic has been as complete as time will permit. It has not been an altogether pleasant task for me to lay bare—for you to hear and see—the lamentable condition in which the Provincial body politic is today. Yet this condition is the natural result of party politics as carried on in this Province over a term of years. I have outlined to you instances of Provincial expenditures made solely because of pledges made during election campaigns. Remembering that under Canadian law it is an indictable offense to bribe a voter and reviewing the lavish promises of party candidates in this Province for roads and bridges, I wonder under what classification such pledges should come. And this wonder is the greater inasmuch as many of the highway expenditures I have mentioned in my remarks are admittedly economically unsound. Political expediency is, to my mind, a mild term for instances of this character.

As to the general operation of Government in power at Victoria over a long term of years I find that, regardless of what party was in power, political expediency has been the general order of the day. To what end? To developing an insidious and destructive cancerous growth in the body politic that threatens its life. This deadly growth is now deep-seated because it has been allowed to get a firmer hold while Government after Government has functioned. It has spread and poisoned the whole system until the body politic has become the body political. The stage has now been reached when heroic action is necessary. The cancer must be removed and the treatment of the patient changed from "bleeding" to a rigid diet.

How can this be accomplished?

Let us again turn to Mr. Jones, the Government's financial physician, for advice; because his advice is sound although he himself does not always follow it. He says "the three essentials are:

- "(1) the assembling of facts;
- "(2) to make the people thoroughly familiar with such facts;
- "(3) a remedial policy."

The facts can be secured from the Minister's Budget Address and Government reports, but although these addresses are just bristling with startling statements about our critical financial conditions, I think I am safe in saying that not one-tenth of one per cent of the citizens ever saw them—let alone read them.

However, last summer a committee of business men, known as the Kidd Committee, prepared a report which, if judged by the discussion it caused, has jolted the public out of its apathy. Whether

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or not we are in accord with all of its recommendations, we must agree that it rendered a very valuable service to the community. It accomplished something that nothing else in years has been able to do. It aroused public interest in public affairs. The men who served on that committee without remuneration, and the business men who provided the funds to meet the cost of clerical and other expenses in preparing the report, deserve the sincerest thanks of the citizens of British Columbia and of the Dominion of Canada, as I understand that the appointment of a National Committee on Economy in public finance was made by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce as a direct result of the work of the Kidd Committee. This National Committee is now publishing valuable bulletins on Governments—Federal, Provincial and Municipal.

The educationists have been criticized for criticizing the report. But in the light of our investigation showing such waste and extravagance, I think that consideration should be given to the fact that their branch of the service—a most important one—was promptly subjected to severe cuts while at the same time the waste was continuing.

The Provincial Government's total pay roll, according to the estimates for 1933-34, is only 5½ per cent less than it was in the estimates for 1932-33.

The estimates for 1932-33 show a material reduction in staff compared with the previous year, but the majority are still in the employ of the Government with the salaries charged to votes where the individual positions do not appear in the estimates.

In the peak year of construction, when the Public Works Department spent nearly thirteen and one-half million dollars, one District Engineer was in charge of Engineering District No. 2. Today there are two District Engineers. The same applies to Engineering District No. 5.

A comparison between the cost of our Mental Hospitals and the University is illuminating. From figures that appeared in Votes and Proceedings of the Legislature dated March 27, 1933, the three Mental Hospitals in British Columbia have cost an average of \$965,300 per annum during the last three years for maintenance and operation. If the interest and sinking fund on the Capital invested were added at an average rate of 8 per cent, which is conservative, the total cost of the Mental Hospitals in 1931-32 amounted to \$1,318,000. This compares with \$782,000 for the University of British Columbia in the same year. The number of inmates of the hospitals was 2607 and the number of students attending the University was 2772.

A new unit was built at Essondale Mental Hospital and completed in 1932 that has cost, with furnishings, \$673,000, but it has not been used on account of lack of funds.

The 1933-34 estimates provide \$764,370 for maintenance and

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operation of the three Mental Hospitals compared with a grant of \$250,000 for the University. We have to look to the University and not the Mental Hospitals for public leaders to revitalize this diseased body politic which the rising generation will fall heir to.

My criticism of the educationists would be that, in endeavoring to point out the unfair treatment they were getting they befogged the main issue.

I am satisfied, however, if waste and extravagance were first removed and then all essential services reduced as they must be—but on an equitable basis—that the educationists would heartily co-operate and it will require the united efforts of all the more thoughtful elements of society to bring about the drastic changes that are absolutely necessary.

The second essential is to make the people thoroughly familiar with the facts, and, I might add, all the facts and nothing but the facts, and these must be in such simple form that the man on the street can understand them. That is your job and mine. No remedy can be effective unless supported by public opinion and we want not only an aroused but an informed public opinion.

Third, a **remedial policy** can only be carried out by men of courage, integrity and experience, who will face the facts and correct conditions without fear or favor.

Those men must have freedom of action on matters of principle and important policies and not be bound by that octopus, the Caucus.

The floor of the House and not the Caucus is the place where the members should be free to express themselves. That was the original intent of Parliament.

Constructive criticism from within will be much more effective than destructive criticism from without.

Another matter of vital importance is to have as our representatives, men with the courage of their convictions. Men who will give the public the facts even though it be neither popular nor considered good politics. Men who instead of attempting to meet the demands of their constituents will, to again quote the Minister of Finance, "educate the public to realize that many a public clamor is economically unsound."

Finally, we need as our representatives men of character who will practice what they preach.

The Honorable Winston Churchill, in the Sunday Dispatch, said: "The language of statesmen in all countries becomes increasingly urbane, and their sentiments ever more elevated. But when these statesmen have finished making their public speeches, they go back to their offices or Cabinet Councils and hold very different talk among themselves. This gap between public professions and reality, between what the people are told and they—the Governments—are doing, has

new become so wide that it is a positive duty to draw attention to it."

I have endeavored to "draw your attention to IT" as prevailing in British Columbia. And now, to use the words of the popular song, "What To Do About It?" Are we, in view of the conditions I have outlined, to "put out the light and go to sleep?" That is not the spirit of the stock from which we spring. The conditions I have pointed out were man-made—and where men in weakness have erred men with courage can correct. That this is true is proven by the action of the Motherland in accepting and working out the policies of the May Commission, which has brought about a rehabilitation of Governmental policies and activities, the results of which have astounded the world. What we need in British Columbia today is a change of policy behind which there is a change of heart. The call is for intelligent leadership dominated by that spirit of honesty—absolutely honesty—which is the keystone of the Oxford Group Movement rather than the policy of political expediency which has landed us where we are today. May God send us leadership of that type—men who, with an informed electorate solidly behind them, shall lift this Province from the morass of political expediency in which it is now sinking and set its feet upon solid ground over which we may proceed to the fulfillment of the visions of greatness to which the boundless resources and geographical location of British Columbia entitles us as our birthright.

(CONT. FROM PAGE 20)

REPORT OF SPORTS COMMITTEE

UPON instructions from the Convention Committee a Sports Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Morgan of Kitsilano. At an early meeting the following leaders were chosen: Miss F. Mulloy, Badminton; Mr. H. McLean, Golf; Mr. A. McKie, Bowling. Much thanks is due this Committee for the careful work done.

The number taking part in the various branches of sport showed the interest taken in this phase of Convention activities:

54 people played Badminton at Point Grey Junior High;

48 players turned out for Golf at Quilchena;

62 Bowlers met at Chapman's on Broadway.

Definite plans and suggestions for next year were submitted to the Convention Committee.

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Corporal Punishment

AN important decision in connection with the administration of corporal punishment by teachers has recently been handed down, one about which teachers generally should be informed.

It would appear that early in December Mr. J. Rempel, teacher of Sarto School, found it necessary to administer corporal punishment to certain boys for misdemeanors in the school. The case was first heard before the local Justice of Peace, Mr. J. Desharnais, on December 10th, and by him was dismissed with costs. The parents of the Finiuk boys appealed the case and it came before Judge Roy at St. Pierre on January 24th.

The Federation considered the matter of vital importance to the profession generally and engaged counsel to advise and conduct the case for Mr. Rempel. Consequently, Mr. Patterson, of Parker, Richardson, Crawley & Patterson, appeared and conducted the case for the teacher. The appellants had counsel as well, so that the case was thoroughly presented before His Honor.

Whilst the proceedings before Judge Roy are properly referred to under the Criminal Code as an appeal, such appeals are new trials and are conducted just as trials before any judge of first instance.

After hearing all the evidence submitted by both sides, Judge Roy dismissed the appeal and fully acquitted the teacher on the charges brought against him. The comments made by His Honor upon his views of the rights of a teacher to exercise the discretion of a parent in disciplining pupils make useful reference material in any similar charge which might be brought against a teacher in the discharge of his duties in the school room.

There was evidence that the boys had been punished with severity enough to mark them, but, as the doctor said, there was no likelihood of permanent injury nor were the bruises "serious." There were marks of discoloration upon the buttocks of the two Finiuk boys, extending in one case several inches down the back of the leg and in another case several inches above the buttocks on one side of the back. The teacher had used an ordinary light strap made from a piece of belting, folded in the middle, probably a foot long and 1½ inches wide.

The right of a teacher to administer corporal punishment to a pupil is derived from or codified in section 63 of the Canadian Criminal Code, which reads as follows:

"It is lawful for every parent, or person in the place of a parent, schoolmaster or master, to use force by way of correction towards any child, pupil or apprentice under his care, provided that such force is reasonable under the circumstances."

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The reasonableness of the force depends upon the age of the child and it must be of a nature which would not endanger life, limb or health or cause any permanent injury. The effect of the pupil's conduct upon the school discipline is to be considered. Chastisement inflicted through malice will not be protected under this section. In general the teacher is in the same position as a parent and punishment which caused temporary pain and discoloration of the flesh for a few days has been held not excessive in the recently reported case of *Rex vs. Metcalfe* (1927) 2 W.W.R. 194, where the Canadian law on the subject is summarized and well set out.

We might mention in passing that Judge Roy adopted this decision in *Rex vs. Metcalfe* in dismissing the charge against Mr. Rempel.

The Federation has in the office details of this and similar cases. It is well for teachers to know their rights in these matters. Whilst they, of course, are urged to organize and conduct their schools with as least friction as possible, yet when occasion comes that the administration of corporal punishment is a necessity, it is well to know that there are certain well defined cases on record. Unfortunately, incidents arise in which a teacher is fully justified in giving punishment and yet may later find it necessary to defend himself in court for his action. In all such problems it is wise for the teacher to get advice from the Federation.—*The Manitoba Teacher*.

JOINT MANIFESTO

*By the National Union of Teachers and the Educational
Institute of Scotland*

THE Executive Committees of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales and the Educational Institute of Scotland assembled in joint session in Edinburgh and representing 170,000 teachers in Great Britain, call attention to the threat to education contained in the Lovat and the Ray Economy Reports. In particular they deplore, and urge His Majesty's Government to reject these recommendations, which, if adopted, would increase the size of classes in both elementary and secondary schools, curtail the provision of school for physically and mentally handicapped children, threaten the school medical service and restrict facilities for higher education. Education has already suffered severely through the reductions imposed in 1931 as regards the provision both for the pupils and for the teaching staff. A grave risk of further retrogression would be incurred by the acceptance of the recommendations of the Economy Reports.

The two Executives view with grave concern the widespread unemployment now existing among young and newly-trained teachers. They would point out that this unhappy condition, which is largely consequent upon the lack of continuity in the educational policy of successive Governments, will be seriously aggravated if the recommendations of the Economy Committees are generally adopted.

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They regret the recent pronouncement of the Prime Minister that he can offer no hope that it will be possible in the near future to restore the "cuts" in pay imposed on public servants in 1931. The Executives reaffirm the readiness of teachers, "quâ citizens," to bear their due share of national burdens. They must, however, continue to oppose by all legitimate methods the discriminatory penalization of public servants as a class. They accordingly call upon His Majesty's Government to provide for the early restoration of the "cuts," not only as a matter of justice, but as part of a sound and enlightened economic policy.

The two national Executives strongly urge the Government to raise the statutory school-leaving age without delay. They are unanimously of opinion that the beneficial results of this reform would speedily manifest themselves not only in the sphere of education, but also in the greater social well-being of the adolescent and the increased industrial efficiency of the nation. The arguments for the retention of pupils in school for a further year appear to be especially cogent at a time when so large a proportion of the adult population of the nation is unable to find work. There appears to be no justification for still further reducing the adult workers' opportunities of securing employment by adding every year a half a million children at the age of fourteen to a labor market already so tragically overcrowded. The raising of the school-leaving age would be an invaluable contribution to the maintenance of the character and morale of the nation, and would be a clear indication that as far as is humanly possible Great Britain is determined to prevent the suffering, which is inevitable in this time of distress and uncertainty, from falling upon the children who in years to come will constitute the citizenship of the nation and be charged with the task of guiding its destinies.

A. E. HENSHALL,
President, National Union of Teachers.

F. MANDER,
General Secretary, National Union of Teachers.

W. F. ANDERSON,
President, Educational Institute of Scotland.

THOMAS HENDERSON,
General Secretary, Educational Institute of Scotland.

NOTE: This important message is the result of an historic meeting of the two Executives at the office of the E. I. S., 47 Moray Place, Edinburgh, February 16, 1933. About 60 were present.

—*Scottish Educational Journal*, Feb. 24, 1933.



Provincial High School Section Recommendation Re-Convention

THAT the various sub-sections should prepare a program, beneficial particularly to out-of-town teachers, and that more time be set aside for such meetings, preferably a full morning or full afternoon.

That one morning or one afternoon be given over to a General High School Meeting, instead of only two hours, as was the case this year.

In effect, the recommendation is that one full day be allotted to High School business (or two half days), as it was felt that the many problems affecting High School work could not properly be discussed in less time.

A movement was started at the General High School Meeting to organize a Secondary School Council or Committee to study vital problems affecting High School work. Such a committee would co-ordinate the work taken up at each year's Convention and provide more continuity.

(Signed) W. GRAY.

Vancouver, B. C., April 29th, 1933.

We are pleased to print the following lines, received from two of our members who have suffered through the closing of their Home Economics Centres. At the same time we wish them every success in their courageous venture and trust those more fortunate members will render any assistance possible.

* * *
T IRED, tired teachers, at the end of June,
Will want a quiet place to rest, and that right soon.
Savary Island will prove to be
The ideal spot beside the sea.
Here two ex-Teachers of the "frills" you'll meet,
Who'll prove that "frills" may become a garment neat.
Very reasonable rates they'll ask
And to serve good meals will be their task.
At "Arbutus Cottage" make your reservation
And come prepared for a summer of restoration.

MISS E. SWITZER and MISS E. LYON

Rates: Daily, \$2.50; Weekly, \$15.00; Monthly, \$50.00.

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RUSSIA CHANGES WORLD'S WOMEN

ELLA Winter's new book, "Red Virtue," will soon be read and much discussed by women throughout the world because it shows the vast changes that have happened and will happen in the lives women will lead in future.

Whatever effect the Russian experiment has upon the world's economic system, one certain fact is that Russia has forever changed the lives of women. Ella Winter shows how and why. And women, feeling and knowing that new spheres and activities and interests have been opened to her, will never turn back to a life of superstition and slavery to men. Like timid slaves who have been only half emancipated, some may incline backwards, but the vast majority never. It would be against the history of human beings if they did.

The American Revolution, followed later with woman's movements, started feminine reform; but Russia's Revolution really called the turn.

Today North America's women, caught as they are between a world economic crisis and a crisis in their own sex, are like transients trapped in a fog. But that intuitive restless searching which women are now experiencing will, beyond doubt, carry them to relationships and terms of equality with men little dreamed of today. Man's dominance of woman has really ended, but it may take some time for practice to catch up with that fact.

Women are DIFFERENT from men—women are dependent on men, first for existence, then for subsistence; but no more different or much less dependent than man is upon woman.

For man and woman, Nature reveals the proper relation and degrees of dependence and harmony and equality in the lives of trees and birds and flowers and animals. But in the last three or four thousand years the development of man has proceeded out of all proportion to the development of woman. That explains woman's struggle to get even a hearing, leave alone a chance to advise in world affairs.

Our inharmonious upside down world of today reflects the inharmonious unnatural relation man has been endeavoring to perpetuate over women.

Ella Winter thinks it does and the theme of her book shows that, apart from any political or economic copying that may be done of Russia, women are certain to catch from the Russian picture perspectives and ideas that will forever prevent their return to the pre-War status of servitude.

Biologically, man is two parts—earth man and spirit man. Woman is the practical, the earthly, the reproductive element of man. She tends the home, bears the children, and nurses and mothers both them and her man—and always keeps him working. Man, the fighting, the spirit end of the team, is each morning caressingly eased out of a front door, behind which he has been made to believe that he is the greatest individual on earth, but in front of which he is firmly reminded that he must not return home without a "kill," whether the kill be meat or money.

The plain truth is that for centuries man's work becoming softer and easier, men had grown increasingly indulgent and tyrannical with himself, with the world, and with woman. A clash was inevitable; a showdown had to come, because over-emphasized man, with an inarticulate half (woman) made an ill-mated team that has been recovering from a richly endowed world of nature and science, only a small mean part of the LIFE that could be and should be. Just as our sick beaten world is now swinging away from manipulated money, so has it commenced a swing away from the exploitation of the body and soul of woman.

Ella Winter and her publishers, Harcourt Brace & Company, New York, have made an invaluable contribution to that end.—*Editorial reprint, The Vancouver Sun, May 31.*

The Vancouver Sun consistently interprets world trends from a woman's viewpoint. Women who wish to be well informed read The Sun regularly.

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✻ 1932 Resolutions and Replies ✻

IT was agreed, at the recent Annual Meeting of the Federation, that the reply of the Department of Education to the resolutions passed at the 1932 Convention, and forwarded to the Department as representing the views of the Federation, would be published in The Magazine for the information of all interested. Below are given these resolutions, with the replies of the Superintendent of Education:

Resolutions and Replies

Passed by Okanagan Valley Teachers' Association:

1. Whereas, the language of the present History text for the senior grades of the Public School (History of Great Britain and Canada--Wallace) is beyond the comprehension of students in these grades;

Be it resolved, that this Convention go on record as being in favour of petitioning the Department of Education either to have this text revised, or to replace it by a more suitable text.

- (1) The question of adopting a more satisfactory text-book in History than that by Wallace has been receiving the attention of this Department for some time, but no decision has yet been arrived at. Notice has been given that the book may not be prescribed after June, 1934.

2. Whereas, the majority of High School principals in this association are finding it impossible to arrange their time tables so as to enable Junior High School graduates to take Grade 11 Latin and French in their first year of Senior High School; and

Whereas, in most school districts these students are repeating much of French II and Latin I;

Be it resolved, that we ask the Department of Education to prescribe a minimum course of study in these subjects, and that the time assigned to English in Grades 7 and 8 in the Junior High School be correspondingly increased.

- (2) The change suggested in the Junior High School Program would defeat one of the advantages of the Junior High School system. Before any change is made in the Course in French and Latin, I should like to have a recommendation from the principals of Junior High Schools now operating in the province.
3. Be it resolved, that the Department of Education be requested that the examination in Composition for Junior Matriculation classes be not more than 50 per cent objective.
- (3) I am in favour of this resolution.

Central Vancouver Island Teachers' Institute Convention:

4. Resolved, that the Central Vancouver Island Teachers' Institute request the Department of Education to modify the fees charged for Departmental Examinations, so that a pupil who writes part of his final examinations in Grade 11 and part in Grade 12 will not be required to pay a higher fee than a pupil who writes the whole examination at one time.

- (4) I regret that the Department cannot agree to this recommendation. A candidate who takes the Junior Matriculation Examinations in parts has an advantage over a candidate who writes a complete examination

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at one time, and it would seem fair that the former candidate should pay an additional fee for this advantage. It has been decided, however, to make the fee for the June examinations of this year \$1.00 per paper up to \$5.00, so that a candidate may take Physics II or Chemistry II in June for \$1.00 instead of \$2.00, as formerly. This does not apply to the August-September examinations.

5. Resolved, whereas it is impossible for the smaller High Schools and Superior Schools to give all the courses necessary for those proceeding to Nursing, Normal, and Junior Matriculation, etc., and that whereas some of the pupils wishing to take the High School Correspondence Course are unable to pay the \$5.00 fee;

Resolved by the Central Vancouver Island Teachers' Institute that the Department of Education be urged to make these courses available without charge to the pupils in the smaller High Schools and Superior Schools.

- (5) The Department is unable, for financial reasons, to provide High School Correspondence Courses without charge to the pupils.

6. Whereas, in both Entrance and High School examinations grave injustices may result from unfair and inequitable papers;

Therefore be it resolved that all marks in all subjects should be scaled to a common average, and that, in such scaling, palpably unfair questions be disregarded.

- (6) Every reasonable effort is being made to make the examination papers fair and equitable. Scaling has been adopted already in the case of some papers.

7. Whereas, many students in Grade 11 are writing their final examinations in one or two sciences, such as Physics and Chemistry; and

Whereas, students who write the entire Matriculation Examination in one year have the advantage of the 60 per cent average, 40 per cent minimum standard;

Be it resolved that the Central Vancouver Island Teachers' Institute request the Department of Education to permit any bona fide Grade 11 students to aggregate their marks made in their final examinations during their last two years in High School and be allowed the privilege of the 60 per cent average, 40 per cent minimum, to be applied only to the marks of two consecutive years. Nothing in this resolution is applicable to students repeating examinations.

- (7) This matter was brought before the Board of Examiners this year on two occasions, but the Board was not favourable to the recommendation contained in this resolution.

Resolutions Passed at Easter Convention, 1932:

8. From High School Teachers' Section:

- (1) That the Department of Education be asked to appoint a Committee whose duty shall be to study the whole curriculum in the light of practical experience.

- (8) When the Department is convinced that a change in the curriculum is desirable, it will be pleased, in accordance with its usual practice, to appoint a committee of expert teachers to assist in the revision.

9. (2) Resolution on the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools:

- (a) That specialization be encouraged in one or more subjects, since 85 per cent of the teaching positions in High Schools offer opportunities for specialization, and that prospective teachers proceed to an Honors Degree or its equivalent.

- (b) That the Education Department of the University take over all branches of the professional training:

- (1) Students should observe lecturers on methods of teaching High School subjects under actual conditions;

- (2) Practice teaching should be done under the supervision of these same lecturers;

(3) Lecturers on methods would then become critic teachers.

(c) That, in lieu of (b)2, selected Secondary teachers be used as:

(1) Lecturers on methods;

(2) Teachers for student observation;

(3) Critic teachers, and that adequate relief be awarded them in the matter of the teaching load, and that a suitable remuneration be awarded for such extra work and responsibility, especially when lectures and conferences on methods are carried on after regular classroom hours.

(d) That, until a model Secondary School is attached to the University, and in order to promote continuity in training, selected High Schools be used in rotation, according to equipment in staff and material resources, in some particular subject or group of related subjects. (Thus for a given year all observation, practice teaching, criticism and lectures on methods in a particular subject would be carried on in one school and not in several, as at present. Most schools would provide ample opportunity for observation. Training centres in Great Britain now make use of such a plan).

(e) That, in order to encourage and afford opportunity for higher pedagogical training, the University institute the degree "Bachelor of Education," the work for this degree to be done intra or extra-murally; such degree to be granted after the completion of the prescribed courses, and after three years of successful teaching.

Be it resolved, that this section re-endorse the above resolutions, as passed in 1931, and that they be presented again to the Department of Education with the recommendation that they be acted upon as soon as conditions permit.

(9) It is not feasible to carry these recommendations into effect at the present time, as some of the changes suggested would call for a large expenditure of public funds.

10. (3) Whereas, A Joint Committee of the High School Teachers' Association of the Lower Mainland and British Columbia Teachers' Federation submitted for general discussion, under date of March 28th, 1931, the report of a comprehensive study of the accrediting of High Schools and the reform of Departmental examinations; and

Whereas, resolutions embodying the central recommendations of that Committee were endorsed by the Federation at its Convention of last year; and

Whereas, the Federation was asked to nominate representative High School teachers to sit in a joint committee of the Federation, the University of British Columbia and the Education Department for the further study of these problems; and

Whereas, members were accordingly named by the Federation to represent it on such joint committee, but have not been called into conference with representatives of the Department and the University;

Therefore be it resolved:

(a) That the general preliminary recommendations relative to the accrediting of High School and the improvement of Departmental examinations that were endorsed at the Convention of Easter, 1931, be again submitted for the consideration of the Department;

(b) That, should the University not choose to co-operate in this endeavour to improve the Departmental examination system and to formulate detailed plans for the accrediting of High Schools, the Department be requested to confer with representatives of the Federation for the further study of these problems;

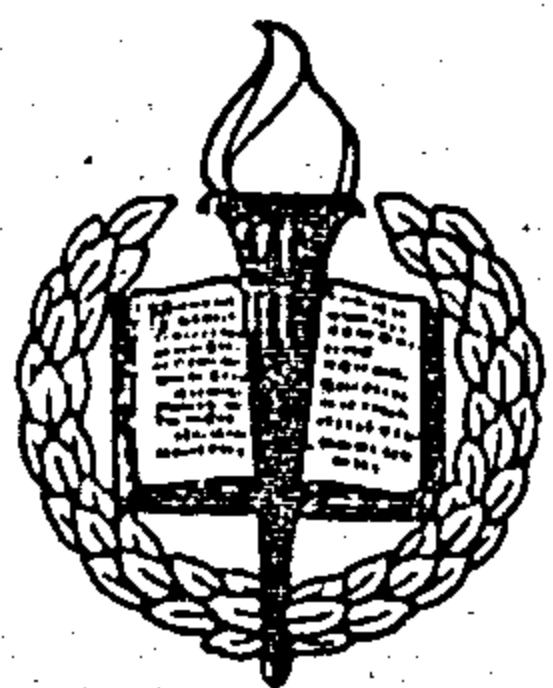
(c) That a High School Graduation Certificate Board be created and given authority:

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- (1) To determine what High Schools shall be accredited for the issue of High School graduation and leaving diplomas, as distinguished from Matriculation diplomas; and
- (2) To adopt and, at its discretion, to amend rules and standards governing the issue of such diplomas; and
- (3) To draft necessary instructions in connection with provision for examination of such candidates for High School graduation and leaving diplomas as are not recommended, under the rules and standards of the Board, for exemption from Departmental examinations.
- (d) That it be recognized as an important part of the duties of the High School Graduation Certificates Board to conduct continuous studies for the improvement of High School examinations and of the practical working of the accrediting system.
- (e) That all examination papers necessary in connection with the issue of High School graduation and leaving diplomas be prepared by persons approved by the High School Graduation Certificates Board.
- (10) (a) and (b) The question of the "accrediting" of High Schools has been before the University and the Department of Education for some time. Personally, I have been in favour of the proposal for many years. I feel, however, that there is not sufficient support for the change to warrant its adoption at the present time. The Department will be pleased to receive and consider any representations that the British Columbia Teachers' Federation may make in connection therewith.
- (c), (d) and (e) I cannot see that any good purpose would be served at the present time by the appointment of a High School Graduation Certificate Board.

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11. From North Shore Teachers' Convention:

Whereas, when Teachers' Conventions have been held, difficulties have been experienced owing to the unfavourable attitude of some Boards of School Trustees; and

Whereas, meetings held on Saturday are not satisfactory, and better results are likely to be obtained if meetings commence on Thursday;

Be it resolved, that this meeting of the North Shore Teachers' Association recommend to the British Columbia Teachers' Federation that the Federation request the Department of Education to grant to teachers the right of absenting themselves from their regular duties for at least one day per annum for the purpose of attending Teachers' Conventions.

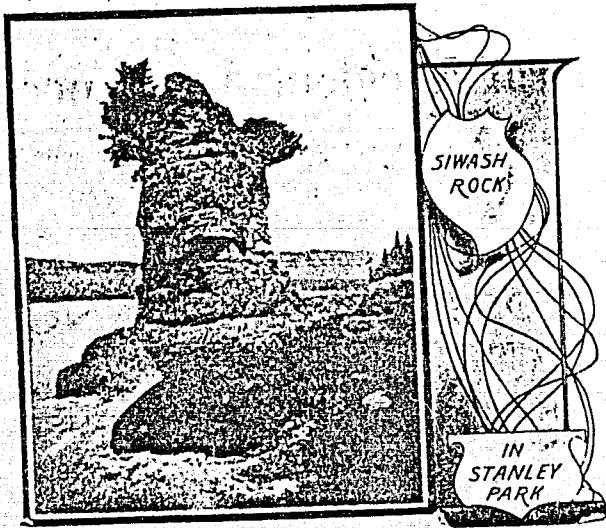
- (11) On many occasions the Department of Education has expressed its approval of the holding of District Conventions, as we feel that much benefit should accrue to the teachers and the schools from the attendance of the teachers at these meetings. As, however, the teachers are appointees of Boards of School Trustees, we do not think it would be proper to grant them leave of absence against the wishes of the local Board.

12. From Central Vancouver Island Teachers' Institute Convention:

Resolved, that the High School section of the Central Vancouver Island Teachers' Institute seek a definite ruling from the Department of Education in connection with students desiring solely to obtain a High School Graduation Diploma whether the above students should be required to write Departmental examinations or whether the High School Principal's certification is sufficient; and also if it is necessary for these students to write any Departmental examinations in order to obtain a High School Graduation Diploma, we desire to know in what subjects, if any, it will be compulsory for them to write Departmental examinations.

NOTE: The Department should be requested to send out a circular letter to all High Schools clearing up this matter.

- (12) The Department has sent circulars to the principals of High Schools respecting the granting of the High School Graduation Diplomas.



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Group Health and Accident ASSURANCE

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TEACHERS. ADOPTED AFTER INVESTIGATION
BY THE FEDERATION

\$25 a Week Indemnity for Sickness or Accident; \$25 a Week for Hospital Expenses for Sickness or Accident, and \$25 a Week for Nursing Fees for Sickness or Accident, and \$150 for Operation Fee for Sickness or Accident, with \$1000 for Accidental Death or Dismemberment	}	COSTS	
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			\$18.00
			Annually
or: \$40 Weekly Indemnity, and \$25 Hospital Expenses, and \$25 for Nursing Fees, and \$150 Operation Fee, and \$1000 for Accidental Death or Dismemberment,	}	COSTS	
			\$41.40
			Annually

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Another Federation Service

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found rates for Group Health and Accident Insurance, of which the Federation holds the Master Policy.

Your Committee of Teachers, appointed by the Executive, studied this matter for about eight months and were finally successful in obtaining exceptionally wide coverage at a phenomenally low cost.

The General Accident Assurance Company was chosen, and its soundness and fair dealing thoroughly investigated.

Many teachers have already availed themselves of this protection. The Federation thinks many more would avail themselves of the opportunity provided to secure this low cost insurance if they investigate its possibilities. It was contemplated that at least 500 of the 4000 Teachers in the Province would avail themselves of this insurance and the rate was based on this assumption. The Federation Office Staff are giving their time in this regard in order that members may enjoy another service, and members are getting this insurance at cost for this reason. All transactions in regard to this insurance must be completed through the Federation Office, to whom applications should be mailed and cheques made payable.

The Policy was written January 10th, and it has been arranged that all policies will expire on the same date, so that cheques should be made out only for the proportionate premium from the date the policy is taken out until January 10th, 1934. **You may enter the group at any time. Now!**

The Master Policy is so written that members may take amounts of coverage varying from \$10 to \$40 indemnity per week and principal sums varying from \$1000 to \$5000. Hospital and Nursing Fees may be varied from \$10 to \$25 per week each, and Operation Fees from \$60 to \$150, or, if desired, these last three coverages may be dropped. Should members wish information as to the make-up of rates for these varied amounts of coverage, they may enquire through the Federation Office or phone Mr. G. Y. L. Crossley, Trin. 6516, 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

The Federation Executive feels that the thanks of the members are due to the Committee whose efforts have made this insurance available to them.

No Company, other than the General Accident, is authorized to write this policy, and any agent or company purporting to write this Group direct or through other channels, is doing so without the approval of the Federation. (See page 46).

The service is available for Federation members only.

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MILK TALK No. 7

PRINCIPLES OF MILK SANITATION

THE production of pure milk, that is, milk which is both clean and safe, depends upon a number of important factors.

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Complete safety is then obtained by proper pasteurization.

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We suggest that it is sound common sense to pay a little more for a milk which you KNOW to be Safe and Clean.

May we suggest that, no matter how well the dairymen and distributors have done their work, a lack of care on your part may spoil it all.

After you take in your bottle of milk, don't leave it opened: that breeds bacteria and allows milk to absorb all the odors around it.

Don't pour milk from the bottle until you are ready to use it.

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Close to one-fifth of all our food is cow's milk itself, or in some combination, AND THE MONEY SPENT FOR A QUART OF MILK CAN NOT BUY GREATER VALUE IN ANY OTHER FOOD.

This tremendous fact should always be held in mind in these days of "reduced budgeting."

Milk is a really great food—a food from which man can not escape even if he would, and, if he is wise, would not let escape him even if he could.

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