

Relations industrielles Industrial Relations



Statement of Principles of the CCCL

Volume 7, numéro 1-2, décembre 1951, mars 1952

URI : <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1023123ar>

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.7202/1023123ar>

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Éditeur(s)

Département des relations industrielles de l'Université Laval

ISSN

0034-379X (imprimé)

1703-8138 (numérique)

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Citer ce document

(1951). Statement of Principles of the CCCL. *Relations industrielles / Industrial Relations*, 7(1-2), 131–133. <https://doi.org/10.7202/1023123ar>

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459—How do citizens choose conscientiously those who govern?

In voting for the candidate that they judge to be the most capable of assuring the common good of all citizens.

460—What does the fourth commandment of God command those who govern to do?

The fourth commandment of God commands those who govern to assure the common good of all the citizens.

461—What is the common temporal good of all citizens?

It is the highest degree possible of well-being in this life, for the soul and the body, brought about by the union and cooperation of the efforts of all.

462—What must those who govern do to assure the common good of all the citizens?

Respect the rights of all, make just laws, administer justice well, divide up equitably the tax burden, grants and public charges.

463—What are the rights that the State must respect?

The higher rights of God and the Catholic Church, the rights of the family and the human person, the rights of private associations and the rights of other countries.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES OF THE CCCL

NATURE AND PURPOSE

The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour is a free and democratic trade union organization. National in character, it derives inspiration for its principles and its activities from the social doctrine of the Church, which it recognizes as being the only doctrine capable of ensuring the social order.

Its purpose is to promote the professional, economic and moral interests of Canadian workers.

It aims at ensuring the individual and collective promotion of the workers by favouring their physical, intellectual and moral development and by creating for all conditions such as will enable them to live in a human and Christian way. It tries to contribute towards the establishment of orderly relations between employers and employees, in accordance with truth, justice and charity; among other immediate objectives in this domain, it aims at ensuring full use of the natural right of association and advocates collective agreements, social security measures and sound labour legislation.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Syndicate is the most effective means the workers have of defending and pro-

moting their professional interests. Therefore the natural right of association of all workers should be recognized, without distinction, and the putting into practice of this right should be facilitated, if necessary, by union security measures. The professional association is the worker's normal organization for bargaining, representation, participation and co-operation at all levels of the concern, of the profession and of the country's economy.

STRUCTURE OF THE CCCL

No workers' Syndicate may be admitted to membership in the CCCL unless it is first of all affiliated with its professional federation and with the central Council in its district or locality. Affiliation is not compulsory with any other labour organization set up by the affiliated bodies.

As long as its charter of affiliation is maintained, every affiliated body adheres to the present statement of principles and is bound to observe the rules and regulations of the CCCL.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COMMON GOOD

The economic system now prevailing in our country underrates human and spiritual values. According to this régime, the search

for the individual's interests would automatically ensure the general good. There follows scorn for human dignity and for the legitimate aspirations of the human being and the general good.

The accumulation of riches and the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few, to the detriment of the common good, has been the result of a system which has taken profit as its prime motive.

It is the duty of every citizen to contribute towards the common good in accordance with the requirements of social justice. On the other hand, society is made for the human being. Thus the production of material goods must be ordered to the satisfaction of legitimate human needs, and all material, social and cultural conditions must favour the development of the individual worker and his family in security and freedom.

The CCCL believes in the prime dignity of the individual and in the fundamental equality of all human beings. It does not admit of any unjust treatment because of language, nationality, race, sex or religion.

DEMOCRACY

The CCCL believes in real political democracy, as this system is the best guarantee of freedom for the people and of their participation in civil responsibilities. It is of the opinion that our democratic régime should not be at the mercy of a few privileged persons who use this power for the protection of their privileges and their selfish interests. The CCCL believes that real political democracy cannot be conceived without democratization of the economic system. It is opposed to any form of totalitarianism or State control.

THE STATE

The State should promote the common good, and the CCCL believes that it should, through its laws and the sound application of the same, safeguard the rights of the individual and favour the development of intermediate autonomous groups whose active contribution is necessary for the maintenance of social peace.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

The exercise of the right of ownership should be regulated according to the nature of the object concerned, depending on whether it is for personal use or for production.

The ownership of the goods of production, more than any other, involves particular social charges arising from the nature of these goods, from their subordination to the common good of society and from the community nature of the enterprise.

On the level of the enterprise also, the CCCL believes that private ownership should remain the general rule. It is careful, however, not to identify private ownership with capitalism. It repudiates "liberal" capitalism as well as Marxism in all forms.

The State should supervise all economic activity in order to make sure that the general interest shall take precedence over individual interests. Some enterprises, because of their great importance to the welfare of the people, or because of their tendency to abuses, need to be watched over more closely and kept within fair limits by appropriate intervention from time to time.

If leaving the control of certain services or means of production in the hands of private interests presents any danger to the common good, the community should assume this control. The management of these concerns should be entrusted, as far as possible, to autonomous bodies representing all concerned.

CO-OPERATION AMONG THE AGENTS OF PRODUCTION

Economic life must be organized in such a way as to ensure close co-operation between the principal agents of the production and the distribution of goods. This co-operation should be established at the levels of the concern, of the profession and of the economy in general.

In the concern, the workers should be considered as co-operators participating in a common task. They must feel that they are part of the concern and must participate in its management and in its profits. Hence structural reforms gradually lead those concerned to set up a community of interests and of activities.

With this in view, the management of concerns must cease to represent the interests of capital exclusively.

The workers and the employers, through their trade-union organizations, should meet again on the level of the profession by setting up parity committees for the purpose of regulating their professional life so that it may best serve the interests of its members and of society.

On the provincial or national scale, according to whatever jurisdiction is established, the CCCL suggests the creation of appro-

appropriate bodies to which the professional organizations set up would appoint the workers' and employers' representatives; the role of these bodies would be to co-ordinate economic life and to give guidance to it.

Finally, the CCCL believes that Canada, together with the other nations, should carry out an international organization of economy, in order to ensure a better distribution of wealth and at the same time to guarantee, through security and economic stability in the world, peace and harmony among nations.

THE FAMILY

The family is of such great importance that nothing should be left undone to preserve its integrity, to guarantee its rights and to ensure its full development.

The family came before civil society and is its first cell, and it cannot in any way sacrifice to civil society its role, its functions or its essential prerogatives: the right of husband and wife to a normal married life; the right of fathers to provide for the maintenance of their families; the right of mothers to carry out their task in their homes as housewives and as guardians and educators of their children; the right of parents to bring up their children and to ensure them of instruction and education in accordance with their beliefs and over which they themselves have control; the right to a healthy and sufficiently large place to live, owned, in so far as possible, by the occupants.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

Society must make sure that everyone who is able to work can obtain steady employment in conformity with his tastes and his ability.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Working conditions should be healthy from the moral as well as from the physical point of view. They should leave the worker sufficient leisure time to carry out his religious duties, to enjoy his home life, to take part in social life, to cultivate his mind and to rest.

REMUNERATION

Remuneration for work should, in the first place, be sufficient to satisfy the normal needs of an average family.

In addition to the nature of the work, professional skill, output, the situation of the

concern and the requirements of the common good should be taken into account.

The CCCL considers that there should be equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Insecurity is one of the characteristics of the present condition of workers and their families. This insecurity is the result of insufficient income, uncertainty of employment and a lack of adequate protection against the risks inherent in living and in working.

In order to remedy this situation, the CCCL believes in the first place in ordering the production of material goods to the satisfaction of legitimate human needs and in promoting social security measures such as a policy of full employment and substitute and supplementary incomes. These measures should respect the rights, the initiative and the prerogatives of the individual.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

In the co-operative movement the CCCL sees an excellent means of economic and social progress; it considers the activities of this movement a necessary complement to trade-union activities in reducing the cost of living and in humanizing and democratizing the economic system.

SAVINGS

Saving is an act of foresight and a guarantee against insecurity. The CCCL recognizes the necessity and claims for the worker the opportunity to save. It intends to bring into play all necessary means to this end.

It considers the "*Caisse Populaires*" (credit unions) and certain other organizations as available sources of credit and as institutions fitted to make use of the workers' money for their own good. Most of the large financial institutions at present are draining away the greater part of the people's savings and contributing towards the maintenance of an economic dictatorship.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The economic conditions under which working-class families live are too often an obstacle to their technical, economic, social and political training and to their participation in the cultural life. Education at all levels, and culture, should be accessible to the workers.