

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Ottawa, 3rd April, 1935.

SECRETNO. 751WEEKLY SUMMARYREPORT ON REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONSAND AGITATORS IN CANADAReport

The Convention of Revolutionary Ukrainian Societies held in the Ukrainian Labour Temple in Winnipeg demonstrates that all these organizations are in good standing. The amount of money collected in these hard times is astonishing.

The Canadian League Against War and Fascism is becoming more prominent all the time. Although the names of some eminently respectable people appear on the Executive, [~~deletion: 3/4 line~~]

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APPENDIX NO. I: GENERALI. The Canadian League Against War and Fascism

The Toronto (Ont.) and District Council of the Canadian League Against War and Fascism held a conference on 23rd and 24th March at the Oddfellows' Hall, 404 Bathurst Street. About 115 delegates attended [X#] representing 95 organizations with a claimed membership of 25,000.

The conference was opened by the National Chairman of the league, A. A. MacLeod, and the morning session on the 23rd was taken up by an address delivered by J. B. Mathews, a prominent Socialist of the U.S.A. and former Chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Mathews dwelt mainly on the growth of the Fascist Movement in the United States. He attacked President Roosevelt's reforms, Father Coughlin, Huey Long and others. He pointed out that war was not a question of a year or two, but that it may break out any moment. He maintained that war and Fascism could be stopped only by an organized effort on the part of the majority of the population. He contended that the interests of ninety-nine per cent of the Canadian and American people are not identified with war.

He appealed for unity and said that the working class organizations will be a major factor in the fight against war and Fascism. "We must unite now, instead of uniting behind prison bars or in concentration camps", he said. He pointed out that if Britain from her air base in the North would bomb the United States, it would be necessary for the United States' forces to leave the United States and destroy that base. He also told of his activities in the Brooklyn power strike, and said that in the United States there were 3,000,000 members of the league who, if pressed, would blow up the Dupont Plant.

The afternoon session was taken up by speeches delivered by Professor F. H. Underhill, Professor E. A. Havelock and Stewart Smith.

Professor Underhill requested the Press reporters present not to quote him in the Press as he had promised his

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President not to make any public speeches. He seemed very nervous and spoke with great caution, but admitted that he was a Socialist.

Stewart Smith spoke in the name of the Communist Party of Canada. He pointed out that the Communist Party was the first organization to raise its voice against the threat of war and Fascism; that the Communist Party seeks to co-operate with the league to stop this menace. He asserted that Fascism begins with the destruction of the Communist organizations and ends with the wiping out of all trade unions and political parties. He quoted Section 98, Premier R. B. Bennett's radio talks, the Arcand Bill in Quebec, the unification and extension of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Premier Hepburn's attempt to merge Provincial and Municipal Police Forces in Ontario, as the major symptoms of Fascism in Canada.

In the course of the evening session, speeches were given by Kenneth Woodsworth, Roy Davis, Marjory Trotter, Mrs. I. H. Segal and Mrs. Elizabeth Morton.

Kenneth Woodsworth and Roy Davis spoke of the Youth Movement in Canada and the part it played in the Anti-Fascist and Anti-War Movement.

Mrs. I. H. Segal, a fluent speaker, spoke of the women in the home and what she could do to assist this movement.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, in a twenty minute talk, dealt with some of the issues raised by the previous speakers.

The morning session on the 24th, which was presided over by Dr. Rose Henderson, was addressed by the Reverend John Line, J. W. Buckley, W. J. Douglas, Tom Ewen and Gina Medem.

The Reverend John Line stated he was a Socialist and President of a Socialist Club in Kingston, Ont. He maintained that according to the

scriptures, man has no right to kill in war or otherwise and that the Church was behind any movement to stop the slaughter.

J. W. Buckley, of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council, stated to the amazement of the delegates that the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council would not affiliate with the League Against War and Fascism. He made an attack upon the

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Worker's Unity League, claiming that its activities were of a destructive nature and harmful to the Labour Movement. He pointed out further that the Workers' Unity League, as a member of the Red Trade Union International, aims to destroy all democratic Trade Unions. He charged that the Canadian League Against War and Fascism was dominated by the Communists and emphatically declared that he could not associate himself with such a movement. His charges were answered by Tom Ewen and J. B. Salsberg. Buckley's charges also brought protestations from the floor. Otto Mould, of London, Ont., criticized the conference for allowing Buckley to speak on the platform.

Gina Medem, a guest speaker from the Soviet Union, who came to Toronto to attend the National Convention of "Icor", spoke on Fascism in Europe.

The afternoon session was presided over by A. A. MacLeod and the speakers were Sam Lawrence, Professor Felix Walters, J. Salsberg, John Cripps, son of Sir Stafford Cripps, and Graham Spry of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation.

Sam Lawrence, M.L.A., expressed his whole-hearted sympathy with the Movement Against War and Fascism, and said that he would use his influence to help the movement in every way.

Professor Felix Walters, who visited France, Germany and other European countries in 1932-33-34 to study Fascism, assured the conference that it was possible to stop war and Fascism in Canada. He explained how Hitler came into power; the causes of the rapid growth of the Fascist Movement in France, and how a United Front between the Communists and Socialists in France was organized to combat Fascism. He advised the Canadian League to follow the example of France, and suggested:--

- (a) To organize branches of the league in every city, town and hamlet.
- (b) To flood the country with anti-war literature, and
- (c) To concentrate on uniting the workers' organizations.

In the course of his speech, which was regarded by some of the delegates as one of the most outstanding addresses delivered at

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this conference, he intimated that pressure and rough tactics may be necessary to gain success.

John Cripps extended greetings from the Youth Movement in England and outlined what is being accomplished there.

Graham Spry, Editor of "The New Commonwealth" and Chairman of the Executive Provincial Council of the Ontario Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, addressed the meeting and pledged his whole-hearted support to the movement. At this session a letter was received over the signature of Graham Spry from the Ontario Council of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation which opened the door to negotiations for the United Front. The letter declared in part:--

"Capitalism in Canada, as in other countries, can only be overthrown by the united forces of the people.

"Whatever doctrinal differences may exist between left wing political organizations, or between those organizations and non-political organizations, there is in the opposition to Canadian participation in any capitalist war, a common basis for friendly and effective co-operation. I hope that such unity of action may be achieved and that the bickering that now persists may be ended. Let us go forward to peace and to Socialism".

The letter was very enthusiastically received and Spry's presence and remarks were viewed as one of the outstanding features of this conference.

The conference resolved:--

- (1) To write a protest to the United States Immigration Department on the arrest of John Strachey, and the withdrawal of the charges.
- (2) To write a protest to the Dominion Government on the sale of nickel to foreign countries, for war purposes.

The conference terminated with a mass rally in Massey Hall on the night of 24th March, which was attended by 2,500 people. The principal speaker at this meeting was J. B. Mathews who made a stirring appeal for a United Front Against War and Fascism.

Brief speeches were also made by Stewart Smith, Ida Segal, Sam Lawrence, Kenneth Woodsworth and Peter Hunter.

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J.B. Mathews called for a sinking of differences in the struggle against war and Fascism:--

"It would not be a United Front at all if we did not have divergencies of a very sharp character", he pointed out. "The power to defeat the war makers and Fascist brutes lies in the fact that the working class, through its organizations, can bring to a stop the process of production on which the ruling class depend for their very existence", he said, in stressing the need for drawing the Trade Unions into the struggle.

Mathews stated that he could only conceive of three reasons why any organization failed to enter into such a United Front:--

"Either it is because they are unwilling to fight against the common enemy, or they may have a deep seated distrust of the correctness of their own positions and they may hesitate to expose it to a process of mutual discussion, or it may be that the leaders have an anxiety concerning the confidence, which their own rank and file may repose in them. The leaders may be afraid to allow the rank and file to come into unity of action because they have not led them with that grim determination with which the Communist leaders have done".

He pointed out further:--

"If the leader of any organization is genuinely leading that organization, it is not possible for any slander to undermine the confidence of his followers. Such a fear is absurd, it is a sign of doubt if any socialist is afraid to expose his position to discussion".

Answering a question which was raised from the floor as to the need for defending one's country from attack of foreign invaders, Mathews stated:--

"It is not possible for a military enemy from abroad to be more dangerous to the masses of that country than is the governing class at home. 'How shall we protect ourselves against the enemy at home?' When we solve this we shall have learned a perfect technique for defending ourselves against the enemy abroad."

The speaker characterized the great army of the Soviet Union as the best fighting force in the whole world. He said:--

"If it becomes necessary for them to fight, the world will see for the first time in history how an army can really fight".

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The National Office of the Canadian League Against War and Fascism has issued two pamphlets recently; one entitled "Fascism Means War" contains an address delivered by John Strachey in Mecca Temple, New York City, during his 1935 lecture tour; and the other -- "Will Canada Escape Fascism" -- which analyses and explains the growing menace of Fascism in Canada. The latter is based upon a pamphlet published by the

**Christian Social Justice Fund in the United States under the title "Fascism". It is the intention to provide a heavy circulation for these pamphlets.**

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## 2. National Convention of Ukrainian Mass Organizations

[✂#] The National Convention of revolutionary Ukrainian Mass Organizations came to a close on 23rd March.

The main convention, that of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association, was held first commencing on 11th March. It was followed by the conventions of the subordinate bodies, viz, Women's Section, Youth Sections, both Senior and Junior, Workers' Benevolent Association, Todowymazu and Workers' Publishing Association. Although these subordinate bodies met separately, the whole gathering had the appearance of one convention. The sessions of the various subsidiary bodies were interlocking and the leading delegates took an equally active part in every one of the sessions.

There were 197 delegates in attendance representing 265 mandates. Some of the delegates were vested with as many as five mandates. The entire affair was an imitation of a Moscow Soviet Congress. The agenda had been carefully planned by John Navizowsky who, together with M. Shatulsky, M. Popovich and John Boychuk provided the convention with the proper political lead. The agenda was presented by M. Shatulsky who outlined the various matters placed before the gathering.

Shatulsky also submitted the main "political" address in which he presented a survey of the present world political and economic situation. His and the speeches made by Popovich,

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Boychuck and Navizowsky were in support of a resolution which stated, in effect, that the working class today stands on the threshold or eve of the second cycle of revolutions and war.

The tranquility or harmony of the proceedings was somewhat upset by D. Lobay who, in his commentary address as an Editor, expressed himself totally in opposition to the political lead supplied by Shatulsky et al. He refused to subscribe to the policy prescribed which, he alleged, would result in the repression of their identity as a Ukrainian organization. He roundly condemned the Soviet Government for its severity in dealing with M. Irchan and J. Sembay. Furthermore, he criticized the leaders of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association calling them a bunch of racketeers and opportunists who, while pretending to lead the struggles of the workers for a better tomorrow, were squeezing the last pennies out of the

poor followers in order that they (the leaders) may continue in their cushy positions. Lobay was permitted to conclude his address undisturbed but after he had finished he was immediately asked by John Navizowsky to tender his resignation which he did. Lobay then left the hall and has not been seen around the building since. M. Popovich has been appointed in his place as Editor of the Ukrainian Labour News.

The report of Tom Kobzey, General Secretary of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association showed a steady growth and improvement in all branches of the organization. The report revealed a total membership of 8,838 distributed in 130 locals or branches throughout Canada; furthermore that the property of the association in the various places in Canada is valued at \$652,983.90 and that the library contains 26,898 books valued at \$13,555.00. The report also disclosed that the association is conducting 70 schools with 2,500 pupils enrolled; further that the association has 70 women's sections, 61 youth and 68 pioneers branches, 83 dramatic clubs and 74 mandolin orchestras. It showed further that since the previous convention \$21,767.90 had been paid on the debts and that the May and November Press campaigns netted \$32,119.62 and 1,394 new subscribers. In addition the

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association made the following collections:--

For	<u>The Worker</u>	\$4,027.45
"	<u>Workers Unity</u>	758.67
"	Canadian Labour Defence League	2,865.11
"	Strikers	3,671.75
	In aid of other nationalities	936.83
	For various funds	5,423.19
"	Central Committee of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association	1,484.85

In summarizing the achievements for the past year, Kobzey urged a more extensive educational programme and wider organization of the youth. He appealed to the women to give more attention to their children, not to allow them to be drawn into the organizations of the bourgeoisie.

The Women's Section, which was held on the 14th, was attended by 30 women and 20 male delegates. Mrs. Penner, wife of Alderman Jacob Penner, greeted the convention in the name of the Women's Labour League. Mrs. Kobzey presented the main report which showed that members of the Women's Section had taken an active part in the class struggle, that they participated in strikes, picketing and demonstrations. Further-

more, that the section has 1,765 members distributed in 70 branches throughout Canada. P. Prokopchak, Editor of *Robitnycia*, the women's journal, urged the delegates to extend the circulation of this journal.

The Youth Section Convention was attended by 57 delegates including seven adults. It was opened by S. Sokolowski and Norman Penner welcomed the delegates in the name of the Young Pioneers. He warned against the danger of war and urged the organization of children in order to combat Fascism and war. P. Arsen, National Secretary of the Youth Section, in his report demanded better assistance from the adult sections. The convention resolved to fight, side by side with the adults for a Soviet Canada.

The tenth annual convention of the Workers' Benevolent Association was opened by T. Pylypas, who, in the course of his address asserted that the association operates in close affiliation with other organizations under the leadership of the Communist Party of Canada. M. Popovich, the founder of this

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association, presented a stirring address in which he reviewed the history of the organization. He stressed the need of extending the organization and suggested to look into the possibility of merging it with other similar organizations. He further suggested to accept into the ranks of the organization workers of other nationalities as well.

E. Chomicki, General Secretary, in his report revealed a considerable drop in the membership of the association. He said there are now only 4,312 members in 84 local branches, compared with 8,000 members in 1928. He attributed the drop in the membership to the depression. The report showed that during the past year the sum of \$18,285.93 was paid out in sick benefit grants and \$4,101.75 in death claims. The convention resolved to make a determined effort to recruit 2,000 young members into the association during next year. It was pointed out that the majority of the members now are of middle age and that there are hardly any young people in the association.

The convention of *Todowymazu* drew together all the delegates. It is the youngest organization and this was its fourth annual convention. The representation was distinctly cosmopolitan. In addition to the Ukrainians there were delegates in attendance from the Workers' Unity League, Canadian Labour Defence League and other kindred revolutionary organizations. John Boychuk, M. Popovich played a leading part. The present membership was given at 4,610 distributed in 73 branches. The organizations represented promised their utmost support to *Todowymazu* with a view to increasing its membership during next year. It was resolved to

establish a committee of this organization wherever there exists a workers' organization.

The Workers-Farmers Publishing Association convention met on 22nd March with John Boychuk occupying the chair. J. Navizowsky presented the main report which disclosed that the machinery of the association is valued at over \$51,000, and that the financial position of the association is of the highest order.

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### 3. J. B. McLachlan Nominated

A Communist Election Conference held at Glace Bay, N.S., on 17th March chose J. B. McLachlan, prominent Communist, to run as candidate [✂#] in the forthcoming Federal elections for the seat of Cape Breton South. The nomination was unanimous and the conference was addressed by a number of speakers including several delegates from Sydney.

J. B. McLachlan, in accepting the nomination, reviewed the economic and political conditions in the Cape Breton area. He contended that the only way out of the difficulty was the revolutionary way, that there was no other way.

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## APPENDIX NO. II: REPORTS BY PROVINCES

### I. BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### 4. The Provincial Workers' Council

The Provincial Workers' Council staged a mass meeting on Cambie Street Grounds, Vancouver, B.C., in the afternoon of 21st March. Fred Grange acted as Chairman and the speakers were Ewart Humphries, [✂#] Secretary of the National Council of Unemployed, a man named Roberts, representing the Relief Camp Workers' Union, and Comrade Dann, who was one of the delegates attending the Ottawa Congress on Unemployment.

Ewart Humphries devoted the greater part of his speech to the Unemployment Insurance Bill. He ridiculed the Unemployment Insurance Bill sponsored by the Federal Government stating that if the Bill were enacted the relief recipients would suffer relief cuts and that the unemployed generally would take a reduction in their pay. He asserted that a similar Bill passed in England was taken off the statute books by unemployed mass

pressure. This, he said, is what the Provincial Workers' Council intends to accomplish regarding the Canadian Bill.

Roberts, in the course of his speech, presented a resolution to be sent to Premier Pattullo and Premier Bennett demanding the release of the 28 men now serving 90 days in the Oakalla Prison. The resolution, he asserted, had been endorsed by the Trades and Labour Council, the American Federation of Labor and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. He announced that a general walk-out of relief camp employees was expected on 4th April.

The Chairman, Grange, before adjourning the meeting, congratulated the ex-service men on what he termed "a marvelous piece of work" when they tore away a floral wreath placed on the Vancouver Cenotaph by the Commander of the German cruiser "Karlsruhe."

Ewart Humphries, in conversation with an intimate following the meeting, expressed his disappointment at the attendance which numbered approximately 1,000 when he said that "the drunken bunch of ex-soldiers staged a better show when they tried to steal

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the wreath of the 'Karlsruhe' off the Cenotaph".

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The Workers Ex-Service Men's League of Vancouver, B.C., held a meeting at 122A Hastings Street, West, on 20th March.

☞# The main speaker of the evening was a man named Black, who spoke on "Unity and Action". He urged that all members make an effort to recruit members of the Disabled Veterans Association and other ex-service men's organizations to the Workers Ex-Service Men's League.

Bob Lealess, speaking on behalf of the Provincial Workers' Council, attacked the Federal Unemployed Insurance Bill, stating that it was not in the interest of the working class, employed or unemployed. He also announced that Ewart Humphries, Secretary of the National Council of Unemployment, would address a mass meeting at Cambie Street Grounds on 21st March.

The last speaker of the evening was O'Neill who spoke on "Fascism in Canada". He severely criticized the Civic officials for allowing Officers of the German cruiser "Karlsruhe" to place a wreath on the Cenotaph in Victory Square.

Before adjournment it was suggested by someone from the floor to march over to Victory Square and remove the wreath from the Cenotaph which was placed there by the German Officers.

In response to this suggestion, a group of approximately 100 men filed out of the hall and proceeded to the Cenotaph and tore away the floral

wreath in question. Police interfered and in the fracas that ensued arrested three men, namely, [deletion: 3/4 line]

The cruiser "Karlsruhe" left Vancouver Harbour at 9:00 A.M. on 21st March, after a stay of six days.

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[#] Thomas E. Mountford addressed a small meeting at Kitchener, B.C., on 18th March eulogizing Soviet Russia. He dwelt particularly upon the trade unions, the collectivization of farms and the schools in the Soviet Union.

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The audience consisted of some 30 members of local relief camps and a dozen local residents.

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[#] The strike of the coal miners at Corbin, B.C., continues. Considerable support is being extended them by the various locals of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada in the Crow's Nest Pass District.

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[#] Enoch Williams of Blairmore, Alta., and Thomas E. Mountford addressed a mass meeting in the Victoria Hall at Fernie, B.C., on the evening of 13th March. There were about 125 present, the majority of whom were Italians and Slavs. Both speakers presented a eulogy of conditions in the Soviet Union and the efforts being made by the Communist Party of Russia to establish Socialism in that country.

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## II. ALBERTA

### 5. Tim Buck's Meetings

#### (A) At Drumheller

[#] In the course of the evening of 19th March Buck addressed a mass meeting in the Elks Hall, Drumheller, Alta. The meeting was attended by about 800 people including a number of small children who rendered several revolutionary songs including "The Red Flag". A little girl presented Buck with an armful of red flowers.

In speaking of the Communist Party he said that it was like yeast in bread, that it was unseen but always working, fermenting and ready to go ahead. He charged that the Capitalists were now busy fomenting another war in order to get rid of a number of people whom they are unable to

employ. He also presented the usual account of the Kingston Penitentiary riots and urged the workers to come to the support of the Non-Contributory Unemployment Insurance Bill sponsored by the Ottawa Congress on Unemployment.

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Resolutions demanding the release of the Noranda strike leaders and the release of Ernst Thaelmann were passed by the meeting and forwarded to the Governments concerned.

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(B) At Wayne

[✂#] Tim Buck addressed over 300 persons in the Wayne (Alta.) Theatre on the afternoon of 19th March. On the stage along with Tim Buck were L. Anderson, Sandy Anderson, Bernie Russell and several others representing the miners of the Drumheller Valley. A chorus of 40 small boys and girls opened the meeting with the singing of "The Red Flag".

Buck dwelt mostly on what he called "R. B. Bennett's new deal" paying particular attention to the Unemployment Insurance Bill. He also told of the Kingston Penitentiary riots and the part he played therein and urged the abolition of Section 98 of the Criminal Code and Sections 41 and 42 of the Immigration Act.

In response to an appeal for funds over \$30 in silver were donated.

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(C) At Lethbridge

[✂#] On the night of 20th March Tim Buck addressed a meeting in the Trianon Hall, Lethbridge, Alta., which was attended by about 800 people. Harvey Murphy acted as Chairman and introduced Tim Buck as the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada. The subject of his address was similar to that of the previous meetings.

The meeting was very orderly and Tim Buck left Lethbridge immediately after the meeting for Blairmore, Alta.

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[✂#] The Variety Theatre at Calgary, Alta., on 17th March was the scene of a mass meeting staged by the Relief Camp Workers Union.

Alderman Parkyn, Pat Lenihan and a man named Vernon spoke on the question of unemployment relief, condemning the

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relief camps in general. They all urged the abolition of these camps.

The Unemployed Married Men's Association in Calgary have decided to back the Camp Workers' Union in its fight against camp relief.

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[3<#] Approximately 225 persons attended a meeting of the Central Council of the Unemployed Married men's Association, Edmonton, Alta., at the Albion Hall on 16th March.

J. A. McPherson gave a short report on the Ottawa Unemployed Congress dealing with unemployment insurance.

Speeches were also given by G. Salter, M. Rosen, Stewart Phillips, Cochrane, who spoke in favour of organizing a "United Front" in support of the demands of the Unemployed Married Men's Association for cash relief.

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Enoch Williams, recently returned from Soviet Russia, gave a report to a meeting of the Mine Workers' Union at Blairmore, Alta., regarding meetings he held at various places throughout Southern Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass. He said that the meetings were successful in every respect and that the audiences expressed eagerness to learn about conditions in Soviet Russia.

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### III. MANITOBA

#### 6. The W.U.L. in Winnipeg

[3<#] The Workers' Unity League and affiliated organizations in Winnipeg, Man., had planned to accomplish quite a lot this winter. Their achievements have been small and very disappointing. The failure is due to lack of leadership.

When Tim Buck was in Winnipeg he told the leaders emphatically that their policy of leading the advance from behind must stop. The leaders are to get out and lead, work on the picket line and so on. The leaders are not taking kindly to Buck's instructions.

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The chances of a strike being called at Flin Flon, Man., are getting less.

[3<#] Colonel Webb, ex-Mayor of Winnipeg, went to Flin Flon recently. He addressed the branch of the Canadian Legion on "Communism" and

described the Canadian Labour Defence League as a Communist organization, and advocated boycotting its members. He spoke at a public meeting on "Citizenship" and was very well received.

It is reported that his talks have done good and have awakened people to the realities of the situation at Flin Flon.

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#### IV. ONTARIO

##### 7. Unemployed Demonstrations

[✂#] On 27th March about 600 of the York Township unemployed stormed the District Welfare Bureau and staged a riot which resulted in many injuries being inflicted to the police and rioters and in the arrest of 13 participants. Sticks, stones and bottles were brought into action against policemen's truncheons. The trouble started when the Welfare officials refused to give a satisfactory reply to a chosen deputation which had presented the demands of the unemployed.

On the following day a crowd of 200 again gathered outside the Welfare Bureau and whilst a selected delegation interviewed the relief officials the crowd was addressed by several speakers including N. Budner, one of those arrested the previous day. This demonstration was headed by J. T. Montague.

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[✂#] Headed by Jack Cowan about 1,000 men and women of the Unemployed Association of Wards 2, 4 and 6 staged a demonstration outside the City Hall, Toronto, Ont., on 27th March in protest against general living conditions and to demand a fifty per cent increase in the relief grants. Several speakers including Jack Cowan, J. E. Rehel, P. F. Marks and W. G. Harris addressed the demonstrators from the steps of the City Hall. The demonstration

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was quite orderly and when Controller McBride informed the delegation that the case would be considered the crowd began to disperse.

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[✂#] The Workers' Sports Association of Canada is to send a delegation of 40 sportsmen to the Soviet Union this summer. The delegation will be guests of the Red Sports Organization of the Soviet Union, and will spend some time touring that country. Preparations are now being made to have this delegation organized before June next.

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V. QUEBEC8. A. E. Smith in Montreal

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The Secretariat of the Canadian Labour Defence League in Montreal, Que., held a meeting on 26th March. A letter was read from the National Office stating that A. E. Smith would be in Montreal on 27th March to discuss the Noranda cases with the Canadian Labour Defence League [3<deletion: 3 words] It was decided to utilize A. E. Smith and have him address a mass meeting in Lachine on the evening of the 27th.

A letter was also read from Alderman Auger of the St. James Ward in which he definitely informed the Canadian Labour Defence League that they would not be permitted to use St. James Market Hall for a mass meeting.

After a lengthy discussion as to what type of campaign be initiated on the question of free speech it was decided that a large protest delegation visit Alderman Auger, Schubert, Brian and Gilmour with a demand for the use of the St. James Market Hall. These visits are to be followed by a large delegation to the City Council where a demand will be made for the use of all market halls.

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[3<#] About 175 people attended a meeting held by the Canadian Labour Defence League in the Labour Temple at Lachine, Que., on the evening of 27th March. The speakers were A. E. Smith of

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Toronto and E. Dube of Montreal.

A. E. Smith urged the formation of a United Front pointing out that United Fronts had been formed in several places throughout Canada. He saw no reason why labour organizations regardless of their creed or political beliefs should not co-operate together on such issues as the non-contributory unemployment insurance, better working class conditions, etc. He criticized the Unemployed Insurance Bill now before Parliament and asserted that if the Bill was enacted it will lower the standard of living of the workers. Referring to the Noranda cases he stated that \$1,800 had been spent so far and that \$400 more would be needed before the appeals were concluded.

Dube spoke in French urging French workers to forget about nationality, creed, etc. He maintained that the worker has no country. He appealed to

the audience to join the Canadian Labour Defence League and to come to the assistance of the Noranda strikers whose appeals are pending before the Courts.

The total collection taken netted \$11.75.

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[3<#] The Secretariat of the Canadian Labour Defence League at Montreal met on 21st March with [3<deletion: 1 1/2 lines]

[3<deletion: 2 words] reported that three French Protestant Ministers attended a recent Noranda Defence Conference and were quite interested in the campaign. Further, that the Ministers were instrumental in securing permission for him to address the Executive Committee of the Ministerial Association on 22nd March.

[3<deletion: 2 words] also reported that 1,000 petition lists are being printed and that a house-to-house campaign for signatures, protesting the deportation of Antoine Homenok would be started soon. He remarked that this is to become the major local Canadian Labour Defence League campaign for the next few weeks.

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[22]

[3<#] [3<deletion: 3/4 page]

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[3<#] [3<deletion: 2 words] delivered a lecture on the 15th March at a meeting of the Saturday Night Club in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Montreal, Que., on "Hitlerism, Fascism and the Women of Nazi-Germany", comparing same with the status of the women in the U.S.S.R. She contended that in

[23]

Nazi-Germany the women enjoyed no privileges whatsoever, that they were mere housewives, whilst in the Soviet Union they enjoyed the same privileges as the men.

She also announced that the club was going to show moving pictures made in Soviet Russia at the Strathcona Hall, Sherbrooke Street.

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