

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Ottawa, 5th June, 1935.

SECRETNO. 758WEEKLY SUMMARYREPORT ON REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONSAND AGITATORS IN CANADAReport

Six hundred and fifty relief camp strikers left Vancouver on a C.P.R. freight train on the night of 3rd June for Ottawa with the intention of placing their grievances before the Federal Government. An additional one hundred and fifty left on a C.N.R. freight train on the morning of the 4th and more are to follow.

The Communist Party leaders in Vancouver consider the relief camp strike a victory no matter what its final outcome may be. They say it has helped to expose and discredit the reactionary leadership of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

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APPENDIX NO. I: GENERAL1. Toronto Youth Congress, 24th & 25th May

Considerable importance is being attached by the Communists to the resolutions and decisions of the Congress of Youth held in the City of Toronto, Ont., on 24th and 25th May.

[#] The congress was composed of over 300 delegates from about 200 youth organizations representing an alleged total membership of 162,705 young people in Toronto and vicinity. It may be described as the best united front demonstration of youth ever witnessed anywhere in Canada. The delegates were from the Young Communist League, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Y.M.H.A., Student Groups, the Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement, sports clubs and other youth organizations.

Tim Buck was one of the guest speakers at the opening session. In the course of a 10-minute speech he placed before the congress the message of the Communist Party. He contended that two alternatives face the youth of Canada as well as the youth in other Capitalist countries, Fascism or Socialism. Youth has it in its hands to choose between what he termed the bloody reaction in Germany and Italy or the glorious upbuilding of Socialism in the Soviet Union. There is no way out for youth save through the abolition of Capitalism, he said. It was inevitable, he pointed out, that the Capitalist system would reach a stage at which no further economic and organic development was possible. The crisis, he declared, did not start with the stock market crash of 1929 but began with the start of the Great War; today we are witnessing the decline of the civilization which is based on the profit system. There were only two possible ways out, he said, the way of Germany, — Fascism, and the way of the heroic workers and soldiers of Russia — the way of Socialism. Buck then contrasted conditions of youth in Capitalist countries and those in the Soviet Union where, he said, youth is playing a dominant role. The Communist Party is fighting to establish a

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united front of all working class political parties and workers' organizations against Fascism and war, he declared. He stated that this unity and organization is not sought by the Communist Party just for the sake of unity in itself. He maintained that the line of united struggle, with its victories, leads directly to the line of united struggle for the defeat of Capitalism, the establishment of Socialism and the opening of a new, free life for the youth.

Other Communist speakers were the delegates from the Communist youth organizations, including Minnie Shelly, from the [deletion: 4 words] Roy Davis and Joe Derry, of the Young Communist League.

The three main questions on the agenda of the congress were: unemployment, education and war.

On the question of unemployment the congress went on record favouring immediate action on slum-clearance, for the establishment of a 35-hour week with no reduction in the weekly wage, for the enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act, for the right of young people to belong to organizations of their own choice, for the protection of their interests, and for their material and cultural advancement. Further, it agreed that unemployment is here to stay as long as the present economic system remains in existence, and that unemployment can only be abolished permanently when a system based on production for use instead of profit is put into operation. This motion was passed with great applause, only eight delegates dissenting.

Regarding education, a resolution was adopted favouring an increase in the number of scholarships; free school supplies in all elementary and secondary schools; free medical attention to needy students; restoration of the recent cut in medical school grant, and the raising of teachers' salaries to the level fixed by the 'Teachers' Federation.

The congress went also on record as opposed to war and resolved that the Continuations Committee use all possible means of counteracting all war propaganda; further to oppose the

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export of war materials and to place on record the positions of the various candidates in the Federal elections in regards to war. The congress further opposed the militarization of the relief camps and that in the event of war, either defensive or offensive, there will be no conscription of youth.

Resolutions were also passed in favour of non-contributory unemployment insurance and for the relief work at trade union rates of wages.

The congress also endorsed the International Youth Day (15th June) which is being sponsored by the Young Communist League in conjunction with the Youth Section of the League Against War and Fascism. In this regard the congress resolved to get behind the peace parade which is being organized to take place on 15th June and to call upon all its component organizations to make the parade a success.

The Worker, of 1st June, makes the following editorial comment on this congress:—

The Toronto Youth Congress has demonstrated the great indignation of the masses of the Canadian youth against the Capitalist system and

its train of poverty, militarized slave labour, growing reaction and preparation for war.

This sentiment is not limited to the youth of Toronto. The Toronto Youth Congress only gave expression to a sentiment that is common to the widest masses of the youth throughout the whole of Canada.

The sentiment must not be allowed to simmer away in inactivity. It must not be allowed that the first steps being taken by the masses of the youth along the lines of unity and action should be turned away from this path.

The Youth League Against War and Fascism has issued a call for great demonstrations of Canadian youth on 15th June. This is the day when the young people of Canada will demonstrate in solidarity with the working youth throughout the world against Capitalist exploitation, oppression and war.

The International Youth Day has been endorsed by the Toronto Youth Congress.

With the stirring slogans 'Peace, Freedom, Progress' on their banners the youth of Canada are preparing to march in a great united front on 15th June.

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The Young Communist League is actively working towards making International Youth Day a truly mass, enthusiastic, united front demonstration of the youth.

All the forces of the Labour Movement must be mobilized behind the preparations for International Youth Day. These preparations must be utilized to the utmost to build up the united front of the youth, to build up a powerful Youth League Against War and Fascism and to recruit thousands of young workers into the Young Communist League. Make it a big day.

2. C.P. Issues Election Program

[#] The Communist Party of Canada recently issued 100,000 copies of a 16-page pamphlet containing the Communist election program. The program is summarised in a preface over the signature of Tim Buck. It reads as follows:—

The forthcoming Federal Elections and the campaign that the Communists will carry through in connection with them will mark a new, and higher, stage in the struggles of the Canadian working class.

This election program is at once a guide to action and an instrument of struggle in the hands of working class fighters. The fight for adequate unemployment relief, for non-contributory unemployment and social insurance, for adequate relief to poverty-stricken farmers, against wage-cuts and for the right to strike and picket have far-reaching consequences in the class struggle today. Along with the fight to maintain civil liberties, to develop a struggle against the menace of fascism and war and for Defence of the Soviet Union, they constitute the platform of mobilization against capitalism. The fight for this program will not end with the elections. It will be the task of the candidates who are elected on the basis of it to immediately take up the fight to carry it through. With their election they will, in fact, be elected to positions of national organizers of the struggle for everything herein set forth. It requires no stretch of imagination to realize that a dozen revolutionary M.P.'s travelling the country organizing the workers to fight for this program would change the face of the labor movement.

Workers need have no illusions about the possibilities of 'gradualism' or of the possibility of winning socialism through parliamentary manoeuvres to realize the tremendous importance of immediate and energetic struggle for each of the demands herein set forth. Fighting unity of the workers and poor farmers, a determined struggle for these things today will bring us face to face with the whole question of working class power. In this election campaign we must make a

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long stride forward in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a revolutionary government of workers and poor farmers in Canada.

I appeal to every worker and farmer, young and old, every intellectual, professional and small trader to support this programme in the coming elections. To work for it and vote for it, The masses of oppressed and exploited are our only source of support. Let us all rally to the struggle to elect Communists to the next House of Commons.

3. Canadian Delegation to Visit U.S.S.R.

[✂#] The Communist Press reports that a group of 15 Canadian scientists will leave for the Soviet Union shortly to study its laws, people's courts, divorce proceedings, etc. Professor Frank Scott of McGill University, Montreal, is in charge of the party.

It is further announced that a group of 20 Toronto musicians will be leaving Montreal on 26th June for the U.S.S.R. to study the Soviet theatre, opera and music in general.

A third group of old Russians of Winnipeg is also leaving for the Soviet Union on 26th June. The object of this group is to make a comparison of the Russia they knew with the present day Russia.

4. Peter Hunter Detained in New York

[X#] Peter Hunter, Secretary of the Youth Section of the Canadian League Against War and Fascism, was detained by the United States Immigration authorities upon his arrival in New York from France on 24th May. Hunter was the Canadian delegate to the World Congress of Youth Against War and Fascism held in Paris, France, recently. Following the congress he visited the Soviet Union and participated in the May Day celebrations at Moscow on 1st May. He was due in Toronto to attend the sessions of the Toronto Youth Congress on 25th May.

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5. Jim Beattie Convicted at Hamilton

Jim Beattie, Workers' Unity League Organizer, has been convicted and sentenced at Hamilton, Ont., to six months determinate, and six months indeterminate in Burwash Jail on charges arising out of disturbances in connection with the strike of last February at the Victoria Leather Jacket Company, Hamilton.

6. Strike at Canadian Creosoting Plant at Transcona, Man.

[X#] The employees of the Canadian Creosoting Company at Transcona, Man., came out on strike recently. They demanded higher wages, more favourable working conditions and recognition of a Shop Committee. The strike was brought about and conducted by the Workers' Unity league under the control of the Communist Party with [Xdeletion: 2 words] directing it. Alderman Davie of Transcona gave considerable support and closely co-operated with the Workers' Unity League leaders.

On 26th May a disturbance occurred outside the creosoting plant. An automobile containing several persons delivering some clothes to two men in the plant were stoned by pickets resulting in eight arrests made by the

Transcona Police. A large number of the pickets had been sent there from Winnipeg.

A settlement was effected on the evening of 29th May when a committee of strikers signed a compromise agreement with the company. The men were granted wage increases and improved working conditions but the company refused to recognize a Shop Committee. The company also declined to recognize any union affiliated with the Workers' Unity League.

7. Beet Workers' Strike in Lethbridge (Alta.)
Area Settled

[3<#] The strike of beet workers in the Lethbridge (Alta.) District has been settled with the strikers accepting the \$19 per acre offer made by the Beet Growers.

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8. Relief Recipients Strike at Edmonton, Alta.

The strike of unemployed relief recipients in Edmonton, Alta., as far as the married men are concerned, came to a close on 29th May. The married unemployed won some concessions including an open voucher with twenty [3<#] per cent offered in cash in place of the previous restricted voucher and the restoration of all penalties inflicted upon strikers during the strike. The settlement of the strike has been hailed by the Communists as a distinct victory for the workers.

[3<#] The strike of single men is being continued but it is felt that there will be no more trouble unless the single men start militant action and receive the active support of the married men.

9. Relief Strike at West Kildonan, Man.

[3<#] The strike of relief workers in West Kildonan, Man., continues.

On 23rd May approximately 50 striking relief workers gathered outside the Post Office and demanded to have their relief problems settled. They were dispersed by the police without causing any damage.

10. Strike Situation in Vancouver, B.C.
(A) B.C. Relief Camp Strike

On 27th May approximately 2,000 camp strikers and sympathizers attended a basket picnic held at Stanley Park under the auspices of the Women's Labour League. A short talk was given by E. Cumber, the purpose of which was to clarify a rumour pertaining to a statement made by Dr. Lyle Telford, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, to the effect that the relief camp strikers were making a decided effort to break way from their Communistic leadership. Cumber assured his audience that the strikers stood one hundred per cent behind the present leadership.

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On the evening of the same date Mayor G. G. McGeer delivered an address over Station CRCV in which he exposed the Communist leadership of the present unrest in the city. He charged that the prevailing lawlessness and strikes were led by the Communists and promised to do everything in his power to rid the city of the Communist menace.

On the 28th four members of the relief camp strikers' ranks, in the act of canvassing from house-to-house on behalf of the strikers, were arrested by City Police and charged with begging. These arrests were made in an effort to put a stop to the pan-handling and house-to-house begging epidemic rampant in the city as a relief measure adopted by the strikers.

On the 30th the men voted against returning to the camps. The Provincial Relief Office announced, however, that it had received 245 applications from strikers for reinstatement. On this day the strikers withdrew all pickets from the railroad yards as well as the Provincial Relief Office.

On the 31st the camp men resolved to undertake a trek to Ottawa starting on 3rd June, to lay their grievances before the Federal Government.

On 1st June the striking relief camp workers held a Tag Day in defiance of the order issued by the city authorities, They remained unmolested for three hours when police arrested 20 taggers who were quickly replaced by others including women.

The situation remains unchanged.

(B) Strike on Docks & Ships of Union Steamship Co.

At a conference between company officials and the committee representing the Seafarers' Industrial Union and the Coastwise Freight Handlers' Association held on 28th May an agreement was reached resulting in the settlement of the strike.

The following concessions were made by the company:—

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(a) Seafarers' Industrial Union —

- (1) The hours of seamen are reduced from between 65 or 70 hours weekly to 54 hours a week, with one day off in seven.
- (2) One extra fireman in the stoke-hole.
- (3) Union recognition and no discrimination against men who went on strike.
(No increase in wages).

(b) Coastwise Freight Handlers' Association —

- (1) Full Union recognition and union despatch.
- (2) Straight time of 80 cents an hour, and \$1 an hour for overtime, with penalty pay of \$1.25 for working during meal hours.

Under the above agreement work was resumed on the morning of 29th May and the company's fleet is again in motion.

(C) Waterfront Situation

On 27th May the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, through its Secretary — Allan L. Walker — sent official notice to all stevedore and dock companies to the effect that the association is now in a position to offer labour through its own despatching office. The letter also explains the situation in general and reads, in part, as follows:—

The association is now definitely committed to union despatching. Whether this will lead to a tie-up of shipping in this port rests, to a very large degree, upon you, our actual employers.

We believe it to be a well-established and recognized principle that all matters relating to wages, hours and working conditions should directly concern and be adjusted only by actual employers and employees.

The association is ready and willing to enter into negotiations with any one or all of the actual employers of our members.

We have no desire or intention to disrupt employment service or delay the passage of cargo into and out of this port.

[S<#] The docking of the Donaldson Liner Modavia at the Ballantyne Pier on the morning of 28th May failed to create the deadlock expected between the B.C. Shipping Federation and the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association.

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The Federation was called upon to despatch a gang to work the cargo on this boat, and did so. However, these men were re-despatched by the Union Despatching Office. Both parties seemed satisfied and the work on the dock proceeded.

On the 29th over 100 men were despatched to vessels in port by the Union officials.

On 1st June it was reported that the whole waterfront dispute would be submitted to a board of conciliation during the week following.

As the situation now stands it would appear that no clash between the longshoremen and the Shipping Federation will take place, until the Union decides to discriminate against certain men despatched by the Federation, or vice versa.

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APPENDIX NO. II: REPORTS BY PROVINCES

I. BRITISH COLUMBIA

11. [deletion: 2 words] Returns From Bridge River.

[#] [deletion: 2 words] has returned to Vancouver, B.C., from the Bridge River strike area, bringing news that [deletion: 2 words] is working inside among the miners. He reported there is nothing more to be done in that part of the country until [deletion: 1 word] builds up a Communist Party unit.

[deletion: 4 words] left Vancouver on 6th May for the Bridge River area with instructions from the Communist Bureau to exploit the strike situation in the interest of the C.P.

II. ALBERTA

12. Workers' Sports Association Formed in Blairmore, Alta.

[#] Through the efforts of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and other Communist organizations a Workers' Sports Association has been organized at Blairmore, Alta., recently. The Community Hall at Blairmore is being used for meetings and classes are held from 4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. daily. A full time instructor has been secured in the person of one [deletion: 2 words] of Calgary. Children of all ages are attending these classes and besides sport the children are also being taught Communist songs and other matters which are usually taught by the Young Pioneers and the Young Communist League.

III. SASKATCHEWAN

13. Meeting of Regina Branch of Saskatchewan Union of Unemployed

[§#] At a meeting of the Regina Branch of the Saskatchewan Union of Unemployed held in the Unity Centre Hall at Regina on 19th May T. G. MacManus asked Bickerton, of the United Farmers

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of Canada, whether the farmers in Saskatchewan would be assisting the proposed hunger march, the date of which has been set for 10th July, 1935. Bickerton replied that the Provincial Government had promised each farmers' family \$550 on the next crop, consequently he would not officially incite the farmers to join the hunger march.

[§#] [§deletion: 3 words] after spending about six weeks in Winnipeg where he had been in close contact with the Communist Election Committee, returned to Regina on 19th May. He is to take an active and leading part in the Communist Election Campaign in the Moose Jaw constituency where T. G. MacManus is running as Communist candidate in the Federal election.

[§#] The unemployed situation in Yorkton, Sask., remains quiet. There are indications, however, that the unemployed led by the Communists are preparing for another strike. Meetings are being held in private houses nearly every evening.

IV. MANITOBA

14. Mabel Marlowe & Bill Ross Return to Winnipeg

[§#] On 26th May about 600 persons gathered at the C.P.R. Depot in Winnipeg, Man., to welcome Mabel Marlowe and Bill Ross, on their return from jail. They were cheered when they emerged from the train and the assembly then proceeded to the Market Square where a still larger crowd gathered for a mass meeting which was opened by R. Cunningham with Bill Ross as the first speaker.

Ross extended greetings from Jim Coleman who is being held in Dauphin Gaol pending deportation orders. He urged the audience to raise a mass protest against his deportation, saying that it can be stopped if the workers rally sufficient mass pressure.

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Alderman Forkin was the next speaker. He also dealt with the proposed deportation of Jim Coleman and urged the people to raise mass protests demanding the abolition of Sections 41 and 42 of the Immigration Act. Forkin also touched upon the strikes at Transcona and West Kildonan urging the people to come to the support of the strikers. He also predicted a series of strikes in the near future.

Isidore Minster raved for about 20 minutes against the State Forces, the police and the servile element who are being decorated for their anti-working class service. He called Premier Bracken, Mr. Major, Attorney General, and ex-Mayor Webb official strike breakers. He said that the real leaders of the working class, such as Tim Buck, Marlowe and Ross, received their decoration when they served time in jail.

Mabel Marlowe was the last speaker. She assured the workers that she was well prepared to resume her position in the class fight and that she would endeavour to contribute her share.

A resolution protesting against the deportation of Jim Coleman was read and passed. The meeting concluded with the singing of the International.

☞# Mabel Marlowe and Bill Ross were given a hearty reception at a banquet held in their honour at Winnipeg, Man., on the night of 27th May. It was quite a successful affair, there being at least 300 guests present including representatives from nearly every group and organization affiliated with the Communist Movement. The speakers included Mabel Marlowe, Bill Ross, Alderman Penner, Harry Binder, Isidore Minster, Molly Brown and Alderman Forkin.

Mabel Marlowe and Ross told the gathering that not until a worker experiences some touch of Capitalistic justice in jail, can he realize the value of organization. Both maintained that jail terms are really the best educational courses for the

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workers. Both also assured the audience that they were ready and willing more than ever to work in the Revolutionary Movement disregarding fearlessly any consequences that may arise.

Minster, in his usual violent manner, depicted the terroristic regime, and claimed that the worst is yet to come which the working class must face. It is a life and death struggle which we must face, he said.

Harry Binder gave an outline of the history of the class struggle throughout the world claiming that the more bitter and severe the struggle the sweeter the victory which follows. he cited the U.S.S.R. as an example.

Penner and Forkin eulogized the two released prisoners congratulating them on the splendid examples they have set.

It is expected that with Mabel Marlowe taking over her duties as Organizer of the Canadian Labour Defence League in the Manitoba District conditions within this organization will materially improve. There is a possibility, however, that this district will lose her as A. E. Smith, National Secretary of the League, on his last visit to winnipeg intimated that she may be transferred to Toronto.

V. ONTARIO

15. C.P. Distributes Leaflets at Drumhead Service in Toronto, Ont., 25th May

[3<#] The ingenuity and boldness of Communist propaganda was demonstrated during the drumhead service of the Canadian Corps Association in the Riverdale Park, Toronto, Ont., on 25th May, when several thousand Communist leaflets were distributed among the ex-service men and people attending the service. The leaflet, which was addressed to Workers in Uniform and signed by Sections 2, 3, and 9 of the Toronto Branch of the Communist Party of Canada, reads:—

[18]

You march well, soldiers! Against whom? Germany? Japan? Italy? ...
No! Against workers in uniform like yourselves with sons and daughters like you and your sisters!

You march well, soldiers! For what? To preserve peace... No! At the command of capitalistic governments, soldiers march — to preserve and increase the profits of the manufacturers and their bankers.

Yours not to reason why....

Yours but to do and die....

Into the mouth of hell

So bosses' profits swell.

You march well soldiers! 1914-18 your buddies did too! To preserve the sanctity of Canadian homes — 60,000 lie in Flanders' Fields! 1935 ... 73,000 are struggling on relief — against hunger and evictions!

What of the promises? The jobs? The security?
 Canadian workers, soldiers, N.C.O.'s!
 Close ranks; United in all lands we march!
 Against hunger, reaction and war. For peace,
 freedom and progress! — For a better life.

VI. QUEBEC

16. Labour Party in Montreal, Que., Will Co-operate with Communists in Federal Election

[§<#] In reply to a letter from the Communist Election Committee in Montreal, Que., the Executive Committee of the Montreal Labour Party informed the former that it had decided, while not officially participating in a United Front with the Communist Election Committee in the coming elections, it would instruct the members of the Labour Party to vote for the Communist candidates in the constituencies where such are running. Max Armstrong has been appointed to link between the Executive Committee of the Labour party and the Communist Election Committee. It has been agreed that members of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party will be permitted to speak on behalf of the Communist candidates, though they will not speak officially in the name of the Labour Party.

These decisions are viewed by the Communist leaders as a great victory for their United Front policy.

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[§<deletion: 3 words] while in Montreal, Que., recently addressed a special meeting of the Communist Party fraction of the Canadian Labour Defence League at the Workers' Sports Hall, 4291 St. Lawrence Boulevard, reporting on the standing of both the C.L.D.L. and the Communist Party of Canada. He contended that the C.L.D.L. is now going

[§<#] through a sharp crisis marked by police terror but is driving onward. He said that after a sharp decline in the year 1934 the membership of the C.L.D.L. has steadily grown in 1935 except in two districts, viz: Sudbury, Ont., and Saskatchewan.

Speaking on the growth of the C.P. throughout Canada he said that the membership of the Party has grown considerably since December, 1934; that it has broadened its influence among the masses and has gained much prestige. [§<deletion: 1 word] predicted a new wave of strikes in Canada before the close of 1935. He said that one of the greatest achievements of

the C.P. is the response of the unemployed and their participation in the struggle led by the C.P. Stressing the importance of the C.L.D.L. he said that it acts as the intermediary between the C.P. and the workers. He urged that all workers drawn into the ranks of the C.L.D.L. should be watched and, if possible, should be recruited in the C.P. He remarked that as a recruiting base for the Party the C.L.D.L. has proven itself to be a very valuable instrument and that it had contributed over twenty-five per cent of the members recruited during the past few years.

[§#] The Workers Ex-Service Men's League in Montreal, Que., held one of its regular membership meetings on 24th May. Fifty-five members attended as well as two members of the City Detective Force. The latter, however, withdrew during the early part of the meeting. J. Butler occupied the chair and the principal speaker was George W. Hincks.

In his opening remarks Hincks, who was in an intoxicated condition, explained that a well-known Communist was to have

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addressed the meeting but was unable to do so. He referred to [§deletion: 2 words]

Hincks informed the audience that on 16th May he hitch-hiked to Ottawa and saw the Honourable Mr. Sutherland, Minister of Pensions and National Health, and had lunch with him. Hincks gave a very humorous account of the luncheon. He said that Mr. Sutherland remarked, Hincks, why is it that we have been able to buy Flynn and other officers of veterans' organizations and we cannot buy you. What is your price? Hincks alleged to have replied, The country is our price but you cannot give us that. Some day we will take it. This statement on the part of Hincks was greatly applauded by the audience. Hincks further asserted that Mr. Sutherland had said to him, Suppose we grant you all the requests you are asking will you see me after the election. Hincks told his audience that he had informed Mr. Sutherland that he (Mr. Sutherland) would not be holding the present position after the next election, that his place would be taken by some other crook and that there would be no difference (change) in Canada until a Soviet rule was established. Much applause followed this pronouncement.

Hincks frankly acknowledged the fact that he is a member of the Communist Party and expressed the hope that every member of the W.E.S.L. would become a member of the C.P. in the near future. He severely criticized Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and other leaders of the Labour party in England and made his usual sarcastic references to the Royal Family. In conclusion he said that the only country fit for the workers

to live in was the Soviet Union but, he said, things will be different in Canada as soon as the Soviet regime is established.

J. Butler made an appeal for the formation of the United Front of all veteran organizations on the basis of immediate needs such as food, clothing and shelter.
