

SECRET

CIVIL SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
JANUARY TO MARCH 1939

No. 1

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

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CIVIL SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NO.1January-March, 1939

CONTENTS

	Page
A. COMMUNISM	
(1) The Communists and the Ontario Municipal Elections.	2
(2) Members of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion Return from Spain.	7
(3) The New Constitution of the Communist Party of Canada.	11
(4) Communism Under the "Padlock Law" in Quebec	14
(5) The Struggle for Unity in the Labour Movement.	17
(6) Ukrainian Communists Broaden Movement.	19
 B. FASCISM	
(7) The National Unity Party.	21

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THE COMMUNISTS AND THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL
ELECTIONS

The Municipal elections held in Ontario during December and on January 2nd provided the Communist Party with an ideal opportunity to extend its

“United Front” policy as laid down by the last Congress of the Communist International. Running under the auspices of the Labour Representation Association, an instrument created by the Communist Party for this very purpose, Communists contested many seats in the various cities and towns throughout the Province. The main points in their election programme were:-

“A lower tax rate.”

“Reform of municipal finance, making the rich (wealthy corporations, chain stores and big real estate interests) pay for public services.

“Unity of working class and progressive forces to win the elections.”

“Housing for the people at lower rents.”

“A healthy civic administration”.

The campaign was vigorously fought, particularly in the City of Toronto, where the Communists met with stiff opposition on the part of people and organisations pledged to fight Communism.

(a) Communists Defeated at Toronto

Communist Party efforts in Toronto centred largely around the task of electing Tim BUCK to the Board of Control and the re-election of Stewart SMITH and J. B. SALSBERG to the City Council, and John WEIR (WEVUR-SKI) to the Board of Education. Other Communist candidates in the field were Jean LAING running for Alderman in Ward 3, Alice COOK and Fred COLLINS running for the Board of Education. -~~deletion:2 lines-~~

-2-

Thoroughly organised, the campaign waged by the Communists was the most vigorous ever witnessed in a Municipal election. Its main feature was the extensive appeal made by the candidates to the electorate over Radio Station CKCL. During the week preceding the election day it is estimated that Tim BUCK utilized fifteen minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes in the evening each day of this Station's time, followed each time by the leading candidates, particularly Stewart SMITH, J.B. SALSBERG and John WEIR, who usually spoke for ten minutes each. In addition to these broadcasts innumerable meetings were held and the numerous Committee Rooms of the Labour Representation Association throughout the city were the scenes of great activity.

The Communists encountered stiff opposition offered by the United Canada League, Canadian Legion, the Board of Trade and the Canadian Corps Association. These organisations, although not interested in any particular candidate, displayed keen determination to prevent the election of Tim BUCK and his associates. This vigorous counter-campaign no doubt was greatly

responsible for the largest vote ever polled in the history of the City of Toronto, and the defeat of Tim BUCK, J.B. SALSBERG and John WEIR may be directly attributed to the aggressiveness of this campaign. Tim BUCK, although polling approximately 1,000 votes more than last year, was 4,335 votes below the total received by WADSWORTH, the candidate elected in fourth and last place. Last year, Tim BUCK was only 205 votes short of being elected.

The Communist chieftains were absolutely confident of Tim BUCK's election as well as the re-election of the sitting Board members, so much so, that when the results became known confirming their defeat, it left them stunned. The result of the election left the Communist Party with only one man (Stewart SMITH) on the City Council and [~~3~~deletion:1 1/2 lines-]

Commenting on the election, Tim BUCK, in a leading article in the "Daily Clarion", remarked: —

"This year's election stands out as an illustration of the extremes to which reactionary interests are prepared to go in their reckless determination to maintain control of Toronto's civic administration. It stands out also as an unprecedented demonstration of the crystallizing civic consciousness of a great section of the electorate."

-3-

"Never before have the reactionary interests resorted to such reckless appeals to prejudice, attempts toward intimidation and even to provocation of violence as those which characterized this campaign; and never before have such a large and important section of the electorate refused to be stampeded."

"These are the two most significant results of the campaign and the voting.

"They are of much more basic importance than the fact that big money succeeded in maintaining its hold and even succeeded in defeating two representatives who had gained the confidence and respect of all thinking people by splendid public service on the Council and Board of Education. True, the people of Ward 4 lost two splendid representatives in Alderman SALSBERG and Trustee John WEIR and this is to be regretted."

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-4-

[~~3~~deletion:3/4 page-]

(b) Progressives Win at Windsor

The Progressive Electoral Committee, a United Front organization, representative of the Trades and Labour Council, Communist Party, Committee for Industrial Organization, and C.C.F. at Windsor, for the first time in the history of that city, obtained a "Progressive" majority in the Municipal Government. With a Mayor, three

-5-

Councillors and four Alderman, the "Progressives" will be in a position to control Windsor's municipal affairs. [-~~3~~deletion: 1 1/2 lines-]

(c) Communist Gain at Timmins

Definite gains were made by the radical element in the Timmins Municipal election. [-~~3~~deletion:5 lines-] The Labour Representation Association also supported J.P. BARTLEMAN who was elected as Mayor over his opponent, Dr. Lee HONEY, with a majority of over 2,000 votes.

(d) Communists Fail in Sudbury

The only known Communist Party member running in Ryan Ward for Alderman in Sudbury in the Municipal election was J.M. THOMSON, who received 265 votes, running sixth in a field of seven. [-~~3~~deletion:5 lines-]

(e) Communist Heads Poll at Niagara Falls

At Niagara Falls a Communist — T.N. GRIMSTER — headed the polls this year for Aldermanic honours with a total vote of 1,872. Last year he ran fourth, receiving 1,488 votes. G.W. PAY, another Communist, also running for Alderman, received 1,166 votes, running sixth in the field. Last year he only received 487 votes. [-~~3~~deletion: 2 lines-] T.N. GRIMSTER was the only Communist elected and the only Communist Party member on the Niagara Falls City Council.

(f) Communists Receive Good Support in Stamford Township

Known Communists running in the Municipal elections held in Stamford Township on December 8th, were: W.M. DEANS, running for

-6-

Reeve, receiving 1,123 votes as against 565 votes in the 1937 election; (R.F. BOOTH, [-&deletion: 2 words-] headed the polls with 1,369 votes); J. ALLAN and D. GLINTZ, both communists, were elected as Councillors, receiving 939 and 1,033 votes, respectively, while another candidate for the Council, F. WALKER, [-&deletion:3/4 line-] received 775 votes. He, however, was not elected. L.L. CRAIG, Communist running for the Public Utilities Board, only received 930 votes, as against 1,626 polled by his opponent, G. POWELL.

The result of this year's Municipal election in this Township would indicate that Communism has gained considerable ground since the last Municipal election.

(g) Sam LAWRENCE heads polls at Hamilton

Sam LAWRENCE, [-&deletion:1 line-] President of the Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council, was re-elected to the Board of Control, topping the polls with a vote of 17,648. Harry HUNTER, Communist, Vice-President of the Steel Workers' Organising Committee (C.I.O) was elected Alderman for Ward 7, receiving 1,773 votes.

(h) Labour Suffers Set-Back at Oshawa

With the heaviest vote in the history of the municipality, Oshawa's Labour majority in the Council went by the board in the election held on January 2nd. Mayor Alex. S. McLEESE was unseated by Alderman John A. COLEMAN. With McLEESE left two members of last year's Labour Council while Alderman F.M. DAFOE, another Labour nominee, ran tenth. With the ranks of Labour diminished from a Mayor and six Alderman to four Alderman only, the Citizen's Committee candidates will hold the majority in the Council this year. All the Labour Representation Committee's Nominees for the Board of Education were defeated, as well as the two Nominees for the Public Utilities Commission.

**MEMBERS OF THE MACKENZIE-PAPINEAU BATTALION RETURN
FROM SPAIN**

February witnessed the return to Canada of the majority of the members of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion who were fight-

-7-

ing in the ranks of the International Brigade in Spain.

According to information supplied by the Montreal office of the Friends of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion, 1,241 Canadian volunteers were sent to Spain. Of these, 566 are listed as dead and missing, 33 were taken prisoners by Franco, and 642 have returned to Canada, many of them crippled for life. Those taken prisoners by the Nationalist Forces are still in Spain and Communists fear that with the capitulation of Madrid, the Communist Party will be required to provide full transportation for these men. In the case of the men repatriated prior to the fall of Madrid the Loyalist Government is said to have defrayed all expenses in connection with the return of the men to Canada.

The largest single contingent returning from Spain landed in Halifax on the S.S. "Duchess of Richmond" on February 3rd. It consisted of 292 men under the command of (Major) E. CECIL-SMITH, prominent Communist Party functionary at Toronto. On arrival at Halifax the Unit remained on board the ship until all other passengers had disembarked, and then the men paraded to the Immigration Shed in a body, led by two men carrying the Canadian Flag and the Colours of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion furnished by the Communist Party of Canada. A large number were without passports but had been supplied with identification cards by the Canadian Authorities in Paris. After leaving the Immigration Shed they were met and welcomed by Jack TAYLOR, former Political Commissar of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion in Spain and the Rev. THOMAS of Toronto, who had come to Halifax to look after the needs of the men and arrange for transportation to the interior of the country. The Unit left on a special train at 2.35 p.m. for Montreal.

On February 11th, 50 men arrived in Halifax on the S.S. "Duchess of Bedford" and another contingent comprising 98 men landed in that Port on February 24th.

With the return of these men the activities of the Communist Party have become greatly intensified and the Party's forces have been mobilized for the purpose of collecting funds throughout the country. Beckie BUHAY-EWEN and (Lieutenant) William KARDASH, both leading members of the Communist Party and prominent officials of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Friends of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion, have been touring the three Western Provinces addressing numerous meetings while (Major) E. CECIL-SMITH and others were active in a like manner in Eastern Canada, principally Ontario.

Speaking at a meeting at Blairmore, Beckie BUHAY-EWEN referred to the returned men as the "best of Canadian youth" and in

her appeal for funds she stated the Committee required the sum of \$25,000.00 in order to rehabilitate the "boys".

On March 4th the Friends of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion held a Tag Day in the City of Winnipeg in a drive for funds which netted the local organization \$1,276.74. Approximately \$500.00 had been spent for radio announcements, newspaper advertising, etc.

In Toronto and throughout the Province of Ontario generally the Rehabilitation Campaign had men with considerable success, it is said. In this connection it is interesting to note that at a meeting held in Massey Hall, Toronto, on February 6th a cheque for \$5,000.00 was presented to National Committee of the Friends of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion by one [-~~2 words~~] a former Political Commissar of the Battalion. He briefly addressed the gathering, extending greetings from the "Abraham Lincoln" Battalion, New York, and in presenting the cheque he stated that it was part of the money collected in the United States of America for the men returning to Canada.

[-~~2 lines~~] the "Mac-Pap" Committee, declared that there were no funds available in the local office as "all surplus money had been sent to the Head Office at Toronto where it was badly needed". She urged all the Party members to make every effort to collect as much money as possible.

The Rehabilitation Fund Committee of the Friends of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion at Montreal is finding it extremely difficult to satisfy some of the returned men. Not a few of them have shown a truculent attitude and had taken the stand that the Communist Party owes them an everlasting debt. They are causing considerable anxiety in Communist Party circles as the result of talking in a manner not at all complimentary to either the Loyalist Government or the Communist Party of Canada. It is said that the Party is making every endeavour to keep these men, who are not members of the Party or the Young Communist League, silent.

Communist Party leaders spared no effort to make the men feel the importance of their position as veterans of the "war for democracy". Great receptions were organized upon the return of the men and their achievements were eulogized at numerous meetings organized for their benefit. Thus, over 10,000 people gathered at the railway station in Toronto to welcome the main contingent, while over 5,000 turned out to greet the volunteer from British Columbia upon their return to Vancouver.

-9-

With the return of these men the position of the Communist Party had been considerably strengthened. This was emphasized by O.C. DOOLAN, one of the more prominent Party functionaries and Business Manager of the "Daily Clarion", in his speech which he gave at a recent Party membership meeting at Toronto. Outlining the events leading up to the revolt in Spain, he asserted that the international volunteers were sent to Spain by the Communist Parties

affiliated to the Comintern. He emphasized that the "Mac-Paps" had done splendid work in Spain but "their importance in Canada was far greater than their work overseas, and their role in Canada will become even more important as time goes on". He further maintained that the sending of these men to Spain had helped to develop the "political mentality of the workers and farmers of Canada and had resulted in considerable publicity of great value to the movement".

According to a letter from the Political Committee of the Party at Toronto [~~deletion:2 lines-~~] headed by Fred ROSE, had resolved to "characterise" the returned men. Five district categories of characterisation have been decided upon: (1) cadre, (2) good, (3) fair, (4) weak, and (5) bad. The first category (cadre), the letter asserted, is to include all men who had shown courage in battle and an extraordinary ability to grasp military and political questions; all who could work on a Provincial or District Committee without further schooling; in the second category (good) all volunteers are to be included who displayed courage and ability in military matters and who with some political training could be used for Communist Party organisational work in sections or Ward Committees. In the third category (fair) are to be included all those who displayed courage but whose political and military understanding was not outstanding or who, because of health, wounds, etc. had the opportunity for development restricted. Group No. 4 (weak) is to include all those who were deserters, cowards or had disruptive and Trotskyist tendencies. These people are never to be admitted into the Party without the approval of the Central Control Commission and are not to be promoted in mass organizations. The fifth category embraces all cowards, anti-Party elements and all those who slandered Spain. These men are not to be trusted, but are to be carefully watched and every attempt is to be made to see that they will not drift into the camp of the enemy, into the hands of Trotskyites, and other anti-party elements.

Information has been received that the Mexican Government has undertaken to take care of any member of the International Brigade wishing to establish domicile in Mexico. It is said

-10-

that a few of the Canadian volunteers have already left for Mexico and that others are planning to accept the offer.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

In conformity with the comparative moderation of the Party's new political programme a new constitution had been drafted has been drafted by the

National Executive Committee and submitted to the membership of the Party for study and discussion. In many respects the new constitution differs little from the present one except in its preamble and that part dealing with the pledge and emblem.

Asserting that the Communist Party of Canada is the political party of the working class, the preamble states, in part:

"It carries forward the traditions of the pioneers who, by their arduous toil, hewed homes out of the wilderness. It continues the glorious tradition of the patriots and reformers of 1837, lead by William Lyon MACKENZIE and Louis Joseph PAPINEAU, who devoted their lives to the establishment of responsible government in Canada".

The aims and objects of the Party are set forth thus:

"It strives to prepare the working class for the fulfilment of its historic tasks: to unite and lead the Canadian people: to defend democratic principles and aid in extending them to their logical conclusion to achieve the highest form of democracy, Socialism.

"Socialism means the common ownership of the means of production, the abolition of exploitation of man by man, nation by nation and race by race; the voluntary co-operation of the Canadian people with those in other lands striving for a world without oppression and war, according to the scientific principles enunciated by the greatest teachers of mankind, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

"Socialism will be achieved only by means of the expressed democratic will of the majority of Canad-

-11-

ian people. The Communist Party rejects and repudiates any proposal to forcibly impose Socialism upon Canada against the will of the majority of her people. The Communist Party repudiates and condemns all individuals and groups which seek to abrogate or subvert democracy".

Article II (Emblem) reads:

"The Emblem of the Party shall be the crossed hammer and sickle on the background of a maple leaf, representing the unity of the Canadian workers and farmers".

Section two of Article III (Membership) provides that an applicant shall sign an application card and upon acceptance into the Party he shall make the following pledge:

"I.....solemnly promise to be loyal and devoted to the best interests of the workers, farmers, professions and other middle class people. I will at all times work actively for the preservation and extension of democracy and peace; for the defeat of Fascism and an end to all forms of

national, racial or religious oppression. I promise to work to the best of my ability to abolish exploitation of man by man and for the establishment of Socialism."

"I will faithfully uphold the program, constitution and policies of the Communist Party, as defined by majority vote at Conventions and by the elected leading committees. I will, to the best of my ability, in co-operation with my fellow members, work to win the active support of the people of Canada for economic security, democracy, peace, for Socialism".

The draft includes a new Article (VIII) consisting a three sections, containing provisions for the setting up of a Dominion Control Commission, the G.P.U. of the Party.

Alderman Stewart SMITH, political expert of the party, speaking at a C.P. membership meeting in East Toronto recently, reminded the members that "a new period has set in, necessitating a basic change being made in the Party". He said that the Party must be made a "Canadian Party", and that the time has now arrived to put this decision into effect. He described how the Party tactics had

-12-

been changed "to provide a platform acceptable to the Canadian people." "The growth of the Party membership", he stated, "has confirmed the correctness of our policy".

The new policy of the Communist Party seeking to broaden the scope of the whole Communist Movement had been productive of some rather curious contradictions. The dilemma in which some of the Communist spokesmen find themselves in at times is reflected in a speech delivered by the national helmsman of the Party — Tim BUCK — at a meeting of the "Discussion Club" at the Central Y.M.C.A. at Toronto, recently. Following his speech a member of the audience asked BUCK several questions, two of which may be quoted:

QUESTION: "If you were Prime Minister would you swear allegiance to the King?"

ANSWER: "Yes I would because I believe that Communists are citizens of Canada and members of the democratic system as it exists here and we have to govern ourselves by the system. Members of the Communist Party would swear allegiance to the King without the act being contradictory".

QUESTION: "Mr. BUCK, if Great Britain were at war with Russia which side would you fight for?"

ANSWER: "As a member of the Communist Party which stands for the rights of the working man, I

would have to take sides with Russia where the workers' rights are recognized and I would fight for Russia. But I would not fight in Russia, I would fight right here in Canada".

In view of the apparent moderation of its programme, it is significant to note that the Communist Party of Canada has ordered 25,000 copies of the "Short Course History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union", which had been released recently. It has been edited by a commission of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) with STALIN himself taking an active part in its production.

The Communist Bolshevik Party of the U.S.S.R. — the driving force of the Comintern—has always been used as a model for the Communist Party in this and other countries. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the C. P. of C. is procuring 25,000 copies of the said publication to be used as a text book and guide for Communist education in this country. It is understood that every member of the C.P. will be compelled to purchase a copy of this work and study same.

-13-

In this "History of the C.P. of S.U." there is no separation made between the history of the Party and the study of Marxism-Leninism. It stated that:

"Only a Party which has mastered the Marxist-Leninist theory can confidently advance and lead the working class forward".

In view of the present situation of Europe and the persistent agitation on the part of the C.P. of C. for "action" against the Fascist powers, the following quotation showing the Bolshevik attitude to war may be of interest:

"It was not to every kind of war that the Bolsheviks were opposed. They were only opposed to wars of conquest, imperialist wars. The Bolsheviks held that there are two kinds of war:

"(a) just wars, that are not wars of conquest, but wars of liberation, wars waged to defend the people from foreign attack, and from attempts to enslave them, or to liberate the people from capitalist slavery, or lastly, to liberate colonies and dependent countries from the yoke of imperialism, and

"(b) unjust wars, wars of conquest, waged to conquer and enslave foreign countries and foreign nations.

"Wars of the first kind the Bolsheviks supported. As to wars of the second kind, the Bolsheviks maintained that a resolute struggle must be waged against them to the point of revolution and the overthrow of one's own imperialist government".

COMMUNISM UNDER THE "PADLOCK LAW" IN QUEBEC

In view of the assertion made by Premier DUPLESSIS in a recent address at Montreal that "the danger of Communism in Quebec is not over", it may be of interest to briefly analyse the position of the Communist Movement under the "Padlock Law" in the Province of Quebec.

Enforcement of the "Padlock Law" has compelled the Communist Party to seek cover, to assume an illegal or semi-illegal status. In other words, it has driven the Party underground and while the activ

-14-

ities of the Party have become greatly restricted, the Party still remains a formidable factor, particularly in the City of Montreal.

The Communist Party's main objective in the Province of Quebec, for the time being, is the bringing about of an alignment of Labour and anti-DUPLESSIS forces in the fight to defeat the "Padlock Law". Its specific tasks as enumerated by [-✂deletion:2 lines-]

1. To develop a consistent, vehement, many-sided agitation against DUPLESSIS and his policies, as the basic tactical orientation in the struggle for democratic unity.
2. To work to give organized form and political leadership to the rising current of popular opposition sentiment on specific, practical issues; work for the jobless, "Padlock Law" eviction cases, M.L.H. and P. and Tramway Co., amalgamation, rents.
3. To issue specific, programmatic material for Quebec (leaflets, pamphlets, etc.).
4. To intensify training for leadership, on basis of full careful examination of personnel and organisation of special schooling.
5. To build the Party through better individual work and more lively methods of recruiting in small meetings. Improve leadership and assistance to areas outside Montreal.

The movement, generally speaking, is becoming gradually isolated from the broad mass of the people. In the circumstances the Party is concentrating on what is usually referred to as area work, with each branch endeavouring to make personal contact with sympathizers in its own area. -✂deletion:4 1/2 lines-

-✂deletion:5 lines-

-15-

~~[-3/4 line-]~~ and public meetings or propaganda meetings are being held under various disguises such as the fictitious "Discussion Club" and similar dummy organisations which have been created for that purpose. Owing to the enforcement of the "Padlock Law" it has become almost impossible to carry on propaganda work on a mass scale.

~~[-7 lines-]~~

The circulation of the two main Communist publications — "Daily Clarion" and "Clarte" — has been dropping consistently during the past few months ~~[-2 lines-]~~ said that "Clarte" was in danger of going out of existence; that the circulation of the paper had dropped to the extent that it was deemed advisable to issue the paper only once every two weeks. The circulation of the English organ was given by him as being 450 copies per issue in the City of Montreal.

The drop in the circulation of the two papers is undoubtedly due to the persistent raids conducted by the Quebec Provincial Police under the "Padlock Law". The circulation of the language papers such as "Der Kampf" (Jewish organ); "Narodne Gazetta" (Ukrainian); "Vapaus" (Finnish), etc., has also been affected, but not to the extent as in the case of the French and English organs.

During 1938, ~~[-1/2 line-]~~ over four hundred raids took place in Montreal under the "Padlock Law"; 54,369 Communist papers were seized, 39,317 reviews and books on Communism, 23,102 circulars, 4,900 buttons and badges, and 15,000 assorted pamphlets. The above include raids on the headquarters of some of the language mass organisations including the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association.

The strength of the Party is somewhat reflected in the election in the Montreal District Trades and Labour Council held on February 2nd of this year. The result of these elections was hailed by the Communists as a sweeping victory for the "Progressive" forces. ~~[-1 1/2 lines-]~~

-16-

~~[-1/2 page-]~~

THE STRUGGLE FOR UNITY IN THE LABOUR MOVEMENT

Yielding to the pressure from President William GREEN and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour, the Dominion Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada decided to suspend the C.I.O. unions affiliated to the Congress. The suspension order was issued on January 18th, and in announcing the decision the Secretary of the Dominion Executive remarked: "We are not declaring war on the C.I.O. Fraternal and friendly relations will still remain between the two Trade Union Bodies".

As a result of the suspension the Congress will lose more than 30,000 members. Unions affected are the locals of the United Mine Workers of America, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Steel Workers' Organising Committee, International Fur Workers, Mine Mill and

-17-

Smelter Workers and United Automobile Workers. The following C.I.O. Unions were not affiliated: United Rubber Workers, United Electric and Radio Workers and the American Newspaper Guild. While accepting the suspension order "under protest" Canadian C.I.O. leaders advised officers of the Trades and Labour Congress that they will continue their fight for unity and co-operate with the craft unions generally.

The Communist Party Press has been most conciliatory in tone in meeting the new situation but is vigorously continuing the fight for unity. The Communists working in the various local unions, both A.F. of L. and C.I.O. have been instrumental in getting thousands of "unity" resolutions passed urging the resumption of "peace" negotiations between the two main bodies.

John L. LEWIS has proposed the formation of a United Labour Organisation to embrace the C.I.O., A.F. of L. and the four railway brotherhoods, to be known as the American Congress of Labour. He suggested that between April 15th and 30th, 1939, the Congress of Industrial Organisations and the American Federation of Labour shall each hold a special National Convention; these Conventions to be held separately and their purpose shall be to pass upon and approve the following plan of procedure:

- “(1) Not later than June 1st, 1939, there shall assemble in the City of Washington, D.C., in the hall owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a convention of representatives of: (a) the American Federation of Labor; (b) The Congress of Industrial Organisations, and (c) the four Brotherhoods in the transportation field, heretofore independent.
- “(2) This convention is to organise and dedicate the American Congress of Labour, designed to supersede and embrace the membership of the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L., and to include the membership of the before-mentioned railroad organisations. The convention will outline its objectives, adopt a constitution, and elect officers for a term of one year.
- “(3) John L. LEWIS and William GREEN shall not be eligible for election to any office in this convention. The American Congress of Labour will grant Mr. William

GREEN a life tenure of his present salary for services rendered. The same arrangement will include Mr. Frank MORRISON.

-18-

- “(4) The executive board or governing body of the American Congress of Labour will be composed equally of representatives of the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., with proportionate representation for the four railroad brotherhoods. The President of the American Congress of Labour to be elected by the convention, shall be elected from the membership of the brotherhoods, from such types of executives as A. F. WHITNEY, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and D. B. ROBERTSON, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
- “(5) During the year ensuing from the organisation of the American Congress of Labour the services of the United States Department of Labour and its conciliation bureau shall be continuously available for co-operative mediation on all controversial questions affecting overlapping jurisdiction or other matters existing between the constituent unions of the Congress.
- “(6) To ensure orderly, tranquil and good faith execution of the suggestions herein noted, the President of the United States is requested to preside at the sessions of the unified ranks of labor, when its constituent representatives assemble for the purpose of stating objectives, electing officers and adopting a constitution”.

Recent developments in the negotiations between the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. Committees include two conferences, one with President ROOSEVELT at the White House, the other at the Department of Labour in Washington. It is understood that the proposal made by John L. LEWIS has been rejected by the A.F. of L. as “insincere”. Later it was announced it would be “considered with other proposals”. Negotiations were adjourned to be resumed again during the early part of April.

From the attitude displayed by the leaders of the two opposing camps it appears unlikely that the A.F. of L. will accept the major proposals advanced by John L. LEWIS.

UKRAINIAN COMMUNISTS BROADEN MOVEMENT

Recent months witnessed considerable activities on the part of the Ukrainian Communists, organized into the Ukrainian

-19-

Labour Farmer Temple Association and its subsidiary organizations. Leaders of the Ukrainian Communist organisations concentrated on a line of attack on Fascism and Ukrainian Nationalist spokesmen, whom they depict as hirelings of Hitlerism.

Events in Europe, particularly affairs centering in the Carpatho-Ukraine, provided the Communists with suitable propaganda material in their campaign for a broader front. Utilizing "Todowymazu" (Society for Assisting the Liberation Movement of Western Ukraine) now known as the "Association for the Defence of the Ukrainian People", as an instrument of propaganda, they have been able to carry their agitation into nearly every Ukrainian community in Canada.

"Todowymazu" held a very successful convention in Toronto, February 22nd to 26th, at which it was decided to change the name of the association in order to give it a greater scope for expansion. Numerous committees have been formed within this new organisation, such as "Committee for the Defence of Volynia", "Committee for the Defence of Lemkos", etc. Each of these groups will have charge of the work in connection with the Liberation Movement in a particular area of Western Ukraine.

Many meetings have been held throughout Canada at which the danger of an attack on the Soviet Ukraine by Nazi Germany has been emphasized. Prominence was also given to HITLER's influence in Carpatho-Ukraine which they claim forms the pathway for an attack on the Soviet Ukraine. It has been claimed in Ukrainian Communist circles that if Soviet Russia should lose the Ukraine it would be a death blow to Communist Russia.

Ukrainian Communist leaders also concentrated recently on the task of building up their youth section, now known as the "Canadian Ukrainian Youth Federation". It is claimed that efforts in this direction have been successful beyond expectation, and the youth organisation is being looked upon today as a formidable factor in the Ukrainian Communist scheme of things. They have succeeded in greatly extending the organisation so that today it reaches into practically every Ukrainian community in Canada.

On Sunday, March 12th, public celebrations were held in all larger Canadian cities under the auspices of the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Federation, allegedly to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the birth of the Ukrainian national poet, Taras SHEVCHENKO. The largest public halls had been

engaged for this purpose and prominent public speakers, representing various schools of thought, addressed the gatherings.

These concerts had been arranged upon instructions from Communist Party Headquarters for several reasons:

-20-

“(a) To whitewash an organization which by reason of its affiliation is on record as a Communist organization.

“(b) To deliberately mislead the people, particularly English-speaking Canadians, into believing that these concerts were sponsored by all the Canadian youth of Ukrainian descent.

“(c) To create the impression that these concerts had the support of the majority of the citizens of Ukrainian extraction and consequently to identify the majority of Ukrainian people in this country with Communist activities”.

Vigorous protests were made on the part of the National Ukrainian Organisation which, in no uncertain terms, condemned the activities of the so-called Canadian Ukrainian Youth Federation, characterising same as a Communist instrument, as being anti-Canadian, anti-democratic and anti-Christian.

Preparations are now being made by the National Committee of the U.L.F.T.A. to have a Grand Musical Festival in Toronto on July 16th, 1939. It is planned to rally about 1,500 young singers, dancers and musicians from various parts of the dominion. Features of the concert will be a mixed choir of 1,000 singers a string orchestra of 1,000 musicians and dancing by groups of several hundreds.

The main object of this Festival is to present the U.L.F.T.A. and C.U.Y.F. to the public as artistic and cultural organizations rather than Communist societies.

THE NATIONAL UNITY PARTY

Under the influence of its national leader, Adrien ARCAND, the National Unity Party continues to be quite active in Montreal but there is little or no evidence of any gains being made by the Party at other points in the Dominion.

Regular meetings of Party members are held in Montreal and at these, routine organisation work is attended to and the usual speeches are made by the leaders. Lectures and a certain amount of drill, consisting of a few elementary movements performed without

-21-

arms, are given to those individuals comprising the uniformed section of the Party known as the Legion. Seldom are there more than 20 persons present at

these meetings and the oft-repeated speeches of the Party leaders and experimental speeches of student orators are heard by the same individuals week after week.

The ambition of the leaders to increase the strength of the Legion and to promote a strong body of trained uniformed men meets with little success, and even in the Province of Quebec, where the strength of the Party is greater than in any other Province, there are only 180 Legionnaires at this time. In Ontario and Manitoba, the Legion is little more than a name, while in the other Provinces this militant branch of the National Unity Party has not yet reached the first organisational stages. The attendance at public meetings conducted by the National Unity Party at Montreal and Toronto would not indicate that the Party programme is engendering in the general public any rising sentiment of sympathy and support. With one or two exceptions, the attendance at meetings of the Party has been between 100 and 300 and the meagre collections realized may be taken as proof that the majority of the people had little sincere interest in the Party.

On February 5th last, approximately 1,800 people attended a propaganda meeting held in the Marche Maisonneuve Hall, Montreal, under the personal supervision of Adrien ARCAND. This rather large attendance may be attributed to the extensive advertising campaign preceding the meeting and the efforts of individual members to ensure its success. Of the comparatively large attendance only about 300 were active members of the Party and of these some 140, including both sexes, were clad in blue shirts. On this occasion, the speeches were amplified and broadcast by loud speakers inside and outside the building. Despite the vigorous efforts of the speakers, no particular enthusiasm was evinced by the audience and no marked increase in the Party membership resulted from the meeting.

Observation of the National Unity Party at Montreal and Toronto, the two chief places of activity, and at other points in the Dominion tends to show that the Party is not flourishing and that its declared aims and objects are receiving but little attention from the general public. Rather than extending its scope of influence, the Party recently suffered definite reverses in Toronto and Saskatchewan. At Toronto, dissenting members, constituting a large proportion of the Party's membership at that point, broke away from the organisation to form a separate organization under the previous name of the Party—the National Social Christian Party. This move was prompted by a strong feeling of resentment directed against Joseph FARR, the chief figure in the National Unity Party

at Toronto, who has been accused of dictatorial behaviour and an unsatisfactory handling of the local Party funds.

In Saskatchewan, a personal feud between [~~deletion:word-~~] of Saskatoon, the Provincial Organiser for the Party, and [~~deletion:2 words-~~] of Regina, the Provincial Secretary, resulted in the complete disintegration of the Saskatchewan Branch of the organisation. Refusing to accept a decision of Adrien ARCAND, who had attempted to arbitrate in the quarrel, and alleging that the National Unity Party had failed to implement promises made last year when it absorbed the Canadian Union of Fascists, [~~deletion:word-~~] severed his connection with ARCAND's Movement and set himself to resuscitate the Canadian Union of Fascists. The majority of the Saskatchewan members of the National Unity Party supported [~~deletion:word-~~] in the dispute and later transferred their support to the C.U.F., leaving [~~deletion:word-~~] as Provincial Organizer of an organization virtually non-existent in Saskatchewan.

The branch of the Party in British Columbia has expressed a desire to form an alliance with the Italian Fascists and the German Nazis and proposals towards that end have been made recently by [~~deletion:2 words-~~] who is in charge of Party affairs in that Province. Representatives of the three factions are known to have met recently and discussed the possibility of co-operation. [~~deletion:3 words-~~] the fledgling leaders of the N.U.P. in B.C., assume that they are the instigators and moving figures in the proposed rapprochement. But it appears more probable that the Germans and Italians look upon the N.U.P. only as a vehicle to further their own ends.

So far there had been no tangible evidence of an alliance and the conversations have not progressed beyond the tentative proposal made by [~~deletion:word-~~]. Whether [~~deletion:word-~~] had the approval of the national leader of the Party or whether he acted on his own in making the proposal is not clear. It may be assumed, however, that ARCAND and his associates do not desire any adverse publicity which necessarily would result from such a step as proposed by his lieutenants in B.C., and, therefore, would hesitate to endorse the scheme.

The branch of the N.U.P. in B.C. is in its infancy, devoid of competent leadership and without a following. Numerically it is very weak, hence the desire on the part of its leaders to bring within its fold German and Italian elements.

The tenor of the speeches delivered by the National Unity Party orators continues to follow the same well-trodden path. Frankly totalitarian and anti-democratic in theme, the speeches are concerned with the superiority of the Fascist principles over those

of the present system; accusations that the present Canadian Government is corrupt and inefficient; personal attacks on individual members of the Dominion Government, and extravagant anti-Semitic propaganda. The opposition to the Jewish Race becomes increasingly virulent and rabid and a considerable amount of anti-Semitic literature has been disseminated in Montreal and Toronto.