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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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2. NOTES ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY

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THE PARTY AND THE TROOPS

Under the direction of Party leadership in Vancouver, a joint committee of soldiers and trade unionists has been set up in New Westminster for the purpose of arranging entertainment for the troops. This is in the nature of a long range planning by the Party for the post-war period to enlarge its membership. In order to render the troops more susceptible to the party approach, it is proposed to agitate among them for free or reduced fares while travelling and an upward revision of pay and pensions.

IMPORTANCE OF PARTY WORK IN TRADE UNIONS EMPHASIZED

At a Birthday Party held in Calgary for [deletion: blank], a prominent member of the Communist Party of Canada in that district, attended by leading Communists, [deletion: blank] remarked that the Communist Party is taking a long-range view of the present situation. He emphasized the necessity and importance of trade union organizing so that the groundwork could now be laid while the opportunity was favourable so that when the time comes, and the capitalist system breaks down, the party would be in a position to lead the workers in all plants in the task of taking over ownership of the means of production.

[deletion: blank] added that it was the task of the Communist Party to get as many [deletion: blank] members as possible into leading positions in trade unions and that if this could be accomplished the Party could eventually oust the present executives of Trades and Labour Councils and control them as they saw fit.

COMMUNISTS SUPPORT KHALSA DIWAN SOCIETY

It has been the custom for the East Indians in the Vancouver area to congregate in Vancouver in mid-January to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Guru Gobind Singh, the one-time spiritual leader of the Sikhs, and this year some 1,200 East Indians gathered from all parts of British Columbia.

The celebration this year was marked by a large meeting in the Orpheum Theatre held under the auspices of the Khalsa Diwan Society. The meeting was widely publicized and an impression had been created that it had been called for the purpose of urging the granting of the franchise for East Indians in the Province. (East Indians are disqualified under the British Columbia Provincial Election Act from voting in any election.) It was also intimated that the meeting would take place with the co-operation of

Anglo-Saxons and other races and that the leaders of all political parties and religious groups would participate.

As a matter of fact the East Indians were encouraged to hold the meeting by [redacted], and [redacted] presided over the meeting and [redacted] led the singing. The Communists did not have a speaker present, apparently preferring to let two important C.C.F.'ers, [redacted] and two East Indians do the pleading for India's complete freedom.

[5]

A most significant incident in connection with the meeting was that the Ukrainian-Canadian Association supplied all the ushers and the balcony of the theatre was entirely occupied by this Ukrainian group. It appears that all expenses of the meeting were being met by the Khalsa Diwan Society and that no arrangements were made for the taking of a collection. During the course of the meeting, however, a voice from the Ukrainian group suggested that a collection be taken for the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund. This, of course, received support and the collection taken amounted to \$867.80. There is no question but that this part of the program was carefully pre-arranged.

[redacted: a lot of blank space here between sections.]

SOME OPINIONS HELD BY WINNIPEG COMMUNISTS

Shortly before a Lenin Memorial meeting at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on January 22nd, an individual named [redacted] literature distributor, claimed that the Communists were behind the steel strike and expressed the opinion that the plants should be taken over by the Government. He prophesied that after the war the workers would see to it that the plants were not passed back to private owners and that the workers could deal better with the government than with stubborn capitalists. After the meeting two Communists were overhead discussing the war and post-war problems and they agreed that Germany was Russia's No. 1 enemy and that after its defeat the lesser enemies of Russia, i.e. Great Britain and the U.S.A., could be managed easily because both of these countries are honeycombed by Communists.

3. AUSTRALIA LIFTS BAN ON C.P.

Referring to item two appearing in the preceding Intelligence Report, advice has been received that on December 18, 1942, the Australian Government lifted the ban on the Communist Party and its press, which was imposed in June, 1940. The ban apparently was removed after a

committee representing the Communists had guaranteed to assist the war production efforts and to prevent stoppage and absenteeism.

[6]

4. COMMUNIST PARTY TACTICS IN LABOUR UNIONS EXPOSED

Since the beginning of this war, the Trade Union movement in British Columbia has witnessed some significant developments. Not the least of these was the recent dispute in the Boilermakers' Union, which spread to involve most of the shipbuilding industry, and culminated in the suspension of this union by the parent body.

This dispute presents such a clear illustration of the methods employed by the Communist Party to infiltrate and eventually seize control of a union that it is well worth reviewing.

The Boilermakers' Union was first chartered in 1928, and until January, 1940, its membership had never exceeded two hundred. This membership, however, was composed of craftsmen who had served their apprenticeship in the shipbuilding industry, and who were capable of appreciating the problems concerning the industry in which they were employed. No trouble had ever been experienced by this Union in negotiating with its employers, and various contracts had been entered into from time to time which secured working conditions and wage agreements which compared favourably with any shipyard in other parts of Canada and the United States.

With the commencement of war, and the consequent enormous expansion of the shipyards, large numbers of men were attracted to this industry by the promise of good wages and fair working conditions. The qualification requirements for employment in the shipyards were of necessity very much relaxed, and large numbers of unskilled and untrained workers soon became members of a Craft Union. By December, 1942, the Boilermakers' Union had grown to a membership of over 13,000. At least 60% of this membership were not only ignorant of trade union matters, but were also entirely disinterested. They paid their union dues as part of the price of a job, which they realized would last only as long as the war.

Such a growth of membership and the attendant expansion of treasury of this Union presented an ideal field in which the Communist Party could commence its operations. It had been noted early in the growth of this Union that the membership of the Communist Party in the district had gravitated to this particular field. A great majority of these members were not skilled tradesmen, and a large number had never worked before. By a process of strategy and with a definitely organized campaign these party members immediately sought to discredit officials of the Union by their usual methods. Gradually they placed themselves strategically at all union meet-

ings and disorganized them to such an extent that the older members became disgusted with the proceedings and eventually withdrew. The control of the meetings thus passed into the hands of the Party members, and contributed to the apathy of many of the legitimate trade union members, who had previously taken a keen interest in their affairs. Members of the Communist Party had usurped most of the shop stewards' positions, and were most vociferous in obtaining certain benefits for the Union.

During the dispute over the question of the adoption of a seven-day week for the shipyards, the Party supported this programme whole-heartedly, but at the same time, the methods of the Government, by which such a programme was to be imposed on the workers, was bitterly opposed. In this way the Party was able to keep alive antagonism toward the Department of Labour, indefinitely.

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At the last general election of officers of the Boilermakers' Union a complete Communist slate of officers had been prepared in advance. These men were standing for office in opposition to legitimate trade unionists, many of whom had held executive positions for a number of years. To complicate the situation a third slate of officers was sponsored by the C.C.F. Party. The usual propaganda tactics of the Communist Party were evident prior to this election, and the Party members devoted considerable space to a build-up of the prospective candidates. Such was the apathy of the membership of this Union that the membership vote recorded in the election for officers was only 22%, and those actually elected were supported by no more than 10.75% of the entire membership of the Union.

The situation was considered so serious by the Executive Board of the Canadian Congress of Labour that it was decided to appoint a Commission "with full power and authority to investigate all facts and circumstances with the right of decision and power to enforce its decision."

The election resulted in the following candidates being elected:

President	-	[deletion: blank]
Vice-Pres.	-	[deletion: blank]
Sec.-Treas.	-	[deletion: blank]
Rec.-Secy.	-	[deletion: blank]
Executives	-	[deletion: blank]
		[deletion: blank]
		[deletion: blank]
Trustees	-	[deletion: blank]
		[deletion: blank]
		[deletion: blank]

All of those named, with only [§deletion: blank] exceptions, namely [§deletion: blank], are members of the Communist Party of Canada.

The Commission submitted its report on January 9th and suspended the Boilermakers' Union. The International Woodworkers of America was also suspended and all labour councils in British Columbia affiliated to the C.C. of L. were notified that delegates from the International Woodworkers of America must not be seated. This action was taken as [§deletion: blank] supported a Boilermakers' Shop Stewards Committee in defiance of the Commission. This direction automatically unseated [§deletion: blank]

The following extracts have been taken from the Commission's report and it is of interest to draw attention to the attitude of genuine trade unionists toward members of the Communist Party of Canada in trade unions:

"It is apparent that with the large and growing membership, and with the equally large and growing income and treasury, an almost perfect situation developed to encourage these adventurers to seek control of the union. By a process of strategy, relative terror, and with a definite organized campaign, these adventurers sought to discredit the builders of the union by slander and ridicule, and union meetings became a nightmare where order disappeared and disorder took its place. Political generals placed themselves strategically in the meetings of the union, and on an organized basis were able to disorganize them to such [8] an extent that the sincere trade unionists became disgusted and invariably left, thereby leaving the business of the union in the control of these political strategists...

"Owing to this unhealthy, chaotic state of affairs, many members became thoroughly disgusted, and desisted from attending the meetings of the local union. This was responsible for the development of apathy among a large section of the membership, and as time went on the attendance at meetings of the union decreased to such an extent that those whose main purpose was to secure political control, were enabled to take virtual possession of it.

"The fundamental question involved in the dispute in the Boilermakers' Union at the present time, is whether trade unionists will control their organization, or whether it will become the handmaid of political opportunists....

"The most interested group represents what is commonly known as the Communist Party. It is well organized, and has been successful in burrowing its way into the councils of the union and a number of positions of authority.

"It may be claimed that the Communist Party does not legally exist. However, many individuals from all parts of the country and from

various industries, who were regarded as outstanding Communists before the legal ban was placed on this political organization, have apparently concentrated their numbers and strategy inside practically all shipyard workers' unions in Vancouver, and in the Boilermakers' Union more than any other organization. Certain individuals who are regarded as members of this political organization left salaried positions with other unions to obtain employment in the shipyards, evidently for the purpose of securing membership in the Boilermakers' Union, and concentrating their political forces in it.

"Their first step seems to have been to obtain minor positions in the union, and to use such positions to secure employment for more members of this Party in the shipyards. Their next step was to place their members in the more influential positions in the union, with the object of securing control of its treasury.

"The evidence indicates that the next step in their program was designed to assure election of large delegations to Conventions of The Canadian Congress of Labour, with the ultimate object of acquiring control of the Congress itself.....

"There appears to have been little authority for many of the expenditures. Individuals have laid off work in the shipyards on the slightest pretence, and at subsequent meetings demanded payment of their account for services to the union. When officials of the union in charge of the meeting would protest against such unwarranted expense, an organized attack against the officialdom of the organization would ensue, with the result that the political group, which was interested in raiding the treasury, was able by such pressure tactics, to force the payment of such wholly unwarranted accounts.

"In one particular instance, an individual who has only been five months in the union, and at the most has paid not more than ten dollars in dues, has received in the same period more than two hundred dollars out of the treasury and this despite the fact that he is not a paid official of the Union.

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"The bills submitted by fifteen scrutineers who conducted the December election is a demonstration of the reckless expenditure of Union funds. Eleven of these scrutineers itemized their account from December 14, 10:00 A.M. to December 19, 10:00 A.M. or a period five days, and charged the union ninety-nine dollars each for five days' wages, or an average of \$19.80 per day. Another group of four scrutineers itemized their account as from December 15, 10:00 A.M. to December 19, at 10:00 A.M., and submitted a claim for 104 hours, at

the rate of one dollar per hour but revised their account and accepted ninety-nine dollars as payment from the union for four days' work or an average of \$24.75 per day. They also received some meals the cost of which was borne by the union.

"The latter expenditures seem to be the climax of an almost wholesale looting of the monies of the membership of the union, and officials have stated that if they refused to pay such bills, they were threatened with physical violence....."

In addition to the success in the Boilermakers' Union, the Communist Party was able to have its members elected to executive positions in other trade unions in the Vancouver area. The more important ones are quoted hereunder:

Street Railwaymen's Union:

[Xdeletion: blank]

United Fishermen's Federal Union:

[Xdeletion: blank]

[Xdeletion: blank]

[Xdeletion: blank]

[Xdeletion: blank]

International Woodworkers of America:

[Xdeletion: blank]

Dock and Shipyard Workers:

[Xdeletion: blank]

[Xdeletion: blank]

Shipwright's Union:

[Xdeletion: blank]

[Xdeletion: blank]

[Xdeletion: blank]

Inland Boatmen's Union:

[Xdeletion: blank]

5. DOMINION COMMUNIST LABOUR TOTAL WAR COMMITTEE

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Dominion Communist Labour Total War Committee held a national conference at Toronto from January 16th to 17th with delegates present representing various parts of Canada.

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The conference proper opened on the morning of January 16th with approximately 100 delegates present. Included among these were a number of ex-detenus who signed the conditional Undertaking not to participate in any way in the activities of the Communist Party of Canada or any organization over which the Party exercises control.

The proceedings were opened by [deletion: blank], who denounced the Toronto Evening Telegram which had attacked the Convention. Tim BUCK read a lengthy report in which he dealt with the existing situation. He strongly criticized the Government's policy, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour. He blamed the government for labour troubles and condemned all agitation for strikes, declaring that the steel strike would not strengthen national unity. He, however, claimed that the steel workers' demands were really justified and that the convention was in accord with them, adding that if the Government gave justice to the labouring class the situation would not have come about.

At the afternoon session only 50 delegates were present. Most of the time was devoted to a discussion on Tim BUCK'S report.

On January 17th further discussions took place on BUCK'S report which dealt with the question of a greater total war effort and a revision of the government's policies. A number of resolutions were adopted, most of which emphasized unity. One demanded the dismissal of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour. This resolution was heartily applauded.

Another resolution, seconded by [deletion: blank] dealt with the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party. [deletion: blank] prophesied that the Government would be forced to lift the ban at the next session through pressure, or at least to discuss the question. Another resolution dealt with the establishment of a Canadian Workers Committee for a total war effort in industries. There will doubtless be some developments in this connection through Party members in trade unions and others employed in war industries.

During the evening of January 17th, Tim BUCK made another long speech in which he expressed satisfaction over the success of the convention, stating that all this had been accomplished despite intimidation by the Department of Justice [11] and the R. C. M. P. He claimed that [deletion:

blank] had been questioned by the R.C.M.P. at 3:00 o'clock in the morning. Evidently he was referring to the train incident. (x) He further stated that the warnings received by ex-detenus to cease their activities with the Communist Labour Total War Committees illustrated the narrow-mindedness of the Minister of Justice. He stressed it was necessary to press for the dismissal of the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Labour and then for the lifting of the ban on the Party. He assured the delegates that he had confidence pressure would be strong enough to oblige the Government to overthrow the appeasers and carry out the demands of the masses. He claimed that he had sent a telegram to Prime Minister King protesting in the name of the convention against intimidation and denouncing "both the Cabinet Ministers". In closing he prophesied that 1943 would be a memorable year and that the Cabinet would be re-shuffled to assure an allied victory.

[&deletion: blank space between sections]

(x) Acting on a complaint received over the telephone at 2:00 A.M. from a Sergeant of the R. C. A. F. to the effect that three individuals on the train had been observed acting in a very suspicious manner, talking in a subdued tone of voice in a foreign language, our Constable at Sudbury proceeded to the train and after obtaining additional information from the Air Force Sergeant and the train porter decided to have a look at the mysterious passengers who had then retired for the night. The trio turned out to be [&deletion: blank] [&deletion: blank] and [&deletion: blank], all of them en route to Toronto for the Convention. Having satisfied himself that the three persons were not Nazi spies as originally suspected by the Air Force Sergeant the Constable took no further action. It is quite understandable that the Communists should exploit the incident for propoganda purposes, using it as an example of Police intimidation.

[Page 12 is missing!!]

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7. THE UKRAINIAN-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION

MONTREAL, P.Q.

A concert was held at the "Monument Nationale" on January 31st, 1943 under the auspices of the above noted Association. Before the end of the first part of the program O. MELNYCHENKO from Toronto, the organizer for the above Association, addressed the gathering of approximately 1400 people. He spoke on the actuality of the war on the Russian Front on which he stated the Red Army would soon rid itself of the Nazi hordes which attacked the Soviet Union and that the Ukrainians here should do all to help them in this struggle to end forever Fascist barbarism, in order to restore

universal peace and also to make a better Canada, "a new Canada like our mother country on the other side".

OTTAWA, Ont.

At a meeting held on January 17th, 1943, at the Albion Hall, Ottawa, [deletion: 1 line] made some interesting statements which clearly reveal the trend of thought of these people in regard to Great Britain and Canada, stressing that more work must be done this year than was done last year, he reminded the audience that "We must not forget that some time ago we all had to work against the water whereas now we have to work with the water". In explaining this he said:

"Before, and for a time after the war broke out, the organization worked against Britain, now we are working with her. We are not working with her just because we like it but we have to do this to save our own necks, and also to save the necks of our comrades who are fighting in Russia today. The war must be won, first in Europe, once it is won there, matters at home will be handled very easy. We know, and everyone knows that Britain, the United States and the rest of the British Dominions are responsible for this war. There is nothing that we could do about it now. They started so we have to help them in order that we may help ourselves later on. Our time will come when we will be able to look at the world a little different than what we have been. Once Fascism is defeated in Europe, Imperialism will be defeated very easy".

He continued:

"Five or six years ago, when there were thousands on the relief rolls in Canada, the membership of the organization was very large. When meetings at the labour temples were held, the halls were full to capacity. They all came to see just what the working world was doing. They had nothing to eat, no work to be done. Where are all these people now, most of them are getting fifty or sixty cents an hour, they quit the organization, some of them have even turned Fascists. Others have started to go to church. Tell these people to come to meetings now and they tell you that they do not want to be bothered with a Communist organization, that communism is banned, etc. These people will come to us again, as true as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West. For [14] example, look what took place right here in Ottawa. We had a large organization, it was doing good. As soon as some of the members got to know too much, they broke away and started their own organization."

FORT ERIE, Ont.

A recent report from our Fort Erie Detachment describes the situation as follows:

"The Ukrainian Association is still quite active, and their functions are very well patronized. There has been evidence however that a certain opposition has been growing in the District against them. This is hard to define at present; but there has been more criticism against their continual gathering of money and supplies for Russian relief only, while nothing is done for the Canadian Red Cross and other Canadian War Charities. The Association expects everybody to support its drives to the utmost but they themselves are very lax about helping other drives, unless it is for Russian relief alone. Furthermore, many of the people are opposed to Russia itself, because of the Communist element. There are very few Russians in the District; and it appears that the best support for the Russian Communist cause comes from other Radical Nationalities. At present it appears that the strong Communist Minority are practically forcing co-operation from the ordinary citizen by threatening to brand them as Fascists, even though they do gather money in their own organizations for Canadian War Relief."

EDMONTON, Alberta.

At the annual general membership meeting held the 10th of January, 1943, the following statement was made by [~~deletion: 1 line~~]

"We must organize, and organize in every locality and we must achieve unity with with all progressive peoples everywhere. The war conditions interfere with our work, especially with organizing our youth and women, but this gradually will be overcome. Today our membership standing is very close to those figures that we had in the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association, but we still must work hard to reach our goal, we must popularize and advertise our organization and its activities among the broad masses of the people and we must sell our literature, especially the 'Canadian Tribune' and the 'Ukrainian Life'. We must go more to the people wherever they are so that we may learn their problems and offer solutions for the same, to do this we must follow current events and study our literature more than we have done in the past."

SASKATOON, Sask.

The C.L.T.W.C. held a meeting in the Third Avenue United Church in December with Tim BUCK and W. W. TURPLE as the main speakers. The remarks of the latter were most interesting.

TURPLE, who was introduced as the Provincial Secretary of the C.L.T.W.C. outlined the work which his organization has [15] done to further the war effort. He stated that during the plebiscite campaign he made a tour through the Prairie Provinces and in some sections of Alberta the

people still believed that not a single bomb had been dropped on Germany. The British airmen take their bombs over the North Sea and drop them there, returning home empty. This necessitates the manufacture of further armaments merely for profit. He also stated that some of these Alberta people believed that the men who participated in the Dieppe Raid were issued with only 12 rounds of ammunition each.

Subsequently [§deletion: blank] mentioned that neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives were able to educate these people, but that the Communist Labour Total War Committee had been instrumental in bringing these people into line, so that they are now working for Victory.

The remarks made by [§deletion: blank] appear to be a very subtle way of starting vicious rumours and then claiming credit for the Communist Labour Total War Committee in being instrumental in bringing enlightenment to those alieged to have been making the statements.

[16]

9. THE RUSSIAN CANADIAN FEDERATION

J. S. McLEAN, National Chairman of the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund, recently stated that the Russian-Canadian Federation presented to the Fund \$50,000.00 in the form of a cheque. This does not include the money raised by the membership of the Federation in Vancouver or Winnipeg. An additional \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00 is expected by the Federation from these two cities. The \$50,000.00 represents just 6,000 donations.

10. THE ASSOCIATION TO AID POLAND AND THE ALLIES

This Organization, which is taking the place of the now-outlawed Polish People's Association, held its Second Annual convention at Toronto, commencing January 1st [§deletion: 4 lines]

The Convention was opened by [§deletion: 2 lines] Reports were given by [§deletion: blank] and [§deletion: blank], following which certain matters pertaining to the organization were discussed. One of the guest speakers was Mr. HEEHAN, Minister of Labour for Ontario.

One of the more important resolutions adopted was that on organization, a translation of it follows:

"The S.P.P.i.A. is an organization of the Polish people in Canada with a decidedly anti-fascist tendency. In its ranks, one finds progressive Poles regardless of religious or political differences, because the aim of the organization is to support Canada's and the United Nations' war effort.

"The S.P.P.i.A. has been working in this direction from its foundation.

"In the life of Canadian Poles the S.P.P.i.A. plays a progressive and positive role because of its part in the "KONITETY OBRONY NARODOWEJ" (National Defence Committees), in the SLAV Committees and in the Social-Humanitarian Organizations of Canada.

"The S.P.P.i.A. fights for the unity of Canadian Poles, because united we will be actually able to further Canada's war effort.

"In regard to the general interest of the war, as well as that of Canadian Poles, further activities and the development of the S.P.P.i.A. are vital. Therefore the convention urges all branches, committees and all progressive Poles to enlarge the S.P.P.i.A.

"May an S.P.P.i.A. branch arise in every Polish colony.

[17]

"In every branch there should be a women's and youth section.

"The convention recommends to the Central Committee to launch annual campaigns to pay off debts on Workers' and People's Houses.

"The convention recognizes unanimously the need of benefit organizations and urges members as well as friends of the S.P.P.i.A. to join already existing insurance societies or to organize them where there are none at present."

The Convention emphasized the following four points so called:

"1. The convention puts the support of Canada's and United Nations' War Effort as the foremost problem for our movement and the entire Polish element. All other interests must take second place to this most important task.

"2. The convention accepts the platform of further 'canadianization' and of the shaping of Polish-Canadian relations in accordance to the Canadian way of life.

"3. The convention reminds that the domestic problems of Europe in general and Poland in particular are remote and outside of Canadian interest and described the attitude of the Polish-Canadian people's movement to these problems.

"4. The convention expressed concrete organizational propositions for members and sympathizers, as well as concrete suggestions for their people's press."

The Convention, generally speaking, followed the line laid down by the Communist Party of Canada respecting the conduct of the war. It emphasized great production of war material and general support of Canada's war effort.

The Association recently purchased a building located at 235 Ossington Ave., Toronto which is to serve as the centre of political, social and other activities of the Organization. The building was officially opened on December 19th, 1942. A social and banquet marked the occasion, attended by a considerable number of Poles with Adam MORSHI, a member of the National Executive of the Organization, as the principal speaker. His appeal for funds to assist in paying for the property netted the sum of \$1,300.00.

On Sunday afternoon, December 20th, at a meeting, another appeal was made for funds by the Secretary of the Local Branch and \$900.00 was contributed. On the evening of the same day a large social and concert was held and, in response to an appeal made by William DUT[illegible]ICH, an additional sum of \$471.00 was subscribed, including a donation of \$5.00 from the Lithuanian group; \$25.00 from the Ukrainian-Canadian Association; \$25.00 from the Federation of Russian Canadians; \$25.00 from the League of Canadian Croatsians and \$25.00 from the Carpatho-Russians.

The representatives of the above mentioned organizations briefly addressed the gathering. The remarks made by John PETELKO of the Ukrainian-Canadian Association are of special interest. Welcoming the Polish organization and wishing it all success, he [18] remarked that the "Ukrainian Progressives" well know how it was to be without a hall. He stated that the ban on the U.L.F.T.A. had not killed the Ukrainian Organization but that on the contrary it had been re-organized and re-named from the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association to Ukrainian-Canadian Association. In the city of Toronto he said there are more that 700 male members besides the women's and youth sections. He stated that this is the people's war and the progressive Ukrainians would continue to take an active part in it for the liberation of the people of the world from the Fascist yoke. He announced that the time was not far off when the Ukrainian workers will have their hall at 300 Bathurst St. back again for their own use and added that he hoped that the Poles would assist their Ukrainian comrades in this struggle for the "workers rights".

11. AN INTERESTING COURT DECISION: SECTION 502A, C.C.C.

Maintaining that employees who, individually or collectively, cease work without the assent of an employer automatically cancel their employment contract, Judge C.E. GUERIN, on December 23rd, dismissed charges against the Banque Canadienne Nationale of having discharged three of its employees for the sole reason that they belonged to a labour union.

The court case followed the strike last April of 137 employees of the bank, subsequent to which proceedings were taken involving three book-keepers who were among those who failed to return to their jobs at the invitation of the bank manager.

Complaint of Yvon Sourette, 2548 Orleans Street, which mentioned the two other employees, Gerald Desjardins, 6301 Iberville Street, and Elzcar Aumais, 4105 Papineau Avenue, was based, Judge Guerin said in his lengthy judgment on Section 502A of the Criminal Code.

This section provides that any employer who wrongfully and without legal authorization rejects or dismisses a person for the sole reason that he belongs to a labour union is liable to a maximum fine of \$100 or three months imprisonment. The Section also affects any employer who seeks by means of intimidation, threat of loss of a position to a person because he belongs to a labour union.

Reviewing the facts of the case, Judge GUERIN said that about the end of April, 137 employees of the bank went on strike after having futilely sought meetings with the president and manager in order to discuss their grievances.

While the strike was in progress, the manager invited all strikers to return to work. By May 11 all but 37 had accepted the invitation. Among the 37 were Desjardins, Saurette and Aumais. On that same day the manager declared that these 37 were no longer members of the bank's personnel.

In posing the question "Do the cessation of work and the strike suspend the employment contract?", Judge GUERIN pointed out that the plaintiffs did not or were unable to avail themselves of the laws of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Answer to the question must therefore be found in the general law, the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec. According to Article 2 [19] of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1941, Chapter 112, Judge GUERIN cited, a strike suspends the employment contract.

His Honour also cited portions of treatises on contract annulments under commercial law as given by Antoine PERRAULT, K.C., and Pierre BEUL-LAC, ex-battonier of the Quebec Bar.

According to these two authorities, Judge GUERIN said, the fact of not presenting oneself at work without the employer's consent annuls engagement.

However, Judge GUERIN questioned also whether the plaintiffs' ceasing work to take part in a strike ordered by a union constituted breach of employment contracts.

Drawing on jurisprudence to decide this issue, the judge found there was no difference between individual and collective cessation of work, and that cessation of work always constituted a breaking of the employment contract.

"If workers are free to strike," Judge GUERIN declared, "the employer is free to engage other personnel."

In his conclusion, Judge GUERIN brought out these points:

The plaintiffs ceased work, went on strike and refused to accept the invitation of the manager that they return to work. They therefore cancelled their employment contract and the bank did not lay them off.

There was not sufficient proof, after examination of all testimony, to justify an intimidation charge. It was true that the manager had asked the workers to sign a letter of resignation from the union, and that they had signed. But, from December to May they remained members of the union nonetheless. Since they did this, the conduct of the manager could not be termed intimidating. (Intimidation was defined as meaning and consisting of putting a person in fear in some way.)

Judge GUERIN pointed out that Section 502A does not prohibit the employer from giving an opinion by advising employees that they should not belong to a union.

12. STRIKERS PROSECUTED UNDER WARTIME WAGES CONTROL ORDER

On September 14th, 450 employees of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Beauharnois, P.Q., went on strike; their grievance being that their wages were lower than those paid to employees of the same firm in its Cornwall, Ontario plant. The Howard Smith Paper Mills is not directly engaged in the production of war materials, but does supply quantities of paper for Government use. The employees returned to work on September 16th, agreeing to wait eight days, by which time it was expected that the Quebec Regional War Labour Board would submit its decision.

There was some delay in the matter and the employees again went on strike on October 1st following advice that their request for an increase had been rejected. The striking employees returned to work unconditionally on October 21st. In the meantime, full details of the strike had been submitted to the Department of Labour and we subsequently received a communication from the Department of Justice advising that a Mr. BRISSON, K.C., had been nominated to prosecute certain individuals under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 5963, the Wartime Wages Control Order. [20] Four individuals, believed to be responsible for the strike, were charged with doing an act calculated or intended to interfere with the continuance of operations by an employer for the purpose of requiring such employer to do an act in contravention of a direction from War Labour Board, contrary to Section 54 of the Wartime Wages Control Order.

On October 21st, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Department of Labour under Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and this board commenced to deal with the matter. In the meantime, the accused had pleaded "not guilty" and the cases have been adjourned from time to time in view of the fact that Mr.

BRISSON wishes to have the Board's report before the prosecutions are resumed. The cases have not yet been disposed of.

The point of interest in this case is that it is the first strike which has been followed by prosecutions under the Wartime Wages Control Order.

13. THE FRENCH NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

It is becoming increasingly evident that the league for the Defence of Canada and Le Bloc Populaire Canadien were originally formed for the same purpose, pursuing the same aims. The same people are in the leadership of both organizations.

[§deletion: blank], president of the Catholic Syndicates and one of the directors of the League for the Defence of Canada, was recently appointed chief organizer of the Bloc Populaire Canadien for the Montreal district.

The position of secretary of the latter organization is now filled by [§deletion: blank] who is also the secretary of the League for the Defence of Canada.

(a) SOCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION.

The nationalist-inspired Social Credit Association in the Province of Quebec was recently reported as having a membership of 16,000 people. Their organ, "Vers Demain," (Towards Tomorrow), claims 45,000 subscribers.

The Organization, with offices in Sherbrooke and Quebec City, employs paid public propagandists known as commissioners of the movement.

[§deletion: blank], former employee of the newspapers "Le Droit" of Ottawa and "L'Action Catholique" of Quebec City, was recently engaged as commissioner and in four days collected \$400.00 in subscriptions and fees.

Thirteen hundred people attended one of their meetings held in Quebec City on the 13th December, 1942, which was addressed by Louis EVEN, Miss Gilberte COTE, leader and secretary, respectively, and the ex-mayor of Quebec City, Lawyer J. E. GREGOIRE.

[21]

(b) THE YOUNG LAURENTIANS.

The Young Laurentians, an active nationalist organization in the Montreal District, at a meeting held last December, which was attended by 200 persons including leaders of the Bloc Populaire Canadien and of the St. Jean de Baptiste Society, issued a manifesto which states that the organization was founded in 1936 for the purpose of rallying the young French Canadians and making them enlightened and active patriots. The manifesto points out that the organization will work for the uplift of the

French Canadian nation in the economic, national, social and political spheres. The manifesto asserts that the Young Laurentians are devoting themselves to the task of restoring the purchasing power of the French Canadians by promoting the buying-at-home idea and the co-operative system; further they plan to recoup the savings of the French Canadians by supporting the French Canadian financial institutions. All this for the purpose of removing the "economic dictatorship" in the Province of Quebec.

In the social field, the Young Laurentians claim they are inspired by the social doctrine of the Catholic Church and are taking their directives from the Encyclicals "Rerum novarum" and "Quadragesimo anno".

The manifesto further states that the Young Laurentians adhere to the doctrines of nationalism as defined by L'Abbe Lionel Groulx. Consequently they demand:

- (1) A system of national education.
- (2) The use of all appropriate means to assert the national personality and the will to live of the French Canadians in Canada, in the Americas, and in the world:

- (a) By the proud use of the French language in all the domains of private and public life;

- (b) By the propagation of the French Canadian national flag (Fleur-de-lis with the white cross on a royal blue background), and not to relent until it is hoisted upon all the public buildings, upon the roofs of all our homes, upon the breasts of all our people;

- (c) By enlistment carried to the utmost, in patriotic organizations and by the gradual elimination of suspect organizations which anglicize the French Canadians and teach them nothing but national neutralism;

- (d) By a greater realization of the consciousness of the mission of Quebec in French Canada, in French America and within the entire Latin block of the continent.

The Young Laurentians demand complete autonomy for Canada as provided for by the Statute of Westminster and for their province full autonomy within the framework of the federal constitution.

[22]

(c) FATHER ARSENEAULT RESUMES ACTIVITIES.

After an absence of over a year from nationalist activities, Father Simon Arseneault, Director of Scholasticat of the fathers of St. Vincent de Paul, addressed a meeting in Quebec City on December 14th, 1942, which had been organized by a local section of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. The subject of his speech was, "Seduced at Home." Generally speaking, he aired

some of his well known extreme nationalist feelings. The meeting was attended by approximately 400 people.

(d) ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The general president of the St. Jean-Baptiste Society sent the following telegram recently to His Excellency Cardinal Villeneuve in protest of establishment of compulsory education:

"The general council of the St. Jean-Baptiste Society held its regular meeting on December 15th and the daily order was adopted as follows:

"1. The executive members of the Society have learned that Thursday December 17th pressure was brought to bear on the Bishops for the re-establishment of the compulsory education.

"2. The executive members do believe that this question should not be treated during war time and this so as to avoid any temporary misunderstandings etc.....

"3. The Bishops as well as other members of the public education committee are therefore requested to leave this matter in abeyance for the time being."

(e) THE NATIONALISTS AND DARLAN'S ASSASSINATION.

The assassination of Admiral Darlan in North Africa has given rise to some wild talk among the French Nationalists in Quebec. The following is one version of the incident current in Montreal circles:

"Admiral Darlan and other officials of the Vichy Government were sent to North Africa to assist the Americans by Marshall Petain who had been made aware of the American invasion a few days before. The object was to counter-balance the British influence. The appointment of Darlan as High Commissioner of French North Africa at the time of the American invasion did not receive the support of Great Britain. General Giraud, who had directed a plot calculated to assist the American invasion, also expected to receive the appointment.

"British officials and General Giraud subsequently schemed to make Admiral Darlan disappear. After his assassination the only thing that was made public about the alleged murderer, was his execution. There was probably no execution. General Giraud was then appointed High Commissioner. General de Gaulle will soon be appointed to a key position in North Africa. The Fighting French will eventually control North Africa and American influence will very likely disappear. The recent arrest of French officials by [23] General Giraud is an indication that sympathizers of Darlan and Vichy are being eliminated."

Ever since the fall of France in 1940, nationalists in Quebec have been pro-Pétain and they are apparently using this incident in North Africa as a means to foster doubts against the Allies.

14. THE ITALIAN ANTI-FASCISTS

The invasion of North Africa by the Allied forces throws the spotlight on Italy and gives rise to much conjecture as to what that country will do as the Allied pincers really start to tighten.

Most of the secret information that reaches these shores is relayed through Moscow and it is likely that some of it is coloured and distorted. Nevertheless, after making due allowances, and judging from all the information at hand, it is safe to believe that: unrest is rife in Italy, that there have been open demonstrations asking for peace, that soldiers have refused to go to the Russian front, that a number of Fascists, young and old, have been expelled from the Party, that considerable sabotage is being carried on by the anti-Fascists, and that relations between the Italians and the Germans within Italy are very strained.

It is of interest to indicate the anti-Fascist elements existing within the country proper. It appears that there has existed, for more than a year, an Italian National Committee aiming at the overthrow of the Fascist regime. Forming part of it are old-time socialists and communists who had been ousted from office or position when the Fascists assumed power; also members of an organization calling itself "Justice and Liberty." We hear, too, of a group of "Fascist Reformists," which on the face of it is an oppositional element. There is a Free-Milan underground radio that broadcasts fairly regularly. Recently it made an impassioned appeal to the people of Italy to revolt. There are also several clandestine papers published in the country. Unquestionably, there are many forces in Italy ready to upset il Duce's apple cart when the opportune moment arrives, but perhaps the largest one of all is that which is constituted by the ordinary man in the street in Italy, who is doubtless thoroughly fed up with the war.

Abroad, there is a strong anti-Fascist current, not fully harnessed as yet, but which may still play a big part in political developments. To our knowledge there are "Free Italy" movements in London, England, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, United States and Canada. Very little has been heard of the movement in Canada recently and indications are that it has become more or less inactive. There are also units of the "Garibaldi Alliance" and of the "Veterans of the Garibaldi Brigade to Spain" in various parts of the world. These organizations are, in the majority of cases, under Communist influence and control. There is also a notable number of anti-Fascist periodicals published in the United States.

Here in Canada, the anti-Fascist movement revolves largely around the newspaper, "La Vittoria," published in Toronto. Originally started by [deletion: blank], it is now edited by [deletion: blank] Through this [24] newspaper, the anti-Fascists have tried to rouse the Italians here to an understanding of their duty towards Canada, exposing the weaknesses, stupidities and barbarities of the Axis powers. They have also tried to rally the Italians to the cause of the United Nations by promoting the organization of Italo-Canadian Unity Committee for Victory of the United Nations. The first of these Committees was formed in Toronto last August. Another such group has since been formed in Montreal under the name of Italo-Canadian Unity League for the Victory of the United Nations. Similar groups, we understand, are in the course of formation in Windsor, Welland, and Blairmore, Alberta.

The group operating "La Vittoria" has been accused of having Communist tendencies. Although no concrete evidence is available at present in support of the accusation, it must be said that the paper did at times swerve to the "left."

The recent decision of the Canadian Government to revoke the measure requiring the registration of Italian nationals who had acquired naturalization after 1922 has met with great favour in Italian circles and it is hoped that the change in the Government's policy will have a beneficial effect on the situation generally.

An important event in the anti-Fascist camp was the Montevideo, Uruguay, Congress held last fall and attended by over four hundred delegates representing, it is claimed, millions of Italians living in North and South America. At this Congress, it was decided to form an Italian National Committee (not to be confused with the secret one in Italy mentioned above), which would represent the Italians abroad, those Italians opposed to the present rulers in Italy, and which would constitute the group that the Allied powers would recognize at the peace conference or in the event the Fascist regime disintegrates before the end of the war. Heading this Committee is Count Carlo SFORZA, former Italian statesman, writer and leading anti-Fascist. We have no recent news on how matters stand in this connection, but it is understood that SFORZA is endeavouring to have the American Government give official sanction to the Committee.

DECALOGUE FOR ITALIANS ABOARD

Some time ago the Free-Milan radio broadcast the following ten commandments with the request that the message be given widest publicity by means of radio and leaflets:

"1. If you want to serve your country, Italy; if you want to prevent that the over-run peoples mistake you for an accomplice and an agent

of the Fascist banditry, and consequently if you want to prevent your own ruination, declare yourself unreservedly on the side of the peoples fighting against German imperialism and against Fascist barbarism, for liberty, democracy and civilization.

"2. Remember always that Italy's number one enemy is Mussolini. Remember that Fascism is the ruination of the Italian people. Remember that your duty as an Italian is to help in every way to free Italy from the tyranny of Mussolini and to restore liberty to the Italian people.

"3. By declaring war on the United States, by provoking war against Brazil and against all other countries where Italian immigrants reside, Mussolini declared war against ten [25] million Italians. Ten million Italians must rise up, must organize their forces to overthrow Mussolini and destroy Fascism.

"4. Mussolini has reduced Italy to a vassal State of the German imperialism. If Hitler were to win, you would never again have a motherland. In every part of the world you would be a slave of the Germans. Fight, that Hitler may be defeated and crushed. This is your duty towards your homeland.

"5. Work, fight, that the strength of the nations fighting against Fascism may grow every day.

"6. Worker, work increasingly to produce equipment for the Armies of Freedom. Farmer, increase the production of your land so that bread shall not be wanting for the free peoples. Citizen, give of your savings to bolster the resources of the democratic nations. Youth, take up arms, join as volunteer in the armies fighting Hitler and Mussolini for the freedom of Italy and the entire world.

"7. Denounce everywhere the agents of Mussolini and the spies of Fascism. Denounce them publicly and see that they are put behind bars. Destroy implacably any nest of spies and bandits organized by the Fascist organizations and the Italian Consulates.

"8. Remember that in Italy tens and hundreds of thousands of your comrades are labouring under the Fascist yoke and see that your every action is directed toward helping us in our struggle. Do not let up in your efforts and so make it possible that throughout the world the Italians may lead in the fight against Hitler and Mussolini.

"9. Fight against those who sow discord among the Italians. To crush Mussolini and Fascism the Italian people must unite their forces. Discard petty jealousies and party sectarianism. Whether you are Liberal, Socialist, Communist or Catholic, put above all else the interests of the country, and strive for the unity of all the enemies of Fascism in the fight against the common enemy.

"10. Be a worthy son of the people's Italy, of the Italy of Garibaldi and of Mazzini. Love your motherland and be ready to give your life for her freedom. Hate with all your soul Mussolini and the Fascist tyranny. Do not rest until Italy is liberated."

15. 1943 ANNUAL CONVENTION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERATION

The 9th annual convention of Ukrainian National Federation and of its affiliated sections was held on January 15, 16 and 17, 1943, at Winnipeg, Man. It appears the convention was called quite suddenly and without the usual elaborate preparation and publicity. As most of the conventions in the past have been held during the summer months, it seems that the Dominion Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, which is to be held in the near future, is chiefly responsible for the sudden calling of the convention as well as some of its principal decision. The U.N.F. is one of the leading members of the U.C.C.; the other two principal members (Ukrainian Self-Reliance League and the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics) having held their convention during the Christmas holidays.

[26]

The outstanding feature of this convention is the adoption of certain principles that mark, to all appearances, a general reorientation in the political outlook of the U.N.F., if not a reversal of fundamental policies. The seven-point declaration of beliefs or principles adopted to guide the policies of the organization, indicates this. This new creed, as given here in essence, pledges members of the U.N.F. and of its sections to adhere to the following principles:

1. To carry on a constructive social work for safeguarding and preserving all that is good and effective in our present social and political system in Canada.

2. To consider Canada the only home of Ukrainian Canadians; to cherish Canada in terms of affection, faith and appreciation for the blessings of British democracy enjoyed.

3. To support social reconstruction measures leading to progress and security of Canada through social and political reforms, through evolution and not revolution, which may result in a more equitable distribution of national wealth, in security and fair wage to workers and fair price for products to farmers.

4. To preserve Ukrainian cultural traditions as the Ukrainian contribution to Canadian national culture.

5. To uphold religious principles against the dangers of materialist ideology (Communism).

6. To believe that each people or nation is entitled to enjoy the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt and to apply to itself the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

7. To believe that the Ukrainian people of 45 millions is entitled to build a free, an independent and sovereign state and that, within the limits of loyalty to Canada, to support morally and materially the efforts of the Ukrainian nation towards its political freedom.

In connection with the above, it is perhaps premature to advance any comment on the significance of the above-stated declaration of beliefs. Nevertheless, on the face of it, one is prompted to make the following observations.

The seven-point pronouncement of principles marks a radical departure from the fundamental policies of the U.N.F., and indeed a turning point in the history of the U.N.F. and its militant Ukrainian Nationalism in Canada. For, as it will be recalled, the entire orientation of the U.N.F. and its sections has been based essentially on the following objectives: allegiance to and active support of Ukrainian Nationalist movement in Europe and its extension in Canada; orientation on foreign ideologies and leadership, and aloofness from Canadian affairs and life in general.

The leaders of the U.N.F. and most of its members have been in the past frequently criticized by other Ukrainians for their isolation from Canadian life. Now, by virtue of the adoption of its new policy, the U.N.F. is placing the organization on a Canadian footing and viewpoint. However, it would be interesting to know whether the convention had done anything to discard its old policies and objectives or whether the newly-adopted program is intended just as a wartime exigency and to be shelved at a convenient time.

[27]

There is reason to believe, however, that the seven-point program of the U.N.F. is a genuine product. The events in Europe and the total bankruptcy of O.U.N. Nationalism must have had a telling effect on the past orientation of U.N.F. leaders and members. Moreover, the U.N.F. members and leaders have undergone a natural process of Canadianization and, undoubtedly, the influence of the Canadian-born membership, as well as that of Anglo-Canadian friends of the U.N.F., must have had a decided effect on the adoption of the new beliefs.

Furthermore, the seven-point program strongly suggests that some Anglo-Saxon friends of the U.N.F. have been instrumental in its production. It is more than likely that some or most of these seven-point beliefs will be adopted by the proposed Dominion Congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Finally, the first three thesis of the seven-point credo indicate that the U.N.F. has decided to invade a new field -- the field of social and economic reforms, hitherto ignored by this and other non-Communist Ukrainian organizations, with an obvious intention to compete in a constructive and legitimate way, with the C.C.F. and Communist groups, which are making serious inroads among the Ukrainian farmers and workers, thus endangering the very existence of this and similar other Ukrainian organizations.

The adoption of social beliefs are to be considered, therefore, as an introduction of new principles to the policies of the U.N.F.

The convention defined Canadian patriotism of the U.N.F. members in terms of their support to Canada's war effort and their strong resistance to Communism. Many of their members, unable to serve in active forces, are now in the Canadian Reserve Army, and appeals were made to every Ukrainian able-bodied man to swell the ranks of the reserve army, fearing that after the war trouble will ensue with the Communist elements.

The convention expressed a strong belief in a complete victory of the United Nations, pledged its unreserved and wholehearted support to Canada's war effort, and moral and material support to the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

The National President of the U.N.F., [deletion: blank] stated in his report that there are 132 branches of the organization in Canada; its assets are valued at about \$500,000.00 with several thousands, believed to be more than \$50,000.00 in mortgage. The central executive of the Federation showed an income of \$26,000.00 for the past year. The organ of the U.N.F. "Nowy Shlyah" is published at Winnipeg.

At a banquet tendered [deletion: blank] in the St. Charles Hotel, he was presented with a cheque for \$5,000.00 in appreciation of his 15 years' services as leader of the U.N.F. [deletion: blank], of Sudbury, presented the cheque on behalf of Eastern branches of the U.N.F., and [deletion: blank], of Toronto, presented him with a testimonial address. This appears to be the first instance of a Ukrainian leader in Canada being rewarded with such a fat purse in recognition of his services.

[28]

Telegrams of appreciation for their sympathetic work in the interest of national groups were sent to [deletion: 2 lines]

In his report, [deletion: blank] denounced the Ukrainian Communists in Canada, accusing them of using immoral methods, falsehoods, malice, hatred and spite against the U.N.F. He referred to Communist attacks on local groups in Winnipeg, Toronto and St. Catharines, resulting in bodily harm to men and women and in tearing down of the Ukrainian National flag. He stressed that members of the U.N.F. would never submit to

Communist terrorism and that they would stand in defence of Canada and fight, "Fascism of the Right and of the Left."

He further appealed to those Ukrainian Canadians who, he said, had been misled by appeals to loyalties outside Canadato adopt a simple and straight loyalty to the country in which they and their children live. He called them to abandon what he termed, "the most dangerous of all imperialism, the imperialism which places your social welfare and leadership in the hands of those who live in distant lands and issue orders and directions over which you have no control." He also made a reference to [§<deletion: blank]'S pamphlets and falsifying propaganda which, he said, did not frighten the U.N.F.

Mayor Garnet Coulter extended welcome to the Convention on behalf of the City of Winnipeg.

Anthony HLYNKA, M.P. for Vegreville, was the guest speaker who spoke on the importance of public opinion. Favourable public opinion in the Anglo-Saxon world was needed to further the Ukrainian cause, he said, and pointed out the effectiveness of present Soviet propaganda in winning the good opinion of non-Communist nations. Some of his remarks concerning the attitude of Soviet Russia to Ukrainians were of a critical nature. Apart from this, he made a strong plea for an all-out war effort of Canada and the United Nations required to deliver a final blow to the Axis.

Other principal addresses were delivered by leading members of the U.N.F. and affiliated sections: [§<deletion: 2 lines] and several other leading executive members. [§<deletion: 1 line] There were no addresses made by prominent Anglo-Canadian friends of the U.N.F. [§<deletion: 2 lines]

[§<deletion: blank], of Toronto, was the convention chairman. The following were elected to office:

(a) Ukrainian National Federation of Canada.

[§<deletion: 3 lines]

[29]

(b) Ukrainian War Veterans' Association of Canada.

[§<deletion: 4 lines]

(c) Women's Branch.

[§<deletion: 6 lines]

(d) Ukrainian National Youth Federation.

[§<deletion: 3 lines]

16. JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

In the course of investigations concerning the activities of the Jehovah's Witnesses in the Province of Saskatchewan, we were reliably informed that

the members of this sect were taking steps to conduct a campaign to discourage war salvage collections, particularly scrap metals. Insofar as the latter is concerned, they intended to collect and conceal it in order to prevent the Government authorities from obtaining same for use in the production of war materials. This activity has not materialized as yet.

As a result of the 53-city Jehovah's Witnesses Convention which was held in the United States from September 18th to 20th, 1942, inclusive, a new circular made its appearance dealing with their objection to military training. It contains the type of arguments to be used by the members of this sect if called upon to report for military service.

17. NAZIS AND THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN REFUGEES

It was recently discovered in "O" Division that an alleged Czechoslovakian refugee was in fact a Sudeten German and a member of the N.S.D.A.P. Proof of his German citizenship and membership in the Party was found among his possessions. He was promptly interned. It can almost be taken for granted that there are other Nazis hiding in Canada in the disguise of Czechoslovakian refugees.

[30]

18. RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA HELPING THE AXIS

Booklets and pamphlets containing religious propaganda helpful to the Axis are being widely distributed in United States and some have been sent to Canada. One 64 page booklet entitled "Shall the Sword Devour Forever?" is calculated to spread confusion, undermine public confidence in the Government, obstruct the United States Selective Service Act, sabotage the war effort and give aid and comfort to the enemy. Hatred of the United States is plainly shown in the condemnatory tone used to denounce the educational, religious, political, judiciary and economic systems and various religious arguments are used to show that the Axis is God's instrument of punishment and that it is useless to oppose them. A smaller publication is a tract entitled "Should a Christian Fight?". [deletion: 2 lines]

19. PRISON CAMP LITERATURE

The prisoners of war at the German Officers' Camp at Bowmanville, Ontario issue a weekly publication entitled "Die Bruecke" (The Bridge), in the German language, mimeographed, of foolscap size and of about 30 pages. The contents are chiefly arrogant articles about the superiority of Germans in general and German soldiers in particular.

A copy of a recent issue was found in an ash can in Toronto. As this literature would be excellent propaganda material in the hands of Nazi-minded persons, steps are being taken to prevent further smuggling of this publication from the Camp.

20. CONDITIONAL RELEASES OF INTERNEES

In 1940 some internees were released unconditionally, but for the last two years conditions have been imposed in nearly all cases. These may range all the way from having to report once a month, to severer restrictions of movements. Internees will sign any kind of an Undertaking in order to gain their release. Once released, they will as readily begin to complain about having to fulfil the conditions. If such complaints or pleas are made to Divisions or Headquarters they are routed through the Department of Justice for consideration by the appropriate Advisory Committees. Our duties in this connection are, of course, limited to enforcing the conditions as imposed.

21. REQUESTS FOR RELEASE OF ITALIAN INTERNEES

Many and varied are the representations made for the release of Italian detenus. However, the following quotation from a letter received from the fiancée of a detenu is unique and not without its points:

“If you will release him and put him in my hands, we will raise good little Canadian citizens.”