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## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Ottawa, May 1, 1943.

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Since this bulletin was prepared, press despatches from Moscow informed the World that the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International had adopted a resolution putting forward a proposal for ratification by all affiliated sections of the Communist International to the effect that the Communist International, as the directing centre of the *International Working Class Movement*, should be dissolved and thus free all its sections from their obligations arising from the statutes and resolutions of the Congresses of the Communist International.

It would appear from this resolution that the consent of all affiliated sections of the Communist International must be obtained before the actual dissolution of the parent body can be carried out.

It was stated that the resolution was adopted owing to the growth and political maturity of Communist parties and their leading cadres in separate countries and the fact that some sections had raised the question of the dissolution of the Communist International which, in the circumstances of the World War was not able to convene a Congress. The resolution mentioned that in countries of the anti-Hitler coalition the sacred duty of the widest masses of the people and in the first place of foremost workers, consisted in aiding by every means the military efforts of the governments of these countries aimed at the speediest defeat of the Hitlerite Bloc and the assurance of the friendship of nations based on their equality.

This matter and its effect upon Communists throughout the Dominion will be covered in the next issue of the Bulletin to be issued shortly.

[1]

#### I. COMMUNISTS PREPARING FOR FEDERAL ELECTION

It is evident that the Communist Party of Canada intends to make a concerted effort to have some of its members elected to the House of Commons in anticipation of a general election. The following Party members have already been nominated in the constituencies mentioned:

Tim BUCK	- Spadina (Toronto)
Leslie MORRIS	- Winnipeg, North
F. ROSE	- Cartier (Montreal)
[deletion: blank]	

BUCK was nominated as a Labour-Progressive candidate by [deletion: blank], seconded by [deletion: blank]. In referring to his nomination, [deletion: blank] maintained that the Spadina riding had the rare opportunity of making a contribution national in character by electing Tim BUCK to the Federal House.

In accepting his nomination, Tim BUCK proposed a thorough revision of national selective service and the adopting of a comprehensive national plan to fit every Canadian in a position where he or she could be of

maximum service to the nation for the winning of the war. He called for increased efficiency in war production and organized forms of labour-management councils. He also advocated the drawing of farmers into active partnership in accord with a general plan over all food needs and advocated payments of subsidies when necessary.

He contended that the greatest need in Canada was for national unity and it was the duty of all Canadians to subordinate sectional interests and antagonism to the supreme interests of the nation. He stated he had given consistent and unreserved support to every measure introduced by the Government to strengthen the war effort and would continue to do so. In dealing with post-war plans he referred to the need of special undertakings and that the slogan should be "social security through jobs for all." BUCK also advocated the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party in the interests of National unity.

Tim BUCK's speech was later published in pamphlet form under the title "For Victory in the War and Prosperity in the Peace." Copies have been distributed to branches of the D.C.L.T.W.C. for study purposes and it is assumed that during their campaigns, the Party nominees will follow the line set by Tim BUCK.

Indications point to a determined effort being made to defeat Mr. Anthony HLYNKA, M.P. of Vegreville, Alta., and some consideration was given to the nomination of [redacted] but it would appear that [redacted] was chosen, possibly owing to his being more commonly known in that area.

[2]

[redacted: 2 lines and half a page] According to an article published in the March 20th issue of "The People", the Party organ Vancouver, changes have been made in the officials of that paper and Minerva COOPER now occupies the position of business manager, PARKIN being appointed managing editor. This individual was formerly on the staff of the "Toronto Daily Clarion" and was later editor of the "Peoples' Advocate", a Party organ published in Vancouver.

### III. STRONG SENTIMENT AGAINST LIFTING BAN ON COMMUNIST PARTY IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Our Montreal Office reports that various labour organizations, church bodies, municipalities, etc. have recently adopted resolutions demanding that the ban on the Communist Party of Canada be maintained. Several resolutions have been addressed to the Prime Minister or the Minister of Justice in connection with the resolutions which have been passed at Three Rivers, Quebec, Beloeil, St. Sebastien, Ville St. Michel, St. Jerome,

Chambly, St. Hilaire, St. Simon de Rimouski, St. Sulpice and many other villages and parishes in the city of Montreal.

A draft of one of the letters addressed to the Prime Minister has been obtained and same reads as follows:-

[3]

Montreal, Quebec,  
February 20th, 1943.

Honorable Lyon Mackenzie King, K.C., C.P., L.L.D.,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Prime Minister:-

The Communist Party in Canada endeavors with its full strength to spread its principles throughout our Dominion. Unfortunately, this party has many sympathisers amongst our citizens, especially amongst Canadians of foreign origin.

May I point to you, Mr. Prime Minister, that this party is working against our constitutions, freedom of speech, freedom of language and against our material rights. This party is against our Democracy and our civilization.

Individually, we are doing our utmost to hamper the ill effects. If the Government of this Country is not helping us in combatting this flood, our children will have a new King, a new flag and a new constitution.

Therefore, we pray you, Mr. Prime Minister, and your Government, in the interests of our fellow citizens to put a stop to this nefarious propaganda which would do away with all things we cherish and which we are fighting for.

I trust that my petition will be taken into consideration by your Government, Mr. Prime Minister, and hope in a near future the fulfillment of our desire,

I am,

Yours truly,

The Lithuanians are also interested in the matter and the following is a Petition prepared for residents of Canada of Lithuanian origin.

TO THE DIGNITARIES OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT  
IN OTTAWA  
PETITION

I, the undersigned, appeal to the Parliamentary Dignitaries in Ottawa to hear my following PETITION:

WHEREAS, the Communistic wave attempts with its full force to flood the entire world and to subjugate the peoples' holiest morals, such as, the religious and material rights, and

[4]

WHEREAS, from the Communistic plague my Motherland has suffered cruelty, and,

WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of my countrymen were martyred or exiled for no cause, and

WHEREAS, the Communistic system seeks bloodshed, destruction, and slavery, thus being inhuman in its motives,

BE IT PETITIONED, that I, of Lithuanian origin, being a loyal citizen of Canada, do hereby express my indignation towards Communism and beseech the Canadian Dignitaries not to recognize Communism as a legal party in Canada.

Trusting that my PETITION will be heard by the Parliamentary Dignitaries in Ottawa, I remain,

With greatest respect,

GOD SAVE THE KING

IV. THE ANTI-FASCIST WAR

(Editorial from April 3rd, 1943, edition of "Saturday Night", published at Toronto, Ontario.)

The attitude of mind of those Canadians who can see this war only from the standpoint of the Canadian Communist party is a constant source of mystification to us. Two weeks ago we took the liberty of remarking that the task, the objectives and the spirit of the Canadian army today, concerning which Mr. Tim Buck is so congratulatory, are exactly the same as they were when Mr. Buck was telling them that they were just so much cannon-fodder sent to the slaughter by the imperialist capitalists. To this Mr. F. A. McManus, of Toronto, replies that our comment would appeal only to the Colonel Blimps of Canada. "With the exception of China, this was not a genuine anti-Fascist war until the invasion of the Soviet Union. It was not to be expected that the same people who assisted Fascism in

Spain and who helped to build up Hitler's war machine would conduct a genuine war against the Nazis."

This is the correct party line, and since it is obvious that a party which was damning the war on June 21, 1941, and heartily supporting it on June 23 of the same year must have some means of rationalizing its position in order to maintain its own self-respect we suppose we ought not to be too critical. (In Canada the difficulties of the Communist Party on the head of consistency are even greater than elsewhere, for it supported Duplessis and all the most rampant isolationist and also anti-Communist elements of French-Canada -- the very elements which were most violently opposed to the rendering of any assistance by Canadians to the legitimate government in the Spanish war.) But when we recall that for nearly two years the Soviet government -- no doubt for excellent reasons of its own -- was equally "helping to build up Hitler's war machine" by selling it much-needed supplies, while its stooges abroad were industriously striving to diminish the resistance put up by the British nations against that war machine, we cannot help questioning the assumption that the Soviet government is the only one which ever conducts a "genuine anti-Fascist war."

[5]

The truth is, of course, that what Mr. McManus means by an anti-Fascist war is simply a war for the advancement of Communism. With that interpretation, all that he says is true. We can even add to it, that the British nations and the United States -- and China -- are not fighting an anti-Fascist war to this very day and moment, and probably never will be. But they are fighting an awfully good war against the Nazis and Fascists. And so they were in the days of the Hitler-Stalin Non-Agression Pact.

#### V. TIM BUCK CAMPAIGNS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS

Tim Buck has been campaigning in the mining districts of northern Ontario and Quebec on behalf of the Communist Labour Total War Committee. Meetings were held recently at Kirkland Lake, Ont., Timmins, Ont., and Noranda, Quebec.

The advanced preparations carried out [~~deletion: 1 1/2 lines~~] followed the old Communist Party tactics. Announcement by press and radio made great use of the names of prominent persons in a way that would indicate that such persons were sponsoring, or at least wholeheartedly in favour of the meetings.

At Timmins, it was announced that the Mayor and a well known Conservative and Liberal would welcome Buck and speak from the same platform. At Kirkland Lake, the Reeve and an ex-Reeve were said to be welcoming Buck and supporting him from the platform.

Both French and English papers of the area commented on the non-appearance of the prominent persons mentioned and on the use of the names of such persons as "come on" bait. The "Rouyn-Noranda" press - March 4, 1943 - after commenting on that angle continues:

"In the meantime Buck and his followers are gaining a lot of publicity and collecting funds which are hardly likely to find their way into the war coffers. Fortifying their treasury and trying to cloak themselves in a mantle of patriotic virtue they are doubtless preparing for the day when they can again resume their former disruptive activities."

At Noranda, the meeting was attended by approximately 700 people among whom were many members of "La Ligue du Sacre Coeur" and "La Jeunesse Ouvriere Catholique". Attempts were made by the members of these groups to disrupt proceedings and break up the meeting, but members of the Municipal, Quebec Provincial Police and R.C.M.P. in attendance maintained order. In commenting on this editorially the "Rouyn-Noranda" press - March 4, 1943 - says:

"Local and Provincial Police and members of the R.C.M.P. were there to give Buck a fair deal, and this was one occasion on which the man who through the years has caused so much trouble in Canada and has so often run foul of the police and so roundly denounced them, had reason to be grateful for their protection."

[6]

Reports indicate that Buck did not receive a particularly enthusiastic hearing at these meetings. His talk lasting for about three hours, opens with an hour-long appeal for a united war effort; from that point on particular attention is given demands for the opening of a second front and to eulogizing the Soviet regime, interlarded with criticism of Canadian industry, various Departments of Government, capitalism - and explanations as to how these faults were corrected in the U.S.S.R.

In reviewing the Noranda meeting "La Frontiere" comments in an editorial dated March 4, 1943, that the general impression of Buck's audience might easily be:- "It is very unfortunate that the Communist Party is illegal in this country. We Canadians have a rotten regime. Tim Buck should be given a free hand to overthrow this. The Russians have done this, why should we not proceed similarly. The above is true to fact. Fifty per cent of those who listen to the Communist Party Secretary have come to the above outlined conclusions."

## VII. THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN AUSTRALIA.

A brief item with respect to the above subject was contained in a previous Intelligence report. The reasons for the Government's action were

set out in a statement issued by the Attorney General and Minister for External Affairs on December 18th, 1942, which read as follows:

"Having received satisfactory undertakings guaranteeing assistance in war production and in preventing stoppages and absenteeism, the Government has lifted the general prohibition imposed in June, 1940, on the Communist Party and its Press. At that time Soviet Russia was a neutral country. Since Russia became an ally of Britain in 1941 most of those who had previously been associated with the Communist Party in Australia have been active in support of the war effort and of war production. For instance, a recent report of the security service stated that the Communists were not 'definitely working for increased production and a greater war effort'.

The undertakings which have been entered into by a committee representing themselves and the Communist Party bind all concerned: (1) To do all in their power to assist in the effectual prosecution of the war, (2) to do all in their power to increase the production of war materials and the provision of services for war or industrial [7] purposes, and (3) to do their utmost to promote harmony in industry, to minimize absenteeism, stoppages, strikes or other holdups.

This decision of the Government only means that a very unusual ban or prescription which was imposed by a previous Government as a war measure to meet a particular war situation will be removed because that situation has completely changed as a result of Soviet Russia's fighting on the side of the United Nations. I make it clear that the decision evidences no sympathy by the Government with any Communist views or doctrine. As is well known, the doctrines of Communism are opposed to those of the Labour Movement of Australia, the rules of which absolutely forbid the admission of any Communist.

If the undertakings given are not observed the Government will re-impose the ban. In addition new regulations are now being promulgated making it an offence on the part of any individuals to advocate, encourage or suggest the use of force as a means of advancing any political cause or means whatsoever. Further, the publishing or broadcasting of any such encouragement or suggestion is also penalised. In other words, any individual, whether a Communist or not, who offends against these or other laws punishing subversive conduct will be dealt with as an individual.

The present revocation of the order of 1940 merely brings Australia into line with Britain so far as Communism is concerned. The Government hopes and believes that its decision will be accepted as a just solution of a difficult problem which arose because of the war and has

now been settled solely with a view to the more effectual prosecution of the war."

### VIII. THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY AND THE COMMUNISTS

In the previous Intelligence Report mention is made of the British Labour Party having once more delivered an emphatic "no" to the Communist Party's request for affiliation. We have since received a pamphlet published by the Labour Party in March of this year, entitled, "The Communist Party and the War -- a Record of Hypocrisy and Treachery to the Workers of Europe." A copy of it will be found in Appendix "A". The statement by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party, issued in February, will be found in Appendix "B". These documents are most interesting as they reflect the official attitude of Labour towards the Communist Party in Great Britain.

### IX. THE HENRYK EHRLICH AND VICTOR ALTER CASE

The execution by the Soviet authorities of EHRLICH and ALTER let loose a flood of protest from organized labour circles throughout the world, particularly from the Second International and its affiliate organizations. The incident has been featured in the press and the controversy resulting therefrom has been marked by charges and countercharges.

The following is a summary of the facts as they are known, surrounding the incident. According to an article published in the March 15th, 1943, issue of "Time", Maxim LITVINOFF, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, advised William GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labour, who visited him in connection with the matter that the two Polish socialist leaders, Hendryk EHRLICH and Victor ALTER, fled to Moscow in 1939 and were sentenced to death in August, 1941, for subversive activities. They were eventually released at the request of the Polish government, but later re-arrested and executed after a trial. The article quotes a passage from a letter written by Mr. LITVINOFF to Mr. GREEN:

"However after they were set free, and at a time of the most desperate battle of the Soviet troops with Hitlerite armies, they resumed their hostile attitude, including appeals to Soviet troops to stop fighting and conclude peace with Germany. For this they were again tried before the Soviet Supreme Tribunal in December, 1942 and convicted and once more sentenced to capital punishment. The sentence has been carried out....."

An article in connection with the incident was published in the Communist organ "New Masses" and a reprint of same appeared in the April 10th issue of the Canadian Tribune. In this article it was stated that EHRLICH and ALTER both described as Polish Socialist democrats and

Jews, were executed by the Soviet Government in December, 1942. It continued that at the time of the occupation of Eastern Poland by the Red Army in 1939, EHRLICH and ALTER entered the Soviet Union as refugees along with thousands of other Poles escaping before the Nazi armies, and that subsequently they were arrested and charged with espionage, were found guilty and in August, 1941, condemned to death. It was stated that they were specifically accused of acting as espionage agents in the employ of the Polish Government in exile which was claimed to be strongly tainted with anti-semitism. It was charged that although both EHRLICH and ALTER were Jews, they were Social Democrats and supplied vital military information to the reactionary Polish Government which, it was declared, often stressed its anti-Soviet bias more than its opposition to Hitler. It was further charged that the information supplied by EHRLICH and ALTER to the Polish Government found its way into the hands of the Nazi military machine and was of inestimable value to Germany.

The article continued that before EHRLICH and ALTER were executed the Polish and Soviet Governments concluded a friendship pact, one provision of which granted amnesty to all Polish prisoners in the Soviet Union and that as a result of a request of the Polish Government for leniency, EHRLICH and ALTER were pardoned. It added that they remained in the U.S.S.R., first in Moscow, then to KUIBYSHEV where they distributed Red Cross funds to Polish refugees and acted as representatives for Polish relief in the U.S.S.R. The article claims that EHRLICH and ALTER were charged by a Polish Jewish correspondent with not fairly distributing the funds and that discrimination was shown against Polish Jews. This correspondent declared that Polish Jews in the newly formed Polish army were being mistreated and that the Polish Embassy in the U.S.S.R. was responsible and that the correspondent's passport was withdrawn by the Polish Embassy who ordered him to leave but he refused and made an appeal to the Soviet Government. No further information is given in connection with this matter which has apparently been included to show anti-Soviet activities on the part of the Polish government.

[9]

In December, 1942, EHRLICH and ALTER were arrested for the second time on charges of treason. It is stated that by this time and in accordance with the laws of the U.S.S.R. they had both become Soviet citizens. It is charged that they had been caught using the Polish Relief Organization to disseminate propaganda including material which the Soviet Government considered harmful to the war effort. It was stated that when the cause of the United Nations was in the balance, leaflets written by EHRLICH and

ALTER found their way into the hands of front line Red Army soldiers and that these leaflets urged the Red Army to halt resistance against the Nazis, to overthrow the Stalin Government and to seek a separate peace between Hitler and the U.S.S.R. At the subsequent trial they were found guilty, condemned to death and forthwith executed.

The article continued that when the matter came to the attention of the Polish Embassy in Washington they declared it was an outrage and impossible, stating that EHRLICH and ALTER were social democrats and while opposed to Communism, were Jews and as such would never help the Nazis.

According to an article published in the April 12th issue of "Time" William GREEN declared the execution of EHRLICH and ALTER to be shameless and wanton, Mayor LaGuardia is stated to have called it "Russia's Sacco-Vanzetti case". One James B. CAREY, secretary-treasurer of the C.I.O. declared that the execution of EHRLICH and ALTER was a grave blow to America's vision of war labour unity and enlarged upon same by an attack upon the Communist Party of the U.S.A. who he charged remained a major barrier to true American-Russian understanding. It appears that a meeting was held in New York to protest the executions of EHRLICH and ALTER and this was not without its repercussions, it being stated that J. CURRAN, head of the National Maritime Union would picket the meeting but so far as we are aware, the meeting took place without any untoward incident.

It appears that the C.C.F. are showing some interest in the matter and an article concerning it under the title "Soviet Execution of Socialist Leaders Rouses World Protest". This article was more or less directly opposed to articles published in the Communist press. It was stated that EHRLICH was a former member of the executive of the Russian Social Democratic Party before the revolution and that he was a delegate to the Russian Duma and a member of the first St. Petersburg Soviet, that shortly after Poland was constituted he left the Soviet Union and settled in Poland where he became the recognized leader of the Jewish Workers Union and a member of the executive of the labour and Socialist International, being highly regarded by the International Socialist Movement.

It was stated that ALTER was also a leader of the Jewish Workers Union in Poland and a member of the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions, being a frequent delegate to Socialist and trade union Congresses who, even though younger than EHRLICH, won almost as great a place in the European Socialist and Labour Movement. It was declared that they both favoured the closest relations with the Soviet Union and often suggested co-operation with the Communists against Naziism and that as militant anti-fascists they led the fight for collective security in

Poland with the Soviet Union and as Jews hated Hitler and that their understanding of Fascism governed their policies and actions. It was stated that following the German attack upon [10] Poland they took a leading part in organizing resistance and when the Beck Government fled, led the civilian resistance in the streets of Warsaw, finally fleeing to that portion of Poland occupied by the Soviet Army. It is stated that following their arrest by the Soviet authorities and release in 1941 they issued a proclamation asking Poles in the Soviet Union to join the Polish Army then being organized and to fight side by side with the Red Army for the defeat of Hitlerism. It would appear that they were both appointed members of the Polish National Assembly in London and it is stated that EHRLICH was appointed a member of the Polish Government. Efforts were apparently made for them to leave the Soviet Union but the Soviet government would not permit them to do so and they were subsequently arrested in December, 1941. Reference is made to conflicting dates of their executions, some claiming it was December, 1941, while others in December, 1942. The article claims that the charge that EHRLICH and ALTER conspired to have Russia make a separate peace and that they did this as agents of Hitler is fantastic and beyond possibility. David LEWIS, National Secretary of the C.C.F. stated that he knew both men intimately and was certain the charges were false. The execution was bitterly criticized but it was stated that it should not be allowed to hamper co-operation between the democracies and the Soviet Union in their joint struggle against Hitler but that the attempt to besmirch names and characters was a great disappointment.

On April 2nd a meeting was sponsored by the Cartier C.C.F. Club in Montreal to honour the memory of EHRLICH and ALTER. Speakers at the meeting were B. SHANE, general manager, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, M. RUBINSTEIN, chairman, Cartier C.C.F. Club, M. SILCOFF, vice-president, Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, D. NAINARK, former editor of a Warsaw publication "Folks Zeitung", M. E. FRANCO secretary Provincial Federation, A. F. of L. and R. L. CALDER, K.C. member of the National Council of the C.C.F. All the speakers deplored the execution of EHRLICH and ALTER and protested this action. They expressed their admiration for the struggle of the Russian Army and claimed that protest meetings such as the one referred to would be held at other places. A four-page pamphlet (newspaper size) was distributed at the meeting, the first page of which was in English while the remainder was in Yiddish. Statements were embodied of [§deletion: 1 1/2 lines] and [§deletion: blank], stated it was issued by the Committee to Honour the Memory of Two Labour Leaders but no information was published as to the names of the members of this Committee. An appeal was made to the Jewish people of Montreal to reject slanders against

EHRlich and ALTER and called upon them to pay homage to their memory as labour martyrs.

A Jewish language publication entitled "Canadian News" published in Toronto, printed a long article in its April 18th issue which was written by Max FEDERMAN [~~deletion: 2 lines~~] Most of the article consisted of a bitter attack upon Sam CARR, ex-detenu, for an article written by him and published in the March 11th issue of the "Canadian Jewish Weekly" which dealt with the execution of EHRlich and ALTER. CARR apparently claimed that EHRlich and ALTER had agitated among the Red Army for a separate peace with Hitler and insinuated that anyone who doubted the truth of this statement was acting prejudicial to the war effort. FEDERMAN reviewed Sam CARR's anti-war activities in [11] Canada and referred to him as a "Quisling of yesterday" and that no decent Jew would believe the lie that EHRlich and ALTER were Nazi spies.

The matter was also dealt with in the April 17th issue of the Canadian Tribune which contained an editorial under the title "Smash the Anti-Soviet Plot Inspired by Lewis and Shane". [~~deletion: 2 lines~~] It charged that the article written by Mr. Lewis was a vicious anti-Soviet article and that it was anti-C.C.F. and it urged the C.C.F. leaders to repudiate and condemn him. The editorial concluded by a declaration that "the Lewis-Shane position is one of treachery".

The same issue also contained a feature article written by R. S. GORDON under the title "Mr. David Lewis, Leader of the C.C.F., Champions Traitors". The heading of this article clearly describes the article itself.

The April 18th issue of the "Canadian News" contained an announcement that on April 22nd a meeting dedicated to the memory of EHRlich and ALTER would be held in Toronto. The guest speakers were stated to be J. F. FINEBERG, vice-president of the A.L.G.W. Union, Dave LEWIS, National secretary of the C.C.F. and C. MILLARD, Regional Director, United Steel Workers of America (C.I.O.). It was announced that the meeting was arranged by a number of organizations including C.C.F., Spadina Riding Association, C.C.F. Center Club, C.C.F. Socialist Federation, C.C.F. Left Peale-Zion, Jewish Labour Committee, A.L.G. Workers Union, Local #14, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, the Fur Workers Union (A.F. of L.) and various branches of the Jewish Workmen Circle. [~~deletion: 7 1/2 lines~~]

#### X. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING - THE B.C. I.C.A. ACT.

Considerable publicity has been devoted to the proposed labour legislation in the Province of Ontario. Not so much, however, has been given to somewhat similar measures which have already been adopted in British Columbia. On March 11th, 1943, the Provincial House passed, without

opposition, amendments to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act which have been hailed as a signal victory for organised labour. These amendments and the far reaching effect they may have in the industrial field are well worthy of some consideration.

[12]

The original I.C.A. Act contained a number of sections which have long been opposed by organised labour. Principal among these were the sections dealing with collective bargaining and the rights of a union to represent the employees of a plant or industry. Early in 1942 the C.C.F. party called a conference expressly for the purpose of discussing this act and drawing up amendments to bring it up to date and in keeping with the needs of the time. To this conference were invited representatives of all interested labour organisations and the response to the call was most satisfactory. The conference was the forerunner of many, and special committees were appointed to deal with various aspects of the case and report to the conference on their findings. The act was attacked in the press and continued representation was made to the provincial government for a complete revision of the whole Act. Labour presented a united front with the C.C.F. party, and despite strong protests from such organisations as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, B.C. Loggers' Association, etc., the amendments, as they stand today, were drawn up by the Provincial Minister of Labour and approved by the House. The principles of the old act remain and the machinery set up to handle disputes still stands. The main amendment provides for an extension of the privileges of a trade union and states - "The employees may elect bargaining representatives by a majority vote of the employees affected, but if the majority of the employees so affected are members of a trade union the trade union shall have the right to conduct the bargaining and, in that case, the officers of the trade union or such persons as the union may elect for the purpose shall be the bargaining representatives on behalf of all the employees affected, whether members of a trade union or not."

The new Act defines a trade union, and it is noted that the right to be recognised as a bargaining agency on the basis of membership is granted to a trade union only and to no other organisation. For the purpose of bargaining a trade union member under this Act is required to have been in good standing in the union and not more than six months in arrears with his dues. Provision is also made for the Provincial Minister of Labour to satisfy himself that the bargaining agency has been properly elected and he is empowered to examine the records of union concerned or "use any other means he may find necessary."

Whilst some of the amendments provide for the acceleration of the machinery set up to deal with disputes, the section of most interest to organised labour is that which deals with 'company unions' and declares them illegal. Sub-section 2 of Section 6, reads "It shall be unlawful for any employer to interfere with the formation or administration of any organisation of employees or to contribute financial or other support to it.....". It is this section which has met with most opposition from industrialists, as might be expected.

At the present time most of our major industries are engaged in vital war work, and it may be argued that, coming under federal jurisdiction, these will not be affected in respect of collective bargaining by provincial legislation. Organised labour, however, has seen the go-ahead signal in the new I.C.A. Act and a flood of disputes over union recognition may be expected. It would appear that under the provincial law the company union has now been eliminated, giving a clear field to the union organiser to build up his own union with the object in view of becoming the sole bargaining representative in that particular field. Under this act the Provincial Minister of [13] Labour is empowered to examine the records of the union to satisfy himself that such is the desire of the majority of workers concerned. In an industry engaged in a war industry, however, in which any dispute would come under the Federal Act, the Federal Minister of Labour would not appear to have the same power.

With the elimination of the company union the worker is theoretically free to select the union of his choice, that is to say, the majority of workers in any plant will select the union. The choice of unions is not large, however, as there are only two types of unions actually competing for the support of the workers, the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. It may be argued that the A.F. of L. is organised on a Craft Union basis and does not, therefore, dominate any one particular field of labour. It is interesting, however, to point out that at the Boeing Aircraft plant in Vancouver the machinists' union claims jurisdiction over all workers in this particular industry, and actually includes carpenters and even teamsters. The same union in the plant of the Dominion Bridge Company, however, confines its membership very strictly to machinists only. In the case where an agreement is reached between the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L., definitely dividing a field of labour, or in cases where industry is dominated by one of the bodies with negligible opposition by the other, the worker would have no choice of union at all, and would be more or less compelled to accept the union having jurisdiction in that field. The only alternative would be for the workers to remain unorganised, a situation which is inconceivable in these days. Section 5(11) of the new Provincial Act provides that where collective bargaining has been established the employer or employee may, after a period of six

months, make application to the Minister of Labour to confirm the bargaining agency. It would appear extremely unlikely that such a situation would be allowed to arise by any union once it had secured the right to act as a bargaining agent.

It is interesting to note some concrete cases which will undoubtedly be effected by the new I.C.A. Act. The International Woodworkers of America have long been unopposed in the lumber industry in this province and have consistently agitated for agreements in numerous lumber camps and saw-mills. In many instances satisfactory agreements have been secured with the exception in all cases of union recognition. This latter point has been fought through the courts by employers who consistently refuse to recognise the I.W.A., but at the same time are fully agreeable to negotiate with elected representatives of their own employees. It is estimated that there are roughly 30,000 men employed in this industry and of these the I.W.A. have actually in their union 9,000. This is after a most extensive organisational drive, and yet is far short of a majority. By the elimination of the company unions and with no other union opposition the field is now clear for the I.W.A. to force representation on the workers in this field. Already negotiations for union agreements are being prepared by this union for 29 operations in B.C., involving from 8,000 to 10,000 employees.

At Trail the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. employ approximately 7,000 men and women. The only union to enter this field of hard rock miners is the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which, up to a very recent [14] date, was only paying per capita dues on 100 members. At this plant a co-operative committee of the workers has operated for many years with great success and the last dispute occurred in 1917. Since that time all differences and grievances have been settled amicably between the management and the committee. The employees of the C.M. & S. Co. enjoy many privileges not to be found in other industries, and these include hospitalisation, insurance, bonuses, etc. Money is loaned to workers for building purposes, hospitals have been built, parks are maintained and many other advantages are available under the co-operative system. Although the company makes no cash contribution to the committee, it is nevertheless considered a company union and is now to be disbanded under the I.C.A. Act. No sooner were the new amendments approved than one of the ablest organisers the I.U.M.M. & S.W. could obtain was sent in to Trail to organise. Immediately prior to his visit to Trail this organiser had held one meeting at Copper Mountain, where, out of 450 hard rock miners employed there, he had signed up 350 in his union.

From the examples quoted above, both covering industries employing a large number of men, some idea may be gathered of the control that may pass into the hands of two already powerful international unions. It may be

reasonably assumed that one of the first concessions a bargaining agency may endeavour to secure will be the right to require all the employees of a plant to contribute to the expenses of the agency representing them, in other words, a closed shop, for this is what it will amount to. In none of the existing legislation does there appear to be any provision for the employees of a plant to get rid of a union once it has elected it as its bargaining agent. Under the present set-up a majority of one in favour of a certain union would secure that union the right to bargain for all the workers. On the other hand a majority of one against such a move does not appear to commit the plant to no unionism. The union organisers would apparently be free to try again and again to secure the necessary majority. A more favourable opportunity for another election would be sought and it can safely be assumed that, in many cases, such opportunity would be engineered.

The term 'collective bargaining' has itself assumed a somewhat different meaning in recent years. Originally employees were opposed to any form of collective agreement, but at the present time few, if any, stand out for a purely individual agreement. Nowadays employers are opposed to the bargaining agency itself, especially when it happens to be a powerful union, and the claim is advanced that it does not represent the employees of one plant. It is pointed out that such a union in bargaining with an employer may bargain for an agreement which is acceptable to the union itself, but not necessarily to the majority of the employees of that particular plant. The employees are committed to any action the union may take on their behalf, and it has been noted that in many instances the union officials will deal with an agreement which has not been submitted to the employees concerned.

[15]

When all this is considered in the light of recent developments which have already shown only too clearly how little the wishes of the individual are considered and how much control is exercised by union officials, the picture is somewhat alarming. The company unions have been eliminated and the few local unions which remain are gradually being absorbed into either the A.F. of L. or the C.I.O. and, in the presses, losing some, if not all, their individuality.

The principal objection to this new labour legislation voiced by the employers of labour lies in the fact that the Act does not impose equal obligations and responsibilities on the employer and the union. Tremendous power has been handed over to the unions by the suppression of all other bargaining agencies, and the unions have to all intents and purposes the power to demand a closed shop agreement in the name of all workers in an industrial unit. The worker himself is deprived of the freedom of

association. The principal danger in handing so much power to a union lies, according to employers, in the fact that executive officers of a union cannot, under existing legislation, be held responsible either to members of the union or to the community. Where agreements are reached between an employer and a bargaining agency, it would appear that the employer can, by legal means, be held to the terms of the agreements whilst the union cannot.

#### XI. THE UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE (K.U.K.)

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee which has been created for the purpose of uniting all non-Communist Ukrainians in Canada, largely in the interests of Canada's war effort, is suffering from fractional strife and disunity. It appears that the organization is being undermined by zealous Ukrainian Catholic clergy, apparently with the blessing of Bishop [deletion: blank]. By secret circular letters and other means, the priests are banding themselves together with the sole objective of destroying the Committee, despite the fact that the Ukrainian Catholics constitute a component part thereof. Here and there, the priests come out with sermons containing blasts against the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and other non-Catholic Ukrainian elements. They avoid participation in affairs with representatives of other religious and non-Catholic groups. Locally, they are trying to arouse prejudices of their laity against Orthodox, Protestant and non-Catholic Ukrainians.

[deletion: 1 paragraph, 4 lines]

Our attention has been directed to the secret circular letter written by Rev. Myron Krywutsky, Ukrainian Catholic priest in Sifton, Man., in which he urges the Ukrainian Catholic clergy to combat the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. The letter was of a confidential nature, addressed to Ukrainian Catholic priests, and a copy of it was sent by someone to the "Ukrainian Word". The editor of that paper, M. SHATULSKY, published this [16] confidential communique in full, thus creating a veritable sensation and resentment in the Ukrainian community.

The communique was published with the following editorial note:

"Our editor has received the No. 3 issue of the 'Communique of St. Josaphat Missionary Society and the St. Mothodius Sacerdotal Collegium' in which are published the opinions of two priests concerning the K.U.K. (Ukrainian Canadian Committee - Tr.) In an annotation to the 'Communique', it is stated that both of these societies are approved by the bishop of Ukrainian Greek Catholics in Canada, that the bishop himself is their head and that Rev. M. Krywutsky, parish priest in Sifton, Man., is the vice-president. Because "an important question is being discussed in the 'Communique', which concerns the

Ukrainian people in Canada, we think it should be published for general discussion. We shall be grateful to persons who also in the future should forward to us such material. We shall publish these materials on the pages of our newspapers if the matter contained is of a general public importance.

"In publishing this 'Communique', we are thereby opening this page to the discussion of political, economic and cultural matters of the Ukrainian people in Canada, which fact was promised by us in the first editorial article of the initial issue of the 'Ukrainian Word'. We shall endeavour to afford an opportunity to everyone who desires to take part in the discussion of these matters to freely express his opinion.

"The above-mentioned 'Communique' is hereby published just as it was received, with the unintelligible Latin sentences scratched out."

Part of the communique reads:

"UKRAINIAN CANADIAN COMMITTEE"

"We have stated in the No. 2 issue of the 'Communique' that in the near future we expect to clarify our attitude towards the K.U.K. A great many Fathers responded to this notice which serves as a proof that our priests are keenly interested in current affairs. In one of the letters, it is stated as follows:

*'Indeed it would be very wise if you should kindly fully explain the K.U.K. in the next issue of the 'Communique', both from the standpoint of our Church and the people.'*

"As a result of this interest, we decided to publish first, the views of Reverend Fathers and, in conclusion, we shall give our own judgement. We declare that it is not our purpose to contend for one side alone as we believe in the principle, 'Et altera pars audiatur' (And let the other side be heard). Therefore, we request you, Fathers, to let us have your views. We hope that the older priests possessing wide experience, will give us their judgement on the matter without a bias.

"With regard to the question of K.U.K. one of the Fathers writes as follows:

[17]

"I think that from the standpoint of the Church, it is necessary to term the K.U.K. as something which is harmful to us Catholics, because in the eyes of our faithful it places our greatest enemies, the Swystunites, as an equal factor to us, essential in the life of the Ukrainians in Canada, and to the voice of which we, Catholics, are supposed to subordinate ourselves and take orders therefrom.

(Note: "Swystunites" is a reference to members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church [deletion: blank])

'From the standpoint of the people the K.U.K. is likewise harmful because it was artificially combined, hence it can never be popular with the masses. It is made up of the predominant number of our antagonists who not only have been, and still are, harmful to our Church, but also to the people. The same persons, who had divided our people and thereby weakened it, now sit in the council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and issue appeals for unity. Hence, who is there to believe them.

'The popular and natural leadership for the Ukrainians in Canada can only be given by our Church which is able to speak before the governments through purely Catholic agencies in the name of Ukrainians and for the benefit of the Ukrainians, just as it is done by the English and French Roman Catholics.

'A natural state of circumstances speak in favour of this. If we take into consideration the natural state of things, we see the small rivers join the big rivers, thus making great lakes and oceans. In the same way, it is quite reasonable for small non-Catholic groups to act in a like manner, namely to unite with us, Catholics, who form the preponderant majority. And should they be unwilling to unite because of their blind ambitions, let them then fade out from the scene.

'The K.U.K. cannot have, nor does it have, the right to break the laws of nature and reason in favour of small groups of people and thereby lower our spiritual and cultural level, that of the predominant majority of Catholics. Not to boycott these small groups, to take them into account as is thoughtlessly being done by the K.U.K., amounts to giving sanction to the further dividing and weakening of the Ukrainians in a foreign land. Such a state of affairs belongs neither to a humanitarian nor cultural activity or endeavour.

[18]

'There are certain rumours that the K.U.K. is making efforts to call an "All-Ukrainian Congress" in the future, perhaps in the spring. This would be another harmful step for us, Greek Catholics, to take. They would certainly "legalize" the K.U.K. at this congress as the sole authoritative body for the Ukrainians in Canada. If a congress should really be convened, then in all justice the number of delegates should be appointed in accordance with the number of members in a given group, let us say, one delegate for each thousand members. This because the Ukrainian life in Canada is guided by the viewpoints of individual groups, therefore, for the sake of justice the representation should also

be kept in accordance with the number and influence of the given groups. Otherwise our opponents will continue firing their guns from behind our Greek Catholic backs and extend their influence among their followers as well as the wide masses, obviously to our disadvantage.”

### “Ukrainian Voice” Rebuffs Catholics and Communists.

The publication of the foregoing item in the “Ukrainian Word” has created an immediate re-action in the camp represented by the “Ukrainian Voice”, namely, the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, the chief opponents of the Ukrainian Catholic group in the past. Commenting on the above-mentioned communique, the “Ukrainian Voice” rebuffs both the Ukrainian Catholics and the Communists, suggesting co-operation between the two groups. It is however careful enough to confine the criticism to sections of these two groups headed by Rev. Krywutsky and Matthew Shatulsky, respectively. The item in question was published in the March 24th issue of the “Ukrainian Voice” under the heading, “Like Attracts Like.” It reads as follows:

“In the No. 9, March 17th, issue of the Communist ‘Ukrainian Word’, which made its appearance recently in Winnipeg under the editorship of the well-known M. SHATULSKY, there was published a ‘Communique’, No. 3, of the St. Josaphat Missionary Society and the St. Methodius Sacerdotal Collegium. In making public this communique, the editor of the ‘Ukrainian Word’ notes that both of the above-mentioned societies are ‘approved’ by the bishop of the Ukrainian Greek Catholics in Canada, that the bishop himself was their head, while Rev. M. KRYWUTSKY, parish priest in Sifton, Man., is vice-president. It appears from the contents of the communique that Rev. Myron Krywutsky is responsible for it.

“The reproduction of the communique of St. Josaphat Missionary Society and St. Methodius Sacerdotal Collegium in a Communist newspaper is in itself a noteworthy spectacle, as it indicates, if not a co-operation, at least the beginning of a co-operation between the Greek Catholic priests and the Communists. As a matter of course, one cannot immediately credit this co-operation to the account of all the Greek Catholic priests, as it is also [19] impossible to place it to the account of all the Communists. It is quite possible that so far this is only the co-operation between Rev. Krywutsky and editor Shatulsky, or the co-operation between the Rev. Krywutsky group and the editor Shatulsky groups. Be as it may, it is impossible to deny the facts which have already been exposed. Rev. Krywutsky is issuing a communique to the Greek Catholic priests bearing the date of March 1st, and the editor Matthew Shatulsky is making it public on March 17th. Had Matthew

Shatulsky been an editor of an organ of the Greek Catholic Church, it is hardly possible whether he would have done it with a greater dispatch. It is also quite impossible to deny the fact that editor Shatulsky has gladly published the communique of Rev. Krywutsky; there was no need for pressure in this. The fact that the contents of the communique was after his heart, serves as a proof. The only thing that remains subject for speculation is the question of who it was that has forwarded this communique to Shatulsky for publication -- Rev. Krywutsky himself or one of his confidants. For, there is no doubt that Rev. Krywutsky forwarded his communique only to trusted people, and was not handing it out left and right. Had there been an intention on his part to distribute it left and right, he would not publish the communique at all, but would send the material that was embodied in the contents of the communique, if not to all the Ukrainian newspapers, at least to the organ of his bishop, the 'Ukrainian News'. However, it looks as though even the 'Ukrainian News' is not in receipt of the communique which has been received by the Communist newspaper.

"Therefore why was the Communist 'Ukrainian Word' given this priority? Because the 'Ukrainian Word' shares, if not the same, at least closely related, ideas with Rev. Krywutsky and his group. As a Communist newspaper, the 'Ukrainian Word' is against the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. And, as it transpires, Rev. Krywutsky and those whom he represents also are against the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. To the 'Ukrainian Word', Rev. Krywutsky appears an ally and an auxiliary. Editor Shatulsky and Rev. Krywutsky are in accord on the point that there should be neither unity nor co-operation among the Ukrainians in Canada.

"In his communique, Rev. Krywutsky has published the opinions of two unnamed priests of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church against the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. One of them writes that the *Ukrainian Canadian Committee is harmful because it brings into contact the Catholics and non-Catholics, while a 'popular and natural leadership for the Ukrainians in Canada' ought to be 'purely Catholic'*. The other one writes that it is necessary to combat the Ukrainian Canadian Committee because it *'degrades the Church' by the fact of placing it 'on equal footing with the secular-atheistic organizations'*. Naturally, these Catholic priests do not consider as degradation of the Church the publishing of communiques, which the Communist newspapers reprint with a caper. Or perhaps the Communist Party is for them exactly [20] *that good organization, which they no longer include with the 'secular-atheistic' groups.*

"It seems that it would be proper, both in the interest of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the public morale, if Rev. Krywutsky and company were to make this matter more clear."

### Ukrainian Catholics Consolidate their Front.

A series of events, the secret communique to the Ukrainian Catholic priests being one of many, justify some of the charges of the "Ukrainian Voice" and it would appear that a powerful section of the Ukrainian Catholic clergy is heading the movement to upset the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and proclaim its own leadership in the Ukrainian community. This much is indicated in the recent efforts to consolidate the Ukrainian Catholic opinion and to centralize the Ukrainian lay organizations.

The centralizations and consolidation of the Ukrainian Catholic lay organizations and leadership, carried out in a very quiet and inconspicuous manner during the past few months, may be considered as the most significant development on the Ukrainian Canadian scene. This movement on the part of Ukrainian Catholics, who constitute the largest section of Ukrainian population, may have a decided effect on the further development of Ukrainian opinion as well as attitude of this group towards other Ukrainian organizations and Canadian affairs.

This consolidation of Ukrainian Catholics was carried out at the provincial conventions of the B.U.K., the "Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics" or Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, which were recently held in Alberta, Manitoba and several other provinces. The B.U.K. is the lay organization of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Canada, the leadership of which remains in the hands of ultra-Catholic clergy and laity, some of whom are noted for Ukrainian nationalist tendencies. Thus, it may be presumed that the consolidation of Ukrainian Catholic organizations has been decided and approved beforehand by [deletion: blank] and leaders of his hierarchy.

The following appeal issued by the Provincial Executive of the B.U.K. in Alberta above the signatures of John KOZIAK, chairman, Rev. J. LESIUK, leader, and N. J. LYSAKOWSKY, secretary, indicates this. The appeal is addressed to church boards of the Ukrainian Catholic congregations as well as to the executives of lay organizations organized within the parish groups. The appeal, published in the "Ukrainian News", of March 23rd issue, with reference to the above-stated convention, reads in part:

"One of the important decisions of this annual convention was that henceforth the matter of this organization of Ukrainian Catholics is put on a very easy and simplified basis. During the past ten years difficulties have arisen in the organization of new societies within the parishes and in the community halls, due to the disparity resulting in the activities of the two organizations, which after all have the same objectives. There-

fore, the delegates of this annual convention have decided that henceforth we will organize no new branches [21] of the Brotherhood any more but let the already existing congregations themselves join the Provincial Organization of the Ukrainian Catholics. In this way all our Ukrainian Catholics in Alberta shall belong to this organization when all our parishes and the community hall groups will have joined. This is therefore, so to say, the centralization of our parishes now.

The appeal further sets out conditions of joining the B.U.K. These conditions are outlined in part as follows:

"Each parish, which pays membership fee to this organization, is thereby made member of the organization of Ukrainian Catholics and all its members become members of this organization without any new enrolment. The board of a parish becomes the executive of local organization and pays the membership fees collectively from the entire congregation. This membership fee from a parish, the parish board does not collect from each family individually, but forwards it from the parish treasury for all the members of the congregation."

It is further explained that the rate of membership fee varies according to the size of the congregation; however, the minimum is 35 cents per family if the parish has no more than ten families. Similar conditions apply to secular organizations such as the community halls, organized by the parish. It is stressed that this centralization will strengthen the Church and lay organizations as the activities and the leadership will be uniform and consolidated. Thus, the parish boards of individual congregations are urged to call forthwith a meeting of members in order to effect this mass enrolment of Ukrainian Catholics into the B.U.K. According to the existing regulations in the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the parish priest is at the same time the chairman of the local church board, therefore, it may be assumed that this decision of the B.U.K. convention will be duly carried out.

Early this year, Dr. Andrusishen, editor of "The Canadian Farmer", has denounced the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, of which he is member, in his paper, accusing it of bad leadership clique-ism, bad policies, and so forth. These attacks were given wide publicity in the "Ukrainian Life", organ of the [deletion: blank] Ukrainian Canadian Association, which is striving to upset the said committee in order to impose upon the Ukrainian Canadian community its own leadership. Now it seems quite probable that the above-mentioned attack on the part of Andrusishen was inspired by motives other than for the good of the U.C.C.

## XII.

### THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

The I.R.A. carries on a long Irish tradition of secret revolutionary societies, both in Ireland and America, but in its present form it dates only

from the beginning of the last war when the National Volunteers were formed under Professor Eoin McNEILL. This organization was first proposed by the Gaelic League in order to strengthen the hands of Sinn Fein politicians but, from the first, the Volunteer organization was [22] secretly controlled by the I.R.B. and financed by the Clann na Gael and therefore became a much more formidable organization than its nominal leaders in Ireland intended. On the outbreak of war in 1914, REDMOND's followers, many of whom had joined the Volunteers as a protest against the Ulster Volunteer movement, abandoned the extremist minority under McNEILL, and reconstituted their organization so that it became a recruiting ground for the British Army. The extremeist minority under McNEILL thereupon changed the name of their organization to the Irish Volunteers. It is this Irish Volunteer movement, secretly controlled by the I.R.B., financed by Glann na Gael, and spurred on by John DEVOY, Judge COHALAN, and Joe McGARRITY, which provided the rank and file for the Easter Rising of 1916.

After the declaration of the Republic in 1916 the Irish Volunteers became automatically the Army of the Irish Republic. Individual members were still, however, termed Volunteers until the outbreak of Civil War in 1922, when the phrase Irish Republican Army first came into general use, to denote anti-government revolutionaries. It is, however, more convenient to ante-date the current use of the phrase I.R.A., and to regard the I.R.A. as originating in 1916.

The original I.R.A. which fought in 1916, and continued the fight for Irish independence up to 1922, split on the question of confirming the Anglo-Irish Treaty signed by COLLINS and GRIFFITHS in December, 1921. Members of the I.R.A. who accepted the Treaty became loyal supporters of the Free State, and of Cosgrave's government, and insofar as they remained militarily active formed the nucleus of the official Free State Army. De Valera, having refused to ratify the Treaty, carried with him the extremist minority of the I.R.A. and continued guerilla warfare against the Cosgrave Government with varying intensity up to 1927, when he consented to lead Fianna Fail as the constitutional opposition party in the Dail. This step, accentuated by De Valera's acceptance of office in 1932, caused the second split, and many of the I.R.A., too simple, or too single-minded to follow De Valera's somewhat tortuous reasoning, refused to follow him into political respectability and continued guerilla warfare against any Irish government which did not follow the policy of uniting Ireland by violent means. It is this remnant, dated from 1932 which constitutes these "new??u I.R.A." of the present day.

The new I.R.A. has been split from time to time by personal faction, and by political problems, as, for instance, the question of Communism which

split the organization in 1934, and which led to the I.R.A. losing some of its more forceful and politically intelligent left-wing members. The declared policy of the I.R.A. is now no different from that of the official Irish Government, but the I.R.A. propose to achieve their aims by violent means, and by the intervention of foreign powers, and therefore constitute a grave problem in wartime, both to the Irish and to the British Governments. When discussing the policy of the I.R.A., it should, perhaps, be borne in mind that the rank and file are, probably, solely actuated by a traditional, and purely emotional hatred of England, and their actions are consequently as unpredictable as those of the average poltergeist.

[23]

The new I.R.A. maintains the military nomenclature and street-fighting tactics of its predecessors. At the head is an army council, with a chief of staff, adjutant general, quartermaster-general, and all the normal officers for brigades, divisions and commands. Such terms do not, however, give an accurate picture of the real strength of the I.R.A. which at the present time does not contain more than about 5,000 members throughout the whole of Ireland, and of these, about 600 have been interned by the Eire Government, and about 450 by the Government of Northern Ireland. Since the I.R.A. was declared an illegal organization throughout Ireland, the drive against its members has been intensified, and since 1940 the higher officers have been arrested with such rapidity that an adjutant general's term of office rarely lasts for more than a few months. Consequently, there is a pronounced lack of consistency in higher policy, and outbreaks of violence since 1940 have been sporadic, and comparatively unco-ordinated. This has been apparent in the intermittent raids on banks which the I.R.A. organized in 1940-2. Before the war most of the I.R.A. funds were believed to come from the Clann na Gael, and from the proceeds of Irish sweepstake sales in the U.S.A. Since the war began, this source has dried up. The I.R.A. probably still gets funds from charitable organizations like the National Aid Committee of Dublin, and the Green Cross Fund of Belfast, which collect money for the maintenance of the dependents of interned I.R.A. men, but these sources cannot replace the funds which flowed from America, and bank robberies are a sign of the consequent financial difficulties of the whole organization.

In times of peace the I.R.A. is not likely to be a great danger to the British government, although sporadic sabotage may cause some loss of property and constitute a grave problem for the police. There is a native organization in England which was disrupted by police measures taken in 1939-40, but the motive force for outbreaks in this country comes from headquarters in Ireland. The outbreaks of sabotage in England in 1939-40 were, in this way,

organized by "expeditionary forces" who, when detected, were deported to Eire and Northern Ireland, and ceased to be a problem [deletion: blank]

In war-time the position becomes very different, for the intelligence officers of the I.R.A. become espionage agents for foreign powers, and the rank and file constitute a force which would be a serious threat if linked with a foreign invading army. [deletion: 1 line]

Communication between the I.R.A. in the U.S. and the I.R.A. in Ireland would most probably be maintained by means of couriers, probably seamen travelling in ships crossing the Atlantic, particularly the ships owned by Irish Shipping Company Ltd., although the possibility of I.R.A. couriers in the Trans-Atlantic aeroplane services cannot be overlooked.

[deletion: 1 paragraph, 3 lines][deletion: 1/2 page]

[24]

### XIII. THE FELLOWSHIP FOR A CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ORDER

This Order which has its headquarters at Toronto is made up largely of representations from various Protestant Churches and is comprised of clergymen, church workers, social workers, teachers and businessmen. [deletion: 2 1/2 lines] In 1941 and 1942, they interested themselves in interned Communists, advocating their release. At the present time, they demand the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party of Canada.

Dr. Harry F. WARD, [deletion: blank] who is the organizer for this Order in the U.S.A., frequently addresses meetings of the Order in Canada, usually speaking on the topics of the day.

Rev. R. Alex CAMERON, Field Secretary of the Organization in Canada, completed a tour of Eastern Canada on behalf of the Organization in December, 1942. He covered many towns and cities addressing some 60 groups including church congregations, university groups, ministerial groups and Young People's [25] rallies. The purpose of the tour was to publicize the F.C.S.O. and its message; to establish contact with members; to enroll new members and to organize groups for study and action.

One of the members, Helen C. HOWES, is the author of a book called, "Inside Quebec," in which she endeavours to trace the historical roots of current problems of the French Canadians in relation to the war and democracy in general. This booklet contains material which closely resembles the pamphlet written by Fred ROSE, well-known Communist leader, entitled "Fascism in Quebec", which appeared prior to the publication of Miss HOWES' book. It is suggested that Fred ROSE may have assisted in the preparation of the book. The latter was enthusiastically received by the F.C.S.O. members.

The latest booklet to be issued by this Social Order is called "Meet Socialism", edited by its Toronto Evening Unit. This booklet attempts to explain ten problems of socialism, comparing our present system of Government in favour of a socialistic state. It lauds the Russian system of Government and, under the heading, "How Will We Change To Socialism", the following is quoted:

"There are two general ways of bringing in any change of system: first, physical revolution by which power is seized and then legislation brought in to force the desired changes: and the second is the ordinary democratic way of electing a government to carry out the reform. The latter method is greatly to be preferred but if political democracy has been destroyed or has never existed then the former is the only method possible under the circumstances."

The Order has also been responsible for the distribution of several other pamphlets. Two of them were issued in 1942 entitled "Christian Social Action" and the "A.B.C. of Socialism", both expounded radical change in our social system.

#### XIV. FREE AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT

The Austrians, who were among the earliest victims of Naziism, were also among the first to organize themselves in exile to work for the liberation of their country. There is at least one group of Free Austrians in almost every one of the American Republics; some are of two years' standing. But this wealth of organisations has not produced united action or even a common standpoint; at one in their hatred of Hitler, they are at odds over almost everything else, consisting as they do of Legitimists, Heimwehr, Socialists, Social Democrats, Communists, of every shade of political opinion from the extreme right to the extreme left, and with the most diverse plans for Austria's political future after the war. Nearly all the energies of these groups have gone into fighting each other, and the history of the Movement is mainly a record of friction and futility.

The various Branches, other than the Legitimists, are of no interest to Canada as they are not represented here, but the Legitimists have long had their Headquarters at Toronto. [26] They have another office in New York. There are quite a number of executives. The following are worthy of note:

[~~deletion: much blank space~~]

The Hapsburg Family - Archduke Otto travels a good deal, but makes his headquarters at the New York office. He is, of course, a strong supporter of the Legitimists Branch and has financed it as much as possible, including backing of the "Voice of Austria". Of the younger brothers, two are in the American Army. One is in Quebec and one is in England.

The Donau-Echo - A small German language newspaper published twice a month in Toronto. This is now the official organ of the Movement and is supplanting the "Voice of Austria". [deletion: 1 line]

The aim of the Free Austrian Movement (Legitimist Branch) is to aid the Allies in fighting the Nazis and then create a democratic Danubian Federation under the crown of the Hapsburgs. To gauge public opinion among Austrians in the Americas, these were urged to register with the Toronto office. Some hundreds registered. They were issued with cards certifying the bearer to be anti-Nazi. By the Fall of 1942 the Free Austrian Movement was at a low ebb. Internal quarrels had sapped the strength and finances were depleted, but in November there was an unexpected development. The American Authorities decided to establish an Austrian Battalion in the United States Army. Archduke Otto immediately formed a Committee and offered his assistance in recruiting volunteers for the Battalion. The offer was formally accepted by the U.S. Secretary of War. This acceptance produced a controversy in political circles and violent criticism in the other Branches of the Movement. President Roosevelt issued a statement denying Archduke Otto's connection with the Battalion. Despite the denial, it is generally conceded that at least partial recognition had been granted to the Legitimists. Archduke Otto, as head of his Military Committee for the Liberation of Austria continues to recruit for the battalion, but [27] according to latest information he seems to be having difficulties. Attempts have been made to extend the recruiting to Canada and some interest has been shown by Austrians in Toronto, but the number of men available is small.

The attitude of the Canadian Government follows that of Great Britain. Official recognition is not granted, but the Movement is tolerated. No repressive measures have been taken, as was done in the case of the Free German Movement.

#### XV. PLASTIC SURGERY IN AN INTERNMENT CAMP

On December 8, 1942, seven young German officers escaped from the Internment Camp at Gravenhurst, Ontario. Six were captured in short order, but the seventh seemed to have vanished in thin air.

The missing prisoner was one, [deletion: blank] a German Air Force Officer, 25 years of age. With his photograph and description available, posters were distributed and the usual systematic search carried out. Scores of tips were followed up without results. As time went by without a trace of the missing airman, the authorities concerned felt sure that he had either perished in the snow or was hiding in the Camp waiting an opportunity to escape. Either possibility was plausible, considering the Canadian winter and the size of the Camp and its numerous buildings. With the two

possibilities in mind the police continued their search of woods and streams, while the guards at the Camp redoubled their vigilance.

Several months passed but the mystery remained unsolved until April 5, 1943. On the afternoon of that date a guard noticed an unfamiliar face in the compound, but at the evening roll call the unfamiliar looking person was not in parade. A search was, therefore, immediately made of all buildings and a man found hiding in one of the many rooms. This was the prisoner who had been missing for four months; he had actually never left the Camp. This sort of thing has happened before and caused no great surprise, yet the search party stared in astonishment at the rediscovered prisoner; for this man bore little resemblance to the [Xdeletion: blank] who had disappeared from view four months ago. By some means of plastic surgery, he had skilfully managed to change his facial contour. Previously he was a normal looking youth with an oval-shaped face and regular features, military hair cut, parted at the side. Now his face was drawn out, so to speak, into a distinct van Dyck pattern by a long pointed chin which added nearly two inches to previous facial measurements. The hair had been allowed to grow very long and was slicked straight back and the part removed, changing the contour of the forehead.

The prisoner admitted his identity readily enough, but would not reveal how the facial surgery had been completed. It is possible that it was performed by one of the German medical officers among the prisoners. Canadian Medical Officers, who examined the prisoner, were of the opinion that a foreign substance had been injected through the skin under the lower jaw. Some small marks were visible there. A hypodermic needle might have been used. The elongation of the chin appeared quite firm. The Examining Officers were not sure what substance had been used, but suggested [28] paraffin. There was no infection, but a slight colourless discharge was visible. Subject appeared to be in good physical condition. His weight had not changed.

It will be of interest to see if the prisoner's face eventually resumes its normal appearance.

#### XVI. "DIE BRUECKE" WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED AT INTERNMENT CAMP, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

Die Bruecke has been mentioned previously in this bulletin. Twenty-four issues (August, 1942 - February, 1943) have now been reviewed. The contents appear to be aimed at maintaining the reader's faith in the wisdom, truth and righteousness of the principles of Naziism, the excellence of its leaders and the invincibility of its Armed Forces. Many passages seem to be designed to foster hatred against Britain. There is mockery of the Allied

leaders and deprecation of British military accomplishments. Items of interest may be summarized under various headings:

(a) Items glorifying the theory of Naziism and praising its leaders:

Praise of Hitler's anti-semitic policy.

Praise of Hitler's creation of a world-wide network of Nazi commercial aviation while England is limping behind.

Praise of Germany's late Minister for Armament and Munition, Fritz Todt, who died in February, 1942.

Reiteration of basic Nazi principles, such as Germany's need for space and the duty of racial purity.

The Nazi battle cry for need of living space. Articles by Himmler and Food Minister Darre.

Glorification of German soldiers as the elite of the new Nordic aristocracy.

Text of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact and long articles of praise of the Japanese people.

Biography of Goering and Alfred Rosenberg.

(b) Items designed to foster hatred against Britain:

Claims of deliberate bombing of non-military objectives.

Violent article entitled "Europe without England", bitterly accusing British continental politics as being only interested in the suppression of the continent, its division and its degradation to a market place.

Description of British politics as never peaceful, positive and constructive, but war-provoking, negative and destructive.

Complaints that German prisoners of war in Malta were denied the right to seek shelter during air-raids.

(c) Items ridiculing Britain and America and their leaders:

Article entitled "The British Sit-Down War", jeering that Britain will fight to the last non-Englishman.

Churchill derided as a military dilettante.

A deprecating article on the defense of Malta.

Describing the Allies post-war plans as a brutal imperialism of the Anglo-Saxon nations.

[29]

(d) Items magnifying Axis victories:

Quoting Allied shipping losses at fantastic figures.

Claims that English military might fails against the superior German and Italian forces.

Glorification of German armed might.

Other articles of interest include a claim that the Beveridge plan is copied from German established measures. Outlines of German social postwar plans. Settlement of Poland, etc.

It is to be noted that Die Bruecke is written and published by officers. It would be of interest to see what German prisoners of other ranks are thinking and wanting.

#### XVII. MERCHANT SEAMEN ORDER - STATISTICS

The Merchant Seamen Order 1941 is working well. It provides efficient and expeditious means of dealing with deserters and recalcitrant seamen - not with the view of meting out punishment, but to keep the ships sailing. Of course, punishments can not be avoided. Over 1,000 seamen have been detained during the past few years, but such detention does not carry the stigma of a court sentence. Complete statistics were not kept before the 1st of October, 1942, but for the months October, 1942 - March, 1943, the figures are as follows:

Total number of persons arrested -----		334
Nationalities of persons arrested	English	32%
	Scotch	16%
	Greek	10%
	Norwegian	7%
	Canadian	6%
	Danish	4%
	Irish	4%
	Welsh	3%
	B.W.I.	3%
	Miscellaneous & unknown	25%

#### CHARGES

84% were arrested for having deserted or being absent without leave. The remainder chiefly for having refused to sail or refused to perform their duties.

#### DECISIONS

Released unconditionally or released to a ship  
or released to the Immigration-- 39%

Detained for 1 or 2 weeks-----	5%
" " 1 month-----	27%
" " 2 months-----	18%
" " 3 months-----	11%