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I DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

More than a year has elapsed since the dissolution of the Communist International and we are now in a position to evaluate more clearly the importance of the event and its subsequent developments.

On May 15, 1943, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern passed the following resolution:

"To dissolve the Communist International as a guiding center of the labour movement, releasing the sections of the Communist International from the obligations emerging from the constitution and the decisions of the Congresses of the Communist International.

"The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International calls upon all adherents of the Communist International to concentrate their forces on all-round support for and active participation in the liberation war of the peoples and States of the anti-Hitlerite coalition in order to hasten the destruction of the mortal enemy of the working people—German Fascism and its allies and vassals."

It is important to note that the resolution looks no further into the future than the destruction of the mortal enemy of the working people—German Fascism and its allies and vassals.

It is right that we should look for the motives which prompted this act. The Communist International gives its version in the preamble to its resolution.

"The entire course of events for the past quarter of a century, as well as the accumulated experience of the Communist International, have convincingly shown that the organizational form for uniting the workers chosen by the First Congress of the Communist International and which corresponded to the needs of the initial period of the re-birth of the working-class movement, has more and more become outgrown by the movement's development and by the increasing complexity of its problems in the separate countries, and has even become a hindrance to the further strengthening of the national working class parties....

"...At the same time the war of liberation of the freedom-loving peoples against the Hitlerite tyranny which has set into motion the broadest masses of the people, uniting them in the ranks of the mighty anti-Hitlerite coalition irrespective of party or religion, has made it still more evident that the national upsurge and mobilization of the masses for speediest victory over the enemy can best and most fruitfully be realized by the vanguard of the working-class movement of each country within the framework of its own State."

[2]

Thus the Comintern has a twofold reason: that it has become outgrown by the movement's development, and that its dissolution will help the national upsurge and mobilization for speediest victory over the enemy.

First, then, the Communist International came to an end because it had achieved its aims. The resolution phrased it this way:

"The historic role of the Communist International, organized in 1919 as a result of the political collapse of the overwhelming majority of the old pro-1914 war workers' parties, consisted in preserving the teachings of Marxism from vulgarization and distortion by opportunist elements in the working-class movement, in helping to unite in a number of countries the vanguard of the advanced workers into genuine working-class parties, and in helping them to mobilize the masses of the workers in defence of their economic and political interests, for the struggle against Fascism and the war which the latter was preparing and for support of the Soviet Union as the main bulwark against Fascism."

Its dissolution does not mean that it is discredited in the eyes of the communists, or that the national Communist Parties affiliated to it have been ordered to change their line.

The validity of the second reason for the dissolution (viz. that it will help the national upsurge and mobilization for speediest victory over the enemy)

is very much open to doubt. It is common form in both Comintern and Communist Party propaganda to represent the country as torn by schisms when it is in fact fully united, except in regard to the good faith of the communists, for whom unity means the acceptance of the communist view.

The Soviet Union has been regarded both as a national state and as an international revolutionary. At the moment it would appear that she is purely the national state, devoting her full energies to the struggle for survival. Stalin is sufficient of a realist to know that he has the full support of his allies of the United Nations; that the national Communist Parties cannot increase and may well alienate such support; and that the Communist International has lost its value and merely breeds suspicion.

The decision of the Presidium was submitted to the various sections of affiliates of the Comintern for ratification and the process of dissolution was completed, in a technical sense at any rate, on about June 10 when Moscow informed the world that 30 countries, including Canada, had approved the decision to disband. In this connection it is interesting to note that the captains of the Communist Party of Canada, including Tim Buck, asserted as early as 1942 that the Communist Party of Canada had severed its ties with the Comintern in November, 1940. The fact that the Canadian party ratified the dissolution of the Comintern proves that Tim Buck's assertions, like so many others, were fictitious.

[3]

The question has been asked: Has the Comintern actually been disbanded? There is considerable suspicion even to this day that it has not, and that the whole matter is a fraud perpetrated to delude public opinion throughout the world. Yet, it must be admitted that the Communist International has been dissolved as the purveyor of Russia's instructions to the various national parties, and it is hard to believe that when international issues become less simple and clear-cut, Russia will be able to resist the temptation to make use of an organized body like the Communist Party of Canada which accepts as an axiom that Russia can do no wrong.

While we must accept the disbanding of the Communist International as an accomplished fact, there are indications that its functions have been taken over and are now being carried out by other instruments and organizations. For instance, the activities of the German Bureau of the Comintern are now conducted by the Free German Committee, admittedly a Moscow-sponsored movement, while those of the Slav Bureau have been taken over by the All-Slav Committee; there are others such as the National Polish Consul which is looking after the interests of the Communist Party of Poland.

Moscow control persists, and it is quite evident that there is some force operating which co-ordinates the activities of the communist forces throughout the world on a distinct uniform plan. It is no mere coincidence that as soon as the Comintern became dissolved and with it its central organ, "The Communist International", a new paper came into being at Moscow known today the world over as "The War and the Working Class". We also know that the communist press throughout the world quotes extensively from this new organ in addition to "Pravda", the official mouthpiece of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

[4]

[Page 4 exists - the title appears but no text]

II THE LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY

[5]

Tim Buck's address lasted about two hours and a half. He condemned the C.C.F. and told of the advantages of a coalition government of workers, farmers and liberals. In fact he assailed all political parties except the liberals, who he maintained, were closer to the spirit of Teheran than were other political parties.

His speech is paraphrased:

The Teheran declaration reflects the cooperation of the great socialist state with capitalist states. It is only on such a basis that international cooperation and world reconstruction will be practical. The L.P.P. stands for socialism; it advocates a coalition government for Canada because the peace of the world depends upon the cooperation of socialist and capitalist states. The task before the L.P.P. is to nominate candidates for the next federal election, in all places especially where the party is weak.

"That is the way. We have to take our propaganda there and build our party. The Teheran declaration contains no suggestions for the establishment of socialism or the confiscation of wealth; nothing in it limits private income. A raised standard of living is consistent with actual maintenance of high incomes."

This proposition is not inconsistent with the belief that the wealthy can continue to accumulate riches in every form and to invest it. However an "absolute must" is the elimination of unemployment and the gearing of production so that goods can be purchased and consumed on a scale to bring about a steady flow of new production. Canada must have full production. Its purchasing power must be raised. These and

advantage of the current wave of popularity for Russia and everything Russian.

Though not so spectacular, no less outstanding as [redacted]'s successful candidature in the [redacted] riding where the electorate is mostly Central European and Jewish in origin. One defeated candidate was of Jewish birth, while another—a labour or C.C.F. candidate and also a Jew—polled the least votes of all, [redacted]; hence it would seem that racial preference did not play a great part in the decision.

It cannot be said that the majority of the [redacted] electorate voted labour; combined the votes polled by [redacted] and the C.C.F. candidate come to 6,770 as contrasted to a total of 7,205 won by the other two candidates. However, the results do show that most of the electors voted in favor of a party whose aim, though not voiced, is the establishment of a communist state in Canada by revolutionary means—whose ambitions go beyond moderate, evolutionary socialism.

[redacted] riding, too, was contested by a member of the Communist Party—[redacted: 1 1/2 lines]. Though unsuccessful, he made a good showing with [redacted] votes, and it is noteworthy that the election was won on a straight socialist ticket. Here, too, the combined labour vote of 9,931 was less than the total of 10,630 polled by the remaining three candidates.

The Communist Party did not confine its campaign to constituencies where its own members ran. It gave vigorous and effective support to C.C.F. candidates, as well, in all the large industrial centres throughout the province. The C.C.F. generally regarded these gratuitous efforts with disfavour—particularly on the Niagara Falls peninsula where communists were not permitted to speak from the C.C.F. platform.

But the party support was welcomed by the C.C.F. in other areas. It proved to be a decisive factor in gaining for them certain [9] constituencies including Hamilton-Wentworth, Toronto Bracondale, Toronto Riverdale, Windsor Sandwich, South Cochrane, Niagara Falls. Had the Communist Party contested these and other ridings, the C.C.F. candidate without doubt would have gone down to defeat. There was a tinge of irony to the nomination by [redacted], communist, of [redacted], C.C.F. winner of the York West riding, who had been deeply concerned over communist infiltration into the C.C.F. and into C.I.O. trade unions.

The bid for union with the C.C.F. made by the Communist Party under the guise of the newly-formed Labour Progressive Party, is but another attempt by party members to infiltrate into the C.C.F. [redacted: 3 lines]

With the formation of the Labour Progressive Party as the legal political mouthpiece of the Communist Party, [redacted] and [redacted] entered the provincial legislature as its representatives. Though

elected on a C.C.F. platform, others in the provincial House are sympathetic towards the L.P.P.: [~~deletion: 1 1/2 lines~~], have been mentioned as favouring amalgamation between the C.C.F. and L.P.P.

Clearly the Communist Party has progressed to a point where:

it has two members in the Ontario provincial legislature;

it can depend on a measure of support in the provincial legislature from other sitting members who are regarded as cooperative by the party;

it can claim justifiably to have cast the deciding votes which gained several seats for the C.C.F.

And these gains have been made in a comparatively short time.

[10]

IV THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia has long been a strong-hold of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, so it is interesting to observe the re-entry into the political field there of the Communist Party—now the Labour Progressive Party. From the time the communists came under the ban, to the birth of the new party, they were seriously handicapped, politically, and unable to seek the aid of the trade unions through affiliation.

It may be taken for granted that during this interval the support which they had enjoyed formerly was diverted to the C.C.F. and that this fact contributed to the latter's success in the provincial elections of 1940. The communists, however, passed up no opportunity to consolidate their position both within the C.C.F. and the trade unions.

In trade unions, especially, they have met with phenomenal success despite the strong bid made by the C.C.F. for the support of the working classes, and today nearly all the more powerful unions in British Columbia are under their control. [~~deletion: 1 1/2 lines~~]

In preparation for the civic elections, the C.C.F. in November, 1942, called a trade-union conference for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent labour. At the same time the Communist Party, through the Civic Labour Party nominated its own labour candidate, and endeavoured to secure a sort of working agreement with the C.C.F. to avoid duplication of candidates. The advances, however, were rejected and the Civic Labour Party was branded as a child of the Communist Party and, therefore, as illegal. During a heated discussion on this subject at the C.C.F. nominating convention, speakers recalled the wrecking tactics employed in 1935, when no less than seven C.C.F. clubs were disrupted by a noisy Communist

minority. The communists, nevertheless, persisted and by April, 1943, the C.C.F. appointed a committee to explore the possibilities of some sort of union with them.

About this time the nucleus of a new Communist Party appeared in the Dominion Initiative Committee, and local communists saw in it a further opportunity to advance their claims for cooperative political action.

The C.C.F. provincial convention in April, 1943, had several interesting developments. Constitutional provisions for affiliation with provincial trade unions were suggested for the first time, and an extensive program was drawn up whereby the C.C.F. could encourage the organization of labour unions, and protect labour's rights to collective bargaining. The C.C.F. had already played a conspicuous part in advocating amendments which later came into force to the Provincial Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

These attempts of the C.C.F. to enlist the support of labour caused some concern among the communists, who, as yet, still were without a legal party of their own.

[11]

In the Comox-Alberni riding a conference of labour-union delegates in July, 1943, put forward their own candidates for the next federal election. Significantly, the International Woodworkers of America and the United Mine Workers of America, [deletion: blank], were predominant in this district, and the Boilermakers Union, [deletion: blank], announced its intention of entering a candidate in the municipal elections. Meanwhile, the Housewives' League— [deletion: blank] —was pressed for an extension of the franchise which would bring the full weight of some 20,000 shipyard workers to the support of a labour candidate. With several candidates in federal, provincial and municipal fields, the Communists hoped to force the C.C.F. into an alliance with them, or at least into a little horse trading.

In July, 1943, Tim Buck arrived in Vancouver to organize a branch of his new party. The platform outlined in his first public address came as a surprise to many people, chiefly because of its moderation and his apparent willingness to work for social reform through parliamentary methods.

With the notable exception of certain trade-union factions who were obviously being groomed for any kind of an election which might offer them political advantages all the old stalwarts of the Communist Party were present.

Buck denounced the C.C.F. policy and brought forth an immediate and bitter attack from that party's provincial leader who charged him with gross betrayal of the working class and branded the new party as a screen for

liberal and conservative tactics to split the working-man's vote. [✂deletion: 4 lines] but the C.C.F. countered by expressing determination to nominate its own candidates for provincial and federal elections in all ridings, whether contested by the L.P.P. or not.

The communists had again revived the Civic Labour Party to consolidate the labour-union vote, but had included on it delegates from some of the more conservative unions to give it an added air of respectability. Determination to effect a united front with the C.C.F. was [✂deletion: 1 line] reiterated by provincial leaders at subsequent meetings in British Columbia.

Shortly afterwards, however, the C.C.F. national convention definitely repudiated any offer of affiliation or cooperation. Upon returning to British Columbia its delegates expressed a decision to support this stand in the provincial as well as the federal field, and the committee which had been set up by the C.C.F. to negotiate a union of the two parties was immediately dissolved.

Though the C.C.F. in British Columbia deny that any of their elected members belong to the Communist Party, it is nevertheless true that such members have appeared on public platforms with well-known communists and espoused the latter's line on more than one occasion.

[12]

Despite C.C.F. rebuffs, the communists continue to appeal for cooperation—so insistent are these demands, in fact, that they might amount almost to threats—and to urge the need for labour unity. [✂deletion: 3 lines]

V THE GERMAN CANADIAN FEDERATION

The German Canadian Federation came into being during the early part of February, 1942, [✂deletion: 2 lines] It was formerly the German Canadian Peoples Society, also known as the German Canadian Peoples League. The German Canadian Peoples Society never was banned, [✂deletion: blank] They joined purely because of the organization's anti-Nazi policy [✂deletion: 1 line]

The German left-wing movement in Canada started in Winnipeg, Man., in 1929, upon the formation of the German Workers Education Society [✂deletion: 4 lines]

At about the same time, the Association of German Speaking Workers was formed in Edmonton [✂deletion: 2 lines] This association was non-political and its purpose was to secure jobs for German immigrants. At first it attracted a great many workers and branches were established in other centres; but because of the large-scale unemployment then extant, it was

unable to meet all the demands for jobs and as a consequence began to fade out.

The Winnipeg organization sent [deletion: blank] to Edmonton with instructions to unify the two bodies (German Workers Education Society and Association of German Speaking Workers) but he was unsuccessful. The Edmonton organization, on the other hand sent [deletion: blank], to Toronto to organize a branch of the Association of German Speaking Workers there but after it had left it was learned that about \$300. was missing from the association's funds for which he was blamed. Furthermore, it appeared that prior to his departure [deletion: blank] on his own responsibility tried to resume relations with the Winnipeg organization and he was accused of attempting to deliver his association into the hands of the German Workers Education Society. Soon afterwards the Association of German Speaking Workers practically ceased to exist.

[13]

Upon [deletion: blank] return to Winnipeg, the German Workers Education Society changed its name to German Workers and Farmers Association, [deletion: 1 line] and it established branches in various centres in western Canada. In eastern Canada it became known as the German Canadian Peoples Society and was active until about a year after the outbreak of war. [deletion: 3 lines] [deletion: 1/3 page blank]

[deletion: 2 lines]. Early in February, 1942, the executive decided to rename the organization the German Canadian Federation.

The aims of the G.C.F., as outlined on the back of its 1942-43 membership cards, are:

The German Canadian Federation is an anti-fascist organization. Its membership consists of people of German origin interested in the fight against fascism and all it stands for.

It advocates Freedom, Democracy and National Independence, and the collaboration of peoples of all nationalities in permanent peace and security.

These aims can be achieved only by a united effort of all freedom-loving peoples toward the defeat of the anti-democratic forces.

Therefore, members of the German Canadian Federation are pledged to support by all means in their power the efforts of the anti-Axis forces in their struggle for liberty, democracy and peace.

[14]

These aims tallied closely with the proposals of various communist front organizations functioning at that time.

Though claiming to be non-political as a body, since its inception the federation has followed the party line. Party publications were recommended at its meetings; funds were collected for dependants of interned communists and for use in the campaign urging the release of these internees from detention; prominent communist functionaries addressed its meetings and advocated party policies, [Xdeletion: 2 lines] The federation has agitated to have the ban on the Communist Party of Canada lifted and it actively supported communist candidates in the Toronto municipal and the Ontario provincial elections. (These candidates of course run as Labour Progressive Party nominees.)

The federation as a body has advocated the policies of the Free German movement [Xdeletion: 5 lines]

[Xdeletion: 1 paragraph, 4 lines]

In January, 1943, the following new executive was appointed:

President:	[Xdeletion: blank]
Secretary:	[Xdeletion: blank]
Vice-president:	[Xdeletion: blank]
Treasurer:	[Xdeletion: blank]
Recording-secretary:	[Xdeletion: blank]
Controllers:	[Xdeletion: blank]

[15]

[Xdeletion: 1/2 page]

The program and constitution of the federation, [Xdeletion: 1 line] is outlined below:

A. The German Canadian Federation is an organization of German-speaking Canadians.

B. Any group, church, union or organization can join the federation, retaining its own statutes, provided that it agrees to recognize and observe the four points of the declaration of the German Canadian Federation and works for their realization.

C. The four points are as follow:

1. The members of the German Canadian Federation pledge themselves to continue being loyal to their new fatherland, Canada, and to behave in accordance with the government and laws of this country.

2. They pledge themselves to support the just war which the United Nations are waging against the Axis, morally, financially, and with weapon in hand.

3. They recognize the Atlantic Charter as the foundation for world peace and are ready to strive towards the goal of the Atlantic Charter in common with all Canadians.

4. They look upon it as their bounden duty to combat ruthlessly the activities of the Nazis and their adherents in Canada.

[16]

D. The executive body of the federation is the co-ordinations committee whose duty it is to supply all affiliated organizations with material. Furthermore it shall spread the cause of the United Nations among Germans in Canada by means of brochures, lectures, radio and other means. The committee shall meet in Toronto from where its members shall be chosen. It consists of: president, treasurer, secretary, member for education, secretary (for minutes), two additional members.

E. The co-ordinations committee is under the enlarged co-ordinations committee to which every affiliated group is to send a representative. The representatives, two vice-presidents, and members of the co-ordinations committee shall meet twice yearly as the enlarged co-ordinations committee. A special meeting may be called in case of need.

F. Every organization belonging to the federation shall send a yearly fee of \$1 for each member. Special funds may be raised in case of need.

G. The enlarged co-ordinations committee has the right to reject or suspend any organization which does not adhere to the four points of the declaration.

It is worthy of note that the four points as outlined in part C are very similar to policies advocated by Ludwig Renn in an article appearing in the February, 1944, issue of "Freies Deutschland"—German-language official organ of the Free German Movement, printed in Mexico City, where the movement has its headquarters. Renn's article, entitled *A Latin American Committee of Free Germans*, proposes the formation of such a body.

[~~deletion~~: 1 paragraph, 7 lines]

The federation, since its inception has published two German-language bulletins: "Mitteilungen Der Deutsch Kanadischen Foederation", and "Volksstimme". The former appeared intermittently between March, 1943, and February, 1944. With its discontinuance the first edition of *Volksstimme*, described as an anti-Nazi monthly magazine, was published in May, 1944. [~~deletion~~: 2 lines] There were only 300 subscriptions to the first edition, but it has since decided to increase the circulation by issuing about 600 complimentary subscriptions so that second-class mailing privileges may be obtained.

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

[17]

[~~deletion~~: 1 paragraph, 3 lines]

Though the G.C.F. continues to campaign in a small way along party lines, its policies have changed since the conference was held. It has become greatly interested in Free German Movement's activities abroad, and its efforts have been switched to the international scene. [deletion: 2 lines] The federation has imported propaganda from Mexico (El Libro Libre), London, the United States (The German American), and Moscow (The Publishing House for Foreign Language Literature), and it regularly receives copies of "Freies Deutschland". This paper and the organ of the Free German movement's youth section in London, have published articles written by G.C.F. members.

[18]

VI THE FELLOWSHIP FOR A CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ORDER

The F.C.S.O. continued to interest itself in economic problems while its ecclesiastical leaders have become more diligent in obtaining new members. Now more radical than formerly, this movement is attracting the interest of well-known communists in and around Montreal and Toronto; quite evidently the communists or Labour Progressive Party intend to use it for their own ends.

[deletion: 1 paragraph, 4 lines]

Eighty organizations including [deletion: 1 1/2 lines] were invited to attend a F.C.S.O. conference held in Montreal from Jan. 28-31, 1944. Dr. [19] Max Yergan, Negro leader for emancipation in the U.S.A. was the principal speaker. [deletion: 1/2 page]

Kenneth Leslie, Canadian-born editor of the "Protestant", published in the United States, was chief speaker at a large conference held in Toronto on May 15-17, 1943. Mrs. Timbers outlined group life in Russia and explained the financial system followed there. Everybody in Russia, she said, belonged to a union. To be expelled from the union to which you belong is dreaded far more than having to go to jail. "We do not need to send missionaries to Russia, for that country is the only answer to capitalist invasion."

Mr. Cass-Beggs declared that post-war Europe will be a union of Soviet republics.

Mrs. Freeman, wife of the Rev. J. M. Freeman, director, stated that we must remain on the side of true democracy and Russia is the only true democracy.

The Rev. A. E. Smith, [deletion: blank] wanted the conference to go on record as insisting on a second front and claimed it was the reactionaries

in the Vatican who were opposed to a second front. He said that it was not what the capitalists will do with Russia after the war, because Russia is going to be the future Europe, but what Russia is going to do with capitalism; further it is our job to achieve unity and organization, turning people to the left, and it is inconsistent of us to admire Russia and condemn communism here.

[20]

Kenneth Leslie spoke very slightly of the British Empire and questioned why Canadian troops had not attacked Europe.

"It was not because Canadian troops are not highly trained, but because they are more politically minded and could not be trusted to carry out their superiors' orders to domineer and enslave Europe. It is therefore more likely that colonial troops who are not so politically minded will attack Europe when enough time has elapsed to give Hitler the opportunity to take care of the class-conscious workers of Europe and men will, by then, have become safe slaves of power."

He also took exception to such movies as *IN WHICH WE SERVE* branding them as the old razzle-dazzle propaganda of the Empire.

Leslie claimed that the Vatican is not only the instigator but the strategist in this war; Churchill and Roosevelt are being used by the Vatican and by Spain from which the intention is clearly still to have Europe under the control of the monarchy with the common people serving it.

The Rev. Alex Cameron also spoke. "It is for us to forge a closer link between labour and the church so that the people will become better acquainted with the labour movement and its aims", he said. He pointed out that a priest had permitted a labour organizer to speak from his pulpit.

The Rev. A.E. Smith advocated lifting the ban on the Communist Party of Canada, mentioning the parliamentary committee which recommended lifting the ban but whose report was not acted upon. The Communist Party, he stated, is a political organization of democratic character and thus the F.C.S.O. should reopen the question.

Two resolutions were carried:

- (1) urge the government to increase military and material support to Russia against the Axis powers;
- (2) as a fellowship we must do our utmost to see that the people of the church are informed about Russia.

The subject of lifting the ban was to be referred to the national executive of the F.C.S.O.

The Rev. John Coburn stated that his church advocated lifting the ban on the Communist Party of Canada and hinted that it may be, as Kenneth Leslie claimed in his address, that the background and training of the

Minister of Justice are the factors responsible for the ban's continued enforcement.

During the period allotted for questioning, Mr. Leslie, and the Rev. Mr. Smith announced that the youth rally was being sponsored by the Church Fellowship League at which Prof. Watson Kirkconnell was to be the main speaker. Smith protested that Professor Kirkconnell should not be permitted to speak to our youth because he is no friend of the allied nations.

[21]

[~~deletion: blank~~], C.I.O. trade union organizer, who was in charge of the book-counter at this conference, among other books offered for sale the official publications of the C.C.F. party and the communist tabloid "Canadian Tribune"; also on sale were: "New Advance", "Russia's Secret Weapon", "Constitution of the U.S.S.R.", "The Soviets Expected It", "USSR At War", "I Visited the Soviets", and "The Truth About Soviet Russia".

The conference was entirely socialistic in structure, with the C.C.F. Party and the communists being represented, and the entire proceedings were distinctly pro-Russian and anti-Roman Catholic throughout.

The F.C.S.O., however, wanted to remain outside all political parties so that it would be free to influence the church. Their policy was set forth in a leaflet dated July-August, 1943:

- (a) That the major field of the educational activities of F.C.S.O. should be among those in organized religious groups;
- (b) That as part of this educational process we must not only clarify principles but we must state implicitly the religious basis and perspective which impel us to take action in specific concrete cases;
- (c) We recommend the further development of a religious approach which will enable our church constituency to understand the moral and religious significance of political and economic issues;
- (d) Reaffirming our belief that the basis of a Christian Social Order must include common ownership of the means of production, we believe the political action on the part of our membership can best be expressed in association with those groups or parties in Canada which stand for social reform and changes furthering the development of such common ownership; and
- (e) The F.C.S.O. does not associate itself officially with any party but feels free to support in whole or in part any program of any party which represents at that time the purpose of the F.C.S.O.
- (f) The F.C.S.O. accepts, as part of its religious task, the integration of the divergent views of the progressive forces of today and the development of the unified religiously-motivated force for social revolutions.

Recently the F.C.S.O. has been quiet in Toronto. Because of a great deal of internal friction, [Xdeletion: blank] left the organization and [Xdeletion: blank] was forced to resign, but the cause of this dissension is unknown.

[22]

VII INTERNMENTS AND CONDITIONS IN CAMPS

Since internment proceedings began in September, 1939, it has been interesting to observe the change of attitude among internees in the camp. At first most of them believed in a victory for the Third Reich and seldom even bothered to hide their sympathies; they looked forward ardently to the day when German might would triumph over the Allies, when Hitler's influence would be felt in this dominion. And as the Low Countries fell one by one they became more arrogant and were manifestly content to await in patience the day when the German Government would reward them handsomely for their sufferings.

With the changing fortunes of war, however, their outlook has altered and rarely today does an internee express hopes for a German victory. Replies to direct questions indicate, in fact, that the best they can hope for is a compromised peace. Many go so far as to say they no longer have any use for Hitler or his reign of terror; they regard an allied victory as their only chance for a life of freedom, while some actually exhibit profound fear of being deported to Germany.

Nevertheless within the internment camp there still are rabid pro-Nazis who fanatically believe in a German victory. Though few in number, they do everything possible to keep loyalty to Hitler at a high level and to bolster German morale among their fellow internees. They have had a measure of success too, but their followers are now gradually falling by the wayside, often repentant of having had anything to do with German organizations or politics.

These fanatics have tried to persuade other internees to cancel their Canadian Naturalization papers, and accept repatriation to the fatherland when offered, and many of those approached to their subsequent deep regret have taken this advice. This group of zealots has its strong-arm supporters who on many occasions have subjected internees to physical violence because of their so-called traitorous or pro-Canadian attitude. The bulk of the camp inmates of German origin is now timid, disillusioned and repentant. To shield them from similar beatings and bullyings, the camp authorities found it necessary to place the more loyal among them in protection huts.

While the small group of pro-Nazis continue in their efforts to uphold the German cause they are daily meeting with less enthusiastic response.

Little need be said regarding the Italian internment situation. The Italian outlook always has differed greatly from that of the Germans. When their country joined forces with Germany, Italian internees were favourably disposed towards Mussolini and his fascist doctrines and, of course, foresaw an Axis victory with prosperous times ahead for their mother country. By nature, however, they were never as arrogant as the Germans; and as the war progressed they lost interest in European affairs and soon became more concerned over their own well-being in Canada. Today, all the originally-detained Italians have been released with the exception of six, two of whom are being treated in mental institutions. The remaining four still are fanatical followers of Mussolini and fascism, they do not wish to be released and their ruling passion is to return to Italy where they hope to find some remnants of the fascist regime.

[23]

Possibly the most interesting group in the camp are the former members of the National Unity Party, composed of French-Canadians who have blindly followed Adrien Arcand's pro-fascist and anti-semitic teachings. While the more docile among them have been released, the few who remain have retained their loyalty to their chief and look upon their internment as a form of martyrdom. Besides being decidedly anti-semitic, they think Canada should not participate in what they term a foreign war, nor should it be required to send money, men or materials to fight for Great Britain. Their motto, "Canada for Canadians", forms a basis for their thinking and they do not subscribe to the view that by fighting Hitler's hordes in Europe we are protecting our freedom here in Canada.

The statistics shown hereunder cover the period from the outbreak of war to the present time and give a general picture of the internment situation:

RECAPITULATION OF INTERNMENTS — JULY 7, 1944

Detained:	Reg. 21	24	25(8)
Germans	461	57	289
German Seamen	39	0	0
Italians	501	0	80
Communists	133	0	0
N.U.P.	27	0	0
Japanese	556	0	226
Others	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Totals:	1720	57	595	2372
Released:				
Germans	319	39	176	
German Seamen	27	0	0	
Italians	497	0	78	
Communists	133	0	0	
N.U.P.	16	0	0	
Japanese	293	0	64	
Others	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Totals:	1285	39	318	1642
Total Detained: (all groups)	1720	57	595	2372
Total Released: (all groups)	<u>1285</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>1642</u>
Total Remaining in Detention:	435	18	277	730

[Pages 24, 25 and 3/4 of page 26 are missing]

[26]

X GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN PORTUGAL

The Germans circulate a number of fake magazines in Portugal for propaganda purposes.

One of these is a small mimeographed affair entitled "Aliance", with the sub-title "Independent Organ for Local Information". Written entirely in Portuguese, it is known to have been distributed by being hidden among pages of legitimate native publications. Issue No. 160 of "Aliance" contains an attack on American broadcasting methods, alleging them to be extremely tactless, and an article against Russia [27] alleging that the Soviet has executed thirteen million people, interned six million and a half, and left twelve million others to die of hunger. The remaining pages are given over to unrestrained vilification of Great Britain.

On a much more elaborate scale are faked issues of "Life" magazine. These look entirely genuine except that the text is part English and part

Portuguese. The issue of July 5, 1943, is filled with gruesome pictures of race riots in the U.S.A. with "suitable" text.

There is no denying that these fake magazines constitute effective propaganda and it is understood that similar methods are employed in other neutral countries.

XI THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION AND THE COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

On Oct. 5, 1943, the National Maritime Union, 346 West 17th St., New York City, sent to their port agents a circular letter regarding "New Africa", copies of which were being sent in bulk for issue to seamen on the African run.

This circular stated that the N.M.U. had taken "forthright action" for a free India and for Porto Rican independence, and that it had pursued a policy of support to the just aspirations of colonial peoples. The union urged members to assist the work of the Council on African Affairs by endorsing the demand of the African people for self-government and greater economic and cultural opportunities. Copies of resolutions were to be sent to the education department of the N.M.U. and to the Council on African Affairs, and members shipping to Africa were asked to take out literature issued by the council and to bring back copies of African newspapers and periodicals.

XII ILLICIT COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Two instances have recently occurred of a novel method for transmitting information to German prisoners of war in the Middle East. Each message was contained in a walnut sent in a parcel from Germany, and the writers made pointed efforts to keep up the morale of the recipients and alluded frequently to the satisfactory conditions existing in Germany. One of the messages was written on 17 cigarette papers. It is [28] possible that these messages are sponsored by some official propaganda organization in Germany which is using this novel method to disseminate further propaganda and to repair any signs of tottering faith in the Fuehrer.

(b) A member of the German Military Intelligence, who recently surrendered to the Allies, stated that German agents in the Middle East were instructed over a year ago to write their secret messages on newspaper wrappers or even on the newspapers themselves in preference to hiding them in ordinary letters. The advantage of this is that newspapers would pass unnoticed where a series of letters might

arouse suspicion. Also, a message discovered in a newspaper is difficult to trace whereas one in a letter might be traced through the letter itself.