

No.....

SECRET

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Ottawa, November 1, 1944.

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORTContents[~~deletion~~: 1 line]

2. The Labour Progressive Party and the coming Federal Election.
3. "Drew Must Go" Campaign of the Labour Progressive Party.
4. Canadian Maritime Federation.
5. The Ukrainian Canadian Association.
6. German Prisoners of War in Alberta.
7. The German Police.

[Pages 1, 2, and 3 are missing]

[4]

four emergency relief. All felt demobilization should be gradual, and many suggested that it should be on the basis of jobs available.

"One interesting point was that 20 or 91 per cent admitted having believed while in service that new-rich war-workers were squandering money, but all agreed that since discharge they had realized that increased purchased power was quite illusory. Pointing out that the bulk of high wages are made in overtime, several admitted that they themselves could no longer stand this strain. Twenty felt labour unions were good in that they were the only voice employees possessed, but of these, two called them 'a necessary evil' and six were for curbing their political power. Although opposed to wartime strikes, no less than 14 (64 per cent) thought strikes a necessary weapon in the peace. Thirteen were in favour of closed shop.

"With regard to government control, 13 wanted the continuance of some regulating agency such as the War Labour Board, five thought labour and management could negotiate directly, two feared political graft, and two wanted the dissolution of all war-time bureaux. Only two favoured government operation of factories, one as a yardstick for private industry, the other on non-profit-making projects. Twenty approved post-war conscription, and 18 liberal foreign trade with government credits.

"It must be noted, however, that the men consulted were already back in jobs and thus well on the way to becoming part of the labour movement itself. Their views are thus not necessarily representative of veterans unable to obtain jobs or struggling to find them. Even here, however, a slightly

ominous hint creeps into some of the replies, particularly that of a 20-year old: 'If industry does not plan to absorb the demobilized army, the reaction will be very drastic....A soldier has been taught to kill and after two or more years of that it's pretty hard for him to return to normal. We don't like being pushed around.' It is too early yet to say into which channel this feeling will be led."

THE SERVICEMAN'S FUTURE

By Bob Thompson

[✂deletion: 1 line]

The Author

Robert Thompson has distinguished himself in two wars, Spain and World War II. "For extraordinary heroism in action" in New Guinea, Thompson, then a staff sergeant, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Illness struck him down in the jungles. He was hospitalized and removed to Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., where on Aug. 18, 1943, he received [5] his D.S.C. He was elected a vice-president of the Communist Political Association at its convention last month.

[✂deletion: 1 line]

On a vast scale a process is beginning to take place in the thinking of our men in the armed forces similar to that witnessed in miniature by everyone who has taken a round trip on a troop transport. Going over, little concern is felt in the problem which might arise. Coming back, these problems are the predominant and overshadowing concern of everyone. Even though the hardest and bloodiest battles, and the severest sacrifices and war strains still lie ahead—in the sense of time, and in the sense of certainty of victory, the war is now at the point where the home trip is in sight.

There is a peculiarity of the present stage of the war, which, while it must not obscure the fact that confronting us is the most difficult phase of the war, must nevertheless be taken into account. This finds its expressions on the home front. It is reflected also in the thinking of our men in the armed forces and one of its chief expressions is their growing pre-occupation and concern with what civilian life holds in store for them. This growing concern is expressed in part by service publications like 'Yank' (the enlisted man's Army magazine) which are devoting an increasing amount of space to developments within the country which directly affect the job, educational and other prospects of servicemen after their discharge.

Action Needed at Once

It is of the utmost importance that the home front react immediately and sympathetically to this trend in our armed forces. In a new, more serious, more energetic manner, government, organized labour and business together with all other win-the-war forces must join efforts in ensuring fully adequate provisions for the civilian future of our servicemen. These provisions must be of a tangible nature such as will allay the serviceman's deep-seated fears for the future.

This is not a post-war problem that can be handled at some future date. It is an urgent war problem of the first magnitude. Formerly, provisions for the civilian future of our servicemen to the extent they existed were a morale factor. From the present stage of the war on, fully adequate provisions of this nature are one of the chief and most indispensable foundations of a high military morale. If through conscious design of the pro-fascists, defeatist forces within our country, or through inertia and lack of initiative of the win-the-war forces, such a foundation for the fighting spirit of our men in uniform is not supplied in full measure, our nation will do no less than court disaster.

Two Approaches

Two basic and diametrically opposed approaches to the problems of the economic and political future of the servicemen of this war have already taken shape within the country. [6] One approach is based on the overall concept that the post-war period will be one of disorder, mass unemployment, and political and economic chaos within which American fascist forces will seize the reins of state power. The forces basing themselves on this overall concept are not interested in the welfare of the servicemen—but they are acutely concerned with using them for their own nefarious purposes. In fact, utilizing the servicemen of this war is a kingpin of their plan for a fascist America. The fascist Joe McWilliams, now on trial for sedition, as early as November, 1942, put forward his fantastic and demagogic "Servicemen's Reconstruction Plan" based on giving \$7,800 to every serviceman. The Hearst papers and other organs which take their lead from Berlin have made it their special business to conduct 'exposes' of treatment of returned veterans and to champion every wild and demagogic scheme pretending to protect the 'special interests' of veterans. The hallmark of the approach to the problems of the future of our servicemen and of all those forces basing themselves on post-war disorder and chaos is the attempt to separate, and pose against each other, the prospects for the future of our servicemen and the prospects of our nation, its labor movement, and the people as a whole. All of the anti-Teheran forces more or less openly

proclaim the demagogic and fantastic aim of creating an island of post-war security for our servicemen in the midst of a sea of economic and political chaos.

The other approach is based on the overall concept that the post-war period, founded on the destruction of fascism as a world force, will be one in which can be achieved stability, economic progress and prosperity, and an enlarged and developing political democracy. All forces supporting Teheran, to one or another degree, base themselves on this overall concept. It is an approach which recognizes that only in the environment of such a post-war world can the problems of our servicemen be solved and a worthwhile future assured them. It recognizes the desires and demands of the servicemen for a secure future as a constructive force behind the development of sound economic measures which will assure full employment and sustained prosperity for all within the framework of our democratic, free enterprise system. Only those who work to realize this overall concept of a post-war America are in a position to champion the interests of the servicemen of this war.

Within this correct overall approach to the problems of the post war, it is necessary that the special problems of the servicemen be the subject of the most detailed study and the most energetic and immediate action.

The most important existing veterans' problems—and it will remain the major problem for the duration of the war—is ensuring adequate care and provisions for disabled and partially disabled veterans.

There have been somewhat over a million men discharged from all branches of the military services (not counting some 250,000 enlisted men given discharges as a preliminary to receiving commissions.) The bulk of these fall into three general categories.

A considerable number of men have been discharged because of over-age, most of them after a relatively short period of service.

[7]

A very high percentage of men so far discharged, are men who entered the military services with some physical or mental disability which was detected after a few weeks or months of service.

Many of the above two categories were in the service such a short time that they hardly consider themselves veterans of this war. Under the employment conditions which have prevailed so far during the war, most of them have not had great difficulties in finding a place in civilian life.

The third category is made up of men discharged because of injuries or disabilities incurred in the course of service or seriously aggravated by such service. An increasing percentage of the approximately 80,000 men currently discharged each month fall into this category. They form the basic

section of the veterans discharged so far during the war and their problems are the major veterans' problems of the present stage of the war.

The following are some of the most urgent measures necessary to ensure adequate provisions for the disabled veterans of this war:

1—Pension rates must be substantially raised. At the present time pensions range from \$100 per month for a man classified as fully disabled to \$10 per month for a man classified as 1/10 disabled. The average payment is calculated as \$40 per month. These standards are pitifully inadequate. This is a No. 1 problem for action in the legislative field by organized labor, veterans' organizations and similar bodies.

2—At the present time many partially disabled veterans are unable to get jobs because employers are afraid that taking them on to their payroll will raise their employment compensation insurance rates. A bill sponsored by the Disabled American Veterans organization, H.R. 2950, provides that the Veterans Administration shall reimburse employers hiring partially disabled veterans for any raise incurred in insurance rates. Pressure must be exerted for the early passage of this bill or one similar in content.

3—Union contracts should contain provisions for the hiring of partially disabled veterans to fill suitable jobs. Every plant has a certain percentage of jobs which could be performed by veterans with varying degrees of disability. Union contract should provide that partially disabled veterans be given priority for such jobs.

4—A fully adequate system of vocational training which prepares disabled veterans for suitable occupations must be established on a national scale and within various industries.

5—The 40-day time limit within which discharged servicemen are supposed to apply for reinstatement in their former jobs must be extended in all cases of servicemen requiring a longer period of convalescence following discharge.

[8]

Among the reasons which make immediate action on the above measures a matter of extreme importance is the fact that one of the most prevalent and deep-seated fears of men in military service is that of being disabled. Effective action along the lines suggested will go far towards allaying these fears and will consequently react favorably on the morale of our fighting men.

Demobilization

With the beginning of mass demobilization, problems other than those connected with disabled veterans will assume major proportions.

A certain degree of general demobilization of physically fit men in some branches of the armed forces will probably begin with victory over Nazi Germany in the European theatre. This will be greatly conditioned however by the probably increased demands of the war in the Pacific as well as by considerations of the affect of any sizeable demobilization on the morale of those sections of our armed forces in action at that time.

Until victory over Japan there is little prospect of any sizeable reductions in our naval or air arms. If our ground forces after victory in Europe should be reduced by 50 per cent it would mean a gradual demobilization of roughly three million men.

Several hundred thousand servicemen in the various branches of the armed forces will undoubtedly elect to remain as the core of a large peace-time American military establishment. Taking this into account the country must be prepared to absorb into useful civilian pursuits upwards of ten million men in the period beginning with the first degree of mobilization after the defeat of Nazi Germany, at the end of mass demobilization following the defeat of Japan.

The conception prevails in certain quarters that these millions of servicemen when discharged will have a single cry on their lips—jobs. This is an over-simplification.

Their most pressing demand will be for all around security, and within this general demand there will be many special demands which must be met.

An important section of the men now in service, especially in the younger age levels, are going to want an opportunity for continued and advanced education. Another considerable proportion of the men in the service comes from farms and rural communities and will want the opportunity to buy, improve upon, or rent farms. Another section was engaged in the professions and in small businesses, or come from families in those occupations, and will want an opportunity to enter such fields.

Jobs for Demobilized Servicemen

The Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944 sponsored by the American Legion, though somewhat emasculated by Rankin and his cohorts, has not passed both bodies in Congress. It lays a minimum basis for government aid for servicemen in these fields. It must be [9] speedily enacted and its provisions improved upon by amendments or by further legislation. It is especially necessary to secure the adoption of administrative safeguards which will ensure Negro servicemen the full benefits of such legislation.

The heart of the problems which will confront the nation with mass demobilization is, however, that of providing jobs in industry for those servicemen who will immediately want them. The solution of this problem

will tax the full statesmanship of organized labor, management and government.

It is worth re-stating again that there can be no solution to this problem save on the basis of an expanding economy founded on the maximum realization of the possibilities inherent in the Teheran accord. Job priority will solve no problems for our servicemen if conditions of mass unemployment prevail generally in the country.

The May 25, 1944, ruling of the Selective Service Administration establishing the principle that job seniority of men in service should accrue during their period of service is an important and just step forward in protecting the interests of an important section of our servicemen. It does no more than give practical effectiveness to a principle long recognized and supported by the labour movement.

Further measures which must be adopted include:

1. The process of reconversion to peace-time production will bring about great changes in industry. An enormous expansion of industries supplying consumer needs and the creation of new industries will have to supply jobs for a considerable portion of the available manpower. In these expanded and new industries no question of seniority will be involved at the outset. If unregulated, jobs in such industries will be a question of first come first served. Demobilized servicemen will arrive on the scene quite late. Steps must be taken to assure them a fair proportion of jobs in such industries. Organized labor must give serious thought to measures along the lines of guaranteeing an equitable percentage of jobs in such industries to servicemen upon their mobilization.

2. During the course of their service a high percentage of servicemen have received excellent training in highly skilled trades. The principle must be established that they should enter industry on the basis of these job skills and ratings acquired while in service. This principle should be incorporated into union contracts.

3. Legislation must be enacted which in a clear and effective measure establishes government responsibility for providing useful employment for those not able to find a place in private industry.

4. Social security legislation along the lines of measures contained in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill must be speedily enacted.

5. Negro servicemen must be ensured from the outset the full benefits of all measures undertaken to guarantee the job, educational and other prospects of our servicemen on their re-entry into civilian life.

[10]

The measures suggested in this article are obviously no more than an attempt to indicate various lines of approach to a very difficult and

many-sided war problem. More important than the specific proposals is the need for a deep appreciation on the part of all patriotic forces within the nation, and especially on the part of organized labor, of the urgency and importance of establishing tangible and adequate guarantees now for the civilian future of our servicemen. Given this appreciation concrete measures of a nature probably far superior to these suggested in this article will be forthcoming.

Perhaps the most powerful truth about the program and policies of the Communist Political Association, as brilliantly expounded in the book "Teheran—Our Path in War and Peace", by the Association's President, Earl Browder, is that they unreservedly proclaim the goal of realizing the full promise of the kind of a world our soldiers are fighting and dying for, and show the path whereby that goal and that promise can be realized. No more effective voice has yet been raised on behalf of our servicemen and women.

At the polls in November a grave decision will be affected. Victory in the war and the securing of the fruits of victory in the post war imperatively demand the continuation in the highest office of our land of our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, and the election of a victory Congress. Only if this is achieved will our country be able to assure its servicemen the future they demand and deserve.

II THE LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY AND THE COMING FEDERAL ELECTION

The August 1st issue of the Monthly Intelligence report contained an article respecting a report made by Tim Buck [deletion: 2 lines] It will be recalled that in his report Buck outlined his opinion of the present Dominion Parliament and proposed that the Labour Progressive Party support "an electoral coalition of genuine Liberal and Labour forces". [deletion: 1 1/2 lines]

[deletion: 2 1/2 lines] "For a Democratic Coalition against Reaction". The statement declared that the victory of the "pro-fascist Tory-Duplessis" in Quebec and Premier Drew's campaign to stir up English-French conflict and defeat federal social security measures, threatened "to fasten upon the Dominion a reactionary regime of Tories". It was charged that this was an "unscrupulous conspiracy". It was claimed that "this sinister Tory threat" was caused by the disunity of the forces of labour and democracy and that "the overwhelming responsibility for this stage of affairs rests on the C.C.F. policy of stubborn rejection of labour unity and democratic coalition to defeat the Tory threat". It was claimed that Premier Drew's government held power by default and that in Alberta the C.C.F. subordinated the interests of the residents of that Province in their desire to gain power. The

C.C.F. was bitterly criticized for its "systematic attacks" against labour unity and the King government, etc. A clarion call was issued by the Labour Progressive Party [11] for the labour movement to repudiate such policies and called for supporters of the C.C.F. to take issue with the "Coldwell-Scott-Lewis line of defeatism".

Despite its criticism of the C.C.F., the Labour Progressive Party proposed that "democratic coalition be achieved without delay among the Liberal, C.C.F. and Labour Progressive parties". [deletion: blank]

[deletion: 3/4 page blank]

[Page 12 is missing]

[13]

[deletion: 1/4 page blank]

It appears that the Labour Progressive Party anticipates a Federal election may take place in December next. [deletion: 2 lines] It would appear that the Labour Progressive Party is becoming somewhat confused as to the individuals who will contest seats in the federal election. [deletion: 1 line] It has been found impossible to prepare a list of candidates already named owing to the fact that withdrawals and changes are continually being made. In some cases the same candidates have been nominated twice. This is probably because the individuals concerned were nominated some time ago, which may have been lost sight of and the Party wish to draw the nomination to the attention of the public by holding a second nomination meeting as if the first had never taken place. [deletion: 1/3 page blank]

It would appear that one of the main reasons for the Labour Progressive party urging its branches to complete the nomination of candidates, is to secure broadcasting time on National hook-ups allowed to recognized national political parties. In this regard an item by Sam Carr in the October 15th issue of "Club Life" anticipates that the Party will receive broadcasting time as soon as the writ for the election is issued.

III "DREW MUST GO" CAMPAIGN OF THE LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Shortly after Premier Drew made a radio address on August 9th in which he criticized the granting of children's allowances, A.A. McLeod, M.L.A., leader of the two-man Labour Progressive party group in the Ontario Legislature, sent a telegram to Premier Drew and supplied him with a few "facts" respecting the housing crisis in the city of Toronto. It would appear that at this time the Labour Progressive Party did not have sufficient time in which to launch a campaign against Drew in connection with his criticism of children's allowances. [deletion: 1 line]

[14]

[~~3~~deletion: 3 1/2 lines] In this regard the National Executive maintained that the remarks of Premier Drew and Mr. Justice McTague with respect to family allowances ignited and fanned the flames of race hatred against Quebec, and announced that in Ontario it was the clear duty of all anti-Drew forces whether Liberal, C.C.F. or Labour Progressive Party, to unite for the defeat of Drew in the next session and for an electoral agreement that would defeat every Tory candidate and establish a democratic coalition government.

[~~3~~deletion: 2 lines] a memorandum written by A.A. McLeod under the title "Drew Implacable Enemy of Social Progress". McLeod not only bitterly attacked Premier Drew for his "shocking statement that his government will do everything in its power to prevent the implementation of the Family Allowance Act" but attacked Mr. Bracken for commending Premier Drew's statement and charged that this finally disposed of any notion that he was a fit person to place at the National helm. McLeod charged that Premier Drew's statement was a "declaration of war against the Province of Quebec" and that it was a calculated attempt to destroy Confederation. McLeod also launched an attack against Premier Duplessis and maintained that despite professed differences, Drew, Duplessis and Bracken had a close working alliance to sabotage the Federal Government's program of social security. McLeod expressed the opinion that the time had now come for the 52 opposition members in the Provincial House to insist upon an immediate session and demand that Drew either abandon his proposed course of action and implement his election pledges or resign and make way for a government more truly representative of Ontario and the nation.

During the early part of September, the Ontario Provincial Executive of the Labour Progressive Party organized a newspaper advertising campaign against Drew and started it by publishing an advertisement under the title "22 Reasons Why Drew Must Go". According to Leslie Morris, Provincial Leader, the advertisement, summed up what the Labour Progressive Party believed, so that the present Ontario government could be replaced by a democratic coalition including the C.C.F., the Liberals and the Labour Progressive party.

In the advertisement just mentioned, Leslie Morris declared that Premier Drew, prior to his election, gave 22 reasons why he should be Premier of Ontario and contended that he had betrayed his promises and followed this by listing 22 reasons why the Drew Government should be replaced by a government which would do what Ontario wanted done. The reasons given by Morris simply contained 22 criticisms of the Drew Government, the

whole point of the advertisement however was contained in a footnote which made the following proposition:-

"The Conservatives have 38 members in a House of 90. The C.C.F. 34, the Liberals 15, the Labour Progressive Party 2 and Independents 1, or a total of 52 members in the Opposition".

[15]

Thus Morris advocated a special session, the Opposition to vote together and form a Progressive Coalition Government, if, however, Premier Drew forced an election, he proposed that all the anti-Drew groups should agree to defeat the Tories and that the C.C.F. should take the responsibility of bringing about a coalition.

[~~deletion: 1/4 page blank~~]

Later Mr. E.B. Jolliffe, Leader of the Ontario C.C.F., made a radio address in which he attacked the Drew Government but did not mention the question of a coalition. The Labour Progressive party lost no time in organizing the publishing of advertisements under the title "No, Mr. Jolliffe Labour and the Liberals Must Make Drew Go". In the advertisement, the Labour Progressive Party contended that Mr. Jolliffe had rejected the only workable policy for Ontario namely "coalition with the Liberals" and argued that "if you are against the Drew policy you must be for coalition to replace him". The advertisement continued that neither the C.C.F. nor the Liberals alone could defeat the Tories and declared that if the C.C.F. and the Liberals put Ontario above party it would be possible with the backing of trade unions and farmers, to give Ontario progressive government. The advertisement ended by urging readers to do two things, first write to every C.C.F. and Liberal M.L.A. demanding that they compel the calling of a special session of the Legislature and secondly get together to give Ontario Progressive government.

Observations indicate that the key area in the anti-Drew campaign was Windsor, Ontario, this obviously being due to the strong position the Labour Progressive Party held in Locals 195 and 200 of the United Automobile Workers of America. The first step was the publication in the Windsor Daily Star of September 25th, of an open letter addressed to the three C.C.F. M.L.A.'s for that district. The letter was prepared above the names of 65 leading members of the United Automobile Workers of America and called upon the three C.C.F. M.L.A.'s to declare if they were prepared to speak out in favour of a coalition of the C.C.F., Liberals and Labour Progressive Party to defeat Drew. The three M.L.A.'s concerned replied to the open letter in the Windsor Daily Star of September 29th and pointed out that they were not in favour of a coalition with certain Liberals and did not intend to go over to the camp of the enemy, pointing out that

in any event, no proposal for a coalition had been made by the Liberals. In conclusion they declared that if the Opposition groups in the Legislature voted against Drew, his Government would be defeated but that this had nothing to do with coalition and pointed out that in his radio broadcast, Mr. Jolliffe, leader of the Ontario C.C.F., had declared that the C.C.F. was prepared to form a new government in Ontario, if called upon to do so.

[16]

The October 7th issue of the Canadian Tribune published various articles respecting the Windsor situation including the text of a memorandum alleged to have been prepared by Mr. Jolliffe to the three Windsor C.C.F. members in answer to the open letter. Leslie Morris commented upon Mr. Jolliffe's letter to the general effect that he was afraid of a special session of the Legislature but was afraid to say so in public which was one reason why the Tribune published the text of his letter. Morris charged that the C.C.F. did not want a showdown with the Tories and generally described his letter as "quibbling".

The same issue of the Canadian Tribune contained a letter to the three M.L.A.'s concerned above the signatures of Roy England, President of Local 200 and A. Parent, President of Local 195 of the United Automobile Workers in which they contended that their reply was more an attempt at self-justification than an answer and rejected their position and insisted that the C.C.F., Liberal and Labour Progressive Party forces must unite "to make Drew go".

[~~3~~deletion: 1/2 page blank]

The anti-Drew campaign was further amplified by Leslie Morris in an article published in the October 28th issue of "The Canadian Tribune". Morris charged that the C.C.F. still opposed the coalition policy but maintained that as matters stand the C.C.F., Labour Progressive Party and the Liberal party were all publicly pledged to a policy of opposition to Premier Drew's line respecting Quebec and family allowances. Morris declared that to wait until February for a meeting of the Legislature would assist Drew and proposed that the C.C.F. and Liberals join their voices and demand a special session. The idea behind this move is that a special session should charge the Drew government with mis-government and mis-management which would "naturally" raise the issue of a coalition when the right thing to do would be for the C.C.F. and Liberals to form a joint administration or failing this, to go to the country and defeat every Tory candidate.

[17]

IV

CANADIAN MARITIME FEDERATION

Originally the Canadian Seamen's Union [~~deletion: 1 line~~], and for the first year or two (1936-1937) did not amount to much. Since that time however, the Union has made considerable progress and is now one of the major National Unions. Until recently its activities were confined to the Great Lakes and the East Coast but a move just completed has resulted in its establishment on the West Coast which now gives the Union a National character.

There are five Maritime Unions on the West Coast, namely,

- (1) Canadian Merchant Service Guild composed of Masters and Deck Officers (A.F. of L.)
- (2) Marine Engineers (A.F. of L.)
- (3) Canadian Seafarers' Union (Independent)
- (4) Deepsea and Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific (C.I.O.)
- (5) B.C. Seamen's Union (A.F. of L.)

The Canadian Seamen's Union (A.F. of L.) had designs on organizing on the West Coast but the (A.F. of L.) would not grant them jurisdiction as the B.C. Seamen's Union (A.F. of L.) was already established there. Notwithstanding this, the Canadian Seamen's Union did take some preliminary step toward organizing.

Early this year Pat Sullivan, President of the Canadian Seamen's Union and Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (A.F. of L.) together with Dewar Ferguson, Vice-President of the Canadian Seamen's Union attended a Seafarers' International Union (A.F. of L.), to whom the Canadian Seamen's Union is chartered, Convention at New Orleans, Louisiana. During the Convention Ferguson and Sullivan were called upon to decry their support of Communist Party policies. The report of the Grievance Committee to the Convention and their recommendations sought to establish the following:

- (1) That the C.S.U. was not considered "as an affiliate of the S.I.U. of N.A. in good standing".
- (2) That "inasmuch as the C.S.U. is not an affiliate of the S.I.U. of N.A., in good standing", the S.I.U. has "no authority to deal with the jurisdiction in Canada" and, therefore, their appeal for the extension of our jurisdiction to cover the Pacific Coast be rejected.
- (3) That the Seafarers' International Union can only "accept" the Canadian Seamen's Union into the fold of the S.I.U. under the following conditions:
 - (a) That the C.S.U. establish "proper relations with the S.I.U. and its affiliated unions";
 - (b) That "The C.S.U. live up to its financial and moral

- obligations to the International”;
- (c) That the C.S.U. “follow the policy of the S.I.U. and its affiliated unions”;
 - (d) That the C.S.U. brand the N.M.U. as a hostile organization, and that the C.S.U. shall not co-operate with the N.M.U. C.I.O.; and
 - (e) That the C.S.U. fight “the Communist Parties of the North American continent”.

[18]

Subsequently this matter was considered by the Executive of the Canadian Seamen’s Union at a special meeting called for that purpose. A reply was drafted and forwarded to the Seafarers’ International Union. the reply was not acceptable to the International and sometime in August (exact date not known) an individual by the name of [~~deletion: blank~~] of the Seafarers’ International Union went to the National Office of the Canadian Seamen’s Union charter, returning it to the International Office in the U.S.

[~~deletion: 1 paragraph, 5 1/4 lines~~]

Back in 1940 a Party faction in the Inland Boatmen’s Union of the Pacific (C.I.O.) endeavoured to bring about an amalgamation with the B.C. Seamen’s Union (A.F. of L.) but this failed. It was the proposal of the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen’s Union to establish a West Coast local of the Canadian Seamen’s Union. The membership of the B.C. Seamen’s Union voted against the amalgamation. Propaganda in this connection continued and in a report dated June 5th 1941 we are advised that the C.I.O. had given consent for the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen’s Union to change its charter and amalgamate with the B.C. Seamen’s Union, the majority of the joint membership to determine whether or not to continue as a C.I.O. or an A.F. of L. affiliate. It appears that later the B.C. Seamen’s Union asked the A.F. of L. for permission to negotiate for a merger with the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen’s Union but the A.F. of L. International (Sailors’ Union of the Pacific) refused to surrender the charter.

In July 1943 it was reported that the Secretary of the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen’s Union was corresponding with Pat Sullivan of the Canadian Seamen’s Union on the subject of swinging the members of the West Coast Union over to the control of the Canadian Seamen’s Union. [~~deletion: 1 1/2 lines~~] In December 1943 Dewar Ferguson, Vice-President of the Canadian Seamen’s Union, arrived in Vancouver to carry on negotiations with the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen’s Union. The negotiations were carried on without the knowledge of the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen’s Union membership and the party ran into some opposition from one George Bogaard a former Secretary of the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen’s Union.

It is again pointed out that these negotiations were instigated by the C.P. and the initial meeting in Vancouver with Ferguson was at a Party Buro session. At this session it was proposed that Digger Smith be made President of the amalgamated union and H. Murphy of the B.C. Seamen's Union be made Secretary.

Nothing further was done on this matter for some time and the situation remained very involved particularly when the question of an agreement with Park Steamships arose. On the East Coast, Park Steamships (a Crown Company) have an [19] agreement with the Canadian Seamen's Union but on the West Coast they did not have an agreement with any Union and a considerable amount of friction arose between the Deepsea Inland Boatmen's Union (C.I.O) and the B.C. Seamen's Union (A.F. of L.) over this question.

As mentioned previously, Pat Sullivan proceeded to Vancouver and in the September 2nd issue of "The People" are listed the proposals of the Canadian Seamen's Union for the establishing of an amalgamation between the Canadian Seamen's Union and the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen's Union. The proposals were:

- (1) That a West Coast District of the Canadian Seamen's Union be set up with complete autonomy.
- (2) That two coast representatives be seated on the National Executive Board of the C.S.U., pending the next convention elections.
- (3) That, when the West Coast District has been ratified by the membership, the District shall make application to be seated on the Trades and Labour Council.
- (4) That an East Coast organizer be placed at the disposal of the West Coast District to contact all CSU members now sailing on the West Coast.

These proposals met with the approval of the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen's Executive and according to a news item the amalgamation was approved by a meeting of the membership held on September 12th. According to the news item the amalgamation brings the membership of the Canadian Seamen's Union to a total of 8,000.

While the Canadian Seamen's Union was an affiliate of the A.F. of L. it has always followed the "progressive" policy of the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.) even to the extent of co-operation in connection with the transfer from one Union to the other particularly, in connection with the seamen on the Great Lakes. The added impetus of the former Deepsea and Inland Boatmen's Union (C.I.O.) membership will, in all probability, make this policy even more pronounced.

Immediately following the amalgamation of the two Unions the Union started publishing a bi-monthly newspaper "The Canadian Seaman" official organ of the Deepsea and Inland Boatmen's Union, Pacific Coast District of the Canadian Seamen's Union. The second issue of the newspaper contained an article by Tom McEwen, [~~deletion: 1 line~~] dealing with the refusal of the B.C. Seamen's Union to join in the amalgamation. One sentence in this article is of particular interest:

"Nor is this all; there is a possibility of such a Canadian Union gathering all fishermen and cannery workers in a Dominion Wide Canadian Maritime Federation".

In this connection it is of interest to note that on the East Coast the Canadian Fishermen's Union has already agreed to affiliate with the Canadian Seamen's Union. In addition efforts, by the organizers of the Canadian Seamen's Union, are being made to form a fishhandlers' Union. This Union has made very little progress to date but efforts to organize are continuing.

[20]

Throughout these moves the L.P.P. methods and policies are reflected and the literature distributed shows the unmistakable L.P.P. elements. In addition the various publications of the Unions concerned invariably contain articles by well-known L.P.P. members.

At the moment the formation of a Dominion-wide Canadian Maritime Federation seems remote but the initial steps have been taken and bearing in mind the unrelenting efforts of the L.P.P., not to mention their question of Union politics, it is safe to say that the establishment of such a Federation has definite possibilities.

V THE UKRAINIAN CANADIAN ASSOCIATION

A feature article, considered of some significance, was published in the September 21st, 1944 issue of the "Ukrainske Zhitya" (Ukrainian life). It was written by Stephan Macievich, editor of the "Ukrainian Life", who expresses the belief that a large number of the so-called post-war (World War No. I) Ukrainian immigrants will go back as soon as the war is over. As for the Ukrainians who have taken a deep root in Canada, they will remain here in order to help in the building of Labour Progressive movement as well as to continue the action in aid of their homeland, with which the cultural ties will be strengthened, he explains. The salient passages of this article read:

"Years of new life in a new country have not dulled the feeling of the Ukrainians for Ukraine...Above all, they were deeply interested in the Socialist development of Ukraine. At the same time they saw terror and

poverty under the rule of Polish gentry and the Rumanian barons in those Ukrainian regions from which they emigrated to foreign countries...Being proud of the social and cultural successes achieved for by the free Soviet Ukraine, the Ukrainian Canadians have done everything possible at the time in order to aid Western Ukraine and Bukovina...When at last the Ukrainian lands were united into a unified state, the idea of returning to Ukraine was immediately flashed across the minds of some of them. "The war frustrated their desire. However the threat to their native homeland itself has aroused a still greater love of the Ukrainian Canadians for Ukraine and the Ukrainian people...Ukraine is threatened! was the feeling that had gripped every true Ukrainian. Subjectively, the first association for the aid to Ukraine has been thus formed (the Ukrainian Aid to Fatherland Association), which was later renamed Ukrainian Canadian Association. Both of these associations have already collected nearly \$500,000 in aid of Ukraine, not including other efforts for the same cause.

"The desire for a return to Ukraine has been intensified during the years still by some additional causes the new and foreign environment. The Ukrainians came to Canada in search of better economic conditions. Speaking objectively, it cannot be said that the Ukrainians had not found better living conditions here. Also, with the exception of the short-lived periods of retrogression, it cannot be said that they have not found here a greater political freedom than that which was theirs in aristocratic Poland and in baronial Rumania."

[21]

Continuing, Macievich goes on to say that most of these post-war immigrants have come here for a temporary stay and for all these years have felt the loneliness and foreign environment. They were usually hired to do the lowest type of manual labour, therefore the desire to return to the native land, among their own people, and a free Ukraine, was a natural one. They will feel morally much happier there than they were in Canada, however, the writer warns them, they will not fare as well from the material point of view. For, he stresses, Ukraine is devastated and to rebuild the country's economy those who return to their homeland "will have to merge with the heroic spirit of the Soviet people who have started the reconstruction of their country with the same self-denial that characterizes their fight in defence of homeland". This much about the post-war Ukrainian immigrants. Speaking of the Canadian-born and Canadian-reared Ukrainians, Macievich stresses that most of them will not be inclined to go back. They are full-fledged Canadians now and only a stupid type of Canadians still

consider them as "foreigners". They must remain in Canada in order to play a very important role. And this role Macievich explains as follows:

"To create an impression that there will commence a mass emigration from Canada to Ukraine as soon as the war is over, is not only improper but also harmful in certain cases, as it may result in an indifferent attitude towards everything that is taking place in Canada. The talk of mass return to Ukraine may impede our activity, restrict and demobilize the Ukrainian-Canadian democratic movement precisely at a time when it requires the maximum of reinforcement...

"FOR EXAMPLE: The contribution of Ukrainian Canadians to the aid for Ukraine is most certainly an important achievement. We have given and shall go on in giving our modest, however sincere, aid to Ukraine, even after the war, since the needs of our brothers in the rebuilding of Ukraine will be enormous. The Chairman of the Supreme Council of Soviet Ukraine, M. Hrechukha, has thanked the Ukrainian Canadians for this aid on behalf of the Ukrainian people. However, during the same period Canada has given still greater aid to the Soviet Union, which includes Ukraine as well. During the three years of the Soviet German war we have collected \$500,000 for Ukraine. In the same period Canada has given several hundred millions of dollars in the form of arms, metals, foodstuffs, and so on. It is clear that this will have a bearing upon the post-war period. We will be able to collect another half a million or a million dollars. But Canada, if she is to have a progressive government, can give again several hundred millions of dollars in the form of direct relief or easy loans. Therefore, even if some of the Ukrainians do plan to return to Ukraine, all of us must take an interest in the politics of Canada, because not only our post-war welfare here in Canada but also the possibility of bringing the maximum of aid to Soviet Ukraine, will depend on what kind of government will come into power.

"....They must take an active part in Canadian political life so that they might, together with the entire Canadian people, insure a better future for their new homeland (Canada.-Tr). They must strengthen their progressive organizations, the political organizations and trade unions, as means of the struggle for democratic lib- [22] erties, steady jobs and higher living standards. On the other hand, this does not mean that we must forget, even in the least measure, about Ukraine or to restrain our great love for her. As long as we live, we shall never forget our own language and song. The Ukraine shall always remain for us as dreamlike, dear and native. Those among us who will go back, will establish a direct contact between us and our brothers and sisters in Ukrainian homeland. To us Ukraine was and shall remain one of the greatest mobilizing agencies in the struggle against pro-Fascist, anti-Ukrainian conspirators

in Canada. We shall strengthen our cultural connections with Ukraine still more. We shall do everything within our power to aid Ukraine in the post-war reconstruction period directly, with our own contributions; and indirectly as part of the Canadian people.

"However we shall do all this as Canadians. Such is the reality which we must not ignore in order that we might harm neither Canada, Ukraine nor ourselves."

The foregoing is quite significant. Above all, it clearly shows that the leaders of the Ukrainian Canadian Association subordinate their plans and activities to the needs of the Soviet homeland and that the followers of this organization seem to be more devoted to their Soviet fatherland than to Canada. They take it for granted that a certain class of their people, the post-war immigrants, will go back as soon as the war is over, and in fact they encourage them to go back in order that "they may establish a direct link between us and our brothers in Ukraine". [Xdeletion: 2 lines] The anti-Soviet and anti-Communist Ukrainians will not be eager to go back as they well realize the fact that they would be persecuted for their convictions. They remember the warning of the leaders of Soviet Ukraine as well as the leaders of the U.C.A. that the nationalist "traitors" will be punished. Mass emigration of Ukrainians however is discouraged and the reason is quite interesting: the Ukrainian masses are needed here to strengthen the Communist movement in the post-war period. Macievich quite frankly declares that the Ukrainian masses in Canada are needed in the movement of progressive forces (Communist) to establish a "progressive government", which would give the Soviet homeland the maximum of aid. [Xdeletion: 6 lines]

VI GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN ALBERTA

Some months ago a survey was made of German Prisoners of War working in various districts in Alberta. The information gathered tends to show that these men have a great dislike for Britain and Russia but nevertheless prefer a Russian invasion of Germany to occupation by Britain and U.S.A. They claim that they know what to expect from the Russians but that the Democracies are deceitful and cannot be trusted. It is doubtful [23] if these expressed sentiments are genuine as contrary information has been received from Germany.

The prisoners still hold Hitler in high esteem and they are definite in their opinion that no matter what happens he will never lose the respect of the German people. Criticism is made of the handling of German Foreign Affairs and Ribbentrop is disliked as he led the German people to believe that Britain would not fight. They hold the view that Britain is clever in

creating war through other nations, but resent the fact that Germany always falls for this guile and consequently is made a scapegoat.

A number of prisoners have definite designs on remaining in Canada after the war while others who see no other alternative than returning to the Reich, openly state their dread of so doing.

Strict political supervision seems to exist among the prisoners and "Frei Deutsche" are carefully watched. This category includes prisoners who have voiced criticism against Hitler or shown antipathy against the present German system. Also under this heading comes those who are too friendly with their captors and those who volunteer to talk to Canadian authorities. Nazi prisoners state that if such men ever return to Germany they will be executed. A remarkable view held by every prisoner is that, at no time, was there any persecution of the Jews in Germany. Only those who had entered the Reich illegally got into trouble.

The prisoners enjoy considerable freedom and some apprehension has been expressed that they might hinder the war effort by their Nazi Propaganda. Recent reports indicate that such propaganda is not very effective at the present stage, in fact from Calgary it is reported that contact between German settlers and German prisoners of war have been beneficial to some extent. Quite a number of local Germans have confided to each other that they are getting heartily tired of the prisoner's talk and actions. One German farmer was recently in Calgary and stated that he could not understand the attitude of the prisoners who worked for him. Though he brought them into Calgary to see the famous Calgary Stampede nothing was good enough for them and they continually criticized everything he showed them. The German farmer stated "they have minds like children and it is no wonder Hitler is losing the war. It is impossible to listen to their propaganda talks for any length of time as they are outright silly."

VII

THE GERMAN POLICE

Probably no country in the world to-day is as thoroughly policed as Germany. The German layman knows that he is being protected by the Orpo, the Kripo and the Gestapo, that the SS is doing the dirty work of the latter and that Himmler is chief of them all. This looks very simple. Actually the ramifications of the German Police Corps are so extensive as to almost defy description. No attempt can be made here to show the liaison between the various branches but a list of the branches is given herewith. For readers with a knowledge of the German language it is recommended that the column on the left be ignored as the English terms do not always convey the right impression.

1. SECURITY POLICE	SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI
a- Intelligence Service of the Elite Guards	Sicherheitsdienst (SD) der Schutzstaffeln (SS)
b- Secret Political Police incl. Passport-, Alien-, and Border Police	Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo) einschl. Pass-, Fremden- und Grenzpolizei
c- Reichs Criminal Police	Reichskriminalpolizei (Kripo)
2. INTERNAL SECURITY CORPS	STAATSSCHUTZKORPS
a- Elite Guard Regiments	SS Veruegungstruppen
b- Death Head Regiments incl. Concentration Camps Guards	Totenkopfverbaende einschl. Wachmannschaften der Konzentrationslager (KZ)
c- General SS Formations	Allgemeine SS
d- NS Reichs Soldiers Fund Kyffhaeuser	NS Reichskriegerbund Kyffhaeuser
3. ORDER POLICE	ORDNUNGSPOLIZEI (Orpo)
a- Uniformed Safety Police	Schutzpolizei
b- Uniformed Rural Police	Gendarmerie
c- Uniformed Highway Police	Motorisierte Gendarmerie
d- River Police	Wasserschutzpolizei
e- Local Safety Police	Gemeindepolizei
f- Fire Police	Feuerschutzpolizei
g- Technical Emergency Police	Technische Nothilfe
h- Civil Air Protection	Ziviler Luftschutz
4. ADMINISTRATION POLICE	VERWALTUNGSPOLIZEI
a- Residents' Registration incl. Labor- and Military Service Registration	Meldewesen einschl der Arbeitsdienst und Wehrpflichtigen
b- Trade Supervision, Licenses Price Control	Gewerbepolizei und Preisueberwachung
c- Health and Veterinary Police	Gesundheits- und Veterinaerpolizei
d- Cultural Police	Kulturpolizei
5. RESETTLEMENT POLICE	VOLKSTUMSPOLIZEI
a- Commissioners for the Strengthening of German- dom	Kommissare fuer die Festigung Deutschen Volkstums
b- Bund for Germandom Abroad	Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland (VDA)

The Sicherheitsdienst der Schutzstaffeln is translated as the Intelligence Service of the Elite Guards. More correctly it is the Intelligence Service of the Nazi Party. This branch works in absolute secrecy, the agents being known only to a few high officials. The work consists chiefly of spying on party members. There is no equivalent to this branch in Britain or Canada. The Geheime Staatspolizei is translated as the Secret Political Police. This is rather misleading. It is not possible for the agents to remain secret as they often come in contact with the public. The work consists of dealing with political offences. [deletion: 2 lines] The Reichskriminalpolizei is simply the Detective Branch. They are plain-clothed men who deal with criminal activities.

SS is an abbreviation of Schutzstaffel. Schutz means protection and staffel is an organized body of men. Movie-goers will be familiar with their uniform. It is black with white facings; cap, jacket, collar and tie, breeches and boots. [25] The SS was originally formed as a body guard for Hitler but it has been greatly increased, first after the purge of the Sturmabteilungen (storm troopers) in 1934 and again after the outbreak of war. There are now whole divisions (Waffen SS) employed with the army as shock troops. Among the various branches we notice first the SS Verfuegungstruppen. This is translated as Elite Guard Regiments but this is neither here nor there. Actually, Verfuegungstruppen means disposal troops a most appropriate title, seeing that they dispose of the Gestapo's victims. The Totenkopfverbaende furnishes guards for internment camps. The Allgemeine SS is a Nazi militia, party members who don uniforms in the same manner as the defunct Sturmabteilungen.

Among the ORDNUNGSPOLIZEI, the most important branches are the Schutzpolizei which is the uniformed city police and the Gendarmerie which is the uniformed rural police. Some of these are mounted. The Feuerschutzpolizei is simply another word for fire department.

The various branches of the VERWALTUNGSPOLIZEI perform work which in Canada is largely performed by the civil authorities. The functions of the Kulturpolizei and the two branches of the VOLKSTUMSPOLIZEI are obscure and have not been ascertained.