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MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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III SUCCESSFUL COMMUNIST MANOEUVRES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

The Third Annual Conference of the various Canadian Aircraft Lodges of the International Association of Machinists (A.F. of L.) was held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto on October 21st and 22nd. It was attended by some 60 delegates [deletion: 2/3 page blank]

The Conference duly opened on October 21st, W.S. LYONS, Canadian Representative of the Grand Lodge of the International Association of Machinists presiding. Shortly after the proceedings [13] commenced the L.P.P. members from the Maritime Provinces brought up the question of appointing a National Organizer for the aircraft industry, the immediate response was some objections by W.S. LYONS following which about 15 party members from other provinces spoke in favour of HADDOW. The discussion at this stage however, was terminated when HADDOW himself suggested that his possible appointment to the position named be referred to the Executive Committee of the International Association of Machinists. The L.P.P. members observed with pleasure that LYONS was more or less grateful to HADDOW for this suggestion.

The Conference then turned to the submission of a brief to the Federal Government on the post-war reconstruction and Irving BURMAN was named as a member of a committee selected to prepare the brief. Following this W.S. LYONS somewhat foolishly again brought up the proposal concerning Bob HADDOW being appointed National Organizer by accusing Irving BURMAN of instigating the proposal, BURMAN, of course, strenuously denied ever having anything to do with the motion. The immediate response from those present with some unfavourable comments respecting LYONS being a dictator and some mention that a protest concerning his attitude would be made to the Grand Lodge. In view of this situation the Chairman asked those present to refrain from further debate on the matter.

[~~deletion: 5 lines~~]. Later LYONS announced to the delegates that the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge was opposed to the appointment of a National Organizer following which the delegates voted on the matter and unanimously supported this conclusion. LYONS also announced that the Executive Committee had recommended that Bob HADDOW and A. VILLENEUVE should proceed to the Western Provinces to assist in organizational work and the delegates present expressed themselves as being in favour of this procedure.

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IV THE COMMUNISTS AT THE CCL CONVENTION

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour was held in Quebec City October 16th to 20th with upwards of 700 delegates representing approximately 20,000 members in attendance.

The only issues that caused dissension of any consequence were in connection with Political Action and the No Strike Pledge. [14] Ever since the C.C.L. endorsed the C.C.F. as the political arm of Labour at the 1943 Convention the Communists have made every effort to discredit the C.C.F. and disrupt the C.C.L. Political Action Committee. It was expected that the Communist block would endeavour to upset the C.C.F. endorsement. The move, however, was anticipated and adequate measures were taken by [~~deletion: blank~~], et al, to assure the continued support of the C.C.F. by the C.C.L.

During the presidential address the Communist block endeavoured to cry down Mr. MOSHER when he reiterated the endorsement of the C.C.F. as the political arm of Labour. The demonstration failed, however, when the howling minority were outvoiced by the cheering majority. Some press reports refer to the incident as a split in Labour. This seems in error as it is doubtful if either faction would divide the C.C.L. and thus destroy or at least minimize the C.C.L.'s strength. George HARRIS of the United

Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers led the attack on Mr. MOSHER and stated that Mr. MOSHER had ceased to be an honest Labour leader and had become a narrow spokesman for a narrow C.C.F. Political Labour Party and declared that the Political Action Committee should be non-partisan and representative of all views expressed by political parties in Canada. HARRIS maintained that only a few of the C.C.L. Locals had accepted the C.C.F. and stated that the Congress had not and would not keep or get new friends by endorsing the C.C.F. Commenting on the matter Mr. COLDWELL, National Leader of the C.C.F. said "If they (the Communists) can destroy the social democratic movement then their revolution will be brought a little nearer in their opinion".

The two factions again clashed on the "no strike" pledge. The L.P.P. group introduced a "no strike" pledge that was subsequently rejected for a resolution sponsored by the C.C.F. group promising only to avoid strikes as much as possible. Tom BRANNIGAN, a United Automobile Workers' delegate from Windsor, who spoke against the "no strike" pledge referred to the supporters of the "no strike" pledge as "former saboteurs of the war effort who were resurrected by 'that political acrobat'" whom he later explained was Tim BUCK. Continuing he stated:

"Might I ask these people where they were in 1939 and 1940. Might I ask these super-patriots where they were during those years when British people were standing armed only with pitchforks to defend their country. I'll tell you where they were. They were in moth balls. They remained in moth balls until that political acrobat resurrected them. Now they are 'sons of Mitches'.

"These are the same people who tried to sabotage the war effort", Mr. BRANNIGAN continued. "The same people who advocated strikes in those days. The same people whose entire philosophy is based on strikes and revolutions. Don't let us be deluded — let us be clear on what is happening. They're riding high in Windsor at the present time, but I assure you that condition is only temporary, and at an early date we intend to put them back where they rightly belong — in moth balls."

[15]

At one point in his speech BRANNIGAN alleged that the Communist group were followers of Mitchell HEPURN, former Premier of Ontario and referred to them as "sons of Mitches", the remark being misinterpreted by some delegates. Generally speaking the Communist delegates failed miserably on the two subjects which had been uppermost on their minds namely, the Political Action Committee and the "no strike" pledge. They did manage to have a few of their resolutions adopted these being in connection with racial discrimination and their anti-Drew campaign.

The vote taken on the Political Action resolution was 272 for the C.C.F. sponsored resolution and 185 against. The results of the vote indicate fairly well how the Convention was divided politically.

V COMMUNIST INFLUENCE AT THE TRADES & LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA CONVENTION.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held their 60th Annual Convention at Toronto, Ontario, October 23rd to 31st. Approximately 700 delegates attended.

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Paul FOURNIER, President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council and a Vice-President of the Congress, blasted the L.P.P. group and openly stated that he was going to get rid of the Communists in the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. Needless to say FOURNIER was defeated when he again ran for Vice-Presidency. The Convention went on record as condemning his remarks and one delegate suggested that he be barred from future Conventions. At a meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council held subsequent to the Convention an order from BENGOUGH was read directing that FOURNIER be unseated as President of the Local Council. The Communist element in the Council repeatedly called for his removal but the Anti-Communist group refused to accept BENGOUGH's "dictatorial" order. After a very heated discussion on the matter the Anti-Communist group adjourned the meeting but the City Police had to be called to clear the hall.

The Trades and Labour Council Convention, unlike the C.C.L., passed a "no-strike" pledge with little or no opposition. The "no-strike" pledge has been advocated by the Communists all along [16] and even though the sincerity of the pledge is questionable, it does make a good talking point.

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At the final session the Convention endorsed a non-partisan political action programme. BENGOUGH stated that regardless of the many government speakers who had addressed the Convention the Trades and Labour Congress would not adopt the policy of any Government or Party as its own policy. There was considerable discussion on the matter, particularly by the C.C.F. element who switched to straight political propaganda when they realized that they could not hope to have their Party endorsed.

A racial discrimination resolution, another favourite of the Communists, was also passed. Speaking on the resolution one delegate appealed to the Convention to support the resolution not only as an act of condemnation of Anti-Semitism but also as a demand for the abolition of all racial discrimination in Canada. A resolution urging a 20-year pact by Canada with Russia received unanimous support accompanied by cheers and applause.

The resolution was placed before the convention by the Vancouver, New Westminster District Trades and Labour Council and read in part as follows.

"Whereas, in the conduct of the war against Nazi aggression, the democratic countries of the world found it necessary to forget past differences and to unite if civilization was to be saved:

"And whereas, the leaders of the United Nations, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, pledged to the world at the history-making conferences of Teheran and Moscow that the unity of the United Nations built up in the course of devastating war would be carried into peace:

"And whereas Premier Mackenzie King, in a speech to the House of Commons on Aug. 4, 1944, pledged support of the Canadian government to the principles of Teheran, for speedy victory over the Axis powers and the carrying forward into the post-war years that unity which has been built up in war:

"Therefore, be it resolved — that this 60th convention go on record and urge the Canadian government to carry these sentiments into life."

More applause was heard when the Convention approved the recommendation of the executive that a message of congratulation be forwarded to Marshal Josef STALIN on the anniversary of the U.S.S.R. The message expressed "admiration of the magnificent [17] contribution that the U.S.S.R. has made to the defeat of reaction and fascism, as a political and economic entity in world affairs". "Also" it continues "acting in unity and concord with the free democracies in a united and consolidated policy of its armed forces to bring into being the right of the sovereignty of the people of all nations to democratically determine their own form of government without hinderance or interference by any Nation or group of Nations". The resolution suggested the message to STALIN "be conveyed to the peoples, the armed forces, and the Government of the U.S.S.R."

After a short debate a resolution was adopted instructing the executive to "give most serious study" to the possibility of establishing one trade union centre in Canada. Some delegates attacked Canadian Congress of Labour Unions for infringement of the jurisdiction of Trades and Labour Congress Unions. Paul FOURNIER, President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council strongly opposed the resolution stating in part.

"It is futile to ask co-operation with the Canadian Congress of Labour", he said. "The Trades and Labour Congress is the biggest labour organization in Canada. Why should we go into a small shyster organization and ask them to respect our jurisdiction? We are big enough to fight for it."

One of the highlights of the Convention was a speech by Vincente Lombardo TOLEDANO, President of the Mexican Federation of Labour

and General Secretary of Latin American Confederation of Workers. TOLEDANO was accompanied by his right-hand man Alejandro CAR-RILLO, editor of the Left-Wing Mexican daily newspaper "El Popolo".

[~~deletion: There appears to be some text blacked out but there's only evidence of slight outlines!!~~] It should also be mentioned that during his speech he dealt with the question of a Western Hemisphere Labour Congress at which Latin America, Canada and the U.S.A. would be represented. He also suggested a World Labour Congress meeting to be held in London, England.

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[19]

VII UNITED CANADIAN COMMITTEE TO AID THE PEOPLE OF YUGO-SLAVIA.

The United Canadian Committee to Aid the People of Yugo-Slavia was formed at a convention in Toronto on June 3rd and 4th, 1944, attended by representatives of several Croatian, Slovene, Serbian and Macedonian organizations, [~~deletion: blank~~] It was claimed that seventy-six benevolent, cultural and self-styled democratic associations of Southern Slavs, representing over six thousand members, had delegates at the convention.

The convention is stated to have strongly recommended the immediate recognition of the Provincial Government of Marshal TITO as the only legitimate representative of the Yugo-Slav people. The Committee's aims are set forth in the following resolutions passed at the convention:

"(a) To publicize through printed matter, by the radio, and any and all other agencies, the fighting of the people of Yugo-Slavia to free their country.

(b) To promote better understanding and closer communication between Canadian United Slavs and the remainder of Canada and the Government of the country.

(c) To solicit the serious consideration of Canada and the world in general to rendering moral and material aid to the National Free and Partisan Army of Yugo-Slavia, as well as the people of Yugo-Slavia who have suffered from Hitler's invasion and Fascist oppression.

(d) To gather and send aid to the people of Yugo-Slavia and the armed might of Marshal TITO, with whatever means are in keeping with the laws of our country Canada."

[~~deletion: 2 lines~~] S.K. MIOSIC read a report to the delegates which he stated was prepared by the Initial Committee in Aid of the People of

Yugo-Slavia. [Xdeletion: 2 lines] MIOSIC reported that the Initial Committee had established contact with many Slav organizations across Canada and others in the United States and that the Initial Committee had been in touch with officials of the National Army of Liberation [20] under Marshal TITO in order to ascertain what would be needed in the way of relief. No explanation was offered as to how this had been possible. He stated that forty-six Slav organizations had pledged to contribute a sum amounting to \$107,524 to be used in aid of the people of Yugo-Slavia. He outlined methods of extending collections among the Serbs, Slovenes, Bulgarians and Macedonians and urged that an organization be set-up to collect and repair used clothing and other material that could be made use of.

In one portion of his report MIOSIC stated that the Initial Committee had approached the Minister of National War Services with regard to their plans. The Minister of National War Services apparently informed the committee that there was already functioning in Montreal a committee known as the Canadian Friends of Yugo-Slavia whose aspirations were very similar to their own. MIOSIC stated that General La Fleche was told that they could not work in co-operation with this Montreal Committee, as in the first place Queen Mary of Yugo-Slavia was at its head, whose dynasty did not enjoy the love of the people and that others such as Professor Watson KIRKCONNELL were connected with it. The Minister was also informed that the Canadian Friends of Yugo-Slavia did not intend to distribute benefits and relief until after the war, whereas relief was needed for Yugo-Slavia immediately. In closing MIOSIC's report listed the pledges as obtained from various organizations and listed the expenditures already undertaken. [Xdeletion: 3 lines].

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VIII [Xdeletion: blank]

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RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

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[22]

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The next development was that [Xdeletion: blank] issued a clear-cut declaration of the policy of "Holos Pravdy" which was in direct support of

the C.C.F. Party and its socialist program. His intensive support of the C.C.F. has continued from the early part of this year up to the present time.

In the July issue of "Holos Pravdy", an editorial appeared outlining the policy of this paper towards the Ukrainian-Canadian Association which was in answer to frequent queries by its readers as to whether or not it was proper for them to belong to the U.C.A., because of the opposition to "Holos Pravdy" on the part of certain leaders of the U.C.A. [deletion: blank] stressed that they should ignore individual members and leaders of the U.C.A., as individuals do not make an organization, and it was their duty to belong to the mass workers' and farmers' organizations and to struggle in the general labour movement for the betterment of the workers' lot. This is a peculiar situation in that [deletion: blank] supports the U.C.A., [deletion: 1 1/2 lines].

A short time after this, members of the Russian Orthodox Church in Calgary, Alberta, invited [deletion: blank] to officiate at the Union of their congregation with the Mother Russian Orthodox Church. As a result, in the early part of August of this year, [deletion: blank] conducted a service in their church.

This is the first Russian-Orthodox Parish in Canada, except those served by [deletion: blank] which has broken away from the Dissenters (the Russian Orthodox Church which refuses to recognize the pro-Soviet Patriarch of Moscow and his representative on this continent, Metropolitan Benjamin) and returned to the fold of the legitimate authority, i.e. the Exarch of the Patriarchal Throne in Moscow, and the Exarch of the Moscow Patriarchate on the North American continent.

In view of the anti-Canadian Communist stand [deletion: blank] has taken, it is significant that members of the Federation of Russian-Canadians, [deletion: blank], began the movement which resulted in [deletion: blank] officiating at the union of the Russian Orthodox Church in Calgary [deletion: 2 lines]

The foregoing information is noteworthy taken in conjunction with information contained in an April issue of "Holos Pravdy" in which, in an editorial by [deletion: blank], candidates were called for to complete a Theological Course, to be conducted at Smoky Lake, Alberta, [deletion: blank], so that thereby the students might become courageous "Priests-fighters". According to [23] [deletion: blank] vocabulary, "Priests-fighters" means a "Soviet worshipping, Communist minded priest [deletion: blank] who believes that Communism of Russia is the essence of true Christianity and that the church and the state can work hand in glove".

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Where [deletion: blank] sympathy and loyalty lies, is shown in his assertion to: "Follow the example of the Soviet Union, the policies of Josef Stalin, ..., and then you will understand the purity of the struggle, and moreover what is the true Communist Party and its aims."

In regard to religion in the U.S.S.R. it is of interest to hear the conclusions reached by a person considered to be an authority on the subject. This source claims that due to the recent relaxation in the Soviet Government's attitude toward religion, which has been given a great deal of publicity, the general tendency has been to conclude that Russian Christians enjoy the same degree of religious freedom as exists in the English-speaking world.

While it is true the Orthodox Church's position has been greatly improved through its new constitutional status, nevertheless Christianity's two most fundamental activities religious education of the young and organized evangelistic effort are strictly forbidden.

There is no religious freedom in our sense of the term in Russia. Soviet law regards religious bodies as existing solely for one purpose, to perform rites at a registered place according to a prescribed ritual which cannot vary. The Soviet law explicitly forbids the establishment of Sunday Schools, or the teaching of religion to children or young people under eighteen years in a class, and a "class" is officially defined as a group exceeding three in number, if taught by any other than the parents of the children.

Official restoration of the Orthodox Church has indeed given that church a degree of freedom greater than any other non-official body in the Soviet Union. Its Patriarch and Holy Synod are legally recognized by the Russian Government, and aside from the appointment of a liaison committee between the Patriarch and the Kremlin to "deal with points at which ecclesiastical concerns might have political and juridical implications", the church is free to manage its own affairs. On paper at least these new arrangements indicate the most cordial and satisfactory relationship that has existed in years.