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## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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I            [~~deletion: blank~~] LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The French Canadian members held their convention separate from the English speaking members, at 2207 Mount Royal Street, East, Montreal. E. Dube acted as chairman and he declared that the convention would deal entirely with ways and means of destroying "reactionary forces" in the Province of Quebec.

Stanley Ryerson, the first speaker, made numerous references to the Teheran Conference and the recent United States presidential election. He described the supporters of Presidential candidate T. Dewey as "reactionary forces" and alleged that the support received by him indicates that such forces are still strong and prepared to take power. He contended that Premier Duplessis of Quebec was an individual who had ideas similar to those of Thomas Dewey and that the victory of his government in the August election was a defeat of those who were progressively minded.

Ryerson also charged that Duplessis, Drew and Bracken were inciting racial dissension in the hope that this would lead to more elections and them taking power. He called for an educational campaign among the workers so that they would understand that the racial dissension spread by Messrs. Duplessis, Drew and Bracken was similar to that carried out by Hitler before he gained power in Germany.

Ryerson explained that President Roosevelt was re-elected because unity existed in the labour movement and explained the policies of the Labour Progressive Party for a Liberal-Labour coalition, the purpose of which, he said, was to defeat the Tories.

Ryerson called upon members of the Labour Progressive Party to support national unity and warned them not to be influenced by French Canadian nationalists. He declared that the main weakness of the party was the tendency of members to leave its ranks and revealed that various organizational changes would be made in the Province. He called upon those present to approve or disapprove of the recommendations which would be made during the convention.

The next speaker was Jean Bourget, Provincial Organizer, who contended that Premier Duplessis was opposed to all progress and argued that it was the duty of all members to oppose Duplessis on all matters. He expressed himself in favour of a complete reorganization and deploring the fact that some members lacked interest he expressed the hope that by changes in the executive offices it might be possible to improve the situation. Bourget announced that the present French Canadian membership of 300 should be increased to 1,000 because of the possibility of an election taking place at any time. He called upon those present to be impartial when voting for the members chosen for executive offices. He proposed three members for a Resolutions Committee and three persons for the Electoral Committee. His suggestions were adopted without further discussion.

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Danielle Cuisinier, editor of "La Victoire" and a member of the National Committee of the Party, reported that the cost of publishing the newspaper exceeded revenues and proposed that it be discontinued and replaced by pamphlets which could be distributed to many more people. She explained that "La Victoire" cost approximately \$12,000 per year and that of this amount only \$400 to \$600 was contributed by the French Canadian members which left the English speaking members to pay the remainder. She also announced that only 1,500 copies were printed, 600 of these being sold in Montreal.

The next speaker was Sgt. Henri Gagnon (ex-detenu) who expressed opposition to the stand taken by the English speaking people in calling for conscription. He contended that the required re-enforcements could easily be obtained by an efficient recruiting campaign and warned that if service overseas was made compulsory, much trouble might follow as some of the soldiers would desert. Gagnon contended that if conscription was adopted

it would simply mean a continuation of repression which predominated in Canada during the "colonial regime".

Romeo Duval expressed himself in favour of amalgamating all French Canadian clubs and of discontinuing "La Victoire". Mrs. Dube dealt with the civic election and emphasized the part to be played by party members in order to elect three Labour Progressive Party candidates to the Montreal City Council. She also expressed herself in favour of amalgamating the French Canadian clubs and discontinuing "La Victoire". Another member, R. St. Pierre supported her and recommended that a French Canadian Club should operate in the northern part of Montreal because so many French Canadian members lived in that district. Various other Party members spoke and all agreed that the party leaders were not to blame for the present poor situation among the French Canadians and generally expressed the opinion that the members had not fully cooperated with the leaders.

The only opposition expressed during the early proceedings was by one Henri Gagnon (civilian) who complained that the attitude of E. Dube was dictatorial. He described Dube, president of the Labour Progressive Party in Quebec, as an obstacle to the Labour Progressive Party and expressed opposition to discontinuing "La Victoire". F. X. Lessard, echoed Gagnon's remarks and complained of being left aside because the present leaders feared that others might replace them in executive positions. Lessard complained that Dube should not have been made the leader in Quebec without the French Canadians being consulted. He called upon members to express themselves openly but his remarks had little effect, on the contrary, his charges were not well received and he was frequently contradicted.

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The convention proceeded during the afternoon of November 19th when the Chairman Leo LeBrun introduced Tim Buck. Buck outlined the Party's program for socialism and remarked that this would not necessarily come immediately after the present war. He explained that it was the duty of the Labour Progressive Party to remain faithful to the working class and announced that the Party branches throughout the Dominion had shown considerable progress with the exception of the Province of Quebec. Buck admitted that the problems in Quebec were much more politically complicated than in other provinces but declared that this did not fully explain the poor progress made. Buck referred to the victories of the Union Nationale government in the last Provincial election and blamed same upon the lack of unity existing between progressive and liberal forces. Buck suggested

that the people of Quebec were themselves partly responsible for their lower standard of living in comparison with other provinces and continued that the Labour Progressive Party had demanded that Quebec enjoy the same level as that existing in other provinces. He complained that although this policy was well regarded the newspapers did not give it publicity and the French Canadians were therefore unaware of the efforts made by the Labour Progressive Party to improve conditions. Buck commented that Prime Minister King had lacked judgment in not bringing conscription into effect in 1942 and continued that Tory reactionaries were planning to profit from the conscription issue by forcing an election before fascism was defeated in Europe. He explained that the Labour Progressive party was fully aware that re-enforcements were required but that this could be solved without resorting to conscription. Buck referred to a recent remark by Cardinal Villeneuve in connection with the Germans and remarked that, in his opinion, it was directed to the isolationists in Canada.

In referring to the activities of the Labour Progressive Party in Quebec, Buck declared that the situation warranted numerous changes and he assured the gathering that these would prove of considerable interest in furthering the movement in the Province of Quebec. Buck then departed to attend the convention of the English speaking members which was being held in Montreal at the same time.

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Following Buck's departure, a Miss Julia Boucher read various resolutions, most of which concerned the amalgamation of French Canadian clubs and the proposed discontinuance of "La Victoire". Other resolutions dealt with family allowances and better housing conditions. Stanley Ryerson also introduced a resolution supporting General McNaughton's views on the conscription issue. All the resolutions were adopted.

One of the members present, namely F. X. Lessard, was quite open in criticizing the general activities of the Labour Progressive Party in the Province of Quebec. Lessard claimed he knew of a number who had given \$50. to a Provincial Electoral Fund but due to lack of confidence in the Party leaders, had since left the Party. Lessard also claimed that he had served two years in gaol as a result of his activities for the Party and it was discouraging to be told that he had not done good work following which he threatened to leave the party. Lessard also criticized E. Dube who he claimed would lead the Labour Progressive Party to its downfall in Quebec and he was interrupted by Ryerson who declared that Lessard had been criticizing the Party for the past two months, Lessard however continued to speak and suggested that the delegates should not elect Dube to the Provincial Committee if he should be nominated. Ryerson passed a remark

that the Labour Progressive party would not be intimidated by Lessard's threat that he would leave the Party and that if he wished to leave he could do as he pleased.

One or two other members spoke and the general hope was expressed that the new officers to be selected would prove more efficient than those who held offices in the past.

E. Dube made a few remarks to the general effect that he had placed himself at the disposal of the Party and that if matters had not progressed satisfactorily, it was not entirely his fault as some of the Executive officers did not work in the Party's interests. He advocated that "Tory reaction" be defeated and that the Liberal Government be re-elected. Following this he proposed that Dr. Longpre be chosen president of the French Canadian section, the chairman Leo LeBrun officially declared him elected by acclamation, no other nominations having been made. Ryerson then proposed that Sgt. H. Gagnon, E. Dube and Jean Bourget be appointed vice-presidents and that Danielle Cuisinier be appointed secretary. All these being declared elected by acclamation. In other words, the officials already selected were placed in the positions decided upon.

During the selection of a Provincial Committee, it was observed that the attitude of Stanley Ryerson was such that it indicated the leaders of the Labour Progressive Party were in favour of having members chosen by them and not by the delegates. F. X. Lessard and Henri Gagnon (civilian) objected to this and Ryerson promptly told them to leave the hall if they were not satisfied. [deletion: 4 lines]

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While the convention of the French Canadian members was progressing, the English speaking members held their convention in the Preston Hall, Montreal, on the same dates, namely November 18th and 19th. Approximately 200 persons attended and the proceedings were under the chairmanship of Michael Buhay.

Fred Rose was the first speaker and he bitterly attacked Tory reaction and appealed for national unity. He expressed full confidence in Prime Minister Mackenzie King and supported General McNaughton's opinions

respecting conscription. He also dealt with the Party's policies for a Liberal-Labour coalition in the next Federal election.

Jack Shaw, of the Canadian Seamen's Union, reported on the recent convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress. He criticized the C.C.F. for their refusal to cooperate with the Labour Progressive Party and contended that this proved the urgent need for independent political action. Shaw criticized Paul Fournier who attacked the Communists at the Trades and Labour Congress convention and described him as a reactionary. He added that Fournier was a supporter of Premier Duplessis' government and attacked Fournier for his refusal to be expelled as president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. In referring to the conscription issue, Shaw admitted that antagonism existed between the French and English but explained that the problem could be solved if the C.C.F. would come to terms and form a great labour party.

Bernard Mergler also referred to the conscription issue and suggested that the Labour Progressive Party should fully support the Liberal Government and urged all Party members to set aside all other issues for this purpose.

[6]

Sam Carr referred to the recent conventions of the Canadian Congress of Labour and Trades and Labour Congress and claimed that the C.C.F. was encountering much more opposition on the part of the Tories. Carr declared that the C.C.F. would have to adopt a part of the Labour Progressive Party program if it desired to bring about socialism and inferred that the Liberal Party would ultimately favour socialism. In dealing with the conscription issue Carr expressed apprehension that the Tories might gain considerable popularity and this might lead to them being successful in the next Dominion election. Carr claimed that the conscription issue had been raised by the Tories with a view to securing power in the Federal field by inciting disunity. Carr lauded some recent remarks made by Cardinal Villeneuve for the defeat of fascism and though it might have a bearing in increasing enlistments in the Province of Quebec.

Carr lauded the work of [deletion: blank] and closed by speaking in favourable terms of Raymond Arthur Davies and declaring that the theories of Marx, Lenin and Stalin must remain the guiding light of the Party's activities.

Lt. Gordon McCutcheon, Labour Progressive Party Federal candidate, declared he was not speaking as a delegate but as a soldier and he explained that he was opposed to Tory principles in obtaining re-enforcements by total conscription as he thought sufficient recruits would volunteer. He referred to the change of the Labour Progressive party policy regarding

conscription and mentioned that the present stand of the Party was somewhat contradictory to its previous policies.

A few Party members from Labour Progressive Party clubs then addressed the convention and some of them dealt with the success of the Labour Progressive Party in leading Citizens' Forum meetings as a means of securing new members for the Party. It was claimed that [deletion: blank] had organized ten Citizens' Forums and all were now led by members of the Labour Progressive Party. Sidney Sarkin did not deal with Party policies but he mentioned complaints brought against the leaders in the province of Quebec.

John Weir, editor of the Canadian Tribune, called upon all present to enlarge the circulation of that newspaper. J. B. Salsberg made a few comments respecting the conventions of the Canadian Congress of Labour and Trades and Labour Congress and urged Party members to exercise all possible influence in the trade union field. He explained that in other provinces the Labour Progressive Party had considerable influence in trade unions and that by intensifying this work a favourable situation could be brought about in the Province of Quebec.

Buck made his appearance at the convention on November 19th and during the course of his remarks continually referred to the Tory plot to use the conscription issue to gain power. He explained that the Tory menace warranted the Labour Progressive Party supporting Prime Minister King. Buck predicted allied victory within three months and contended that conscription was no longer necessary. He admitted that the "Party" supported full conscription in 1942 but added that the situation was entirely different at the present time. He expressed hope that Labour Progressive Party support of the Liberal Party might result in a Liberal-Labour coalition and urged all members to prevent the Conservatives from being elected and to rally to the support of Mackenzie King. Buck announced that Jack Shaw had collected \$1,000 for the Party from seamen and in recognition he presented him with six volumes of Lenin's books, in [7] expressing his appreciation Shaw paid tribute to the merchant seamen who made the contributions stating that they were underpaid but nevertheless contributed generously.

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## II L.P.P. PRESIDENT OF BOILERMAKERS UNION DEFEATED

For the past 18 months Local One of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders Union of Canada, Vancouver, B.C., has been dominated by a vicious minority L.P.P. group which included the President William Stewart, [deletion: blank] William Stewart is a comparatively young man

and got his start in organized labour as Business Agent of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union (A.F. of L.) Vancouver. Later he was appointed an International Woodworkers of America Organizer (C.I.O.) but lost this position when the organizational staff was reduced. Following this he obtained employment with the Burrard Drydock Company with the intention of working his way up to a paid position in the Boilermakers' Union. [~~deletion: 2 lines~~]

In March 1942 Stewart was still a rank and file member of the Union but in December of the same year he was elected President, following an election campaign which established a precedent in local Union elections. To that date the Annual Election of Officers was carried out with little or no electioneering but immediately upon being nominated for the position of President Stewart and his political followers immediately issued thousands of electioneering pamphlets and other candidates followed suit. The election held on December 12th last was probably the most publicized Union election held in Vancouver the members being bombarded with pamphlets, radio broadcasts and meetings. One pamphlet contained the statement "Workers: Smash the L.P.P. domination of our Union! Smash their Machine in our Union! Before it is too late!" The L.P.P. in turn charge that the C.C.F. were out to seize control of the Union.

[8]

It had been announced that approximately 9,000 members of the Union were eligible to vote and a large turn out was anticipated due to the publicity the election had received. The total vote however, was only 3,199. The small percentage voting was attributed, to some degree, to adverse weather conditions but it was reported that an exceptionally large number of members failed to produce their Union cards and thus were disqualified. The percentage voting therefore, does not reflect a true picture of the interest taken in the election.

Stewart was defeated by Mr. C.A. Henderson, who is supported by the C.C.F. element. [~~deletion: 4 lines~~] Stewart's defeat is attributed to two causes, first his participation in politics and his nomination as an L.P.P. candidate in North Vancouver in the next Federal election, some members being of the opinion that his political activities are not in the interests of the Union. The second point is Stewart's participation in the Vigilante Committee which, no doubt, discredited him with many of the Union members. The Vigilante Committee was a group of shipyard employees led by Stewart who visited a worker's home and left a note warning him to leave the district. Subsequently the worker entered civil action against Stewart and others of the group and the matter is presently before the Courts.



Three persons ran for the Office of President, Stewart, Henderson and one Myron Kuzyck whose name was mentioned in a previous issue of the Bulletin in connection with the Court action taken against the Union by Kuzyck following his dismissal from the Union and loss of employment as a result. Shortly prior to the actual election Kuzyck announced that he was withdrawing as a candidate but the Union Executive ruled that it was too late for him to withdraw, that his name would remain on the ballot. Kuzyck further announced his full support of Henderson stating that it would be unfair and unwise for him to stand as a third candidate and split the membership unnecessarily thus making possible the election of a minority group.

The history of this local since the L.P.P. under the leadership of Stewart took over, was rather hectic. Immediately following the election that put the Stewart crowd in power in December 1942, the Canadian Congress of Labour, to which the Union is affiliated, endeavoured to place the local under an Administration Board as it was alleged that the election had been illegal. This action led to a rather lengthy court case but Stewart et al eventually won out and the local again resumed relations with the C.C.L. although they were granted autonomy. Since that time the local has experienced phenomenal growth and is presently the largest shipyard local in Canada. It was this local led by Stewart [deletion: blank] that led to the formation of the Shipyard General Workers' Federation, a Federation to which all C.C.L. shipyard Unions on the West Coast are affiliated. [deletion: 3 lines] In addition the publication known as the "Main Deck" is the official organ of the Shipyard General Workers' Federation and has all the attributes of an L.P.P. propaganda sheet. This publication was formerly the official organ of Local One but upon the formation of the Shipyard General Workers' Federation it was taken over by that body.

[9]

It is doubtful if the new President, C.A. Henderson, can combat the Communist influence in the local and it will be interesting to see what action the L.P.P. take to have him removed or discredited. In all probability, they will adopt their favourite method - a smear campaign.

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#### IV                    FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN CANADIANS   HOLD CONGRESS

The Federation of Russian Canadians held a National Congress in Toronto from 9th to 12th November, 1944, with one hundred and forty-eight official delegates in attendance. [deletion: 3 lines]

The opening of the Congress was marked by a banquet on the 9th, at which some six hundred persons were present. Business sessions were held on November 10th, 11th and on the forenoon of the 12th. During the remainder of the last day the delegates were shown the Soviet motion picture "Rainbow" and treated to a [10] concert in the course of the evening with about fourteen hundred people present.

Guests who attended the Congress included:

V.G. Pavlov, U.S.S.R. Consul in Central and Western Canada.

N.I. Zhiveinov, Soviet journalist, said to be director of  
T.A.S.S. (News Agency in Canada).

D.V. Kazushchich, Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
American Russian Mutual Aid Association.

B. Berlin, Professor of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

P. Ciark, Toronto (lady) well known Russian artist.

G. Bittner, Professor of Sociology and Political Economy,  
at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Professor A.N. Korolev, Montreal.

The Doukhobour delegation, considered to be a large one in view of the fact that this was their first attendance at a National Congress of the F. of R.C. is as follows:

J.J. Verigin, Brilliant, B.C., Secretary of the Spiritual  
Community of Christ, Doukhobours in Canada.

V.P. Reibin, Brilliant, B.C.

Vasily Chutskoff, Kamsack, Saskatchewan, Chairman of the  
Doukhobour Community in Aid to Allies.

Vladimir Kazakoff, Kamsack, Saskatchewan.

Ivan Resantseff or Ryazantseff, head of the Municipal Council  
in Cote District, Saskatchewan.

Joseff Fofonoff, Verigin, Saskatchewan.

Alexey Reibin, representative of the Vancouver Doukhobour  
Association.

P.V. Chernenkoff, Tagoum, B.C., member of the Doukhobour  
Committee in Aid of Homeland, Sproul Creek, B.C.

Semyon Gr. Konkin, Arelee, Saskatchewan.

Alexander Shchipanoff, Arelee, Saskatchewan.

Representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church were:

Metropolitan Benjamin, Moscow appointed head of the Russian  
Orthodox Church in North America and the Aleutian Islands.

Archbishop Adam, New York City.

Bishop Anthony, Montreal.

Priest G.V. Marinets, Star, Alberta.

Gregory Dutchak, Chairman of the Society of the Saint Trinity

Cathedral, Winnipeg.

Tatyana Dutchak, lady chairman of the Mutual Aid Society of Saint Trinity Cathedral.

[~~deletion: 1 1/2 lines~~]

[~~deletion: 7 lines~~] It may be of interest to know that the real head of the Russian Church in North America is Metropolitan Theophilus, who has from three hundred to four hundred parishes. He was elected by the Russian Orthodox Church of Clergies in Cleveland, [11] Ohio, about ten years ago and since the "resurrection" of the Patriarchate in the U.S.S.R. Metropolitan Theophilus recognizes the Moscow Patriarchate as one of the spiritual heads of the Orthodox Church on an even basis with other Orthodox Patriarchs of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Serbia, Romania, etc., but not as an Administrative Head. A Patriarch, according to the Canons of the Church, must be elected and not appointed. Archbishop Adam of New York City was present at the time when Metropolitan Theophilus was chosen as head of the Russian Church at Cleveland, Ohio. Later, however, Adam rebelled and was excommunicated. At the present time he has no Diocese. Bishop Anthony, Montreal, was, until two or three months ago, just a parish priest, has been consecrated, however, as Bishop of Montreal by Metropolitan Benjamin, but still has no parishes whatsoever. G.V. Marinets, Priest of Star, Alberta, is evidently a newcomer in the ranks of the Federation of Russian Canadians. It was stated in the November issue of "Vestnik", No. 306 that he represented six Russian Orthodox Churches at this Congress.

On the first day of the business session, N. Mihasiuk proposed to elect a Presidium, which was accepted, and the following elected members took their places on the stage; Metropolitan Benjamin, Archbishop Adam, Professor G. Bittner, J.J. Verigin, Vasily Chutskoff, [~~deletion: 3 lines~~] then read greetings to the Second Congress of Russian Canadians sent from the Minister of Finance, Mr. Ilsley, B. Claxton, assistant to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the All-Slav Committee in Moscow and from many branches of the Federation of Russian Canadians, Russian soldiers in the Canadian Army Overseas and from individual persons and [~~deletion: blank~~] Secretary of the Independent Doukhours, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, etc. On this first day numerous Committees were formed which include; Committee of Aid to U.S.S.R., the Constitutional Committee, the Control Committee, the School, Music and Theatrical Committee, the Women's Committee, Youth Committee, Recommendation Committee and Ecclesiastic-Cultural Committee. [~~deletion: 4 lines~~] The program of the Congress was then read by N. Mihasiuk. T. Kurban then read his organizational report which lasted one hour and twenty minutes, after which Citizen

Gladyk spoke and brought greetings from the Carpatho-Russian Association in the United States, he being chairman of that organization.

The session of November 10th commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon at which N. Solomevich presided. I.M. Malania, secretary treasurer of the Federation of Russian Canadians, read his financial report, which lasted for one hour and twenty minutes and various matters were discussed at this session. At this time the Federation went on record as pledging themselves to raise \$105,000, \$100,000 for the purchase of seed to be sent to the U.S.S.R. for planting next spring, the remaining \$5,000 to be used as a fund for aid to Yugo-Slavia. U. Chutskoff, Doukhobour, expressed the opinion and hope that the Doukhobours will take an active part in this matter. This session lasted until ten o'clock in the evening.

[12]

The morning session held on November 11th continued in the same nature as the preceding one, similar matters being discussed, but the first guest speaker at this session was Citizen D. Kazushchik, secretary of the Central Committee of the American-Russian Mutual Aid Association in the United States. He spoke of the work undertaken in the U.S.A. by the above association and pointed out the American people's achievements over re-actionaries and referred to the favourable fourth term re-election of President Roosevelt. He asserted that some of its credit also goes to the Russian people residing in the United States. The next speaker was Archbishop Adam who read the resolution adopted by the Ecclesiastic-Cultural Committee. On behalf of that Committee he expressed deep gratitude to the Congress for accepting the resolution and expressed his sincere wish that the Convention would build up a strong unity among the different classes of Russians in Canada. The afternoon session commenced with Ludmille Aldadanov (lady) presiding. N. Zhiveinov, chief of the Soviet news agency in Canada, T.A.S.S., was the guest speaker, his subject being the "Russian People's Heroic Traditions". Professor B. Berlin of the Toronto Conservatory of Music was the next speaker, his subject being Music and Art. Other speakers at this afternoon session were P. Clark (lady) and citizen M. Yasney, editor of the "Vestnik".

The last session was held on Sunday morning, November 12th. At this session Priest G.V. Marinets appeared with a greeting to the Congress of Russian Canadians and on behalf of some of the Russian Church Societies handed to the Congress, \$110 in aid to Homeland Russia and \$10 in support of the "Vestnik" fund. Other minutes at this session were reports by Citizen A. Kravchuk, Ludmilla Aldadanov on behalf of the Women's Committee, Citizen V. Samoilov on behalf of the Youth Committee, Citizen Novik

on behalf of the Aid to the U.S.S.R. Committee and a lady named Zaluzhny on behalf of the School Committee.

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A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Federation at the close of this Convention. The following are excerpts from it:

“Our congress, filled with deep patriotism to Canada, is proud of the role played by our country Canada in the present war. We are proud of the Armed Forces of Canada and of Canada’s contribution in the field of production of war materials necessary for victory over the enemies of progress, culture and mankind the German Fascists. With satisfaction we greet Canada and her government for the generous help shown by Canada to the Soviet people. We greet Canada’s remarkable contribution toward the common cause of the United Nations.

The Russian Canadians are participating in Canada’s Armed Forces and in all Canadian war efforts. They have attained a worthy position in the ranks of the Canadian people.

We, as Canadian patriots of Russian origin, proudly greet the past and present splendid accomplishment by our [13] brothers and sisters the people of U.S.S.R.

The enemies of U.S.S.R. have tried so often to lessen the wonderful past of the Russian people and pervert the present Russian achievements.”

Warning against those forces “who are trying to create misunderstanding between Canada and Russia and who are working against the best interests of Canada”, the resolution continues:

“The objective of this Russian-Canadian organization is therefore to develop a correct understanding by the Canadian people about the past and the present time Russia. We shall expose those forces who slander the Russian people and other people of the Soviet Union and also those who are striking to create friction and conflicts between our Canadian people and the Soviet Union.

The task of the Russian organizations in Canada is therefore to organize lectures in Russian and in English languages on Russian life; culture, art and science of the past and the present Russia. The Russian Canadian organizations will organize exhibitions on Russian Art, Science and on the achievements by the Soviet Union in cultural field and of the welfare of the Soviet peoples.

The Russian-Canadian organizations will encourage to start Russian language courses to English, French and to peoples of other nationalities in Canada.

The Russian-Canadian organizations will contribute themselves toward closer cultural, trade and political relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

Members of the Federation of Russian Canadians must establish themselves so that they be respected, valued and that they be considered useful citizens of this country.

We, the Russian-Canadians must be interested in the Canadian culture and in social life of Canada.

Our convention calls upon all Russian-Canadians to give aid to the Soviet people also in the future, according to their means and the needs of the people in the Soviet Union."

In conclusion the declaration greets the growing understanding and co-operation between the Russian-Canadians, which doubtless includes Doukhobours. It recognizes the great contribution made by the Russians in Canada, by their churches and Doukhobours in the various campaigns to aid the Homeland Russia, and the Soviet Union. On behalf of the Congress of Russian Canadians it expressed gratitude once again to the Soviet Union Homeland of their fathers for its heroic struggle against the Hitlerite Germany and her satellites, "thus giving Canada, Great Britain and the United States of America a possibility to prepare themselves in order to strike decisive blows which, together with the powerful blows inflicted by the Red Army, push Germany toward the edge of a military catastrophe".

Another resolution, which mainly comprises instructions to be issued to the Federation's branches, reads as follows:

[14]

- (1) Branches of the Federation of Russian Canadians must make monthly reports to the Central Committee about their activities. It is to be in the form of an official report.
- (2) In districts, where there may be several branches of the Federation of Russian Canadians close together conferences should be summoned and district committees are to be founded. The secretaries of the district committees are to be automatically included in the formation of an expanded Central Committee. In case the district secretary is dismissed from his duties and another secretary is elected in his place the former secretary loses his rights to be a member of the Central Committee. The newly elected secretary replaces him automatically.
- (3) Members of the Central Committee must make annual tours throughout the branches of the Federation of Russian Canadians.
- (4) It is necessary to arrange once a year a membership enrolment-campaign and raise means of support for the organizational needs.

- (5) The Central Committee must look after the supplies of songs, music sheets, art and scientific literature to the branches of the Federation.
- (6) The Central Committee must look into the matter of discussing the question concerning a charter for the Federation of Russian Canadians.
- (7) The Congress recommends the branches of the Federation, which may have such possibilities, to obtain Community Halls and Summer Camps for children and adults, covering their own expenses.
- (8) The Congress authorizes the Central Committee to discuss the question of opening a cadre of schools where choirmasters and Russian language school teachers would be prepared for children's schools.
- (9) The Central Committee must in the future discuss the question of sending delegations to Soviet Russia.
- (10) The Congress entrusts the Central Committee to co-operate with branches of the Federation in matters of organizing Co-operatives where it is possible.
- (11) The Congress grants permission for the Central Committee to summon plenums whenever needed.

In the Control Committees report at the Congress it was officially stated that during the examination of treasury accounts and various documents on income and expenses from June 1st, 1942 to October 31st, 1944, the officers of the Control Committee found everything in order. The composition of the Control Committee was given as follows: P. Brenko, chairman; V. Voitik, secretary; V. Hochlachev, Gregory Filipovich, Maxim Yaroshevich and Gregory Dutchak, members. It was observed that the Doukhobours were in full accord with the resolutions and aims of the Federation of Russian Canadians. At the banquet which opened the congress on November 9th, J.J. Verigin made the following statement:

[15]

"Citizen, Chairman and Honourable guests! On behalf of the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ and from many Doukhobours I am glad to extend our thanks for the invitation to be present at the Second Congress of Russian Canadians. We are grateful for this opportunity to meet other Russian Canadians and we feel that this acquaintainship will serve our mutual purpose.

Our attention, at the present time, is focused toward the great suffering and needs of the people that have outlived aggression in Russia. We

must do everything possible and our best in order to give aid to a nation which has suffered the devastations of war.

In an armed struggle, against powers representing evil, Russia has been outstanding in war. As one who is against war, I hope that Russia will be just as outstanding after the war and will endeavour to establish for mankind the right and privilege to live according to the principles of love, toil and peaceable life."

An editorial which appeared in the "Vestnik" of November 20th, 1944, praising "those outstanding events in the lives of the Russian Canadians", pointed out that the support of that Convention was excellent, because of the many attending delegates and representatives; it said in part:

"It was a convention which expressed the voice of Russian Canadians in general. That the convention was an exhibitor of Russian Canadian manhood. It showed that the Russian Canadians, when drawn together, are able to take up, suitable to them, positions in the life of this country. It has also displayed the high standard in the thorough knowledge of Russian Canadians because they have shown examples in matters of harmony and mutual understanding, equal to which there has not yet existed among the Russian population in any of the countries on the American Continent. The convention has proven that all Russian Canadians, who were present, know their duties and realize their role in the Canadian life. The convention showed that the Russian Canadians are willing to contribute their share in the cultural and social life of this country and play a passive role no more. The Russian Canadians admit in general that now they will be able to give greater support to the Homeland of their fathers than with just a single shipment of aid to the Soviet people."

The stage at the Labour Lyceum Hall, where this Congress met, was decorated with flags of the United States, England and the U.S.S.R., with placards bearing the following slogans:

"Long live the second congress of Russian Canadians."

"Long live a lasting friendship of the peace loving people in the world!

"Long live the fighting unity of U.S.S.R., the United States and the British Empire."

It was stated that a third congress will take place in the course of time "when new ways will be sought of improving our misunderstandings and conversation between our religious brothers", presumably Russian churches and the Doukhobours.

[Page 16 is missing]



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VI CANADIAN JEWISH WEEKLY  
FORMS NEW ASSOCIATION

In the fall of this year, the New York Jewish Communist daily newspaper, the Morgen Freiheit, organized an association called the "Morgen Freiheit Association". [deletion: 1 1/2 lines]

[deletion: blank], the executives of the [deletion: blank] "Canadian Jewish Weekly", followed the example of the "Morgan Freiheit" and converted, at least in appearance, the executive officials of this paper into a "Canadian Jewish Weekly Association". Of considerable interest is the fact that the executive members of the new Association were mentioned just as a matter of course in an article appearing in the October 26th issue of the Canadian Jewish Weekly. [deletion: 4 lines]

The executive members, with their respective positions, are as follows:

[18]

J.B. Salsberg - President  
J. Gershman - General Secretary  
Harry Guralnick - Executive Secretary

In view of the fact that the Canadian Jewish Weekly, in forming the new Association, followed the lead of the Morgen Freiheit, it must be presumed that it was done for similar reasons.

The Canadian Jewish Weekly is recognized as the mouthpiece and the semi-official organ of the Labour Progressive Party. In other words, it is a Communist publication and consequently bears the stigma attached to Communism in this country. The executive members of the Canadian Jewish Weekly are definitely endeavouring to gain an air of respectability in an effort to secure additional supporters from the better class of society.

[deletion: 1 paragraph, 5 lines]

VII RED REPORTER BANNED

Reference was made in a previous issue of the Bulletin to Paul Fournier, President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council and his threat to liquidate the Communist element in the Council. He made this threat at the Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress and Percy Bengough, President of the Congress, under pressure no doubt, ordered Fournier's removal as President of the Montreal Council. However, Fournier rallied the support of the Anti-Communists, defied Bengough and retained his position after a somewhat stormy meeting of the Council.

Reg. Wilson, a "Canadian Tribune" Staff Writer, wrote the matter up and, of course, distorted the facts in favour of the L.P.P. and made some

disparaging remarks concerning Fournier. At a subsequent meeting of the Council which Wilson was attending in his capacity as a Reporter, his article was discussed and by a majority vote Wilson was banned from all future meetings of the Council until such time as he can either prove the charges against Fournier or a retraction is printed in the "Canadian Tribune".

The Council Executive stated that this was the first step of the Council to carry out a thorough clean-up of the Council in regard to the Communist element that were running the Council's affairs. A member of the Council also stated that the Council was 100 percent behind the statement made by Fournier at the Convention and would demonstrate to Bengough and to all other labour organizations in the Montreal District that "we will not tolerate the domination of fellows like Reg. Wilson and others who are supporting him in his drive to make Labour Unions Red or smash them.

An article in the December 16th issue of the "Tribune" stated that the "Tribune" was documenting the charges made and would present proof to the Executive Committee of the Council in the immediate future.

[19]

#### VIII      TECHNOCRACY INCORPORATED CALLS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

An interesting development has occurred in connection with Technocracy Incorporated; the organization has definitely taken the stand for National Military Conscription.

The following copy of a telegram issued by Continental Headquarters, Technocracy Incorporated, New York, was received by each member of Technocracy Incorporated in Montreal, [✂deletion: 1 line]

"WE URGE THAT CANADA ADOPT TECHNOCRACY'S PROGRAM OF ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL. CANADA MUST NOT PERMIT THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC TO BLOCKADE THE NATIONAL SUPPORT OF OUR ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS. TECHNOCRACY URGES THE IMMEDIATE INSTALLATION OF NATIONAL MILITARY CONSCRIPTION AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD TOTAL CONSCRIPTION. TECHNOCRACY URGES THAT CANADA FURTHER IMPLEMENT NATIONAL MILITARY CONSCRIPTION WITH TOTAL CONSCRIPTION OF MEN, MACHINES, MATERIAL AND MONEY WITH NATIONAL SERVICE FROM ALL AND PROFITS TO NONE AS THE ONLY ADEQUATE PROGRAM CAPABLE OF DEFEATING FASCISM AT HOME AND ABROAD, THUS ENSURING AN ORDERLY TRAN-

SITION IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD TO A CANADA OF SECURITY AND ABUNDANCE."

[~~deletion: 2 lines~~]

"MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO FLOOD OTTAWA BY WIRE AND MAIL WITH THE FOLLOWING TEXT (enclosed) ENLISTING OUTSIDE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR SUPREME EFFORT"

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

A copy of the telegrams has been sent to all local Labour Unions and Veterans' Organizations asking them to write to Ottawa and demand total conscription.

A copy of the telegram was also published in various leading newspapers throughout Canada and the request for all patriotic Canadians to send the telegram or a letter with the same wording, to their respective Government representatives.

According to an article appearing in the "Ottawa Citizen" letters are reaching individual Members of Parliament in Ottawa at the rate of 50 to 100 a day, one Member having estimated a total of 50,000 having reached the Parliament Buildings.

It will be noted that the telegram not only calls for the adoption of National Military Conscription but states that that will be the first step towards "Total Conscription of men, machines, material and money, with National Service from all and profits to none."

As this quotation, which has been taken by Technocracy Incorporated as their 'slogan', deals with the fundamental principles of civilization the organized effort of every human individual it is interesting to note the views ex- [20] pressed on this subject by the Hon. Compton I. White of Idaho in the House of Representatives at Washington in February, 1944:

"In performing labour, man has always worked for an inducement - the more trying the circumstances, the more controlling the inducement. The first and most important inducement to labour is to supply the personal need for food, shelter, and clothing - supplemented by the desire for amusement, recreation, and personal distinction; and with the advancement of civilization, man has striven to obtain liberty and achieve security.

In order that any country may reach the maximum of material prosperity, certain conditions are indispensable. All its labour, assisted by the most approved machinery and appliances must be employed and the fruits of industry must be justly distributed. In dealing with human nature - constituted as it is we find there must be an inducement to labour. As civilization advanced, and money became the medium of exchange, money and wages became the inducement to labour.

Now in considering Technocracy, what do they propose as an inducement to work - total conscription - involuntary servitude? We could not resign ourselves to this. Civilization has advanced to where humanity has thrown off the shackles of slavery. The civilization we enjoy is the outgrowth of human initiative and industry - fostered and protected by the application of the principles of good Government - a boon that man has been striving for since history began.

The theory that universal conscription as proposed by Technocracy would advance civilization or the welfare of the common people cannot be accepted. Individual efforts in organized industry, fostered and protected by good Government, is the best solution of our momentous problems."

It is interesting to note that until recently this organization has had little support from the general public, but since the conscription issue has arisen, membership has increased and a fair sprinkling of members of the Armed Forces has attended meetings of the organization. In the past new members have been quite enthusiastic until they discovered that at each meeting they are called on for financial donations and sooner or later their ardour cools and they drop out. In this way the membership is always more or less in a state of flux.