

"Dear....

I am writing you at the request of a group of young people who met a few weeks ago to exchange opinions on Canadian youth needs. Those present, from trade unions, the services, university and youth organizations, included John Wigdor, Mark Tarail, Margaret Lathe, Bud Bell, Harry Carson, Jessie Storrie, Grace Wales and Steve Endicott.

We all felt that young people across the country need to find a channel for united expression and effective action on their many common problems. It seemed to us that there is needed a national organization in Canada which can bring together the work of the various democratic and progressive young people who are now organized or could be organized into clubs throughout the country, and who share similar interests and concerns.

The young generation of Canadian citizens, who have given their best to rid the world of fascism, want to make sure of a future of jobs, freedom, opportunity, [10] and lasting peace. We face the same problem: how to make certain that young people have the conditions of life to develop their capacities to the full, how to lay secure foundations for a peaceful world in which this can happen.

All over Canada, young people have been getting together to discuss and take action on these questions. There is a rising demand in Ontario and other provinces for the passage of the eighteen year vote. Trade union proposals of both Congresses for reconversion plans of full production, minimum wage levels, apprenticeship systems, are awakening interest among youth. Young clubs are pressing for community centres, particularly in Saskatchewan and Quebec, and are asking government for discarded army sports and recreation facilities. Jewish, Negro and other minority youth groups are uniting into councils to fight discrimination; young farmers in Ontario are proposing farm credits and steps towards educational equalization. Among young people in the fighting forces and the home front is growing a spirit of Canadianism and pride in the achievement of our country. Hundreds of patriotic youth groups have organized war services and have developed friendly feelings towards youth of other nations - of Britain, China, the Soviet Union and the occupied countries.

There is every evidence to show the need of united action of such democratic-minded young people in Canada, to place the problems of youth on the agenda of the country in a clear and definite way. It is our mind, therefore, to work for such a federated type of movement which can include youth from industry, farming areas, armed forces, schools and white collar occupations.

We are asking a number of important and key young people in various parts of the country to come together for discussion and to organize a

National Initiative Committee. We feel that through your experience and work, you are one of these youth leaders who have a substantial contribution to make to the funding of such a new national youth organization.

I would like to invite you to become a member of a National Initiative Committee with other leading young people throughout the country.

I feel the job of this committee will be to explore the possibilities involved in the organization of such a new movement; to raise the immediate problems for discussion and action on a national scale, and to develop ways and means of calling a national gathering of all interested clubs and groups at which time they can together determine the form and program of such a federated type of organization.

This can be a very important development on the youth horizon of Canada. There is a great opportunity today for young people to influence the course of our nation's affairs. The federal elections around the corner will decide the fate of the country for years to come. We young people have a chance to exercise our rights as citizens to share in deciding how the country will be governed and what the post war legislation will be. [11]

May I ask, then, that you reply to this invitation within two weeks of the date of this letter. We hope to call a meeting of all those to whom this letter is sent on the week-end of January 7th to discuss the organization of a National Initiative Committee. I earnestly trust that you will find it possible to join us as an initiator. If you are too far away to attend this meeting, will you write us your opinions and inform us, I hope, of your willingness to work with us.

We feel that such an organization could help make this a better Canada.

Sincerely yours,
 (sgd) MALCOLM YOUNG,
 United Automobile Workers
 of America,
 Temporary Chairman,
 Committee to convene
 National Initiative
 Committee."

[Pages 12 and 13 are missing]

[14]

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

III THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CANADIAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP-ORIGIN AND GROWTH

The National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship was organized in June, 1943, but was not by far the first organization formed to foster relations between this country and the Soviet Union. The original organizations of this type were for the most part Communist inspired and their policies were identical with the policies of the Communist movement at the time. [deletion: 3 lines] The Council has held two annual congresses, one in November, 1943, and the second in November, 1944. [deletion: 2 lines] As far as it is known the National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship has no connection with any of its predecessors. The chief among these are the Canadian Friends of Soviet Russia formed in the fall of 1921, the Canadian Branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia which was formed on August 7th, 1921, in New York City and the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia of United States and Canada, organized in June, 1921. [deletion: 1 line]

The Canadian Friends of Soviet Russia or the Canadian Friends of the Soviet Union as it was later known was very active in its earlier years but by 1937 and 1938 the organization had dwindled considerably to small groups in Montreal and Toronto. By the summer of 1939 it had further dwindled to one small group in Montreal which also soon went out of existence. [deletion: 3 lines] After the Friends of the Soviet Union in Montreal went out of existence and shortly after the Soviet Union came into the war, [deletion: blank] organized a group known as the "Information Bureau, Soviet Union at Peace and War" whose membership comprised many of those formerly connected with the Friends of the Soviet Union. This latter organization ceased to function during the summer of 1944 [deletion: 1 line]

During the fall of 1941 an organization known as the Russian Medical Aid Committee was formed in Montreal; among [15] whose sponsors were [deletion: 2/3 line] This Medical Aid Committee sponsored a rally in Montreal on December 18th, 1941, and the chief speaker on this occasion was Joseph E. Davies, ex U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Many prominent citizens in Montreal took part in this rally and attended a pre-rally luncheon. The proceeds from the rally were turned over to the Canadian Red Cross for the purchase of medical supplies for the Soviet Union. [deletion: 1/2 line] active in assisting the promotion of this rally, but it is indicated they were very disappointed when Mr. Davies stated that Russia was moving away from Communism. On March 11th, 1942, this Committee sponsored a meeting at which Anna Louise Strong was the chief speaker. [deletion: 1 2/3 lines]

A second organization known as the Association of Canadian Citizens of Russian Origin was formed in Montreal on July 17th, 1941. This meeting was attended by about five hundred persons, [deletion: 3/4 line] The organization was initiated [deletion: 1/2 line], who it is suspected through loyalty to his country of origin, praised the Soviet Union and the Red Army for their fight against the Germans. [deletion: 1 line] in this organization and it apparently ceased to function during the early part of 1942.

Finally, in Montreal on March 19th, 1943, a group known as the Society for the Study of Modern Russia was organized, [deletion: 1 line] It was organized along lines similar to a group of the same name which functioned at that time in Toronto. This group became known as the Canada Russia Society and after the organization of the National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship in Toronto, it emerged as the Montreal branch of the latter organization. Prior to the change of name, however, the Canada Russia society was fairly active. A public meeting was held on May 13th, 1943 at which Mr. H.W.L. Dana, Professor of Comparative Drama at Harvard University, was the principal speaker. The subject of his speech was "The Drama of the Soviet Union at War". It is reported that Mr. Dana has visited Russia six times since 1927 but that he has not been there since 1936 or 1937. He stressed the sympathy of Russia for the oppressed people of the world and exhibited a map of Europe, Asia and Africa bearing colourings intended to indicate the oppressed people of the world. This map was only exhibited for a few moments but it is reflected that India, Egypt and South Africa were deeply tinged in red and that in mentioning oppressed peoples Dana made no mention of these spots but conversed on Spain and China as places where oppression existed. During this meeting it was announced that the Soviet Legation in Ottawa would loan documentary films which would be shown to members only.

A second meeting was sponsored by this Society on June 20th, 1943, to celebrate the second anniversary of Russia's entry into the war at which Sergei Koudriavtzev, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, was the main speaker. A further meeting was held on June 22nd, 1943, which was attended by two members of the Red Army, Captain Riel Solokov and Lieut. L.A. Derebine, both representing the Soviet Embassy. This meeting was chaired by Jean Louis Gagnon [deletion: 1 line] It was shortly after this meeting that the Canada Russia Society merged with the National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship and became known as the Montreal Branch of that organization.

In connection with Soviet Friendship activities in Toronto, mention should be made of the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund committee which was formed there in November, 1942, by persons prominent in business in that city. The Executive Committee chosen to organize this group [~~deletion: 1 line~~] This organization sponsored an Aid To Russia rally on November 25th, 1942, at which the late Mr. Wendel Wilkie was the key speaker. The platform on this occasion, in addition to Mr. Wilkie, was occupied by persons prominent in Canadian Government circles. [~~deletion: 6 1/4 lines~~] As mentioned in paragraph five, a group known as the Society for the Study of Modern Russia was active in Toronto. This group, made up largely of University Professors and Intellectuals, was organized early in 1942 [~~deletion: 3/4 line~~] January 19th, 1943, when the Rev. Thomas L. Harris, National Secretary of the American Council for Soviet Relations, arrived in Toronto to address one of their meetings. A second meeting sponsored by this Society was held on May 28th, 1943, at which the main speakers were Raymond Arthur Davies and William Mandell. [~~deletion: 3 lines~~] During the course of his speech Mandell compared trade unions in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.; he stated that it is only the contracting interests in the trade unions in Russia who are the Communists, which is natural, he continued, because Russia is pledged to the cause of Communism. This Society merged its activities with those of the National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship when it was organized on June 22nd, 1943.

From the literature of the National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship the following is quoted as the organization's origin, purpose and aims, National Committees and future plans:

ORIGIN

The National Council was founded on June 22, 1943, at a rally attended by close to 17,000 persons in the Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. The guest speaker was the Honorable Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. From its inception, the Council was sponsored by all political parties, all heads of English-speaking churches, and by citizens from all walks of life in the Dominion.

PURPOSE AND AIMS

The complete accord reached by Great Britain, the United States and the U.S.S.R. at the Moscow and Teheran Conferences has set the pattern for the work of the Council. The pledges that were exchanged at these historic Conferences give full and deep significance to the Council's program, which is:

1. To strengthen friendly relations between Canada and the Soviet Union through the promotion of better understanding between them.

[17]

2. To educate the Canadian people as to the need for such better understanding and friendly relations, as essential to victory in the present war against the Axis powers and to the establishment of world-wide democracy and enduring peace.

3. To act as a co-ordinating body and headquarters for organizations and groups of individuals subscribing to the above purposes, and to arrange for the affiliation of such groups.

4. To establish a working relationship between Canadians in various professions, trade and cultural occupations, and similar groups in the Soviet Union.

5. To promote in the Soviet Union an understanding of and friendship towards Canada.

6. To co-operate with associations in other of the United Nations working for similar ends as this Council.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

To bring to the Canadian people authentic information on the Soviet Union, and to the Soviet people information about Canada, the national Council has set up special National Committees composed of Canadian leaders in science, agriculture, labour, music, art and other spheres of national interest. These committees ensure a regular two-way exchange of information between Canada and the Soviet Union.

FUTURE PLANS

The National Council hopes in the immediate future --

1. To arrange an exchange of delegations with the U.S.S.R., representing fields of mutual interest.

2. To prepare and send to the U.S.S.R. libraries on Canadian science, education, industry, agriculture, public health and welfare, architecture, music and art, in exchange for similar materials already received from the Soviet Union.

3. To establish research and translation facilities and services.

4. To send on tour across Canada one or more well-known speakers on the U.S.S.R.

The National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship was formed primarily by persons prominent in the business life of Canada. The list of patrons include the Prime Minister of Canada, many of the Lt. governors of the Provinces, the Premiers of the Provinces and several of the Chief

Justices of Canada. Also included are the names of persons prominent in Business, Industry, Education, Sciences, Art and Religious leaders. In addition more than a dozen prominent functionaries of the Labour Progressive Party (Communist Party of Canada), together with the names of several persons who are known sympathizers. The chairman of the Council at its inception was Sir Ellsworth Flavelle, the vice-chairman of the committee appointed to organize the First National Congress was Wilfred C. James. All the above persons are prominent Canadian businessmen [~~deletion: 1 line~~] Sir Ellsworth Flavelle was, until June, 1944, chairman of the National Council of the Civil Liberties Association, which has frequently urged the restora- [18] tion of the seized properties of the Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association banned under the Defence of Canada Regulations in June, 1940. It also has advocated lifting the ban on the Communist Party of Canada. [~~deletion: 4 lines~~] Sir Ellsworth Flavelle, however, resigned from the Civil Liberties Association in June, 1944.

The first public function of the National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship took place on June 22nd, 1944 as is mentioned in paragraph nine. This function took the form of a "Salute to Our Russian Ally Rally" in Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto. The principal speaker was the Hon. Joseph E. Davies, former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union; the chairman was the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King and the Master of Ceremonies was Major Raymond Massey. The platform was occupied by many notable personages, including Fedor Gousev, Soviet Ambassador to Canada and two Soviet airmen. Among those sending greetings to the gathering was the Metropolitan Sergi of Moscow. During the course of this meeting one incident interrupted the programmed flow of proceedings; when Prime Minister King was introducing Fedor Gousev, a voice from the crowd shouted "lift the ban on the Communist Party", a remark that was greeted with applause. A crowd of approximately 17,000 attended this Rally and it is reported that about 80% of it was of foreign extraction. Many prominent Party functionaries were present as was a large representation of functionaries of the mass language organizations. It is highly probable that the above noted incident was planned and staged by the Party.

[~~deletion: 1 paragraph, 4 1/2 lines~~]

The Council sponsored a second affair on November 12th, 13th and 14th, 1943 when a "Congress of Canadian Soviet Friendship" was arranged in the Royal York Hotel in Toronto. During the three days of this Congress, panel discussions were held covering the fields of science, education, agriculture, labour, medicine and public health and arts. On Friday evening of November 12th, a banquet was held; the main speakers on this occasion being Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer and Ernest J. Simmons, Professor of Slovanic studies, Cornell University. On Saturday, November

13th, Sir Bernard Pares addressed a luncheon meeting of Congress delegates and a second luncheon meeting was addressed by Max Yergan, Director of the American Council for African Affairs. Sir Bernard Pares at that time was acting as special lecturer at the Russian Institute, Cornell University. On Sunday morning, November 14th, the reports and resolutions of the various panel discussions were prepared and were presented to a Plenary Session of Congress delegates that same afternoon. On Sunday night, November 14th, a mass meeting was held at Maple Leaf Gardens, the speakers on this occasion were Edgar Snow, newspaper cor- [19] respondent, Leonard N. Brockington, K.C. of Ottawa and Col. Nicolai Zabotin.

Of the various panel discussions, the members of the Party present at this Congress took the greatest interest in the one covering the labour field. The chairman of the panel was J. L. Cohen, K.C., and the speakers were William Mandell, Research Director American-Russian Institute, New York and Dr. David Petegorsky, London School of Economics. The panel sessions were attended by several members of the Party most of whom occupy prominent positions in the Labour movement; [Xdeletion: 5 lines] Also attending this panel were G. Tounkin and Col. N. Zabotin, Soviet representatives. Tounkin, at this time was Soviet Charge d'Affaires at Ottawa and Col. Zabotin, Military Attaché of the Soviet Embassy. Of the other panels it is noted that one J.F. White addressed the panel on Agriculture on the subject "Practical Aspects of Soviet Farming". [Xdeletion: 3/4 line] The panel on Art was attended by Sergei Koudriavtzev, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and Leonid Altzev, Soviet Film Commissioner. The panel on Science was addressed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Dr. John Summerville of Hunter College, New York, addressed the Education panel on the subject "Aims and Methods of Soviet Education".

The delegates attending the final plenary session of the Congress endorsed a resolution urging all Canadian institutes of learning especially universities to establish departments of Russian as a means of learning to read and speak the Russian language and keeping abreast with activities in the Soviet Russia. The delegates approved a resolution suggesting the opening of local branches throughout Canada and suggested that a mass national membership campaign be organized. Another resolution urged Canadian cities to adopt devastated Soviet cities and to institute collections for relief in their behalf. A Provisional Executive was approved as follows: National Chairman, Sir Ellsworth Flavelle; Vice-Chairman, John David Eaton; Treasurer, Walter D. Jones and Secretary, Mrs. J.M. Freeman. A National Committee was also approved including Wilfred C. James, J.E. Atkinson, C.S. Jackson, Prof. Alfred de Lury, Mrs. Barker Fairley, Mrs. Kasper Fraser, Walter Gordon, Miss Margaret Gould, Sir Ernest Mac-

Millan, Norman Wilkes, Wilfred Pelletier, Harvey Russell, M. Dushnitsky, Earl Gordon, L. Mellan, Rabbi Sachs, V. I. Milburn, Dr. J.G. Althouse, Prof. Leopold Infeld, Drummond Wren, Boris Berlin, Dr. C.M. Hincks, Rev. G.S. Tuttle, Prof. E.J. Pratt, J.A. Brockie, Walter Murdoch, J.L. Cohen, Prof. Barker Fairley, Louis Fitch and Jean Louis Gagnon. [✂deletion: 4 lines]

[✂deletion: 1 paragraph, 4 lines]

[20]

[✂deletion: 5 1/4 lines]

In accordance with the Congress' decisions, local branches of the Council have been organized in Vancouver, B.C., Edmonton, Alberta, Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Fort William, Toronto, Kitchener, London, Windsor and Welland, Ontario, Montreal, P.Q. and Halifax, N.S.

On May 2nd, 1944, a mass meeting was arranged in Toronto by the National Council, the main speaker being Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of York. Prominent at this meeting were Gregory Tounkin, Soviet Charge d'Affaires at Ottawa who spoke a few words and the Metropolitan Benjamin. The Metropolitan Benjamin, in his address, stated that he had been invited to be present by the Canadian Soviet Freindship Council and by the Federation of Russian Canadians, [✂deletion: blank] Sir Ellsworth Flavelle chaired the meeting. On May 13th, 1944, a meeting was sponsored by the Toronto Branch of the Council at which the main speaker was General Victor A. Yakantoff, a lecturer from the United States on Russian and Far Eastern Problems. Finally, the National Council sponsored a United Nations Rally on June 23rd, 1944, in commemoration of the 3rd anniversary of the Soviet Union's entry into the war. The speakers on this occasion were Miss Lillian Hellman, Playwright, C.N. Zarubin, recently appointed Soviet Ambassador to Canada; Honourable C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air and Captain M. P. Tuteur, President of the Toronto Branch of the Free French Committee. Platform guests included besides the Honourable Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada and Fung Kat-Shan, Chinese Consul General, representatives of the governments of many other United Nations. [✂deletion: 1 line] it is reported that the greater part of the six thousand persons present were of Jewish, Russian, Ukrainian and Polish origin.

The Second Annual Congress of the National Council for Canadian Soviet Friendship was held in Toronto, November 17th to 19th, 1944. Announcements for this event were sent out in the early part of November over the signature of Margaret Cooke, Congress manager. [✂deletion: 2 lines]

During this Congress, which was held in the Royal York Hotel, discussion panels covering the fields of Art, Agriculture, Education, Labour, Science, Medicine and Trades and Commerce were held. On Friday, the 17th, at the opening ceremony, R. H. Davis, (successor to Sir Ellsworth Flavelle) president of the Council, presented to the Honourable G.N. Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador to Canada, a map of Canada and the Soviet Union, showing the two joined at the Arctic Circle. This Second Congress was notable in that a great many representatives of Soviet Russia were present and took an active part in the discussions on the various panels. The panel on Art was attended by Sergei Koudriavtzev, the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy; and Hans Blumenfeld, formerly a member of the Russian State City Planning Institute. [21] The panel on Agriculture was attended by Professor A. I. Nikolaev, Specialist in Sheep-breeding on the staff of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy; Mrs. L.A. Koretzkaya, Herb Specialist and Lecturer at the aforementioned Academy and Mr. A. Tulupnikov, Lecturer on Statistics and Economics also of the aforementioned Academy.

The Congress program does not indicate that any Soviet representatives were to attend the panel on Education, however, Raymond Arthur Davies was to be one of those present. [~~deletion: 1 line~~]. The program does not say that any Soviet representatives were to be present on the Labour panel but it is indicated that the chairman of this panel was J.L. Cohen, K.C., and that other speakers were Norman S. Dowd, Executive Secretary and representative of the Canadian Congress of Labour; John W. Buckley, vice-president and representative of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Clifford T. McAvoy, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. The program indicates that the panel on Science was to be visited by Professor V. Lebedenko, Brain Surgeon and representative in Washington of the Mission of Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R. It is also indicated that a report prepared by V.O.K.S., All Russian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was to be the subject of discussion. The panel on Medicine, it is noted, was also to be addressed by Professor Lebedenko and the panel on Trade and Commerce by Ivan Krotov, Commercial Attache of the Russian Embassy.

A luncheon session on Saturday, November 18th was addressed by Sir Bernard Pares, Director of Slavonic Studies, Cornell University, who spoke on the subject "The Significance of Post-War Trade with the Soviet Union".

On November 19th a mass meeting was held at Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto; the Metropolitan Benjamin, who was present at this meeting, offered a brief prayer and was followed by Mr. Edmund Stevens, Moscow war correspondent for the "Christian Science Monitor".

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[22]

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

IV PRO-COMMUNIST POLES DENY POLISH CONGRESS REPRESENTS MAJORITY --CONGRESS ELUCIDATES!

Answering a press statement by the Polish Congress of Canada, Albert Morski, Editor of the organ of the "Association to Aid Poland and the Allies", repudiates the Congress' claim of representing 90 percent of the Organized Canadians of Polish Descent. He brands them as "reactionaries" with a policy in direct contradiction to the interests, aims and purposes of the Allies.

Morski accuses the Congress of trying to convince the Canadian public that the Churchill supported solution regarding the Polish Territorial problem will "plunge the world into new disputes and conflicts and may culminate in a new and more terrible war". "The whole Congress", says Morski, "is but an imitation of a similar body in the United States, organized by Col. Matuszewski and his Fascist colleagues. Nobody is serving better the cause of German Fascism than these Polish reactionaries who would again readily restore Colonel Beck's Poland with all its faults."

A blast of retaliation appeared later in the Toronto Daily Star in the form of a letter to the Editor signed by the executive board of the Polish Alliance of Canada.

The P.A. of C. states that it has existed since 1907 and embraces in its sphere the progressive element of Canadians of Polish descent, numbering 5,000 members. In Ontario alone it includes 21 groups. The Congress has its own press organ, the Polish weekly "Zwaizkowiec", known for its loyalty to Canada and for the democratic institutions therein.

This letter states further that at present the Polish-Canadian Congress is composed of 127 Polish organizations in Canada and positively includes 90 percent of the organized Polish Societies in Canada. It castigates A. Morski for his activities as editor of the anti-war and anti-British paper (Glos Pracy), a banned newspaper which belonged to Morski's organization.

The letter goes on, "Mr. Morski and his paper became pro-war and pro-British after the Germans attacked Russia. He has never, either in his publishing or social activities, represented the Canadian point of view, much less the Polish. His activities are merely a certified copy of orders received from outside. As free citizens of the democratic country of Canada we claim that Mr. Morski's article has nothing in common with the opinion of Polish-Canadians. The slanderous insinuations of being Fascists are cast

on us who are democratic citizens in thought and spirit only because we permit ourselves to express our opinion on the one-sided decisions of the Soviet Government -- decisions which are in dire contradiction with the Atlantic Charter. This attack on the Polish-Canadian Congress proves exactly what Mr. Morski's aim is and along what propaganda lines he is conducting his activities in Canada."

This argument is interesting inasmuch as it has allowed the Polish Alliance of Canada to announce an outline of its present organization and reputed strength.

[23]

V

COMMUNISTS ORGANIZE NATIONAL JEWISH ORDER.

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It will be recalled, that subsequent to the occurrence of the above noted events, the Jewish Leftist organizations in Canada also formed a "Jewish People's Fraternal Order" with the object of having delegates attend the Sixth Plenary Session of the Canadian Jewish Congress. A Provisional Committee was appointed to take all the necessary steps for the immediate organization of the Order and to call the First Constituent Convention to that effect, the Convention date having been set for sometime in April 1945.

Continued observation however, revealed that the initiative was taken by the Jewish Labour League at its Annual Conference held in Toronto on December 22nd, 23rd and 24th when it adopted the name "United Jewish People's Order". The Order commenced functioning on January 1st at which time the Toronto Branch became a chapter of the new Order.

The Conference was attended by nearly 200 delegates and addresses were given by such notables as Morris Bidderman, [deletion: 1 line], J. Gershman, [deletion: 1 line] and, it is interesting to note, R. Salsman, General Secretary of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, I.W.O., in the United States. Sam Lifshitz analysed the present situation stressing the great political and social necessity to construct such an organization as the new Order.

The Conference heard the first draft of a statement of principles that will go before the First Constituent Convention which will take place this April. The statement declares that the Order is a Jewish Mutual Benefit Society open to all regardless of political or religious beliefs. It is interesting to note that it further states that the Order recognizes the rule of the Trade Union Movement in winning advanced working conditions for the workers and that it not only gives moral support to organized labour but places itself at the service of the Trade Union Movement. The statement of principles calls

on every member to become an active supporter of his Union. Thus we see that the new Order will have another objective, that of gaining some influence in the Trade Union movement.

At the last meeting of the conference, the following officials were unanimously elected for the coming year:

J. Belfer	- Chairman
Solomon Sheck	- General Secretary
Charles Starkman	- Vice-Chairman
Paul Kirzshner	- Vice-Chairman
Mary Harris	- Vice-Chairman

[24]

Subsequent to the above information appearing in the "Canadian Jewish Weekly", further items appeared concerning meetings and undertakings of the "United Jewish People's Order" in Toronto. Thus the name of Labour League does not appear any more. However, the organizational form still remains, the old names or numbers of the branches still being the same. In addition, every branch will be re-electing new officials and adopting itself to the new program of activities.

Although it appeared evident that the Jewish Aid Society in Montreal was passing through the same process as the Labour League in Toronto, [deletion: 2 lines] there was no indication that they would become a branch of the newly formed United Jewish People's Order. [deletion: 2 lines]

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In that the Communist dominated Jewish organizations have gained representation in the Canadian Jewish Congress, a statement to the Sixth Plenary Session of the Canadian Jewish Congress by the "Leftist Jewish Movement" is of note. It is signed by the following [deletion: 1 line] Harry Guralnick, J. Gershman, J.B. Salsberg, Joseph Zukin, Sam Lifshitz, A. Rosenberg, and Fred Rose, M.P., the last mentioned individual having been elected to the Dominion Council of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

This statement contains nine points which were presented to the Canadian Jewish Congress as a program of activities urged by this Leftist movement. One is to organize activities against anti-Semitism. The second point calls for a request of the government to soften the Immigration Regulations. The other points call for assistance to Jewish immigrants both in Canada and in other countries, to help in the upbuilding of Palestine and provide moral support and sympathy for the Jews in the Soviet Union, in other words policies of the Labour Progressive Party.

Another interesting point is that these organizations have not overlooked the Jewish children. The Morris Wintchewski Schools, of which there are

two, are operating in Montreal, the United Jewish People's Order referring to them as "Our Schools", [✂deletion: 2 1/2 lines]

[✂deletion: 1 paragraph, 3 lines]

[25]

[✂deletion: 2 1/4 lines]

VI THE COMMUNISTS IN CIVIC ELECTIONS.

A feature of the Civic Election Campaigns waged by the Communists was that few were stated to be candidates of the Labour Progressive Party. In practically every case they campaigned as Independent or Labour candidates, in some cases they ran as candidates of their own election committees. Even in Toronto, Stewart Smith, who is widely known as a leading Communist and member of the Labour Progressive party, ran as an Independent.

The schedule on the following pages contain information respecting the Communist candidates, votes received and results during the past four years.

TORONTO, Ont.

The Communists are highly elated over the election of Stewart Smith as Controller. In this regard one of the deciding factors in his election was his support by the "Toronto Daily Star". Another factor was that as is usual in civic elections, very few of the voters, in fact less than 30%, exercised their franchise. [✂deletion: 5 lines] A feature of Stewart Smith's campaign was the expose by the "Toronto Evening Telegram" of an interview with Stewart Smith which was published in the "Toronto Daily Star" some 16 years ago. Smith was interviewed upon his arrival in Toronto from Moscow and among various Communist utterances he was stated to have declared that, "the streets of Toronto would soon be running with blood". This was followed by a most surprising declaration by the "Toronto Daily Star" stating that the report of the interview was the work of an irresponsible free lance reporter and it had in fact, never taken place. In view of the fact that this interview has been the subject of press comment in Toronto in past years, one might well wonder why the "Toronto Daily Star" should wait 16 years before making a denial that the interview had never taken place.

Another feature of the Toronto Civic Election was that Norman Freed retained his seat as Alderman in Ward 4 by acclamation. T.C. Sims, another candidate, headed the polls in Ward 5. None of the remaining six Aldermanic Candidates were successful.

In connection with the Board of Education, two of the Party members, [✂deletion: blank] and Mrs. E. C. Blois headed the polls in Wards

[&deletion: blank] The net result of the 1945 Election in Toronto is a gain of one Controller and two members of the Board of Education.

HAMILTON, Ont.

Alderman Harry Hunter, a successful campaigner for several years, decided to make an attempt for a seat on the Board of Control. Although he secured 12,220 votes, the leading candidates received from 14,000 to 20,000 votes, he came last among [26] the six candidates. [&deletion: blank] who was defeated in the 1944 election as a school trustee, was successful in her bid for an aldermanic seat in Ward [&deletion: blank].

TIMMINS, Ontario

The Communists are very elated over the election of [&deletion: blank] as alderman. He ran as a labour candidate, and following his victory, the local branch of the Labour Progressive Party announced that although he did not campaign as a Party candidate his political views were well-known and claimed that his election showed that he was judged on his merits as a peoples' representative, regardless of his political affiliation. As a matter of fact, [&deletion: blank] with [&deletion: blank] votes came [&deletion: blank] and the main reason for his election was that in the 1944 election the Party had two candidates which meant that [&deletion: blank] in the 1945 election received the full support of the Labour Progressive Party members.

WINDSOR, Ontario

An attempt was made to secure a seat on the Board of Control for [&deletion: blank] but he came [&deletion: blank] and was defeated. [&deletion: blank] was very optimistic and anticipated an easy victory, he was, however, defeated by some [&deletion: blank] votes.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

As was the case with the last civic election, the Labour Progressive Party concentrated upon the re-election of Mike Buhay as controller, he received 5,684 votes and was successful in his campaign. The other two Party candidates, namely [&deletion: blank] and [&deletion: blank] came at the foot of the polls in their respective municipal districts.

WINNIPEG, Man.

Jacob Penner was successful in being re-elected alderman but the other eight candidates were all defeated. [&deletion: 2 lines]

REGINA, Sask.

Four Party members ran as candidates of a United Labour Association which Association also nominated various other labour individuals. The Labour Progressive Party members were badly defeated, the three alderman coming [deletion: blank] [deletion: blank] and [deletion: blank] respectively while the Public School Board candidate came [deletion: blank]

SASKATOON, Sask.

In this city the only candidate to be elected was [deletion: blank] who obtained a seat on the High School Board.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Three Party members were nominated one as alderman and one each for the Parks Board and School Board, possibly in the hope that their campaign would be victorious. All three however were badly defeated. [deletion: blank] came [deletion: blank] and [deletion: blank] in the aldermanic vote, [deletion: blank] came [deletion: blank] and [deletion: blank] of the Parks Board candidates while [deletion: blank] came [deletion: blank] and [deletion: blank] of the School Board candidates. [deletion: blank]
3 lines]

[27]

RESULTS OF COMMUNIST CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

	1945			1944		
	Cand.	Votes	Results	Cand.	Votes	Results
<u>TORONTO, Ont.</u>						
Controller	1	41,660	(E)	1	41,277	(D)
Alderman	8	22,903	(2E-6D)	7	23,445	(2E-5D)
Board of Education	4	15,672	(2E-2D)	6	17,219	(1E-5D)
<u>HAMILTON, Ont.</u>						
Alderman	4	[deletion]	(1E-3D)	3	[deletion]	(1E-2D)
School Trustee	--	--	--	2	[deletion]	(1E-1D)
Board of Control	1	12,226	(D)	--	--	--

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

Alderman	--	--	--	1	_____	(1E-2D)
School Trustee	--	--	--	1	_____	(D)

KITCHENER, Ont.

Alderman	--	--	--	1	_____	(D)
----------	----	----	----	---	-------	-----

WELLAND, Ont.

Alderman	1	_____	(D)	2	_____	(2D)
----------	---	-------	-----	---	-------	------

TOWNSHIP OF TECK

Councillor	1	_____	(D)	1	_____	(D)
------------	---	-------	-----	---	-------	-----

STAMFORD TOWNSHIP

Councillor	--	--	--	1	_____	(D)
------------	----	----	----	---	-------	-----

1943

1942

Cand. Vote Results Cand. Votes Results

Nil -- -- -- -- --

3 _____ (2E-1D) -- -- --

2 _____ (2D) -- -- --

1 _____ (E) 1 _____ (E)

1 _____ (D) -- -- --

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-- -- -- -- -- --

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		[28]					
		1945			1944		
	<u>Cand.</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Cand.</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Results</u>	
<u>CROWLAND TOWNSHIP</u>							
_____	1	_____	(E)	1	_____	(D)	
_____	--	_____	(E)	2	_____	(1E-1D)	
_____	--	--	--	1	_____	(E)	
<u>TIMMINS, Ont.</u>							
Alderman	1	2,453	(E)	2	_____	(2D)	
<u>SUDBURY, Ont.</u>							
Alderman	2	_____	(2D)	--	--	--	
<u>WINDSOR, Ont.</u>							
Board of Control	1	_____	(D)	--	--	--	
Alderman	2	_____	(2D)	--	--	--	
<u>NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.</u>							
Alderman	1	_____	(D)	--	--	--	
<u>BRANTFORD, Ont.</u>							
Alderman	1	_____	(D)	--	--	--	
<u>OSHAWA, Ont.</u>							
_____	1	_____	(E)	--	--	--	
<u>MONTREAL, P.Q.</u>							
Councillor	3	_____	(1E-2D)	--	--	--	
		1943			1942		
	<u>Cand.</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Cand.</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Results</u>	
	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	1	_____	(E)	1	Not Known	(E)	
	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	--	--	--	--	--	--	

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3 _____ (1 by -- -- --
 nomination of T.&L.
 Council)
 (1D)

<u>1945</u>			<u>1944</u>		
<u>Cand.</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Cand.</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Results</u>

WINNIPEG, Man.

Alderman	5	9,056	(1E-4D)	4	_____	(1E-3D)
School Board	4	14,388	(4D)	4	15,096	(4D)

SASKATOON, Sask.

Alderman	2	_____	(2D)	1	_____	(D)
High School Board	1	_____	(E)	1	_____	(D)
Public School Board	2	_____	(2D)	--	--	--

EDMONTON, Alta.

Alderman	1	_____	(D)	1	_____	(D)
----------	---	-------	-----	---	-------	-----

CALGARY, Alta.

Alderman	--	--	--	1	_____	(D)
School Board	--	--	--	1	_____	(D)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Alderman	1	_____	(D)	2	_____	(D)
School Board	1	_____	(D)	2	_____	(D)
Parks Board	1	_____	(D)	4	24,055	(D)

BURNABY, B.C.

Alderman	--	--	--	2	_____	(1E-1D)
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<u>1943</u>			<u>1942</u>		
<u>Cand.</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Cand.</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Results</u>
2	_____	(1E-1D)	--	--	--
1	_____	(D)	--	--	--
2	_____	(2D)	--	--	--
1	_____	(D)	--	--	--
5	8,919	(5D)	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
1	_____	(D)	--	--	--
1	_____	(D)	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE:

(E) - Elected

(D) - Defeated