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SECRET**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**

Ottawa, May 1, 1945.

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**Contents**

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[1]

MONTHLY COMMENT

Considerable time and effort is spent in making up this monthly journal of information gained from diverse sources, and it is only reasonable to expect that it serve as useful a purpose as possible. Essentially, it is the means whereby pertinent information may be disseminated throughout the Force, to members engaged on Intelligence matters.

It goes without saying, that a member in one part of Canada may be inclined to become localized in viewpoint and fail to realize, to some extent, the national or international aspects and importance of various problems falling under the heading of Intelligence. Furthermore, he is not in a position to know of activities or personalities in other parts of Canada or the world, which may directly or indirectly affect, or have a bearing on the duties he is performing in his particular district.

All this is only reasonable, for the individual member in the field could hardly be expected to engage in the tremendous amount of reading and research necessary, even should he have access to the various sources of information.

Remarking this, it can readily be realized that some form of Journal (call it a digest if you will) is a beneficial factor and a desirable method of

allowing the members on the field, access to information obtained through national and international channels.

Such is the thought of those responsible for the "Bulletin". It remains then, for the other members to make as much use as possible of the information so offered and to read the "Bulletin" intelligently with a view to learning. It is pointed out that, on many occasions a member submits reports requesting information regarding an individual or organization; such action is welcome. However, in several instances it has been noted that had the member read the "Bulletin" and used it for the purpose it is intended, he would have already been in possession of the facts he desired, and in many cases, long before the question had come to his attention. For, often it is found, that facts reported on from one district portend similar and future occasions elsewhere.

It is intended eventually to forward the "Bulletin" in a form which will easily lend itself to filing as a ready reference, complete with an index. The whole would then afford a comprehensive file on activities and personalities reported, to which additional issues would be another chapter in the moving picture of Intelligence matters.

No doubt, members to whom the "Bulletin" is directed will from time to time have suggestions to offer which in their mind, if adopted, would allow the "Bulletin" to better serve the purpose for which it is intended. Such suggestions will be welcomed and members are urged to forward any of a constructive nature that come to their mind.

[2]

JOHN L. LEWIS AND THE COMMUNISTS

John L. LEWIS, the boy from Lucas, Iowa who grew up to be the lion of labour in the United States, has in the past thirty-four years ploughed his way through the labour field stepping on toes, gouging eyes and making felt everywhere his dictatorial powers over labour factions.

Although in 1940 Lewis resigned as president of the Committee of Industrial Organizations which he founded in 1936, he still wielded tremendous powers in his twenty-fifth year as president of the United Mine Workers of America, the most powerful union in the United States.

His decisive actions in the labour field are echoed in Canada thus it is well for us to know something of his history. [deletion: 1 line]

Biography

John Llewellyn LEWIS was born on February 12, 1880, the son of a Welsh miner, at the coal-ming town of Lucas, Iowa, where he himself went to work in the pits at the age of 17. [deletion: 1 1/2 lines], he mined copper

and silver in the mountain states for a few years, returning to Lucas to become a delegate to the United Mine Worker Convention in 1903. In 1907 he married a school-teacher who helped him educate himself, and settled down to the career of a labour-leader, and the systematic back-room politics which were his method of attaining it.

In 1911 he was appointed a field agent for the A.F.L. by its first president Samuel GOMPERS. After organizing efforts in steel, lumber, rubber and glass, he concentrated on the familiar coal industry, and within eight years had risen to the presidency of the U.M.W. In September 1919, with the Lever Anti-Strike Act still in force, he called a miners' strike for higher pay and shorter hours. He was arrested, but secured a large part of his demands, and in 1921 was strong enough to oppose Gompers for the presidency of whole A.F.L. Though he failed, his hold on his own union increased, and he did not hesitate to break up the new Communist opposition with physical violence. On the death of Gompers in 1924, Lewis put William GREEN, the U.M.W.'s secretary-treasurer, into his place at the head of the A.F.L., while about the same time he recruited a new lieutenant, the Scots-born Philip MURRAY, now president of the C.I.O.

Lewis [deletion: blank], opposed nationalization of the mines, bombasted against radicals and communists, and ran his union on wholly dictatorial lines. But by 1933 the depression had brought the U.M.W. to the verge of bankruptcy. With the first election of President Roosevelt, Lewis [deletion: blank], co-operated with the new administration in the National Industrial Recovery Act, which recognized the workers' right to collective bargaining and to their own unions, and on the strength of this launched a new organizing campaign. By 1934 the strength of the U.M.W. was up to 400,000.

Foundation of the C.I.O.

Encouraged by this success, Lewis tried to persuade the leadership of the A.F.L. to organize the mass-labour of the great heavy industries beginning with steel which were comparable with his own. But the old craft-tradition of Samuel [3] GOMPERS was too strong. After aviolent quarrel, Lewis resigned from the A.F.L., and on November 9, 1936, founded the Committee of Industrial Organizations with the Mine, Mill and Smelter, the Oil, and the Textile Workers Union. Campaigns in the steel, rubber and auto industries were launched at once, with the toughest organizers that could be found. Eighteen months of strikes and industrial violence followed, and by September 1936 the new C.I.O. was claiming 3 1/2 million affiliates.

Lewis and Roosevelt

During the first four years of the New Deal, Lewis and Roosevelt had acted so closely that their enemies regarded them as partners in a 'socialist revolution.' As the steel campaign grew bloodier, however, Roosevelt became critical of Lewis' methods, and Lewis, claiming that labour had been betrayed, did not hesitate to snub the president. The quarrel grew into a personal feud, and in 1939 Lewis openly attacked Roosevelt and proposed the presidential candidacy first of the isolationist senator, Burton K. WHEELER, and later of Wendell WILLKIE.

Lewis and the Communists.

Lewis himself had always been an isolationist, concerned with purely American problems; and after the German-Soviet Pact, at odds with the administration, he found new allies in the Communists, now also converted to isolationism. The alliance, however, was uncertain. Since 1919 Lewis had avoided comment on foreign affairs, and had even refused to commit himself on the Spanish War, recalling the large number of Catholics among his miners. [deletion: 5 lines]

There is every indication that Lewis' association with the Communists in 1938-41 was one of convenience only -- based on common opposition to U.S. entry in war, and to Roosevelt's obvious preparations for such a possibility. It is said that Lewis was bitterly hurt at not being asked to the Presidential Garden Party for the King and Queen in 1939. In any case an anti-British element also began to enter into his policy. In 1940, backed by the Communists, but opposed by very large sections of his C.I.O., he staked everything on Roosevelt's defeat, even announcing that he himself would resign if F.D.R. should win. Roosevelt was elected. Lewis had little choice but to nominate the mild-mannered Philip MURRAY as his successor to the headship of the C.I.O. which he himself had created in 1936.

Break with the C.I.O.

Six months later Germany invaded Russia. Lewis' isolationism remained unchanged, and on August 6, 1941, he joined with HOOVER, LANDON and other Republicans in protesting 'step-by-step projection of the United States into undeclared war'. Overnight, however, his late allies the Communists had changed sides, and only now it began to be clear what an important place they had gained [4] in the C.I.O. and that this place had nothing to do with loyalty to him. Incensed, Lewis hit back - every Communist was purged from the U.M.W., and notorious District 50 given a free hand to raid Communist-dominated unions.

More important, however, Murray and a very large part of the C.I.O. had also aligned themselves with the President. Curiously blind to the

international situation and thinking only in terms of hours and wages, Lewis made a final bid for their support with the successful 'captive coal-mines' strike of November, 1941.

Two weeks later the U.S. was at war. With slight hesitation, Lewis announced his miners' loyalty, was appointed to the Defence Mediation Board, and in January 1941 dramatically proposed unification of the C.I.O. and A.F.L. But he had been too far compromised by his attitude of 1941. The plan was ignored, and Lewis in pique ordered his U.M.W. to cease paying dues to the C.I.O., and ousted Murray from the position he still held as U.M.W. vice-president. [~~deletion: 1 line~~]

District 50 and a New Labour Federation

Since the Autumn of 1942 Lewis and his mine-workers have stood alone, with only the comprehensive District 50 as a memory and potentiality of labour empire. [~~deletion: 2 1/2 lines~~] In 1942 he controlled coal, but had lost oil to the Communists; he had organized steel and lost it to Philip Murray; Sidney HILLMAN and the A.F.L. divided textiles; he had a stake in the Transport Workers Union, but had lost the U.A.W. and had not touched the Railroad Brotherhoods.

The one field still wide open was farming. Lewis hired 700 organizers, and drawing heavily on the U.M.W. treasury, set to work on the 3,000,000 dairy-farmers of America. The result was the biggest failure of his career. Between Pearl Harbour and June 1943 he spent \$2,500,000 on organizing; on the latter date District 50 was paying per-capita dues on less than 50,000 members.

The Coal Negotiations

For the last two years, Lewis has confined himself to the coal industry and the direct bargaining for wages and benefits which is his forte. With familiar disregard for public opinion, he staged a long campaign for wage increases which involved no less than four coal-strikes in 1943. There were Senate investigations, government seizures, public denunciations but Lewis was on his own ground, and he won his claim. Moreover, he could still show for 1943 the greatest coal-production ever achieved in the United States, with 40,000 miners less than in 1941, and of an average age of 45 instead of 32. In 1944 the figures were better still. Though the 'Mine-Workers Journal' might repeat the isolationist line of the 'Chicago Tribune', their output compared favourably with any industry in the country.

Lewis' latest demand, made on March 1, 1945, was for 10 cents a ton 'royalty' on all coal mined (about \$60,000,000 a year) ostensibly for social welfare, insurance, and health services among miners. The operators im-

mediately claimed that this would in fact provide a huge political fund for Lewis, and there are indeed [5] indications that, seeing the astonishing success of Hillman's heavily-subsidised P.A.C., Lewis hit on the plan of doing likewise at the Mine-owners' expense. It had been pointed out that this would in effect amount to a national tax on coal, which only Congress is legally entitled to impose.

Meanwhile, Lewis' extraordinary success in wage-bargaining is shown by Bureau of Labour Statistics figures indicating that between January 1941 and October 1944 miner's hourly wages rose from 88 to 119 cents (34.6%) and weekly wages from \$26 to \$52.34 (101.3%). This compares with the Little Steel Formula's permitted increase of 15%, and explains why Lewis can rely on the unquestioned loyalty of his rank-and-file. [Bottom half of Page 5 and pages 6 - 13 inclusive are missing]

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MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL INITIATIVE OF THE F.D.Y.

Malcolm YOUNG, Chairman and Grace WALES, Secretary of the National Initiative Committee of the F.D.Y., have issued a leaflet entitled "Accent on Action" which listed all members of the National Initiative Committee, these are quoted hereunder:

Malcolm YOUNG, Chairman, UAW-CIO Staff Member, Toronto

Margaret LATHE, Vice-Chairman, Board Member, YWCA, Toronto

Grace WALES, Secretary, National Chairman, LYF, Toronto

Jessie STORRIE, Publicity Director, New Advance, Toronto

Mark TARAIL, Executive Member, Executive Director, YMHA,
Toronto

John WIGDOR, Executive Member, Director of Education, UERMWA,
Toronto.

Ruth CARON, Executive Member, New Advance, Toronto.

Maurice GOLD, Executive Member, Canadian Jewish Congress,
Toronto.

Maurice HIBLOOM, Finance Chairman, Norman Bethune War
Services Club.

Mike MIKLOVICH, Executive Member, Canadian Czechoslovak
Youth Club.

TORONTO

Bill OGILVIE, Executive Member, IAM (AFL)

Margaret CARTER, USWA (CIO)

Budd Lander BELL, Program Director, YMHA

Mary SKRYPNYK, Ukrainian Canadian Youth Clubs

Steve ENDICOTT, Vaughan Road Collegiate
 Harry CARSON, veteran, student SPS, Univ. of Toronto
 Hazel WIGDOR, YWCA, staff member
 Jean PALMER, YWCA, staff member
 Bettie KONCZ, Hungarian ADY Youth Club
 Erma HOSSO, Hungarian ADY Youth Club
 Adam REYKO, National Executive, Russian Canadian Youth Clubs
 Pte. Jim SAMOYLOFF, Russian Canadian Youth Clubs
 Sylvia Smith, Labour Youth League, UAW-CIO
 Alice FRITCH, UERMWA
 George MORLEY, UERMWA
 George JAGELEWSKI, Labour Youth League, UAW-CIO.

HAMILTON

Ophelia TEGHTSOONIAN, Dale Community Centre
 Lettie PIÈRCE, UERMWA

LONDON

Jean PARR, student, Univ. of Western Ontario

WINDSOR

Jack LILES, Labour Youth League, UAW-CIO
 Andy MILEC, Czechoslovakian Canadian Youth Club

KINGSTON

Kunio HADAKI, Allied Labour News, UERMWA
 Dr. Clare ROBINSON, Kingston General Hospital, Kingston

OTTAWA

S/Sgt. Ann BARON, C.W.A.C.

FORT WILLIAM

Jean NICHOLLS, President LYF Club
 Louis PELLETIER, Wesley Young Peoples

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OSHAWA

Harry DOWHALUK, Oshawa Progressive Youth Club.

SUDBURY

Oryst SAWCHUK, Nickel City Youth Club

QUEBEC

Norma PENNER, Federation of Democratic Youth

Alec ROMANCO, " " " "

Betty KOBAYASKI, " " " "

Goldie GOLDBERG, " " " "

Gerry McMANUS, " " " "

Nathan STOLOW, " " " "

Ann MOSS, New Advance Representative

Mel SHIFFMAN, Student Labour Club, McGill University

Mary HECHT, Student, McGill University.

MANITOBA

Lou OSIPOV, Student Labour Club, Univ. of Man.

David CRAMER, Johnny Canuck Club

Lieut. Harry WINROB

Margaret GILCHRIST

Charles SMITH

Helen MATHIESON, Manitoba Federation of Agriculture.

SASKATCHEWAN

Doreen LYNN, LYF Club, Saskatoon.

ALBERTA

Joe McKENZIE, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Edmonton

Olivia KERYLUKE, Ukrainian Canadian Youth Club, Edmonton

Harry TISDELL, Co-ordinating Youth Committee for Southern Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ruth ROSS, Grandview Youth Club, Vancouver

Ann LEW, Chinese Youth Club, Vancouver

Pte. Asa WILLIAMS, Calgary, Alta.

Tom PARKIN, IAM (AFL)

Kuldeep Singh BAINS, Dyson Carter Youth Club, Int'l Woodworkers' Association, Victoria, Y.S.O.

[Page 16 is missing]

[17]

THE COUNCIL OF CANADIAN SOUTH SLAVS TO AID FREE YUGOSLAVIA

Glancing through the March 15, 1945 issue of the "Information Bulletin of the Council of Canadian South-Slavs" it is remarked that the issue is

entirely given up to articles favouring Marshal Tito's administration in Yugoslavia and the policies advocated by the administration.

\$225 Thousand Collection \$220 Thousand Spent

On the back page is a statement of receipts and disbursements for the period April 1944 to January 31, 1945 of the Council of Canadian South Slavs to Aid Free Yugoslavia. This statement indicates that the total receipts of the Council were \$225,041.29 made up by cash contributions of \$206,263.11 and by the proceeds from the sale of Dominion of Canada Bonds donated to the sum of \$18,778.18.

The Council disbursed sums of \$50,000.00 to the Canadian Red Cross Society for the purchase of medical supplies for shipment to Yugoslavia; \$95,001.25 to the Yugoslavian Red Cross, London, England, for the purchase of medical supplies for shipment to Yugoslavia; \$51,446.88 to War Assets Corporation for clothing to be shipped to Yugoslavia by the Canadian Red Cross Society and \$23,139.27 for sundry purchases for that country. An additional item is listed in the sum of \$230.00 for purchase of a gift watch and pen set sent to Marshal Tito and General Velebit.

The "little" people who donated bonds and money to this Council are convinced that they are in this manner helping Canada's war effort. But, in the case of the Victory Bonds specifically, the result to Canada's war effort is absolutely nil. The Council made a special effort to secure donations of this sort. The donations, as will be noted are all specifically earmarked for shipment to Yugoslavia and as a result aid to the Canadian Red Cross generally is nil. It is further remarked that these supplies are not shipped as a donation of the Canadian Red Cross but as a donation of the Council of Canadian South Slavs to Aid Free Yugoslavia.

The financial statement was audited by the firm of John I. Sutcliffe and Co. [deletion: 3 lines]

U.C.A. [deletion: blank]

[deletion: 1 paragraph, 4 lines]

[deletion: blank] the U.C.A. is using mild and simple, friendly methods in dealing with other Ukrainians in the community who are not members of any political or church organization. Obviously they are hoping, by this method, to draw these persons into their organization.

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On the other hand, however, methods of intimidation are being employed against Ukrainians who are members or supporters of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee, or members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The principle method seems to be, by branding them openly as

Fascists, and stating that the Fascist doctrine is being taught in their church. Statements are also made to the effect, that the Dominion Government is aware of this activity and are about to seize the building and turn it over to the U.C.A.

Such intimidation is being exercised by the President of the local Unit of the U.C.A. and it appears that he is leading other members to expound like threats. [Xdeletion: 2 lines]

A PECULIAR SITUATION

Information has been made available which outlines a rather peculiar situation among the Russians living at Windsor. It seems that one [Xdeletion: blank] Pastor of St. John Russian Church, has taken it upon himself to invite members of the Federation of Russian Canadians to attend his church, his purpose seems to be that of enlarging his parish in order to assist his living and hence raise his prestige and his sphere of influence.

The invitation was accepted by the F. of R.C. and it is only reasonable to assume that it was accepted for the simple purpose of clothing their organization in an aura of respectability. Opposition however is present among the old church members that are endeavouring to have Pastor [Xdeletion: blank] dismissed and have already sent recommendations to Metropolitan THEOPHILUS who is presently in San Francisco that [Xdeletion: blank] be removed. The Church Board of Management have taken possession of the Church Funds and documents pending action which might be taken on their complaint.

IDENTIFICATION OF S.S. PERSONNEL

It has become common knowledge that the NSDAP including the Ausland Organization, intends to go underground after the defeat of Germany and carry on their activities in that manner, continuing their preparations for a third World War. No doubt the active agents in this movement will be members of the Gestapo and SS personnel. These individuals will in all probabilities find their ways into various countries with a view to obtaining support and carrying on their plan.

To identify these individuals will be no easy matter, for it will be simple for them to adopt an identity other than their own; for instance, it would be very feasible to assume the identity of a harmless and reputable individual who was killed during the war.

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[Xdeletion: blank] has been able to arrive at certain conclusions which seem to point towards a method which will materially assist in identifying

S.S. personnel. These conclusions are based on physical examinations and the interrogation of German Prisoners of War. They read as follows:

"In principle, all members of the Waffen S.S. (including Concentration Camp Guards) should bear a blood group tattoo. The mark consists of a circle or oval containing the number of the blood group tattooed in blue or green. It is to be found on the left arm just below the arm-pit.

The tattooing is normally done at training centres much the same way as inoculation. A small number of Waffen SS members do not carry the tattoo mark, having missed the operation due to administrative or personal reasons e.g. sickness, leave, early posting away, direct transfer to the S.S. from another service.

The practice appears to be a war time one and there is no evidence that it ever occurred before 1939. The earliest recorded date is February 1940.

Certain other categories of men not members of the Waffen SS may also carry the tattoo mark, e.g.:

- (a) Men selected for the Waffen SS and subsequently rejected,
- (b) Men who have passed through an SS hospital.
- (c) Men who have passed through a resettlement or transit camp set up by SS authorities in connection with the repatriation of racial Germans from the east and southeast.
- (d) Former members of the Waffen SS who have been transferred to other services.
- (e) Formations organized and controlled by the SS, eg: Dutch Landwacht.

Members of the German Police must also be tattooed. Police drafted into the active SS Police Regiments (SS and Politzei Regiment) are believed to be all tattooed. It has also been stated, but not yet confirmed, that all ordinary police (Ordnungspolizei) inside Germany under the age of 40 (if fit for service abroad in the SS Police regiments) have been tattooed.

It is believed that all members of Security Service of the SS (Sicherheitsdienst) are tattooed.

In principle, members of the Wehrmacht are not tattooed.

A blood group tattoo mark on the left arm is prima facie evidence of membership or connection, past or present with the SS.

Absence of the tattoo is not in itself a proof of absence of connection with the SS.

It is obvious from these conclusions that the majority of individuals who have had any connection whatsoever with the SS, carry this tattoo on their arm, but it must be remembered that the absence of such a tattoo does not prove that the individual concerned has no connection with the

SS. The conclusions reported on above have been corroborated in Canada. Suspicion was aroused some time ago in Prisoner of War camps here when a report from one of these camps mentioned the fact, that certain P/W officers and N.C.O.'s who were suspected of being SS personnel, carried the blood group tattoo. Needless to say, no obvious moves are being made by the authorities to effect identification, for such moves would disclose the fact that the secret is known. However, identification is slowly being made as the opportunity arises.

At the present time this matter of identification is within the province of Military Authorities, but the occasion may arise when the police will be called on to effect such identification. Should circumstances of this nature arise, the method of identification must be such that there will be absolutely no possibility [20] of arousing the subject's suspicion. If details of tattoo marks are obtained they must be forwarded under secret cover and by registered mail.

INTERMENT OF AXIS NATIONALS BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Attention has been called to a lengthy article appearing in the January 19, 1945, issue of the Bogota, Colombia, newspaper "Batalla", entitled, "Such Is a Concentration Camp In Colombia". The author writes of conditions he found on an actual visit he made to the camp. Throughout the article he endeavours to point out the contrast between the freedom and deluxe conditions these internees enjoy as compared with the conditions in the Nazi Concentration camps in Germany.

The Hotel Sabaneta at Fusagasuga, owned by Sr. PAULA, is the site of this camp which is operated by the Department of Extranjeria (Foreigners), a Department of the Colombian National Police.

Library, Bar, Etc.

This hotel formerly was a summer tourist hotel. It consists of a main building and five two storey cottages. The main building consists of two floors. On the lower floor is a good-sized dining room, library, bar, game room kitchen and offices. Upstairs are the four dormitories, a billiard room and a hall which opens on the swimming pool and the beautiful panorama of the nearby valley of Cuja. The outside grounds are spacious, with sufficient room for walks, with well laid out paths, landscaped with tropical plants and shady corners.

On the grounds there is also a fine tennis court and gymnasium rings and bars. On three sides the grounds are separated from the outside territory by a single strand of wire of the type usually used by farmers to mark the limits of their property. The fourth side does not even have a wire, but only a boundary fence of large decorative stones.

Discipline.

Within the camp are presently 100 men, 10 of whom are Japanese, and the remaining Germans. The discipline imposed on the inmates consists of the following:

Rising at 6.00 a.m.; exercise at 7.00 a.m.; formation of the line in which they pass to breakfast at 8.00 a.m.; visit of the physician and nurse at 8.30 a.m.; lunch at 12.30 p.m.; second and last roll call at 9.00 p.m.

During the remainder of the time the inmates are the complete masters of their every minute. The only restriction outside of these hours is that visits are permitted only on specified days and hours; that they cannot go beyond the limits of the camp, and that all the correspondence has to be submitted to the censorship of the police command. The rule regarding correspondence is that it must be written in the Spanish language and must pass through the official camp commander for censorship. Punishment for an infraction of this rule consists of the loss of the privilege of going away from the camp for a period of twenty days and also the loss of visits by others at the camp.

Weekly Pass and Visits.

The inmates are permitted to leave the camp once a week, the married inmates being permitted to spend the night in the village of Fusagasuga in the houses of their respective families, but the bachelors are limited to four hours between 2:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. However, none of the inmates are permitted to go there by themselves, but come and go in the camp truck under the surveillance of a policeman. In addition, permission can be granted for a visit to Bogotá or elsewhere in Colombia on the order of the top command in the camp.

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On Tuesdays and Fridays there is an obligatory walk, from which the sick are exempted. On these days they go to a football field to play, or they walk for three hours. Visits by members of the family are permitted Thursdays from 2:P.M. to 6:00 P.M., and from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Saturdays and Sundays. On these last two days the visitors may join the inmates at lunch.

Excellent Food - Barber Shop.

The cost of food and lodging for the inmates at the rate of 3.25 Colombian pesos (\$1.90 U.S.) is paid to the administration of the hotel from the stabilization fund of German properties. This includes sleeping quarters, three meals a day, laundry and clothes repair.

According to the inmates themselves, the food is excellent, consisting of a varied diet of all sorts and chicken twice a week. Twenty-two employees live on the grounds to attend to the inmates. Complete responsibility for what the internees do inside the camp or in the village rests on the camp commander ANSELMO AGUIRRE (OLARTE). Record books are kept of the activities and peculiarities of each internee with a card record of the more important details.

The internees are now allowed to possess inside the camp cameras or any type of arms. They are permitted to bring in from the outside whatever furniture they wish, so long as they keep it in the sleeping room to which they are assigned.

For the comfort of the inmates there are maintained on the premises a barber shop, a small emergency clinic attended by a nurse, a library with books in German, English, French and Spanish, and a radio receiver over which they can listen to the news in Spanish. Every day the Colombian newspapers and American magazines are brought to those who ask for them. There is also a commissary where they can buy tobacco, etc. Their various demands and needs are attached to by the Spanish Legation.

Some Live Out.

Outside the limits of the so-called camp, but under the surveillance of the camp command, are forty-one Germans, nine of whom are on small nearby farms and the rest in various houses in the village of Fusagasuga. The regulations prohibit them from leaving the house or farm without permission. Once a week the camp commander visits all the residences of those interned in the village. Regular daily visits are made by policemen.

The writer of this article noted a resentment on the part of the internees to his visit and his desire to take various photographs. He took their verbal protests in this matter as a demonstration of the loose discipline to which they are subjected and another illustration of the treatment given by a friendly nation to subjects of a nation with which there is a state of belligerency.

The writer of this article stated that the inmates were well dressed, of good appearance, but arrogant in manner. He observed various inmates enjoying themselves in various types of recreation, such as billiards, tennis, poker, and the Japanese in their games with clubs. The inmates are permitted to follow their hobbies so long as they do not make a business or industry of it. Some Christmas made toys and leather articles and a stamp collector has made a large collection. Another German has made himself an aquarium. Outside the cottage occupied by some Japanese has been constructed a miniature park along the style of Tokio, with all the details.

[22]

Arrogant and Supercilious.

After talking to various inmates and observing their reactions, the writer comments upon their attitude as follows: "The present conflict will end without victory for anyone. The United States is interested in Asia and as soon as they have obtained what they want they will cease operations in Europe. Russia is a difficult problem, even for the Allies themselves. They regard Germany as a skilled boxer who not only knows how to give blows but how to parry them. They give the impression of talking from memory in this regard rather than from what they actually have thought out themselves."

The writer sensed a hostile atmosphere in the camp and a definite pretention of superiority which was covered over and disguised; and also a false appreciation of the course of the war. On this last the writer says he noted confidence on the part of the inmates that Germany will emerge free from the disaster into which Hitler has put the world. He also commented on the complete absence of any of the charged wires and mounted machine guns and bayonet bearing soldiers which are characteristic of Nazi concentration camps.

SOCIALISM WHEN CAPITALISM DIES - NATHAN COHEN

About three weeks ago Nathan COHEN started a column entitled "You Can Quote Me", in the "Canadian Tribune". This column appears to be a regular feature. It is recalled that COHEN was formerly the editor of the Glace Bay "Gazette" which is the official organ of the UMWA and strongly supported the program of the C.C.F. Party. This is a definite about-face for COHEN and the fact that he is allowed to submit a regular column in the "Tribune" seems to indicate that he is highly regarded in communist circles, even though he is a newcomer.

That he has taken the policies of the L.P.P. definitely to heart, is neatly exemplified in the remarks contained in his column in the April 14 issue of the "Canadian Tribune". The following are extracts from this column:

"The L.P.P. put the task of victory in the war above all else and so correctly placed the problem of national unity, of socialist working together with all the win-the-war forces, and that means also the capitalists who are in favour of victory. And the L.P.P. also evaluated conditions correctly when it recognized that capitalism would survive the war in Canada, but that national unity could be maintained to tackle the problems of the peace in a new way--because of world conditions....."

“This does not mean that the L.P.P. has abandoned socialism. It is simply an acknowledgement of an existing situation. Socialism does not come into being simply because some people want it, but only when the old system is played out, when there is no other way forward but socialism.”