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MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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MONTHLY COMMENT

It is interesting to note recent developments as the Communist Party in the United States of America shed their "wartime" policy. The dense smoke screen of self-condemnation and confession of errors fails to obscure the true issue. The inevitable has occurred and although the method is unique, the switchback in policy was to be expected.

It would be difficult to comment more aptly on the situation than has been done by items reprinted here from the "New York Times" and the "Canadian Forum".

COMMUNIST SWING-BACK

New York Times

If further proof were needed that communism in the United States is an aberration divorced from normal American ways of life, it is being provided by the latest antics of the American Communists. For weeks now the comrades have been conducting a phony debate in their press to arrive at a predetermined result - namely another change in their party line.

They repudiate the line which Mr. BROWDER sought to sell to the American people while Russia was at war - the line that proclaimed a long truce with American capitalism and "bourgeois" democracy and return in serried ranks to their first love revolutionary communism and the class struggle. With Russia out of the war and out of danger, that change was to be expected and is scarcely news. But new even in Communist history is the manner in which the debate is being conducted.

For that debate is one continuous self-abasement and self-flagellation. All the comrades who only yesterday hotly supported Mr. BROWDER'S line, today rush to the bench of public penitence to abjure it. They crowd one another to confess their errors; they proclaim their grief and shame at their own blindness; they grovel in the dirt to obtain absolution and incidentally hop on the bandwagon of the new party management.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

The Canadian Forum

While our Canadian Communists were whooping it up for Mr. King and capitalist progress, the American Communist Political Association was in process of making a fundamental change in its party line. The reformism of the past few years, class collaboration, co-operation of capital and labor, all these opportunist policies of the BROWDER leadership are now to be abandoned and Communism becomes once again a radical and perhaps a revolutionary movement.

What was most revealing about this change of front in the United States was the technique by which it was announced to the public. BROWDER'S Communist Political Association is "an autonomous American organization without affiliation with any other organization." But in the April issue of a French Communist organ there appeared an article by a French Communist leader who is known to be very close to Stalin and who criticized very mercilessly the BROWDER line in America as un-Marxist and un-Leninist.

Instead of telling the Frenchman to mind his own business, as any normal American would have done, and instead of abusing him in the usual Communist controversial manner, Mr. BROWDER published the [2] article in the New York Worker with a humble introductory note; and now the American executive (BROWDER dissenting) has declared the Frenchman right and has drawn attention to the role of William Z. FOSTER in opposing the new reformist line when it was introduced.

In the old days a change of this kind would have been brought about by a vote of the executive of the Comintern in Moscow, duly forwarded

to all the affiliated national communist parties. But the Comintern has been (officially) abolished, and so this somewhat clumsy manoeuvre had to be adopted for the transmission of orders from (officially non-existent) headquarters.

The Canadian election being now over, we await with interest the announcement of the technique by which the Labor Progressive Party of our country, which is also an autonomous organization with no external affiliations, will change its line. And who will be the BROWDER and who the FOSTER of the Canadian change of line?

Apart from this interesting point, the change seems to indicate that Comrade Stalin no longer feels the need of such close collaboration with the American and British capitalist governments as existed during the war.

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COMMUNISTS SHIFTING LINE

The "Daily Worker" of May 24th contained a reprint in translation of an 11,000-word article by Jacques DUCLOS, French Communist leader. His article originally appeared in "Cahier du Communisme", theoretical organ of the French Communist Party. Mr. DUCLOS took Earl BROWDER sharply to task for leading "the liquidation of the Communist Party" in the United States and charged him with being guilty of "serious reformist deviations from the victorious Marxist-Leninist doctrine".

DUCLOS Repudiates BROWDER Doctrine

In the article reprinted in the "Daily Worker", Mr. DUCLOS charges that the dissolution of the Communist Party of the United States" has resulted in practice, in the liquidation of the independent political party of the working class in the United States". He challenges the validity of the doctrine adopted by BROWDER and his associates with respect to the possibility of a lengthy peace between classes in the United States and of the suppression of "class warfare in the post-war period", through establishment of harmony between Labour and Capital".

Mr. DUCLOS charges also that the platform of the Communist Political Association in advocating "class peace in the United States in the post-war period" has given rise to "dangerous opportunist illusions, which will have a negative influence on the American labour movement, unless they are properly countermanded". He added that the Communist Parties in most countries have not approved BROWDER's position and several Communist Parties have openly declared themselves against this position. "The

French Communists", he said, "will not approve the policy followed by BROWDER, for it is spreading dangerously far from the victory doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and nothing justifies the dissolution of the Communist Party of the United States."

BROWDER Bows To DUCLOS

In a foreword to DUCLOS' article, BROWDER, in humble almost contrite terms, asserted that Mr. DUCLOS "unquestionably" reflects the "general trend of opinion of European Marxists in relation to America and thus demands our respectful consideration". BROWDER indicated that the American Communists may have to reverse their present rightist policy of wartime collaboration with capitalism in the direction of their original revolutionary position and in harmony with what he termed "the coming new period of sharpening struggles, crisis and profound changes". Said he: "It has been clear at all times that the end of the war in Europe would require a fundamental review of all problems by American Marxists... The article by DUCLOS may conveniently provide a starting point for this fundamental review". He also intimated that the National Committee of the Communist Political Association would meet soon to review the present Communist policy adopted with the dissolution of the Communist Party on May 20, 1944, and will make known its decision.

DUCLOS & THOREZ & Moscow

In connection with DUCLOS' critical analysis of the Communist position in the United States, it should be borne in mind that Mr. DUCLOS shares with Maurice THOREZ the leadership of the French Communist Party and both have the confidence of Moscow. Both have been, for many years, in Moscow taking a [4] leading part in the affairs and running of the Communist International. THOREZ, it will be remembered, returned to France shortly after its liberation by the Allied Forces under rather peculiar circumstances and at the time he predicted that sooner or later there must be French and American social upheavals "similar to those that transformed Russia almost 30 years ago". He also asserted that "in its great lines the Russian experience must be applied to every country".

In view of these circumstances the question arises did DUCLOS voice only his own views or did he express the voice of Moscow. BROWDER's rather timid attitude and subsequent developments would indicate that the latter is the case.

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BROWDER Unconditional Surrender

The special convention was held as per schedule in New York on the 26th, 27th and 28th of July, and, according to press reports available at the time of writing, the delegates in attendance voted unanimously to disband the Communist Political Association, and reconstitute the Communist Party of the U.S.A. Earl BROWDER, who was permitted to address one session of the convention, denied any intention of leading a bolt from the Party. His statement on this question is reported as follows:

"I further declare that I shall submit myself to the decisions of this convention and I am perfectly ready at any time to give my services in any capacity - any capacity - to the carrying through of the decisions of this convention. I want that to be understood and I want it understood that this is unconditional."

From the meagre information on hand at this time it was learned that Earl BROWDER was deposed as leader of the American Communists and William Z. FOSTER was elected in his place. It was also announced that the Communist Political Association would be dissolved and the Communist Party of the United States re-formed. [✂deletion: 2 1/2 lines]

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Canadian Reflections

It was only reasonable to expect reflections in the Communist ranks here in Canada. As will be noted when reading other articles in this issue of the bulletin remarks have been dropped from time to time by party members indicating a change in policy by the Labour Progressive Party. In order to give a clear picture of these indications which have led up to this event, they are outlined here in chronological order.

May 23rd, 1945 - An issue of "Vestnik" of this date published a complete translation of an article written by Jacques DUCLOS. The interesting feature of this is that May 23rd was one day before the article was published in the "Daily Worker".

May 26th - Sam CARR addressed a Labour Progressive Party meeting in Montreal during the course of which he referred to criticism of Earl BROWDER's action by Jacques DUCLOS. He announced that members must appreciate that certain changes in policy must be brought about commensurate with changes in other countries. This would appear to be the first public announcement by a Canadian Communist of the matter.

June 2nd - Stanley B. RYERSON wrote an article in this issue of the "Canadian Tribune" under the title "Marxists and the Post-war". RYERSON referred to DUCLOS' article and in doing so described him as "an outstanding leader of the French Communists". RYERSON briefly reviewed DUCLOS' criticism of the dissolution of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. and BROWDER's interpretation of the Teheran Agreement in connection with a "long-term class peace in the United States" and he mentioned that Earl BROWDER had proposed that the subject be fully discussed.

RYERSON suggested that the issue in the present elections (Ontario Provincial and Federal) was "precisely that of the struggle to defeat the pro-fascist camp which is seeking feverishly to align this country with the trends of world reaction...the Labour Progressive Party as the Marxist party in Canada cannot but take a deep and active interest in this international discussion of Marxist policy". RYERSON declared that Canadian Marxists shaped their policies independently and continued that they were able to bring their accumulated experience of their great "heritage of the world view of modern scientific socialism". He stated that in the period before the second National Convention of the Labour Progressive Party, the whole problem would be fundamentally examined and that "National Affairs Monthly" would publish the text of the DUCLOS article. RYERSON made a somewhat significant declaration when he stated "the issue in Canada stands - coalition against pro-fascist Toryism".

June 7th - This issue of the "Canadian Jewish Weekly" contained an article written by RYERSON which appears to be identical with that published in the June 2nd issue of the "Canadian Tribune".

June 14th - [§deletion: blank] defeated Labour Progressive Party candidate in the Jasper-Edson Federal constituency, made some [7] remarks which showed that he had read the DUCLOS article and he is reported to have stated that the entire Labour Progressive Party policy must be changed immediately and that Marxist doctrines must be preached openly instead of in the veiled manner now being practised.

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June 22nd - An item under this date showing its origin as New York, was published in the June 23rd issue of the Toronto "Globe and Mail" [§deletion: 1 1/2 lines] The article reveals that the Communist Political Association will hold a National Convention in July to adopt a new political line. It continued that Earl BROWDER had been found responsible for "opportunist" errors and mistakes of the Communist Political Association but that he would retain his post in view of the early date set for the convention but a three-member "secretariat" which did not

include BROWDER had been named as authoritative spokesmen for the Communist Political Association. In other words Earl BROWDER, although president of the Communist Political Association, can no longer speak with authority for that association.

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[~~deletion: 1 1/3 lines~~] an article published in the July 21st issue of the "Canadian Tribune". The article was written by S.B.R. [8] (Stanley RYERSON) and consisted of a review of the July issue of "National Affairs Monthly". In the review, RYERSON mainly commented upon an article written by Tim BUCK which discussed the Canadian Communists' view of Jacques DUCLOS' article.

Summary of RYERSON's Article

BUCK Agrees With DUCLOS

According to RYERSON's article Tim BUCK opened the Canadian discussion by stating that "once again Marxism has proved itself the unflinching guide to action for the working class movement and its allies in the struggle for democratic progress." BUCK states that a substantial number of L.P.P. members have inquired as to the validity of DUCLOS' criticism of the American party and the bearing of his article upon the work of the L.P.P. He states that some have mistakenly assumed that everything in the resolution adopted by the National Committee of the Communist Political Association as a result of DUCLOS' article applies to Canada as well. Because of these facts he states the National Executive of the L.P.P. have studied and discussed the questions raised in DUCLOS' article and have subjected the party's recent activities to critical re-examination. BUCK's article in "National Affairs Monthly", it is stated, summarizes DUCLOS' criticism of the dissolution of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., and expresses agreement with that critic. BUCK states that a study of BROWDER's speeches and writings in the light of DUCLOS' criticism shows that he did interpret the Teheran Accord as a platform of class peace and that:-

BROWDER Misinterprets Class Relationship

"he (BROWDER) anticipated agreement between monopoly, capital and labour as to what constitutes the true national interest with long term confidence and collaboration between all classes and their organizations in support of policies reflecting that agreement. Thus, by stating the ideal of post-war unity around 'correct definition of national interest' and declaring that obstacles to such unity are to be found almost solely in 'the persistence of old prejudices and ways of thinking on both sides of supposedly controversial questions', (Teheran, p. 23), Comrade

BROWDER excluded the fundamental problem of class relationship in a monopoly-capitalist state from his estimate of the policies and action necessary to guarantee that the Teheran Accord will be carried through. On that basis he elaborated a general political line which assumed the disappearance of strikes, independent working class political organization and open class conflict, in the United States, with settlement of all problems through mutual understanding abroad...

Imperialism - Capitalism - Monopoly Stage

"The general idyllic conception, opening the door as it does to the theory of super-imperialism, is clearly a revision of Marxism. It attributes to the capitalist class the capacity to subordinate the laws of capitalist development to the interests of 'national and international well-being for all'. It contradicts Lenin's fundamental teaching that imperialism is not simply a mood of the capitalist class but the organic character of capitalism in its monopoly stage. It ignores the fact that monopoly capitalism is the bearer of reaction that it continually generates fascism and appeasement of fascism."

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National Unity Must Prevail

BUCK warns, however, "against any tendency to fall into the mistakes of denying the immense significance of the Teheran Accord itself, and of abandoning the democratic struggle to achieve the objectives it set forth", maintaining that "nothing in the DUCLOS' article challenges the historic importance of the Teheran Accord or lessens the need for the firmest possible national unity around policies based upon the perspective that it, for the first time, made possible". He states that this fact must be emphasized because many people may assume that because BROWDER's interpretation of the Teheran Accord as a platform of class peace was wrong then the fight for national unity was a mistake. He maintains that the unique significance of the Teheran Accord is to be seen in the fact "that it was an agreement between the leaders of the socialist and capitalist partners in the grand coalition. It recognizes the political relationship which must exist between the nature of a just war of national liberation, won by a coalition of socialist and capitalist powers, and the peace that will follow their victory."

BUCK holds that the Teheran Declaration was above all a platform of democratic struggle and that the fight for policies in accord with the Declaration is primarily "a struggle to unite labour and all democratic forces, including a section of the capitalist class, behind policies of jobs,

social security and progress at home, through co-operation with all democratic peoples in post-war reconstruction and development abroad.”

L.P.P. Not Always Correct

It is stated that in the light of the foregoing, BUCK calls for a re-examination of the theoretical and practical work of the L.P.P. in the recent period and points out that his article in “National Affairs Monthly” constitutes an initial contribution to such a re-examination, in which the whole party will participate in the months preceding the National Convention in October. He maintains that the extent to which DUCLOS’ criticisms are applicable to the policies of the L.P.P. must be based upon the re-examination of the party’s theoretical and practical activity since Teheran. He states that examination of the party’s work reveals plenty of ground for criticism and that the party at no time challenged the validity of BROWDER’s proposals and urged the intensive study of BROWDER’s book “Teheran, Our Path in Peace and War” as a Marxist guide to the solution of post-war problems. He points out that it would be a mistake to ignore the fact that there was in some respects deep-going differences between the actions of the party in Canada and what was done in the United States; a fact he states which must not be overlooked.

BROWDER - Class peace: L.P.P. - Democratic Struggle

The party should not, he states, make the mistake of assuming that its practical policies, slogans and activities have been wrong, a conclusion which would cause the adoption of “erroneous policies as a result”. He states that in Canada the Teheran Accord was not interpreted “as a platform of class peace, but as a platform of democratic struggle”. DUCLOS’ article, BUCK points out, criticizes BROWDER’s reasonings which lead to the dissolution of the Communist Party of the United States. BUCK states that Canadian Communists did not follow the American example; “on the contrary the Communist party being outlawed by the King Government we established the Labour Progressive Party, with a Marxist program and utilized the possibilities and the widespread progressive sentiment to strengthen our party and extend its influence”.

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BUCK states that the contrast between BROWDER’s approach to Teheran as a platform of class peace and the Canadian Party’s approach to it as a platform of democratic struggle was clearly illustrated in the L.P.P.’s election program which revolved around the need to defeat the Tories and “make labour a partner in the government”. He states that the L.P.P. did not interpret Teheran “as a platform of class peace in domestic affairs or

as the end of imperialism", but that their proposals differed from those put forwarded by BROWDER in that the L.P.P. did not suggest effortless social progress or ground for liquidation of the Marxist political party; "on the contrary, we emphasized the need for strengthened independent working-class political action and parliamentary representation."

BUCK concludes that the fight for policies as "made practical at Teheran must continue and strengthen. The post-war fight for such policies will be, essentially, the fight to extend and strengthen democracy". To do this he holds that all democratic forces must be united "in support of jobs, security and international co-operation to aid the people's governments of the liberated countries, and to defeat reaction and the bearers of reaction at home."

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[13]

[~~deletion: 2/3 line~~] During the evening of July 8th a public meeting was held at which MacPHERSON spoke [~~deletion: 2 lines~~]

Did She Fall?

MacPHERSON spoke very briefly at this public meeting and after being excused, handed the meeting over to Beatrice FERNEYHOUGH. A general discussion was held and various routine questions were presented and answered. One question regarding policy came up, in answer to which Beatrice FERNEYHOUGH made rather a peculiar remark. From her reaction it appears that she more or less "let the cat out of the bag" on some particular item which had been meant to be kept secret. Her statement was as follows:

"I recommend to you that everyone of you commence reading 'Club Life', the 'Tribune' and 'National Affairs Monthly' because, starting August 15th next, a series of articles will appear which have been written by Tim BUCK. He will discuss the situation prevailing in the C. P. of the U. S. and the decisions it has arrived at because, you know, Tim has just returned from a meeting...."

She broke off, evidently very flustered, and those present were of the opinion that she had made a bad slip, giving out that BUCK had attended a meeting of the C.P. of the U. S. very recently.

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CZECHS AND SLOVAKS IN CANADA

The Czechs and Slovaks in Canada fall into two groups politically: Nationalists and Leftists. There are the Slovak nationalists who favour Slovak autonomy; the Czechs and Slovaks who support the government of Edouard Benes and the continuation of the Czecho-Slovak State. Then there are the Czechs and Slovaks who lean towards the left favouring a Communist form of government.

Slovak Nationalists

The Canadian organization of the Slovak nationalists is the Canadian Slovak League, founded in Canada 13 years ago as an offspring of the American Slovak League in the United States. It is a mutual benefit organization which is nationalist in character. Its members are Slovak Catholics who advocate the sovereignty of the Slovak nation and are not always favourably inclined to collaboration with the Czechs.

The past policy of the Slovak League on this continent corresponds in many ways to that of the Hlinka Party in pre-war Slovakia, named after its founder, Rev. Andrej Hlinka. That party opposed the alleged oppression of Slovaks in pre-war Czechoslovakia and its aim was Slovak autonomy. As the Hlinka Party in Slovakia believed in Hitler's promise of independence in March 1939, the Slovak League on this continent too, rejoiced when this "independence" was granted. After Canada went to war, the Canadian Slovak League had to confine itself to slandering President Edouard Benes and his government-in-exile in London, in the League's press organ, the "Kanadsky Slovak" (Canadian Slovak) a weekly newspaper, published in Montreal. This paper also showed anti-Soviet trends, and many proofs of the devout Catholicism of all League members.

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However, as the defeat of Germany approached, and the Slovaks in the homeland did not seem to resent their liberation by the Red Army, but on the contrary, rose to speed their liberation, some of the leaders of the Canadian Slovak League saw the need for a modification of League policies even before the U.S. League did so. As the restoration of the Czechoslovak Republic became obvious, the Canadian Slovak League Press dropped its opposition to the Czechoslovak Government and expressed the hope that the name of the new republic would be spelled with a hyphen between Czecho and Slovakia. The omission of that hyphen has always met with strong opposition as it was maintained there is no such thing as a Czechoslovak nation.

With regard to Canadian politics, the Canadian Slovak League organ at one time published several editorials in favour of the CCF, and before the last Federal elections urged its members to "stay away from extremes like true democrats and vote either CCF or Liberal". On the other hand it was reported that some League members sponsored a Bloc Populaire meeting on League premises in Montreal Cartier Riding, in April of this year. However, League officers officially denied any part in that meeting, which caused a controversy between the League organ and the press organ of the Slovak Leftist groups.

The Canadian Slovak League has at present 50 men's branches, 6 women's branches and 27 youth branches. It was granted a Dominion Charter in 1934. The Canadian Slovak League has a membership of over 4,000. At the last convention it was ruled that every single member and at least one of each family must subscribe to the "Kanadsky Slovak". The League is conducting a relief action for "Postwar Slovakia" together with two other Slovak Catholic organizations, which are mentioned at the end of this report. This action is on a much smaller scale than the joint action in aid of the homeland which is being supported by most of the other Slovak and Czechoslovak organizations in Canada.

Czechoslovaks

The organization of the Canadian Czechoslovaks is the Czechoslovak National Alliance. It was founded in 1939, and its purpose was to aid morally and materially in the liberation of the homeland. Its members, both Slovaks and Czechs, are bound together by their loyalty to President Benes and his Government, as well as by their desire for close unity of Czechs and Slovaks. As there are many more Slovaks than Czechs in Canada, they are in the majority in this organization. The Czechoslovak National Alliance is the organization which receives the support of those Czechoslovaks who came to this country after the occupation of their homeland in 1939. This group is of higher intellectual level than the earlier immigrants and the Czechoslovak National Alliance has therefore been branded a "gentlemen's organization" by other Czechoslovak organizations in Canada.

The Alliance has raised considerable sums for comforts for Czechoslovak soldiers fighting on the Allied fronts. It is the leading organization represented in the Committee of Czechoslovak Organizations which has been formed in Toronto and other centres for the purpose of collecting money for the homeland. At present this committee is conducting a campaign to raise \$25,000 for the Czechoslovak Relief Fund under the auspices of the United Canadian Relief Fund.

The policy of the Czechoslovak National Alliance is complete support of the cause of the United Nations and careful avoidance of any [17] commitment to the right or to the left. The press organ of the Czechoslovak National Alliance is the "Nova Vlast" (New Homeland) a weekly newspaper published in Montreal.

At present the Czechoslovak National Alliance is reported to have 10-12,000 members and more than 200 branches throughout Canada.

Slovak Leftist Organizations

The Slovak Leftists in Canada are not organized in one organization, but rather in small and large organizations grouped around a newspaper, the "Ludove Zvesti" (People's News), a Toronto weekly. The editorial policy of this paper coincides with that of the "Nova Vlast" as far as support of Dr. Benes, the restoration of the Czechoslovak Republic and unity between Czechs and Slovaks is concerned. Apart from that, the "Ludove Zvesti" is typical of any of the Canadian left-wing publications, complete with articles reprinted from the "Canadian Tribune" and reports from the All-Slavic Committee in Moscow and other Soviet sources.

This paper is the unofficial successor to the "Hlas Ludu" (Voice of the People), which was banned under the D.O.C.R. after the outbreak of war. Then the Slovak leftists had the "Slovak Cultural Union" which was also banned, but has not been revived organizationally.

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During the war, "Victory Clubs" were founded by Slovak leftists in the larger Canadian centres. However, the clubs did not spread sufficiently to give them the character of a national organization. [~~deletion: 4 lines~~]

The leftist organizations are taking an active part in the collection of money for the homeland and are represented in the Committees of Czechoslovak Organizations for this purpose. The leftist groups show great satisfaction over recent developments in Czechoslovakia. [~~deletion: 3/4 lines~~]

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As the Slovak leftists make no distinctions between Czechs and Slovaks, it is only due to the small number of Czechs living in Canada that the leftist groups are made up almost entirely of Slovaks.

Other Organizations

In addition to the above mentioned, there are other organizations in Canada with no definite political trend. The "First Slovak Catholic Union" and the "Slovak Evangelical Union" are offspring of organizations in the

United States by the same names and are societies of Slovak Catholics and Protestants respectively.

The "Slovak National Mutual Benefit Society" is considered a non-political benefit organization in Eastern Canada and has its counterpart in the "First Slovak Mutual Benefit Society" in Western Canada. [§deletion: 2 1/2 lines]

The "SOKOL" (Falcon) is a patriotic organization of Czechs and Slovaks practising physical culture which originated in Czechoslovakia and has several branches in Canada. There are also several branches of the "Slovak Catholic School" in Canada, a similar organization of Slovak Catholics, which has its headquarters in the United States.

Friction

There is some friction between the three principal groups. The Slovak nationalists who accept only Slovaks into their organizations, do not collaborate with the Czechoslovaks and Slovak leftists, who welcome both Slovaks and Czechs into their ranks. The latter two factions get along fairly well at present, only occasionally the class-conscious leftists criticize the "bourgeois" National Alliance.

PECULIAR SITUATION CULMINATES IN COURT CASE

If reference is made to the May issue of this Bulletin, a report on a peculiar situation regarding the Russian Orthodox Church in Windsor, Ontario will be noted. Further information has been made available which somewhat illuminates the affair.

At an annual meeting of the church, held February 4th a new slate of officers was elected. That is: a president, secretary and treasurer. These officers although sanctioned by the Rev. [§deletion: blank], pastor of the church, did not receive the approval of the general congregation particularly of the 1944 officers. To understand the situation it must be realized that the Rev. [§deletion: blank] has of late been openly dabbling in Communist affairs [§deletion: blank]

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[§deletion: blank] whereas the general congregation is anti-Communist. The situation is plainly this: diametrically opposed factions, one Communist the other anti-Communist.

The defendants in this particular court case had retained the church keys, seals, candles and other church articles and refused to recognize the election of the new slate of officers. The plaintiffs on the other hand asked the court for an order restraining the defendants from interfering with church affairs.

Evidence was heard before Mr. Justice A. M. LeBEL, K.C., who handed down a judgment in favour of the plaintiffs.

It is obvious that the Rev. [Xdeletion: blank] has been playing a rather high hand, leaning backwards to satisfy the pro-Communist element. Intentionally or otherwise he has created a situation which has more or less got out of control resulting in a definite rift in his congregation. It is reported that the anti-Communist element approached Bishop [Xdeletion: blank] of the Russian Orthodox Church, Edmonton, Alberta, quoting the situation.

The Bishop has promised to correspond with the Metropolitan Theophilus in this regard and has pledged his full support to the loyal members of the congregation.

Further he has refused Rev. [Xdeletion: blank] authority to perform marriages and insists that he will continue to see that authority is not granted in the future.

From an over-all perusal of the circumstances it is obvious that the disagreements are far from arising out of shallow causes and it would seem that this is an illustration where even the sanctity of a religious organization bears no deterrence to Communist infiltration. Now the judgment has been handed down by the Canadian court in favour of the Communist element. No doubt interesting developments will follow, for although the Communists have been successful in this instance, the anti-Communist Parties are definitely in the majority.

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"WELCOME HOME" FROM THE U.E.R. AND M.W.

"Welcome Home" is the title of a pamphlet published by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America offering a splendid example of the exploitation of legitimate unions by Communists for the purpose of disseminating their propaganda.

Published in May 1945 the pamphlet bears an air of legitimacy from a brief note written by the Minister of National Defence praising the establishment by the Union, of a Veteran Welfare Committee. This brief note comments favourably on the action taken by the U.E.R. and M. W. in the field of Veteran-Trade Union unity stating that such a move would be most valuable.

Greetings from C. S. JACKSON A No-Strike Pledge

A foreword by C. S. JACKSON, president of District 5 of the U.E.R. and M.W., extended greetings to service men and women expressing the

hope that the pamphlet would help them continue the fight for democracy when they once again take up their civilian activities.

JACKSON declared: "We, through our No-Strike pledge, upheld 100% by this union, at times in the face of provocation, have made vast contributions in the production of the material which you needed in your activities".

But They Did Strike

JACKSON's statement is incorrect for it is interesting to recall the strike of the Canadian General Electric employees who were members of the Union. Because of this strike various individuals were prosecuted and JACKSON himself was detained under the provisions of Regulation 21, Defence of Canada Regulations, for acts to prolong the strike.

Communist Influence Between the Lines

Most of the pamphlet deals with advantages the U.E.R. and M. W. can offer to the worker. The whole being redolent of the Communist line. For instance, under the heading "National Unity" the so-called "big shots" are strongly attacked. They are pictured as desiring unemployment so that the worker could be pushed back to the "Hungry 30's".

Another paragraph vehemently attacks Premiers DREW and DUPLESSIS claiming that "in Canada it is this same old gang who want to break up the United Nations. The vast majority of them have ganged up in the Progressive Conservative Party ... it is the same old gang of Tory reactionaries".

Remarks under the heading "The Union in Action" give a brief outline of a meeting held by the Union's Veteran Welfare Committee. These remarks speak of recommending the increase in the clothing allowance allotted to discharged service personnel raising it from \$100 to \$125. It also stated that the Union's Political Action Committee had done an excellent job in stimulating the campaign for such an increase. It will be recalled that this was an issue strongly supported by the Communists who found it a popular measure bound to gain support.

[25]

Another remark reflecting Communist "talk", if viewed in its natural setting, has reference to a Canadian having been captured at Dieppe, released by the Red Army and taken to Odessa to await transportation home.

Appearing under the heading "Independent Political Action Committees" is yet another remark savouring strongly of the Communist line. That is: "We do know that Tory reaction and all it stands for is the main enemy of the common people".

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[26]

42 VICTORIA UNIONS RAP
LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The Victoria and district Trades and Labour Council which is affiliated with forty-two unions in the Victoria area soundly rapped the Labour Progressive Party for their election claims to represent labour. As was done in other points in Canada the Labour Progressive Party through advertising and other mediums represented themselves as being staunchly supported by labour and in several instances presented through the medium of local newspapers appeals and statements purporting to substantiate this claim, signed by numerous members of various unions.

Taking exception to these tactics the Trades and Labour Council of Victoria and district unanimously passed a resolution stating that the Labour Progressive Party was not a labour party and did not in any way represent the feeling of labour. The resolution went on to say that the Labour Progressive Party had for "obvious reasons" changed its name from the Communist Party of Canada and requested that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada take appropriate action against all individuals who have lent themselves to this deception.

It was strongly denied that the Labour Progressive Party does in any way represent organized labour and emphatically stated that the Trades and Labour Council of Victoria does not endorse the policies or candidates of the Labour Progressive Party. In fact the Council went on to say that they did not endorse any political party or candidate. Thus the bluff and misstatements the Labour Progressive Party presented during election time have been contested in at least one area. The Council even took issue with the Labour Progressive Party for using the word "labour" in the part name.

FREE GERMAN MOVEMENT (Mexico)
ISSUES PASSPORTS

According to an article appearing in the German-language newspaper "Neue Volkszeitung" published in the United States, (New York area) the Free German Movement in Mexico is so certain of the future Communist domination of Germany, it is presently issuing "semi-official passports to German refugees in Mexico in which the status of these refugees and citizens of the coming New Germany is being guaranteed".

This paper asserts that the committee is headed by Paul MERKER, former Communist member of the Prussian Diet. From the report it seems

that only refugees who are Communist or are politically accepted to the Communists may obtain these passports.

[27]

"POLPRESS NEWS"

[&deletion: blank]

The "Polpress News" of New York City is reported as being operated by Edward FALOWSKI. It has been registered with the United States Department of Justice as an "unofficial agent of the Polish Committee for National Liberation". [&deletion: 1 line]

[&deletion: 2 1/4 lines] Indications in Canada are that the foreign-language newspaper here, also make extensive use of the material collected and produced by this agency.

[&deletion: 3/4 page blank]

[28]

[&deletion: 1 paragraph, 3 1/4 lines]

COMMITTEE TO AID HUNGARIANS AT HOME

It is reported that a committee has been formed embracing all Hungarian organizations at Lethbridge of both anti-Communist and pro-Communist sentiments. [&deletion: 2 lines]

This new committee, it is stated, will as far as possible avoid any political activity and they expect that the Communist members will do all within their power to create harmony and unity among the various organizations at that point. The reason given is that it will provide a splendid opportunity for them to create a united front.