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MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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[1]

MONTHLY COMMENT

It is particularly interesting to review this month the version of Fergus McKEAN's expulsion from the Labour Progressive Party which appeared in the "Canadian Tribune". It is obvious even from a cursory glance that the report was meant for membership and public consumption. The embellishments hardly conceal the unvarnished truth from a thinking mind which would allow a logical interpretation of events and eventualities.

The true causitive influences which brought about this expulsion are highly illuminated by a knowledge of the former British Columbia Party leader's reputation. Inherently he has always been a champion of Communist revolutionary tactics and it is indicated that when the L.P.P. commenced their "new line" policy and launched on a program designed for

co-operation with the so-called capitalist class resulting in the now condemned revisionist line, he was not in accord. However, in common with other Party functionaries he followed suit and staunchly supported the new program.

Comes DUCLOS' article with its outright criticism of BROWDER and his followers in the U.S.A. for waving an olive branch in the bourgeois camp. Similar to the pattern of the nuclear breakdown attending the fission of the atom, DUCLOS' denouncement of BROWDER's Teheran line, travelled the lacy framework of the communist Camp in the U.S.A. causing an irruption in Canadian Communist circles. That was right up McKEAN's alley.

[~~deletion: 8 lines~~]

It was revealed that McKEAN had expressed an absolute lack of confidence in the Party leadership and termed the Party a "bureaucracy". He also denounced the L.P.P. program because it did not emphasize the historic role of violence and expressed his opposition to the name of the Party, intimating that a new revolutionary Party was a necessity. One can readily see that such an open denouncement and criticism of the Party's leadership however well founded, would certainly have repercussions. Those within the sanctum sanctorum of the leadership must not be spoken against nor must their edicts or directives be questioned. The flexibility with which Marxism etc., may be interpreted will ever protect the interpreter, for even though he may be proven wrong by the "theories" he can by the same means prove himself correct. The leadership can never be wrong!

McKEAN then, was made to answer charges laid against him in respect to these and other utterances and as a result was expelled from the Party. There is a moral to this incident, one which has been demonstrated a few times before; active members must follow the straight and narrow. All basic strategy and policy is handed down from above and must be strictly adhered to no matter what. Was McKEAN not correct when he called the Party a "bureaucracy"?

[2]

TIM BUCK ANALYSES DUCLOS CRITICISM OF BROWDER

The awaited reaction of the Labour Progressive Party over Jacques DUCLOS' criticism on the BROWDER "line" has so far manifested itself most prominently in the form of an article by Tim BUCK. This article entitled "Jacques DUCLOS on the Revision of Marxism" appeared in the July-August issue of "National Affairs Monthly". As usual with articles of

this nature the manner of presentation was cleverly subtle so as not to lay too much blame on the Labour Progressive Party leaders for any action they may have taken.

It is well to note that the vehicle which carried this article by Tim BUCK is an official journal of the Labour Progressive Party and is published by its National Committee. It can be accepted then, that where the article in question supports a certain policy, or where it attacks or criticizes individuals, groups, etc., it has the support of Party members.

“Monthly” Eulogized BROWDER

It is significant to note that “National Affairs Monthly” in its September, 1944 issue carried a review of BROWDER’s book “Teheran Our Path in War and Peace”. This review described BROWDER’s book as a “most concise, luminous and authoritative statement on the position of Marxism and the problems of the post-war world”. It also stated that this book was by no means “for the American movement only”. This latter statement was emphasized to avoid any failure of utilizing

“to the full the arsenal of facts and arguments of clarifying analysis and Marxist understanding, with which this book is filled. The Labour Progressive Party will derive the utmost benefit...from a full utilization of this Marxist hand-book.”

The review ended by referring to BROWDER’s book as “a precious source of clarity and strength”.

Further examples of how “National Affairs Monthly” supported BROWDER’s writings are the many times it enthusiastically carried articles and excerpts of articles by the U.S. Communist leader. This would indicate previous full Labour Progressive Party support for Earl BROWDER’s Teheran “line” and an agreement for its development in full and offers a neat comparison with the present stand it has taken. A view of the inevitable effect the DUCLOS statement has had on the Party in Canada is to note Tim BUCK’s treatment of the situation, even in the face of substantial proof that until Jacques DUCLOS was moved, of his own volition or otherwise to criticize the BROWDER interpretation the Labour Progressive Party fully supported what they now term the “revision of Marxism”.

Interesting Comparison

In reading Buck’s article it is interesting to compare one of his statements with another made by Earl BROWDER. The statement by BROWDER which was made in his book “Teheran Our Path in War and Peace” and was printed as an excerpt in the September 1944 issue of “National Affairs Monthly” remarked that:-

[3]

"The highest contribution Marxism has to make to American life is the introduction of science into policies. It is the substitution of the method of blind trial and error by the method of scientific theory which projects the new and unknown out of the old and known. It is the understanding of the world in motion, and of the laws of motion, which makes possible the anticipation of that which has not yet come into existence, so that the human mind is not confronted with a constant succession of surprises for which it has no preparation."

In contrast Tim BUCK opened his article by declaring:-

"Once again Marxism has proved itself the unfailing 'guide to action' for the working-class movement and its allies in the struggle for democratic progress."

Then follows by echoing DUCLOS' criticism of BROWDER's mistakes. Thus we see two leading Communists, basing an original line on Marxist theories to prove its correctness, then using the same Marxist theories to prove it was not correct.

Introspection

BUCK mentions in his article that many Labour Progressive Party members have inquired as to the validity of DUCLOS' criticism and its bearing upon the Labour Progressive Party. In answer he states that the National Executive discussed the questions raised in Comrade DUCLOS' article and subjected the recent activities of the Labour Progressive Party to critical re-examination.

"Revision of Marxism": BUCK

BUCK listed five conclusions reached by DUCLOS, one of which was that BROWDER interpreted the Teheran Agreement, a diplomatic document, as a platform of class peace in the post-war period and BUCK referred to studies made of BROWDER's publications and writings, to show that this criticism was correct. He then explained how BROWDER excluded problems of class relationships in the monopoly-capitalist state, etc. Continuing along similar lines he quoted from BROWDER, then made the statement that this was "clearly a revision of Marxism". According to him, BROWDER had contradicted Lenin's fundamental teachings.

After thus finding fault BUCK wrote that BROWDER had made no mistake in emphasizing national unity for the purpose of winning the war and carrying out post-war policies based on the Teheran perspective long-term collaboration between the USSR and capitalist countries, etc.

Apprehension

The article then made a few comments respecting the Teheran Accord and declared that the government of the USSR would live up to its agreements, BUCK was it seemed, a little doubtful that the other signatories would do so for he expressed the opinion that "the extent to which the government of capitalist countries will continue to live up to them will reflect the extent to which they consider the terms of the agreements to coincide with their own interests, i.e., 'their aims'".

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"Democratic Struggle" not "Class Peace"

BUCK stated that DUCLOS was "obviously right" when he said it was wrong to estimate the Teheran Accord as a "platform of class peace after the war". He qualified this remark by saying that if the working class organizations were demobilized and ideologically disarmed, there would be little hope of carrying through policies based upon the possibilities of the Teheran and Yalta agreements. He concluded that the Teheran Declaration was "a platform of democratic struggle".

We Were Influenced

Referring to local Party activities, BUCK stated that a re-examination of the theoretical and practical activity of the Labour Progressive Party since the Teheran Conference, reveals plenty of ground for criticism. He attached some blame to the Party inasmuch as they did not challenge the validity of BROWDER's proposals but had gone so far as to urge Party members to use his book "Teheran Our Path in War and Peace" as a Marxist guide to the solution of post-war problems. BUCK also stated that "we" did not challenge the validity of much material published in the "Daily Worker" and other United States Party publications. The excuse he offered for this failure to question the correctness of BROWDER's proposals was the strong influence the United States Communist press had upon Labour Progressive Party members. He turned them to a criticism of Party members for reading more United States left-wing publications than Canadian and consequently basing their thinking upon what they read in the United States Communist press.

BUCK admitted that several of BROWDER's concrete proposals became integrated in Labour Progressive Party thinking of political problems, even to the extent that their point of view had appeared in several Labour Progressive Party articles.

He continued:-

"It must be recognized, frankly, that we identified ourselves with the Communist Political Association in support of Comrade Browder's 'new course' and our evaluation of the bearing that Comrade Duclos' article has upon our own Party work must start with this fact."

Having thus admitted that the Labour Progressive Party was guilty of being influenced by the BROWDER policy even to the point of following the pattern in some instances, BUCK attempts to make light of it by pointing out distinct differences between what was done in Canada and what was done in the United States. Said he, when referring to DUCLOS' criticism of BROWDER for interpreting the Teheran Accord as a platform of class peace, "we in Canada did not interpret it as a class peace but as a platform of democratic struggle."

Didn't Dissolve

The following rather interesting remark was made when pointing out the differences between the action of the C.P. of the U.S. and the Communists in Canada:-

"Comrade Duclos concluded that the dissolution of the Communist Party of the United States reflected Comrade Browder's erroneous estimation of the post-war perspective. We did not follow the American example; on the contrary, [5] 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."

It is, of course, self-evident that the formation by the Communists of the Labour Progressive Party was not by choice.

Money for Great Britain? USSR Also

Showing his pronounced Communist views, BUCK in referring to the British Government seeking a credit of eight billion dollars from the United States stated, "If an eight billion dollar credit to Great Britain, why not a similar credit to the USSR?" He then attempted to show that such proposals were in accord with the Teheran perspective. BUCK referred to the Labour Progressive Party electoral program of defeating the Tories as an example as to how the Teheran Accord was interpreted as a platform of democratic struggle.

Eyewash

In arguing that the policies followed by the Labour Progressive Party were correct and suggesting that its only mistake was in not questioning BROWDER's theories, BUCK declared that this was due solely because

the Labour Progressive Party has a closer contact with the workers and has the priceless asset enjoying a great sensitivity to working-class opinion.

BUCK concluded by announcing that the task is to subject all Labour Progressive Party work both theoretical and practical to a critical and searching re-examination in the light of Comrade DUCLOS' article. In other words, BUCK accepts this article not as the friendly criticism of a Communist from another country but as Communist directive.

LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY HOLDS NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The August 25th issue of "Canadian Tribune" reports that the National Committee of the Labour Progressive Party held a six-day meeting at Toronto from August 10th to 16th. It also reports that this meeting was attended by every member of the National Committee who was able to attend as well as 100 Party leaders from all provinces who attended as guests.

During the meeting a Review Commission was appointed "to study the work and activity of all National Committee members". This appointment is of interest inasmuch as it indicates that all members of the National Committee will be expected to take an active part in carrying out party policies, etc.

A Traitor Defined

A resolution on Party policy was presented to the meeting by Tim BUCK and was made the subject of a press release on August 14th. It is noted here that this resolution was adopted at the conclusion of [6] the meeting. The following is a summary of its most important features. It made reference to national unity being behind the United Nations and the declaration that "the labour movement was a thousand times correct and in the first place the Communists of the United Nations in their slogans, 'All for Victory. Everything for the Fighting Front'. And it follows that all who tried to turn away the people from this noble path were guilty of treachery to the cause of national freedom and democracy."

In view of the Communist policy prior to Russia's entry into the war this declaration is actually self-condemnation although not meant to be such. It is not an unusual policy for the L.P.P., however, for it has been their want to remind the public only of such slogans and policy as were adopted after June 22, 1941, when Germany attacked the USSR.

Pressing to speak for Canada the Canadian Communists are acting in common with the Communist Parties in other countries. In this regard the resolution pledged that Canada would faithfully uphold the Charter and agreements of the United Nations Alliance to win the peace.

Smash Tories

Brief reference was made to the recent federal election campaign particularly stressing the L.P.P. endeavours "to smash the Tory attempt at power". It continues that the Tories were, by the cancelling of war contracts endeavouring to exploit the difficulties of reconstruction by bringing about the imposition of a program of low wages, union-busting, racketeering, limited production and super-profit making upon Canada.

Continuing the criticism the resolution described the Tory program as an "unbridled imperialist greed for profits and the disregard of human needs" which was followed by a statement reading: "It is the labour movement, the core of democratic national unity, which must arouse and lead forward the whole people - workers, farmers, veterans, middle class and business people, who oppose the Tory monopolist assault upon wages, farm income, and general living standards of the Canadian people in order to defeat it. This is the policy of the L.P.P."

Government Not Prepared for Reconversion

One of the most interesting features of the resolution was the explanation of the manner in which the L.P.P. changed its policy of Liberal-Labour Coalition ad support of the Liberal government to that of finding fault with Prime Minister King. It contended that the Dominion Government was not prepared "for the battle of reconversion and that the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference did not take up the problems of maintaining war plants in operation for peacetime production to hold the wartime level of jobs, wages and national income. It charged that the Conference failed because the government based its proposals "upon agreement with the reactionary governments of Premiers Drew and Duplessis".

This was followed by another reference to countering "the Tory attack" and "the Tory onslaught" and advocated measures which the Communists clearly hope will secure popular support. These include:-

- (1) Continued operation of war plants for peace production.

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- (2) A national labour code.
- (3) Upward revision of unemployment insurance benefits.
- (4) A 40-hour week with no reduction in wartime take-home pay.
- (5) Continuation of price controls and excess profits tax.
- (6) A new wage policy to establish a 55-cent hourly minimum lay-off pay to war workers of one month's wages for each year of employment a guaranteed annual minimum wage standard general upward revision of wage rates and the establishing of joint government-union-management committees to carry out this program.

- (7) Upward revision of veterans' rehabilitation.
- (8) The building at once of 100,000 homes.
- (9) The calling of a Convention to make changes in the British North America Act.

Co-operation with C.C.F.

The concluding portion of the resolution shows that the L.P.P. now plan to offer co-operation with the C.C.F. In this regard, the L.P.P. offered co-operation with C.C.F. supporters of the proposed program it called upon the leadership of the C.C.F. to re-examine its policies and pledged every L.P.P. Committee, club and member as being ready to unite in action with the C.C.F. "to defeat Tory monopolists".

The situation existing in many European countries was not overlooked when it was stated "a wave of liberation is sweeping all countries and all continents" and the following remarks show that the L.P.P. consider its policies part of this movement "to take up the battle against the Tory camp." [Xdeletion: rest of this section is missing]

No Extension of Democratic Unity

Tim BUCK's opening address to the meeting was also covered in the August 25th issue of the "Canadian Tribune". BUCK is reported as having spoken of the L.P.P. adopting national unity to win the war and referred to the "extension of democracy not only in Europe but all over the world". He stressed that the end of the war did not mean "the end of the struggle for democratic principles and the [8] extension of democratic unity by the Communist movement" and spoke of the Communists assuming leadership of the struggle for the complete extirpation of fascism. He stressed that it would be wrong to assume that the Communists would not revert to the policies and tactics of struggle by which they were guided before the war. He followed this by making various references to the main centres of imperialist finance capital, which were he said, "Britain and the United States". He referred to the growth of labour organizations and working class understanding "of the role of monopoly capitalism in the preparation of the war and building up of fascism", concluding with the following statement:- "And monopoly capital stands convicted of being the source - the parent of fascism, the source of all the appeasement by which fascism was able to build up support in all capitalist countries."

[Xdeletion: rest of this section is missing]

Already in Effect

The August 25th issue of the "Canadian Tribune" also shows that the L.P.P. is already carrying its new policies into effect, same being shown by the following:-

- (1) Malcolm MURDOCH of the UAW called a meeting in Toronto on August 20th at which C.S. Jackson of the UER and MW made the main address. Stewart SMITH also spoke and a committee was formed to enlist the support of trade unions, civic officials and members of parliament to get government-owned plants operating, stop layoffs, and maintain a decent take-home pay.
- (2) George BURT, Canadian Director of the UAW, [~~deletion: 1 line~~] called upon the Cabinet to provide a minimum layoff pay of \$25.00 weekly for all unemployed workers pending reconversion.
- (3) Fred COLLINS, [~~deletion: 3/4 line~~] made a radio broadcast on August 20th, during the course of which he spoke of costly machinery remaining idle, the building of 10,000 homes, etc.
- (4) C.S. JACKSON of the UER and MW called upon the Federal Government to convene reconversion conferences with representatives of employers and trade unions institute layoff pay on the basis of one month's pay for each year served a shorter work week 40 hours in place of 48, "take-home" to be the same.

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B.C. LEADER OF L.P.P. OUSTED

The August 18th issue of "Canadian Tribune" reporting on the Labour Progressive Party National Committee meeting contains an interesting item under the screaming headline "L.P.P. Expels McKEAN Exposed as Traitor and Disruptionist". The entire article is given up to branding Fergus McKEAN as a traitor and conspirator. This compelling story of a Communist provincial leaders' political demise opens with the statement that Fergus McKEAN was expelled from the Party by a unanimous vote taken during the meeting on August 12th. According to the article this action uprooted at the source "a brazen attempt at a conspiracy made at beheading and ultimately destroying the Marxist Party of the Canadian working class".

It was reported that his situation developed after the publication and discussion of Jacques DUCLOS' article. McKEAN was charged that he had used this discussion as a cover for initiating a campaign of slander against the Party.

McKEAN Answers Charges

The article reports that Fergus McKEAN attended this National Committee meeting and was given an opportunity to answer the charges and state his position. McKEAN it seems spoke for two hours using as his main thesis the elimination of the L.P.P. from the political life of Canada under cover of the fight against revisionism. Evidently these proceedings took place on August 10th.

Further Charges Laid

Further charges of no doubt a more serious nature in the eyes of the Party were brought against McKEAN by W.A. KARDASH of Winnipeg, on Sunday, August 12th. In his address to the meeting he charged that McKEAN during a conversation with him (KARDASH) had made certain slanderous allegations. These he said were to the effect that Tim BUCK, Sam CARR, Tom McEWEN and Tom HILL "had become 'agents provocateurs' as the price of their release from Kingston penitentiary in 1935". According to KARDASH, McKEAN had also charged that the policy of the Labour Progressive Party was a betrayal of socialism in the labour movement.

Shocking

These disclosures made by KARDASH were described as "shocking" and resulted in the National Committee forthwith instructing a Review Committee to confront Fergus McKEAN with the charges made. Oscar KOGAN's name was also mentioned in the article indicating that McKEAN had voiced his feelings to both KARDASH and KOGAN.

McKEAN Wouldn't Backwater

It is reported that the Review Committee so set up, sat for five hours and gave McKEAN every opportunity to substantiate his charges. The report goes on to indicate that McKEAN supported the reputed charges against the Party leaders by quoting from various pamphlets including one by Johannes BUCHNER bearing the title "The Agent Provocateur in the Labour Movement". McKEAN, it seems, failed to substantiate his charges but refused to renounce his opinions. Furthermore he declared his complete opposition to the policy of the Labour Progressive Party and his resolute determination to continue such opposition. This, of course, is the picture of the proceeding as given by the "Canadian Tribune".

Guilty Expelled

The Review Committee, so the article states, found that McKEAN had deliberately set out to organize a conspiracy calculated to undermine confidence in the leadership of the L.P.P. and so destroy that Party as a political organization. It recommended that McKEAN be expelled and that a further investigation be conducted to determine "the degree to which Fergus McKEAN's conspiracy permeated the Party in British Columbia as well as Alberta and other parts of Canada".

The closing paragraphs of the National Committee statement refer to McKEAN as "an unprincipled traitor and disruptionist" bitterly criticizing him for propagating a monstrous lie. This rather interesting article concludes by stating that the National Committee directed the incoming National Executive to eliminate completely "every vestige of McKEAN's influences."

[Rest of Page 10, and Page 11 is missing]

[12]

**THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS REPLIES TO COMMUNIST
CHARGE OF "FORGERY AND FALSIFYING HISTORY"**

It is the custom, rather unfortunate in some instances, of responsible individuals and organizations ignoring attacks made upon them by our Canadian Communists. It is therefore, somewhat refreshing to reprint hereunder an article published in the "Winnipeg Free Press" of August 14th, which replied to an attack made on that newspaper by John WEIR, Editor of the "Canadian Tribune". The article being comprehensive and self-explanatory requires no further comment.

RED FRONT AND HITLER

The Canadian Communist Party which is now in the throes of another line change, has taken time out to accuse the Free Press of forgery and falsifying history. Mr. John Weir, Editor of the "Canadian Tribune" has devoted two columns to a recent article in the "Free Press" on the folly of rigid party lines. Ordinarily, no one would pay much attention to such vituperation. In this case, however, no less a question than the responsibility for Hitler coming to power is involved; and with it the whole Communist Party record from the Russian revolution until 1933.

The responsibility, in part at least, for Hitler coming to power was admitted by the recently resurrected German Communist Party. In condemning the rather verbose confession, the Free Press said simply that it had not worked to obtain an anti-Nazi coalition. The exact words

of the confession, which the Tribune produced with considerable glee, were:

“We Communists declare that we also feel ourselves guilty inasmuch as, despite all sacrifices costing our best fighters, we were not able, as a consequence of a series of mistakes, to forge an anti-fascist unity of workers for the overthrow of Hitler.”

Here then, is the argument: The Communists say they worked to achieve an anti-fascist unity and failed, the “Free Press” says they never tried before Hitler came to power.

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The argument must of course be approached in its true historic perspective. From the October revolution in Russia until Hitler came to power in Germany, Communists the world over were the sworn enemies of democracy. The speeches of Russian politicians are peppered with the most extreme abuse of “capitalist democracy” and “Bourgeois democracy”. Their tactics, where they had any strength at all, were to so weaken democratic governments, that the ensuing chaos would provide a springboard for a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Their main targets were the British Labor Party, the French Socialists and the German Social-Democrats. On not one but several occasions the Communists voted with the Nazis in Germany against a Social-Democrat regime. This was particularly true in the Prussian [13] Diet. In the years immediately preceding Hitler’s rise to power, the Red Front and the Nazis engaged in pitched street battles. In the assemblies of Germany they vied with each other in introducing measures to bring government into disrepute.

This was the era of the “United Front from below”. The tactic was to fight every Liberal and Socialist leader in an effort to wean away his following. The campaign against the Social Democrats in Germany *gradually reduced the elected strength of that party. But the Communist attack on the German Social-Democrat leaders produced more votes for Hitler than it did for the Communists.* While Russian Communists were blackguarding France and Britain and the United States, German Communists were lashing out against the injustice, the iniquity of the Treaty of Versailles. They out-screamed the Nazis in their attacks on reparations. They reviled the Kellogg pact, the Dawes plan and the Young plan.

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All this, we suppose, comes under the category of what the German Communists now call “a series of mistakes”. For a general statement of

the Communist position in pre-Hitler Germany, here is an extract from the official report of the ninth plenum of the central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada held in Toronto in November, 1935:

"...In the first place, mistakes were made of underestimating fascism. Secondly, mistakes were made of incorrectly characterizing bourgeois government which were paving the way for fascism as fascist dictatorships, and failing as a result of this to correctly conduct a fight in defence of the remaining democratic liberties, under the mistaken view that it is a matter of indifference to the working class whether bourgeois democracy or fascist dictatorship exists."

The catalogue of mistakes continues. We skip over to page 206. There a British Columbia delegate rather plaintively reported that one comrade, apparently forgetful of the new line then being formed, referred to Parliament, on the eve of the 1935 election, as "a pig sty".

It was because, in part at least, the German Communist Party regarded the Reichstag as a "pig sty", and was indifferent to whether "a bourgeois democracy or a fascist dictatorship existed," that Hitler came to power. If the Communist Party of Germany had not been ruled by an iron line, it might have awakened to its peril in time. But there was no room in the Communist Party for dissenters then, as there is no room today. It is surely more than passing strange that this, one of the most terrible lessons history has ever taught, should be lost not only on the Communist Party, but on the C.C.F. as well.

[Pages 14, 15, and most of page 16 are missing]

[16]

COMMUNISTS TO INTENSIFY ACTIVITIES IN TRADE UNIONS

[~~2~~deletion: 2 lines]The letter also bore a subtitle which read "A Letter on the Forthcoming Congress Conventions by J.B. SALSBERG". As the letter reveals the intentions of the Party in connection with numerous trade union matters, it is quoted hereunder in its entirety:

"The Canadian workers are now seeking the path that will lead to the solution of the immense problems which are emerging in the post-election and reconversion period. It is only too obvious that the most reactionary section [17] of Canadian monopoly capital is following a pattern of anti-labour policies which is challenging labour, which is harmful to the best interests of the nation and is in conflict with the post-war aims of the men who fought and died and for which the Canadian organized workers made so many voluntary sacrifices during the war.

At the last convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the anti-labour, anti-Soviet section of the Canadian industrialists dominated. They spoke openly of the need for preparing for another war, of keeping wages down and of keeping all government bodies out of such post-war, work-providing and socially-essential projects as housing. They topped it by electing as their new president a man who is notorious as a fighter against unions, and who heads a monopoly industry in which the lowest wages are paid. In the auto industry we witness the most glaring example of provocative, anti-union policies which that traditionally open-shop management has launched against the auto workers who succeeded in building exemplary organizations. There are more than sufficient examples to prove that we are being confronted with a drive to rob the workers of the strength and gains which they achieved during the war, and to regain for monopoly and reaction unrestricted sway.

The concreteness and immediacy of some of these new developments have already compelled a number of unions to seek and find new solutions. Some experience has, therefore, been already gained by the unions as a result of these developments. But the sum total of our Marxist knowledge will have to be utilized to help the trade union movement as a whole to come to the national union Congress conventions at the end of September equipped to charter a correct course for organized labour in the country.

To help the trade unions to find their way for the period that lies ahead is our most decisive task. In the pre-convention discussion that will commence in most local unions and trades councils around the proposed convention resolutions; in the selection of delegates to represent the unions; and in the trade union press, our comrades can make a major contribution and play a constructive role. This letter is addressed to the party leadership and to our members who occupy leading positions in the trade unions in the hope that it will help them to clarify the issues and to render the maximum assistance to their fellow workers and to the trade union movement as a whole. The most reactionary section of Canadian finance capital, though failing in its desperate attempt to gain undisputed government power in the last elections, succeeded, nevertheless, to strengthen its position in the House of Commons and to retain hold of the two decisive provincial governments, Ontario and Quebec.

The industrial workers east of Manitoba elected no more than two labour members to Ottawa. On the other hand, the King government majority is so small that it will be susceptible to pressure from other groups in the House. This relationship of forces creates an [18] opportunity of Toryism to influence the government policies quite effectively,

unless the labour and progressive movements from without, and the CCF group from within, exercises the necessary pressure to prevent Tory domination of government policies and to achieve, instead, government actions to meet the needs of the people which new world conditions made possible.

The objective of labour and progressive unity around the essential domestic and foreign policies becomes, therefore, the prime need of the whole labour movement. The trade unions must make this their immediate objective and their guiding line for the achievement of their major post-war needs.

What are some of the most pressing issues facing the trade unions and the Canadian workers at this moment? They are:

- (1) Maintenance and extension of earnings for an adequate living standard. This involves the questions of:
 - a) Take-home pay. In other words, the struggle to retain at least the same purchasing power which workers had before the elimination of overtime.
 - b) The unfreezing of wages to make possible the securing of wage increases for the low-paid sections of workers.
 - c) The raising of the basic minimum age to at least .50¢ an hour.
 - d) The protection of workers' wages from N.S.S. policies which force laid-off workers to accept new employment at reduced rates. No job to be offered to any unemployed worker at rates lower than he received on previous job.
 - e) Increased unemployment insurance benefits to a level sufficient to provide workers and their families with minimum standard of life during period of reconversion unemployment. Government to provide additional amounts required for such payments.
 - f) Establishment of guaranteed annual wage policy in industry.

2. Jobs for All Workers and for Returned Men.

This means that in addition to the maintenance and expansion of Workers' income it becomes necessary to achieve:

- a) Legislation to make the 40-hour week universal in the country.
- b) Continued operation of all government-owned war plants for peacetime production by the government or make the continuation of operation a condition of sale.
- c) The immediate undertaking by the government of gigantic housing and other nationally-required construction and development projects, such as the St. Lawrence Seaway, etc.

- d) The maintenance of a Canadian Merchant Marine, which will provide a basis for the shipbuilding and allied industries.
- e) Government loans to the Soviet Union, China and other Allied and liberated countries for the purpose of providing vastly increased exporting opportunities for Canadian agricultural and industrial production.

3. Labour and Social Security Legislation.

In this field the outstanding requirement would seem to be:

- a) The basic amending of

P.C. 1003 and to make such a re-written labour code a permanent federal law. The fight for such a satisfactory labour code and for agreement to make labour legislation a federal responsibility need not, of course, distract from the efforts to achieve the best possible labour codes in each province so long as the provinces retain the right to enact such legislation.

- b) A National health insurance scheme.
- c) The increase of old age pensions, and to commence at 65 for men and 60 for women.

4. Labour and the Veterans.

From the smallest local union to the Congresses the problems of returning man must be taken up and championed by them. Homes for the families of returning men; training of vets for skilled jobs; securing their due seniority rights; defending them from exploitation; integrating them with the unions; these and similar problems must become the foremost tasks of the trade union movement and brought to the convention. Conferences between the Congress leaders and the national Command of the Legion; meetings between the provincial labour bodies and the corresponding provincial Legion leaders; special meetings between the unions and the Legion as specific problems in a given industry and the setting up of special sub-committees in the unions and the congresses to deal with veterans' problems, are needed. In short, the organized workers must come forth as the leader and champion of the veterans, the vast majority of whom are workers and former or future members of the unions.

From the above it is evident that the unions of this country are faced with problems of unprecedented magnitude and with tremendous tasks which flow from them. While labour is not desirous of revoking its no-strike policy, it would, nevertheless be correct to say that in defence of the life and basic interest of a trade union, strike action may not be avoidable when faced with the provocative and outright anti-union policies of employers. On the other hand, it must be clear to all that the new problems facing labour

cannot be solved by any single union in isolation from the rest of the movement, nor can they be solved by ordinary trade union methods. What is required is for the trade union movement to embark on the broadest kind of united, public activities of a political character [20] to influence government and national policy. This was of course, always correct but it is a thousand times more true and urgent now.

In addition, therefore, to the adoption of resolutions dealing with all the above-mentioned problems, the conventions need also to be provided with resolutions and with leadership for the adoption of the broader policies of independent political action of a new sort as a prerequisite for the realization of labour's needs. In other words the conventions would have to go on record favouring:

- a) The achievement of the highest degree of unity in action between the two Congresses and between the local bodies of the two centres for the achievement of jobs and security during the transition period.
- b) The achievement of united effort of the unions, the labour political parties and all democratic sections of the people, for the adoption of and implementation of labour's post-war program by the federal government.
- c) The immediate unfolding of national campaigns to dramatize the far-reaching implications of the new problems to the nation as a whole and to achieve an irresistible public support for labour's program. This means local, provincial and national conferences of the broadest character, and the sending of impressive representative delegations to city councils, provincial governments and finally to Ottawa. Pains should be taken to prepare, on the basis of local and provincial conditions, proposals to meet the community and provincial requirements. Housing, veterans' problems, provincial labour code, etc., should be raised by the unions and championed by them along with other labour and progressive parties and groups.
- d) While such a program will constitute the heart and essence of all trade union activity in the next period, the union movement will also have to more clearly and effectively than ever create its own independent political action instruments for the struggle to realize its immediate objectives. That means that the Trades Congresses must reorganize their national Political Action Committees on a non-partisan basis and they must become the driving powers in the great national campaigns which need to be undertaken.
- e) The same need confronts the local unions and trades councils. They too need to organize their non-partisan political action committees to involve their own membership, their communities and all other labour and progressive-minded bodies and prominent individuals in the campaign

to shape the immediate government policies in a manner that will spell prosperity and full employment for the Canadian people.

[21]

their international labour ties and play a constructive role in the international councils of labour. In the first place it means that the forthcoming conventions should endorse the establishment of the new world trade union federation and decide to participate in the forthcoming world trade union meeting at which the new structure of the greatest world trade union organization will be established.

In our own part the Party will seek to popularize these issues and tasks as widely as possible. The Party will independently re-open the fight for the amending of PC 1003 which we commenced months ago with the Open Letter of Tim BUCK to Premier King and which we followed up with the petition campaign throughout the country. We shall seek an appointment with the government in the early days of the new session of the new parliament and a large party delegation will present the signed petitions and make our own submission to the government in the name of the party.

We hope the LPP members in the trade unions will properly present the issues and the tasks to the trade unions membership and will prove to be helpful in the adoption of correct resolutions and in mobilizing the unions for the challenging tasks which face them and the nation as a whole.

Yours sincerely,

J.B. Salsberg

National Trade Union Director."

[~~deletion: 2 1/2 lines~~] He declares that this Association is "anti-labour and anti-Soviet" and charges that it spoke openly of the "need for preparing for another war, of keeping wages down and of keeping all government bodies out of such post-war, work-providing and socially-essential projects as housing". SALSBERG's added comments in connection with the automobile industry, which he charges carries out provocative anti-union policies, indicate that the Communists are prepared to urge strike action and place the onus on the employers.

Those paragraphs under headings and numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 list what SALSBERG considers to be pressing issues facing the trade unions. Many of these are of a contentious nature on the basis of which industrial unrest could be developed. It is observed that many of these are already under government sponsorship and it would appear that following its usual tactics, the Party will take credit for whatever steps may be taken by the government and management in carrying out many of the matters mentioned by him.

The Communists of course have not overlooked discharged veterans and in this regard, SALSBERG it will be observed declares that "the organized workers must come forth as the leader and champion of the veterans, the vast majority of whom are workers and former or future members of the unions".

Another paragraph contains a reference to labour not desiring to revoke its no-strike policy by SALSBERG added comments ("it would nevertheless be correct to say that in defence of life [22] and basic interest of a trade union, strike action may not be avoidable when faced with the provocative and outright anti-union policies of employers"), which would indicate that the Party is prepared to support strike action and in all cases blame factory managements.

SALSBERG goes on to make references to certain points the Party considers should be dealt with at the coming Congresses of the C.C. of L. and T. and L.C. Point (a) shows that the Communists still advocate joint action of the two main labour Congresses in Canada. [deletion: 3 1/3 lines]

Point (d) shows that the Communists will continue their efforts to have all Labour Political Action Committees organized on a non-partisan basis in the hope that these would become the driving powers in any national campaign which might be undertaken.

The remarks about PC 1003 show clearly that the Communists intend to independently continue the campaign to amend the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations and propose sending a large Party delegation to submit petitions, etc., to the Dominion Government in the name of the Labour Progressive Party.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The rift in the Trades and Labour Congress circles is fast widening particularly in the Montreal area. The substance of the whole situation revolves around the question of Communists in Unions on one hand and the desire to eliminate this faction on the other. It all started during the last Trades and Labour Congress Convention held approximately a year ago. At that time Paul FOURNIER, President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, verbally attacked the Communists and declared that they would be cleared out of the Trades and Labour Congress. This declaration was prompted by a press advertisement which had carried among others the names of forty delegates to the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. The advertisement appeared during election time fully supporting Fred ROSE as a candidate. The appearance of these forty names was sufficient to infer that these members of the council supported Fred ROSE's can-

didacy knowingly or otherwise. At the convention held a year ago FOURNIER on making his declaration was subjected to considerable criticism by the Communist element which actually held control of the convention. This resulted in FOURNIER's defeat as vice-president of the Congress.

Since that time the Communist press has carried on a strident campaign against FOURNIER but despite the fact that his expulsion as President of the Montreal Council has been ordered by Percy BENGOUGH, President of the T. and L.C., he still maintains definite control over the Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

Communists Will Start New Council.

The Communist reaction to FOURNIER's refusal to accept BENGOUGH's expulsion order was to threaten the withdrawal of a number of delegates to the Montreal T. and L.C. and start a council [23] of their own. This council they threatened would circle the Montreal Council and affiliate directly with the T. and L.C. Although this threat has not yet materialized the Communists have started a move to have all local councils affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. It will be noted that at the present time some of the local councils are chartered by the T. and L.C. while others are with the A.F. of L. Because of this consideration the Communists could not hope to gain control of all the councils in particular the Montreal council. In opposition to this Paul FOURNIER et al are endeavouring to do just the opposite, that is to have all the councils chartered by the A.F. of L. Conversely this would offset much of the control exercised by the Communists through T. and L.C.

With regard to the Communist threat of establishing a new Trades and Labour Council in Montreal it is doubtful just how much support they will get from the various A.F. of L. unions at that point. It is quite certain however, that the very powerful Lodge 712 International Association of Machinists with whom the A.F. of L. are presently having trouble because of [deletion: 1 line] will support the new council.

Paul FOURNIER apparently not in the least disturbed by threats from the Congress is making good his promise to clean house. He has laid charges against the forty union delegates to the Montreal Council whose names appeared on the advertisement supporting Fred ROSE. These charges claim that they "aided the subversive movement". The "trial" will be held before a labour "court" and if found guilty it is likely they will be punished by suspensions as delegates to the Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

[deletion: blank]

It will be recalled that a few months ago Pat SULLIVAN, Dewar FERGUSON et al, who are the executives of the Canadian Seamen's Union

refused to renounce their Communist connections and as a result the charter which was issued to the C.S.U. by the Seafarers' International Union (A.F. of L.) was lifted. This left the Canadian Seamen's Union without any international affiliation. They had however, still maintained their affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Montreal. Pat SULLIVAN who, besides being President of the Canadian Seamen's Union, is Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada [~~deletion: 8 1/2 lines~~]

C.S.U. Ordered Out of T. & L.C.

Mr. William GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labour, obviously is determined to either bring the Canadian Seamen's Union and Pat SULLIVAN et al into line or get rid of them and the latter seems to have been the case, for according to information received he has ordered the expulsion of the Canadian Seamen's Union from the T. and L.C. Prior to this order he had told the C.S.U. along with Pat SULLIVAN to immediately affiliate with the Seafarers' International Union (A.F. of L.) presumably with conditions dictated by the International Union. Obviously the Canadian Seamen were not prepared to accept such an order.

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All these developments portend further trouble in trade union circles and it is observed that had wartime restrictions not caused the cancellation of the Trades and Labour Congress Convention there would have been in all probability a definite showdown. As it is the matter may extend for months. Briefly though in cause and effect the final analysis appears to be a move on the part of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to rid themselves of the Communists.

[3/4 of page 24 is missing]

REPORT ON U.C.A. NEW MEMBER CAMPAIGN

Noteworthy item of the July 19th issue is published on page 5 under a streaming headline: "REPORT AND REVIEW ON THE THREE MONTH CAMPAIGN FOR NEW MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATIONAL FUND FOR UCA". According [25] to this report, the three month membership drive of the Ukrainian-Canadian Association, completed on March 31st, has been crowned with signal success. The quota, set at 2,500 new members and \$6,000.00 organizational fund, has been exceeded. Set for separate provinces, the quota was as follows: Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia) 1,000 new members; Manitoba, 400; Saskatchewan, 300; Alberta, 600; and British Columbia, 200.

In reviewing the campaign, it is emphasized that local branches have had the opportunity during the campaign to conduct their organizational efforts amongst thousands of "new people" who thus far have not been properly acquainted with the activity of the UCA: that this campaign has once more "confirmed the fact that throughout our country there exists an enormous possibility for the expansion of our organization". The National Executive Committee of the UCA notes another "interesting spectacle" in connection with the membership drive, namely the number of women acquired.

According to provinces, the results are shown to be as follows:

With 53 Branches	Ontario	acquires	912	new	members
" 21	"	Quebec	210	"	"
" 2	"	Nova Scotia	15	"	"
" 31	"	Manitoba	428	"	"
" 24	"	Saskatchewan	346	"	"
" 40	"	Alberta	362	"	"
" 18	"	British Columbia	306	"	"

In analysing the results, the National Executive Committee stressed the point that Quebec had made the best showing in the drive. The second place of honours was given to British Columbia. Alberta is the only province to fail in reaching its objective. Local organizations and provincial leaders of that province were advised to take under "serious consideration" the poor results achieved in the drive, check up on the organizational state of affairs in Alberta, analyse the shortcomings and weak points and make an effort to remove the shortcomings and weaknesses.

Turning to results in Quebec, it was emphasized that the matter of building up the organization in the province of Quebec has been an important matter of discussion for a long, long time, and that never before have the desired results been achieved.

Thanking the campaign workers and organizers in all provinces, and singling out P. DZALA and John ALEXIEVICH for their work in the campaign in Saskatchewan, the NEC of UCA extends its "warm welcome to thousands of new members who have decided to march with us shoulder-to-shoulder and to work for the good of Ukrainian people in Canada".

In the conclusion of the report, the NEC of UCA pays a tribute to national and provincial organizers for their part played in the "mobilization of membership for active work in the building of the organization" during the above-stated membership drive. They were John Navisiivsky, Katherine Stefanicky, Maria Prokopchak, John Alexievich, Peter Dzala, Nicholas Alexievich, Nicholas Kaschak, D. Semeniuk, A. Chamchuk, D. Zubick and William Halina.

The report was signed on behalf of the NEC of UCA by John Horbatiuk, National President, and M. Dushnitsky, National Secretary, in Toronto on July 8, 1945.

[26]

Added to the report are group photos showing members of the executives of provincial committees of the UCA in Manitoba, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The members of the provincial committee in Manitoba, shown in the picture, are: N. Kaschak, M. Kostaniuk, J. Navisivsky (representing National Committee), J. Stefanicky, W. Mandryka, A. Stenchuk, Katherine Mateichuk and W. Hluebaniuk.

Members of the British Columbia provincial committee, seen in the picture: M. Showsky, D. Zubick, Jos. Wilchow, M. Melnychuk, Jos. Makowiychuk, S. Wynnyk, O. Bab, Olga Skehar, M. Zidyk [~~deletion: blank~~] S. Achtemiychuk and A. Zub.

Members of the provincial committee in Saskatchewan, seen in the picture: John Alexievich, N. Antoniuk, F. Kopach, M. Rogoman, N. Pokimbroda, N. Chzyk, N. Ochwat, Anna Wood, P. Dzala. Absent members: A. Miachkota and Maria Swityk.

[~~deletion: centre half of page 26 is missing~~]

During [~~deletion: blank~~] election campaign it was noted that "Ukrainske Zhitya" (Ukrainian Life) carried several election advertisements soliciting the support of candidates of other than Labour Progressive calling. This was bound to cause caustic comments from some of the readers and as was expected, several sent letters to the editor which denoted ruffled feathers and a strong opposition to the paper's action.

In the June issue of "Ukrainian Life", the editor attempted to assuage injured feelings by praising the alertness of the readers for taking note of election advertisements of "hostile parties". His stand in this matter was not particularly strong and it is interesting to note the reasons he offers in way of explanation. He said in part:

[27]

"This alertness on the readers' part is praiseworthy. Having a past experience, they stand on guard of their organ, always ready to react against any kind of deviation. Having such people, we can rest assured that no trash will find its place in our movement.

"The negative attitude may be characterized by the following cynical expressions; 'There is something bad in our leadership'; 'The advertisements (Conservative and Liberal. Translator) may have an influence upon semi-literate readers'; 'Let them come to me for press fund and I'll show them', and so on.

“First, with regard to above stated advertisements our editorial office did not make the decision in publishing them on its own responsibility, but had sought an advice in the matter from leaders of the Ukrainian progressive movement. Although ‘Ukrainian Life’ is a progressive newspaper of the Ukrainian workers and farmers who regard it as their own organ and upon whose support it relies, yet this newspaper is no official organ of any political party. By publishing publicity material of certain parties and ignoring others, our paper would earn a stamp of partisanship. Therefore it has been decided to publish the advertisements of all parties during the last elections.

“This altogether does not mean that thereby our newspaper was giving its support to all those parties whose advertisements have been published on its pages. This is an impossible and absurd thing. Concerning our policy, we have clearly written in numerous editorials and articles.

[the last half of the next 13 lines are missing]

“Second, with regard to advertisement that our editorial office [deletion: part of line] contents of an [deletion: part of line] “The assertion [deletion: part of line] have influenced [deletion: part of line] being ‘semi-lit [deletion: part of line] readers. Why on [deletion: part of line] Bracken? Why not [deletion: part of line] Progressive Party [deletion: part of line] nonsensical. Ou [deletion: part of line] and politically [deletion: part of line] deceived by any [deletion: part of line]

JEWISH COMMUNISTS

Previous articles published in the Monthly Intelligence Bulletin have dealt with the formation, [deletion: 1/2 line] of the United Jewish People’s Order. According to the August 9th issue of the “Canadian Jewish Weekly” the U.J.P.O held a Dominion-wide Cultural and School Conference in its “New World” camp on August 4th and 5th. The conference was attended by representatives of the Order from the schools in Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Hamilton and from other places, as well as by different social workers, it is stated. The item continues as follows:-

"The conference heard a practical report by the national Cultural Director of the Order, H. Guralnick, on the cultural achievements in the three months since the foundation of the Order. He has also laid plans for a widespread cultural activity in Canada as well as for co-ordination and improvement of the schools.

"The conference divided itself into four committees: school committee, musical-dramatic committee, applied art committee, and a budget committee. These committees have worked out special plans for practical proposals to be decided upon at the plenary session of the conference.

"Great importance and practical significance was attached to the fact that the conference was also attended by students of the summer school as well as by the important workers' leaders J. Gershman, Sam Lifshium, Morris Bidderman, J. Kleinstein and Solomon Sheck, all of Toronto; Sholem Shtern, J. Krishtalka, M. Massie, Gundlinger, Brothan and Goldwasser, all of Montreal, and by L. Bassman and J. Janowsky of Winnipeg.

"S. Sheck, the Cultural Director of the Toronto branch, was the chairman of the first meeting held on Saturday. M. Massie, Cultural Director of the Montreal branch, was chairman of the second business meeting on Sunday morning, and the chairman of the third and last meeting on Sunday afternoon was Comrade Janowsky, the President of the Sholem Aleichem School Institute in Winnipeg."

In conclusion it is stated that among the different activities decided at the conference, was the spread and circulation of literature and publication of a special page in the "Canadian Jewish Weekly". It was also decided to give assistance to the Jewish newspaper in English, "Today" and help in its circulation.

It was further decided at the conference to establish connections with Jewish Cultural organizations in the Soviet Union and in Poland. It was further decided to establish libraries composed of educational books for the children, along the lines of progressive thought. Some activities are to be carried on together with the YCUF (Jewish Cultural League) it is stated.

Furthermore, the summer courses for adults which were instituted this year in the camp "New World" will be continued next year, it was decided. However, an attempt will be made to establish such courses also during the winter months, more particularly in the children's clubs. The conference has elected a national and Cultural Committee composed of the following:

<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>
J. Kleinstein	Sholem Shtern	L. Bassman
M. Bidderman	P. Pressman	B. Shaims
Solomon Sheck	Ch. Massie	J. Janowsky

L. Budnitzky
 Mania Lifshitz
 Sam Harris
 Mitzie Delgoy
 Morrie Gorman
 A. Nisnewitch
 Sam Kagan
 J. Gershman

S. Krishtalka

[29]

In addition, organizations of other cities will each have one representative in the Committee.

The same issue of the "Canadian Jewish Weekly" contained an article by L. BASSMAN in connection with the Conference. The following are a few significant excerpts.

"The first school and culture conference of the United Jewish People's Order in Canada, which was held in the camp 'New World' was a very successful beginning to consolidate our Canadian progressive schools and to centralize the culture activity as well as the dramatic and artistic sections of the Order, organizing them on a Dominion-wide scale.

"The solid foundation which has insured the success of the conference also guarantee the realization of the decisions and tasks assumed at the conference. Indeed we have at present an established Dominion-wide organization, the United Jewish People's Order. It must be noted here that a central force to carry on and to develop our schools and our whole cultural activity in our Jewish Progressive Movement in Canada was always lacking up to now and its absence was greatly felt. All attempts to establish such a body were not crowned with success until the foundation of the Order.

"Our conference was practical and matter of fact. It was very industrious. Not a little credit for that must be given to Harry GURNAL-NICK, the national school and cultural director who came with a clear and constructive report to the conference. Let us give some of the more important decisions which were adopted at the conference.

"1. To introduce a school system with a ten-year program for our elementary and middle schools, in addition to the kindergartens. This is six years elementary school and four years middle school.

"2. To continue the summer school by study classes in the winter and to increase the time of the summer school to six weeks with a larger number of students and with scholarships for the best students.

"3. To intensify the cultural activities by forums, lectures and entertainment evenings in the branches of the Order. To introduce enlightenment activities among the membership on the necessity of self-education along the progressive line of thought.

"4. To establish an art administration by the school and culture committee for the promotion and development of choirs, drama groups, artistic dancing and painting for the members of the Order and their children.

"5. To plan on a Dominion-wide scale the cultural activity of the youth division of the Order."

[~~deletion~~: 1 paragraph, 3 lines]

[30]

[~~deletion~~: 3 lines]

CANADIAN JUGOSLAVS PLAN TO RETURN HOME

According to an item published in the June 14th, 1945 issue of "Novosti", the Council of Canadian South Slavs has distributed circulars for the purpose of finding out how many Canadian Jugoslavs wish to return to their Homeland. One individual who plans to return wrote an article stating that he intended to take a tractor and urged a number of his countrymen to do likewise.

The June 28th, 1945 issue contained a letter on the subject which shows that the Council of Canadian South Slavs are urging Jugoslavs to learn any trade which might benefit Jugoslavia before returning. The writer of the letter states he intends to do this and suggests that other Canadian Jugoslavs should attend evening courses because skilled labour will be needed in Jugoslavia.

VANCOUVER TO GET NEW PROGRESSIVE BOOK STORE

According to an item appearing in a recent issue of the "Pacific Advocate" a new "progressive book store" will shortly be established in Vancouver, B.C. This store to be known as "The People's Co-operative Book Store Association" will inherit the good will of the present People's Book Store which is closing at the end of August.

Established on a co-operative basis this store will open its membership to individuals and non-profit fraternal organizations. Shares are being offered for sale at \$5.00 each with a limit of 100 shares to any one member.

A monthly bulletin carrying reviews and information on the latest books and future publications will be made available to all members. [~~deletion~~: 3 lines]

SOME ASPECTS OF DUAL NATIONALITY
EXPLAINED

There has at times been a slight misunderstanding with respect to the status of individuals having dual nationalities. The question seems to revolve around the diplomatic protection each nation should afford a sujet mixte, as such an individual is termed. This is well explained in the following extract from an official document given out by a British Consulate.

[31]

“British subjects born abroad of British parents or born on British soil of foreign parents may possess, in addition to their British nationality, that of the country of their birth or origin.

When in the country of their second nationality they are not entitled to the protection of His Majesty’s representatives and Consular officers and may be claimed as nationals of that country whether or not they are in possession of a British passport.

Male British subjects who may also be nationals of a country in which compulsory military service is in force should understand that the possession of a British passport does not in any way exempt them from their obligations as nationals of the second state whilst they are within its jurisdiction.”

The statement in the second paragraph is found to be substantiated by Oppenheim’s “International Law” (Vol. I, page 483, 1920 edition) wherein it is explained that:

“There is no doubt that each of the States claiming such an individual as subject is internationally competent to do this, although they cannot claim him against one another, since each of them correctly maintains that he is its subject.”

According to the instructions issued to Canadian Missions abroad a person with a dual nationality, Canadian and another, is not entitled to diplomatic protection while he is in the country of his second nationality.

Quoting from McNair’s “Legal Effects of War” (1944 Edition, p. 24) we find the following statement:

“Either of the States whose national he is can call upon him to perform military or other service, even against the other, though in practice we have sometimes mercifully assigned non-combatant duties to a person holding both British and enemy nationality; if such a person is taken in arms against His Majesty, his enemy nationality will not protect him on a prosecution for treason”.

Again, at page 26,

“Dual nationality is not half one nationality and half another, but two complete nationalities, and in time of war verily a damnosa hereditas.”

COPY NO.....

SECRET

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, Ontario.

September 18, 1945.

SUPPLEMENT TO SEPTEMBER 1ST ISSUE

OF

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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[2]

MONTHLY COMMENT

In view of the climactic situation which has arisen in trade union and labour circles in Canada, it has been deemed advisable to forward this supplement to the September issue of the monthly Intelligence Report. The material contained herein must be read in conjunction with the reports on “Labour Progressive Party Holds National Committee Meeting” and “Communists to Intensify Activities in Trade Unions” which appeared in the September issue of the “Report”. Those two maintained articles and this supplement are on the list of MUST reading for all members employed on Intelligence matters.

Nothing is more evident than the fact that the Communists are exploiting the dissatisfaction in labour circles attending the recent lay-offs due to the industrial reconversion plan. This is not a mere “shot-in-the dark” attempt to stir up trouble but rather the unfolding of a carefully laid plan.

[&deletion: rest of page 1 missing]

[2]

It will be noted in reading the article contained herein dealing with the Ford Motor Strike that it is claimed this strike is simply the spearhead of union action to retain the gains made by labour during the war; that it does not concern the Ford Plant alone but the whole labour movement in Canada. Confirmation of such a conclusion is contained in an article recently published in the Toronto Globe and Mail, wherein the text of a telegram sent to local 200 of the U.A.W. by C.S. JACKSON, President of District 5 of the U.E.R. and M.W. appeared. The telegram which requires no further comment reads as follows:

"The issue of a sound union contract and the need for fully established union security in the contract is most sharply established in the Ford situation, but has the same full meaning to all unions in the country. Your fight is in the forefront of labor's fight for a national labor code which will guarantee labor's organized existence and rights for full Government guarantees of union security."

[~~deletion: rest of page 2 and pages 3-14 inclusive are missing~~]

[15]

[~~deletion: blank~~] Amplifies Labour Progressive
Party Policies

[~~deletion: 2 lines~~] He referred to the recent meeting of the National Committee and dealt with the adoption of a general course of action in connection with trade unions and reconversion problems in the immediate future.

Reference was made to the main resolution of the National Committee which emphasized the fight for jobs and social security. [~~deletion: 1 line~~] pointed out that there was no conflict between the immediate needs and demands of the workers and those of the nation as a whole. He said, "the unfolding of the fight for labourers' democratic reconversion program should, therefore, win every section of the democratic people for the realization of such a program". This statement illuminates certain measures advocated by the Labour Progressive Party showing how they are designed to secure popular support for the Party.

[~~deletion: blank~~] On Strikes

The letter continued by stating that extreme care should be exercised against provocation of reactionary employers and points out that "the strike instrument will have to be employed in the defence of the life of unions and the standards of workers and when such strikes are found to be unavoidable, they must be fought to victory...". [~~deletion: blank~~] then

wrote of enlisting public support around each industry and in each community stating that this would mean the developing of a nation-wide crusade. He declared that such action would mean involving the maximum unity of the trade union movement, municipal governments, the press, radio, mass meetings, deputations, petitions, etc., all of which "should create irresistible pressure upon government and industry".

Three Points

The letter offered an analysis of development since V-J Day. The first point raised claimed that the government had absolutely no program for the reconversion period.

The second was that the trade union movement had not been consulted, nor was its co-operation even desired by the government or industry. Reference was made to mass lay-offs, no provision for lay-off pay, no guarantees for safeguarding wage rates and it was declared that "instead there is a systematic effort on the part of the National Selective Service and employers to force workers into low paid jobs".

The third point dealt with alarm in the ranks of the workers and stated that the only bright point was in instances where unity had been achieved between unions of the Trades and Labour Congress, the Canadian Congress of Labour, the C.C.F., the Labour Progressive Party in Trade Unions, etc.

Demands and Proposals

Reference was made to the fight for a democratic reconversion program and the following demands and proposals were listed as main issues:

[16]

(a) Jobs for everybody - immediate reconversion of all war plants and yards - if government-owned plants sold, they should be put into speedy operation, otherwise the Government should continue to operate such plants - that the 40-hour week without reduction in take-home pay be introduced - that a gigantic housing program be commenced at once - that the Government arrange for loans to liberated countries so that large scale purchases of Canadian products could be made.

(b) Protection of workers' living standards - one month's pay for each year of employment in a war plant - a government order prohibiting wage reductions - minimum wage of 55¢ an hour - revision of wartime wages order to enable raising of low standard rates of pay - establishing a guaranteed annual wage of at least \$1,500.00. [deletion: blank] added in brackets that these demands constitute the minimum requirements.

(c) Legislation to protect the unions - revision of P.C. 1003 - that P.C. 1003 apply nationally - that existing agreements entitle unions as

collective bargaining agents when peacetime production is started even by new firms - seniority rights of workers employed in war plants be recognized by new management.

(d) Need for national and international trade union unity. SALSBERG referred to joint action and planning between members of the two main trade union centres and he declared that his need for unity was strongest below and was gradually having an effect on the upper strata of the trade union leadership. He also referred to the need of international trade union unity and supported the World Trade Union Conference.

Workers Militant

[~~deletion: blank~~] described developments and in doing so presented a picture of Canadian workers in a militant and confident mood; militant toward existing conditions but confident in the realization of their demands. The letter stated that the experiences of the past two weeks showed the urgent need for centralized leadership and guidance to compel the adoption of necessary legislation in the provinces and at Ottawa.

C.C.L. Scored: T. and L.C. Praised

[~~deletion: blank~~] referred to the C.C.L. and stated they lacked an over-all program. On the other hand he praised the Trades and Labour Congress Executive for adopting what he called a substantially correct reconversion program. He mentioned as important, a call issued by the Trades and Labour Congress asking for the development of a nation-wide public campaign in support of its program. [~~deletion: blank~~] then referred to the developing of general activities and proposed that reconversion conferences be organized to include civic government representatives, etc. He also offered the suggestion that efforts be made to secure the support of such conferences for the proposed reconversion program and the sending of telegrams, etc., asking for the implementation of the program. He also suggested that demands be made for special sessions of provincial legislatures for the purpose of dealing with minimum wage matters, labour code, etc. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of forcing the issue on the floor of the House of Commons and mention was made of a Labour Delegation which would proceed to Ottawa on September 9th and 10th. The letter called for the sending of telegrams in support of this delegation.

[17]

L.P.P. To Direct All Militants

In addition to the program outlined above, [~~deletion: blank~~] letter declared that the fight against wage cuts should be developed in peacetime

industries and instructed that the Labour Progressive Party should undertake to direct "our members and all militants who are now laid off" into industries where unionization is either in progress or about to be undertaken "so that they may give leadership to the fight for building the unions and raising wage levels". Reference was made to the independent role of the Labour Progressive Party which, it was stated, should come forward as champions of the win-the-peace program. The letter advocated the Labour Progressive Party everywhere indicating a course which should be taken; that public meetings on reconversion issues, etc., be arranged and parties who hold public office as well as candidates to those offices should come forward as the public spokesmen of the Labour Progressive Party and offer leadership to the workers in the present situation. Dealing with Party members who are in trade unions, [deletion: blank] declared that they should head the movement for reconversion and give exemplary leadership with a view to gaining "the recognition of the workers at large as the leaders in the struggle for jobs, wages, homes and progress".

Dealing with the building of the Labour Progressive Party membership in plants and unions the letter called for the holding of special meetings of Party members in industries so that each would be able to assist their unions in dealing with the current problems.

Ford Motor Strike Post-War Test of Communist Strength

The present strike actually developed from a previous strike which took place during the latter part of April, 1944. At this time negotiations were under way for a new agreement and four union stewards were suspended for taking time off to conduct union business in excess of the time provided in the agreement. A strike followed and the Company advised the union in writing that, in accordance with a section of the agreement, it was giving the union notice of the termination of the said agreement. Subsequently the strikers returned to work under an interim agreement which it was understood would remain in force until a new agreement was reached.

May 2nd Strike

Another strike took place on May 2nd, 1944, over grievance procedure. It may be recalled that the Minister of Munitions and Supply requested this Force to act under Regulation 51 of the Defence of Canada Regulations and Inspector McClelland proceeded to Windsor when arrangements were made for picket lines to allow the office staff to enter and leave the premises without being molested. Negotiations between labour, management and officials of the Department of Labour continued and the Wartime Labour Relations Board decided that it would not deal with the grievance procedure

until the strikers returned to work. On May 11th, the strikers returned to work. The Board later considered the demands of the union. So far as we are aware no definite agreement has been reached and the interim agreement has apparently been continued.

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Deadlock

In the meantime, the Company proposed an agreement which was not acceptable to the union and then the union submitted an agreement that was not acceptable to the company. As a result of this deadlock, Mr. Justice Richards was appointed a Commissioner to deal with the matter. On June 23rd last, he reported that he was unable to settle the differences.

Following the announcement of Mr. Justice Richards' report there was considerable talk of holding a strike vote and rejecting Mr. Justice Richards' suggestion that the existing interim agreement be continued until the end of 1945 and that negotiations for a new agreement be opened on October 15th.

Strike Vote Authorized

Local 200 of the U.A.W. held a meeting on August 26th and rejected Mr. Justice Richards' suggestion and decided to ask the International U.A.W. office in Detroit for permission to take a strike vote. The strike vote was authorized and it was announced by union officials on September 3rd.

Ten Thousand Employees Walk Out

On August 28th, Mr. Humphrey Mitchell announced he would appoint a Conciliation Board to deal with the dispute. The Board, composed of three members, consisting of the Chairman and representatives of the union and Company, opened its sittings in Windsor on September 4th. The hearings concluded on September 8th and the Board's recommendation was made public on September 12th. In this regard, a radio news item at noon on September 12th, stated that the union had prior advice of the Board's findings and rejected them and that 10,000 employees left the Ford plant at about 10:00 A.M. The radio news item stated that the Board made three recommendations, these being as follows: -

- (1) that the union demand for check-off be left to the choice of each individual union employee to make his own arrangements with the company.
- (2) the Board was unanimous in turning down the union demand for a union shop.
- (3) that in connection with seniority for members of the Armed Services, the Company and union confer with a recognized veteran organization.

There is every indication that this strike is the spearhead of union action to retain the gains made by labour during the war. In this regard an official organ of the U.A.W. listed union aims as wage security, job security and union security.

Contentious Issues of Local 200

In the Ford dispute, Local 200 of the U.A.W. concerns seven main contentious issues, these being as follows:

- Union shop,
- Union check-off,
- Two weeks' vacation with pay and
- Added compensation for work on Sundays and statutory holidays.

[19]

- Veteran's seniority,
- Lay-off pay,
- Take-home pay to be the same as that paid during the period of war production.

In addition to the main issues, various other demands concern hours, grievance procedure, all of which are designed to ensure wage security, job security and union security.

[deletion: 1 paragraph missing]

ENGLAND Announces Attitude

The September 4th issue of the Toronto Globe and Mail contained an item covering an announcement made by Roy ENGLAND after the result of the strike vote was announced. His attitude in the matter can be clearly gathered from his own statement which was to the following effect:-

"If the recommendation of the Conciliation Board is accepted by us but turned down by the Company, we will take action. If the Board's findings are not favourable to us, we will take action and if the Board stalls from one day to another, we will take action."

Wire Minister of Labour

The Windsor Daily Star of August 31st contained an advertisement published above the signatures of George BURT and Roy ENGLAND. It contained the text of a telegram sent by them to Mr. Humphrey Mitchell on August 30th, a paragraph of which read as follows:

"Settlement of the Ford situation will not solve the problems of the other plants. We will not tolerate the anti-labour attitude of not only Ford's but of other auto industries and feeder plant employers. Neither

do we propose to put the economic advantage completely in the hands of the employers, when we know that they will not agree to the report of the Board, even if it takes the whole force of the union to change the situation to one which will guarantee our just demands for decent post-war security for our union and its members."

Ford Dispute Not Ford's Alone

It has been noted in the left-wing and labour press that the Ford dispute does not concern Ford's alone but is of vital importance to the whole labour movement in Canada as its outcome will affect any future disputes in the post-war period. That steps are being taken to impress this matter on all labour groups throughout the Dominion is shown by the fact that George BURT and Roy ENGLAND, in their telegram of August 30th to the Minister of Labour, a portion of which has been previously quoted, stated that copies were being forwarded to all Local unions in Canada.

[20]

Local 195 to Take Strike Vote

In addition to the strike vote taken by the Ford employees, strike votes have already or will shortly be taken by members of Local 195 of the U.A.W. (Local 195 covers 30 industrial plants in the Windsor area employing upwards of 10,000 persons). In this regard, the International Office of the U.A.W. was asked for permission to take strike votes and several were authorized permission; others not yet being decided. The President of Local 195 is none other than Alex PARENT, M.L.A., Liberal-U.A.W., a member of the Labour Progressive Party and it is thus self-evident that the Labour Progressive Party through the positions its members hold in the U.A.W. are in a position to dictate policy. An example of the close association between Local 195 and 200 is shown by the fact that a Joint Policy Committee of these two Locals was formed about a month ago and it was this Committee who have been directing matters leading up to the present situation. It is added that according to an announcement made on September 7th, anywhere from 94 to 97% of the employees of four companies voted in favour of strike action. This does not include the Chrysler plant which will undoubtedly also favour strike action.