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MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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MONTHLY COMMENT

Ever since the curtain was raised on the Browder-Duclos and Company puppet show echoes from the Communist camps have been pregnant with the noisy confusion attending a re-adjustment program. As in a game of "musical chairs" the players have boisterously scrambled to their pre-war places and now sit contentedly watching the main feature, "THE COMMUNISTS WIELD A NASTY TRADE UNION".

Cleverly employing their insidious infiltration tactics they have succeeded in honey-combing various trade unions and placing their operators in strategic positions. Using these unions as a drum head they beat out musical propaganda sweet to the ears of the unsuspecting union member and public alike and through such prostitution of trade unions they avidly labour to obtain their own end.

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It is also noted that the Labour Progressive Party is again making overtures to the C.C.F. asking for their support as a Socialist Party for claims on behalf of labour.

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[3]

### “NEW TIMES” TELLS WHO PROVED TO BE PATRIOTS

An interesting reprint of an article credited to the Moscow labour journal “New Times” (July Bulletin, p. 18) appeared in the July 21st issue of “Canadian Tribune”. This article entitled “Who Proved to be Patriots?” earned the following comment from the reprinting paper. This article “is particularly timely today when not only the rabid reactionary papers of the Tory stripe but even ‘Liberal’ journals are reviving the Red Bogey, bolstering their agitation with a perversion of what patriotism is and the Communist record in that regard. While during the war in Europe it was not always possible to answer their slanders (primarily because a discussion of that issue might have hindered the war effort) it is necessary rebuff to the hate-mongers who want to revise the treacherous Munich policies which brought calamity to the world once before and would do it again.”

#### Patriotic War Defined

The author opens his argument with the following remarks:

“The war has been an historic test of the patriotism of both Communists and Socialists, and their critics. It stands out that in the German-occupied countries of Europe the Fascists and other extreme reactionaries were those who betrayed their country.”

It is stated that only a just war of liberation can be called a patriotic war and that a patriotic war is the kind of war the Communists support. It is stated that Communists are prepared to fight for the liberty of their own nation but not for the suppression of the liberty of other nations.

#### Solidarity with U.S.S.R. = Patriotism

The article continues that the patriotism of the advanced workers is called into question on the “grounds of their solidarity with the Soviet Union” and states.

“But is not this solidarity in harmony with the noblest aspirations of true patriots in any country? This is solidarity and friendship with a Socialist State - a State which by its very nature is free from imperialist appetites, which respects and champions the principles of equality and

self-determination of nations, and which is a reliable defender of staunch bulwark of general peace."

It is maintained that all the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition admit that their interests are bound up with the Soviet Union and states.

"Is it surprising, then, that genuine patriots everywhere express their profound conviction that their countries can best guarantee their security and free development by maintaining relations of friendship and close co-operation with the Soviet Union?"

"Clearly this conviction is a natural corollary of patriotism today. It is equally clear, on the other, hand, that anti-Soviet tendencies are incompatible with patriotic convictions."

[4]

Thus a Soviet writer in a journal which shows considerable interest in international affairs, whose articles are frequently quoted in the International Communist press, maintains that "solidarity" with the Soviet Union is the sign of a true patriot in any country. Such an attitude is all very well but "solidarity" as expressed and practiced by the 'faithful' is manifested to the exclusion of all else. To the 'faithful' there is not loyalty beyond that expressed to the Soviet Union and to the Communist concept.

#### Assistance to Finland Scored

In support of this attitude the article cites the "'patriotism' of the French and British Munichites who, in defiance of the true national interests of their countries, stubbornly sabotaged the formation of a united front of resistance to German aggression, and strove to isolate the Soviet Union and give Germany a free hand in the East." Continuing it states that even after England and France declared war on Germany the two governments were "far less interested in the problem of defending their countries than in anti-Soviet machinations-in the first place by rendering political and military assistance to reactionary Finland, a future satellite of German imperialism which already at that time had been converted into a base for an imperialist attack upon the U.S.R.R."

#### Purpose Revealed

At this point the article reveals its true purpose by stating, "there would be no need to recall all this if certain British and French periodicals were not trying to discredit the patriotism of the Communists by demagogic references to the early period of the war. -- Remember 1939 and 1940, these demagogues cry." It goes on to state that in the first months of the war the French and British governments did not undertake any military operations and "even did not take any serious steps to strengthen the defensive power

of their countries;" instead, it is maintained that the French government persecuted the Communists and together with the British government supplied arms to Finland at war with the Soviet Union. It is stated, "the then Mussolini Government in Italy did the same." On the top of this it is maintained that plans were formulated to send a French and Polish Division to Finland. "Evidently", it is stated, "the French and British governments of that time were still not quite clear which was the chief adversary they intended to fight. Obviously such an attitude was not calculated to arouse the admiration of true patriots in France and Britain."

### True Patriotism

The only "true patriots" being the Communists and other of that ilk who consistently opposed all phases of the war effort. This opposition despite the fact that the Communists have claimed in the past and claim now that they pointed out the dangers of the situation in Germany from the rise to prominence of the Nazi party and Hitler. This opposition to the war effort despite the fact that the Communist International and the U.S.S.R. have claimed to know that Germany would eventually turn against them. Their stand undoubtedly retarded sending mutual aid to the U.S.S.R. when Germany finally did attack them. They were biting the hand that nurtured them.

[5]

### "Winnie" Helped

The "New Times" article continues that the situation was eased when Winston Churchill became head of the British government and asserts.

"Is it surprising too, that after the unfortunate experience of British foreign policy for so many years the convinced opponents of Hitlerism in England, as other countries, for some time maintained a waiting attitude even under the Churchill Government until the Government by its action furnished sufficient proof that Great Britain was definitely committing itself to this new line of policy?"

Of decisive importance in this respect, it is stated, was Churchill's declaration of solidarity with the U.S.S.R. when Russia was attacked.

### Communists Champion of British People

Following this above remark, the article continued by stating,

"The working class was seized by patriotic fervour, and the Communists were particularly active and determined in their support of the country's war effort against Hitlerite Germany. Such was the state of affairs in Britain in the early period of the war and, even if the Communists did commit certain mistakes, on the main question on which

they were criticized - the need for united action by Great Britain and the Soviet Union both before and during the war - it was they, the Communists, and not their critics, who proved to be the champions of the true national interests of the British people."

It is thus pointed out that "even if the Communists did commit certain mistakes" (not mentioned) the main reason on which the Communists were criticized was their advocacy of the need for united action between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. and that finally it was the Communists and not the critics who proved to be the true patriots. The Russophiles and Communists were rarely criticized for their advocacy of the need for united action but for their persistent opposition and often treasonable hostility to every phase of the war effort of their nation.

### Genuine Patriotism Anti-Fascist

In support of their claim that the working class was seized by "patriotic fervour" after the U.S.S.R. entered the war, it is stated, "this is corroborated by the fact that for the first time in history the spirit of labour enthusiasm swept the ranks of the British working class after the fellowship-in-arms was established between Great Britain and the Soviet Union." This it is insinuated that prior to this the labour movement in Great Britain was opposed to the war effort. In a final paragraph is quoted the motto, "my country, right or wrong", stating that reactionaries "think that pseudo-patriotic support of the policy of the government of their country justifies every encroachment on the life and liberty of other nations." Concluding it is stated, "there can be no genuine patriotism which does not bear an anti-fascist and anti-reactionary character," which would obviously depend upon the definition of "fascism" and the broadness of the application of the term "reactionary".

[6]

This article was undoubtedly written for wide distribution and application and supplies the ammunition to be used by the International Communist movement in justification of its anti-war policies prior to the entry of the U.S.S.R. into the conflict. This is another instance of the use to which the Soviet publication "New Times" is being put as a co-ordinator of Communist apology.

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### L.P.P. MEMBER CRIES IN THE WILDERNESS

Arthur Sippi SCOTT of Riverside, Ontario (now a part of Windsor) joined the Communist Party in 1936 and followed his association through

the Communist Labour Total War Committee and the Labour Progressive Party. [deletion: 3 lines]

[deletion: 6 1/2 lines] It seems that recently SCOTT had some difficulties with the Party members over the general policies advocated by the Communists and he undertook to voice his opposition. It is not surprising to learn that he did not make much headway and that a leading Party member informed him that any criticism of the Labour Progressive Party policies would be suppressed in the Party press. SCOTT obviously determined to be heard and failing to get anywhere with the Party itself wrote a letter to the Windsor Daily Star which was published in the August 28, 1945 issue of that newspaper. The letter, which is of decided interest, is quoted hereunder:-

"Sir:

Would you be good enough to make my position clear in connection with the labor movement in Windsor, a participation beginning in 1936 and ending early in 1944.

This took the form of a participation with the Communist Party of Canada in 1936-41, the Communist-Labour Total War Committee 1941-3, and finally the Labor-Progressive Party.

It has recently been a realization of mine that these organizations, during my participation, have generally followed policies detrimental to the interests of the working class. And this because of a chronic attachment to the Liberals in an endeavor to protect themselves from their arch enemies the Tories and the Fascists.

[7]

As a decisive example I point to the wrecking of working class aspirations in the C.C.F. in the last and crucial federal elections. And this, if you please, in favor of building up prestige for the Liberals to whom they tried to attach themselves like poor relations. And now they have the shamelessness to appeal to the few surviving C.C.F. members for help against the government, that is the Liberals. One might be inclined to say, therefore, that only the Good Lord knows what "policies" they yet have in store for the working class in the future.

Especially are they furious at the Liberals for letting a solitary Fascist, Adrien Arcand, out of jail. But I appeal to the heroes of the L.P.P. not to get into such jealous tantrums. For did not their friends the Liberals also let them out of jail only a few short years ago?

In an attempt to clarify my position I have been told by a leading member of this region, John MANNING, that any substantial criticism of L.P.P. policies would be suppressed in the party press. Further, my member Cyril Prince, that all the trade union leaders of the party were

seriously questioning these policies. Would it be presuming to include in this opposition Comrades Kennedy, Taylor, White, Parent and England?

If true it is quite evident that these members have decided to continue on in the interest of "unity" within the party. In fact they have treated every subsequent effort of mine to get a hearing with silence. And silence moreover, in spite of a considerable brief I prepared on policy, with the innocence of a 10-year old girl, to support their misgivings and clarify perhaps the lofty brows at the top of the party.

But I was not allowed to escape so easily, having entered the forbidden territory of the L.P.P. For now quite accidentally I discovered that I was in the toils of the judicial arm of the Party, the review committee, even though not the slightest attempt was made to inform me officially or ever would have been made. This was a serious step to take especially in the matter of a private citizen who was not a member of their party, and it would not be left unanswered.

So I informed the review committee that I was prepared to appear before them, not out of deference to their party, but to defend my personal integrity before the working class. Also I at the same time laid serious charges against Kogan and Company, which, if proven, might force the party to have no other course but to expel them. And then what would the poor workers do without "their trusted leaders" as they describe themselves in their press? So, lo and behold the other day, I received a letter stating that my case is not before the review committee after all. Instead it states my case is being investigated through "other channels", if you please! Such refuge in mere words and double talk to protect these individuals is obviously beneath contempt. Still in all fairness you might want to ask them if Messrs. Kogan and Company are in "other channels" as well as this accused. But as for me I simply will have nothing further to do with them and their committees at all.

[8]

While realizing I should stay on in the labor movement to help rid it of these working class saints and careerist elements that are forever riding on the backs of the working class, I do not feel equal to carrying on such a battle single handed. Supported at best by a few timid souls in the movement who haven't even begun to break with hero worship, I have broken quite enough lances to cool my enthusiasm for such a battle, Irish though I am.

Therefore I declare, as of this date, that I renounce any connection with the labor movement and in fact any political activity whatsoever, even the support of any political party. Except of course to answer any

further personal abuse that these incompetents may care to use as a substitute for arguments in connection with this declaration.

Would you again, therefore, be good enough to publish this declaration especially as I have failed to receive a hearing elsewhere.

Arthur S. Scott

Bell River, Ont."

Naturally the Party had to have an answer ready to cover the situation, and, as was to be expected, the commentator Oscar KOGAN, District Organizer of the L.P.P. Windsor, Ontario, resorted to the old reliable. He claimed that SCOTT had severed his connections with the L.P.P. because he "became a tool in the hands of the Capitalistic interests."

[deletion: bottom half of page 8 and pages 9-17 inclusive are missing]

[18]

### "NEW ADVANCE" TO BE DISCONTINUED

[deletion: 4 lines] it has been decided to discontinue future publications of the "New Advance". Jessie STORRIE, managing editor of the periodical, has issued a circular letter dated August 28 announcing its suspension.

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### CANADIAN-CROATIANS HOLD NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention of the League of Canadian-Croatians was held at Windsor, Ontario, from June 30 to July 2, 1945. Sixty official delegates from various branches of the organization attended the convention together with ten official delegates of the affiliated Youth organizations, thirteen Fraternal delegates and ten members of the National Executive, making a total of ninety-three in all. As a matter of note this figure was made up of sixty-nine men and twenty-four women. In addition to these delegates, guests from Windsor and other parts of Canada and the United States also attended.

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### Much Business Discussed

The general opinion expressed by information received is that the Convention was very successful in every respect. Many resolutions were passed, among which were several touching on Youth activity and the formation of Youth clubs within the Federation. An intention was also



expressed of attracting women into its membership and the formation of separate Women's Sections. Other business dealt with further activity in the line of creating greater unity between Croatians Serbs, Slovenes and other of the nationalities which make up the population of Yugoslavia. A resolution was passed for further support to the Council of Canadian Southern Slavs. Further resolutions were dealt with regarding other organizations particularly the Croatian Fraternal Society. Union movements and similar problems occupying the minds of Croatians in their new homeland Canada were also dealt with.

### New Committee Elected

A new Executive Committee and National Control Committee was elected. The new Executive Committee now stands as follows: Edward JARDAS, Marijan KRUZIC, Ivan STIMAC, Ivan PRIBANIC, Stanko BOLF and Andrija JOSIPOVIC. (One place on the Executive remains vacant.)

Members of the National Control Committee are: President: Jure SABAN; vice-president, Franca BROZOVIC from Windsor; Ivan LINARDIC from Hamilton; Josip MAROHNIC from Niagara Falls; Ivan SENKOVIC from Welland; Dinko FRGACIC from Montreal; Vinko GRZETIC from Sudbury; Martin KATOVIC from Sault Ste. Marie; Djuro FAK from Schumacher and Andjelo RUKAVINA from Port Arthur.

### Organize Schools

Most of the speeches at this Convention dealt with a rehash of the patriotic part of the federation played in helping to win the war. It was considered that now was the suitable time to organize Croatian schools in the various cities from coast to coast. An intention to increase recruiting activities and open other branches was also expressed.

The Mayor of Windsor and the Honourable Paul MARTIN, M.P., were invited to attend. Apparently they could not be there themselves, but were represented by their respective secretaries. It is noted that no concrete plans seemed to have been formed affecting the future policy of this organization. [deletion: bottom 1/4 of page 19 is missing]

[20]

## CANADIAN HUNGARIANS HOLD CONFERENCE

The translation of an article appearing in the "Kanadai Magyar Munkas" of August 16 offer the information that a conference was held at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton by all Hungarian parties in Canada, irrespec-

tive of politics or religion. At this conference, which took place on August 12, 222 delegates were present. They constituted a new committee which is to be known as "Canadian United Hungarian Relief Committee" who intend asking the Canadian Government for permission to send aid to the people of Hungary.

It is significant to note that the Honourary Presidents of this new committee are Senator A.K. HUGESSON of Montreal and the Honourable Paul MARTIN, Secretary of State, of Windsor, Ontario. While some members of the [§deletion: 1 line] have been appointed on the conference committees it appears that their activities will be somewhat checked by the appointment of a greater number of other than Communist members to the same committees. These other members represent organizations such as the Presbyterian and Catholic Churches. It was made clear at the conference that the meeting must not become a political one but must devote itself exclusively to the cause of helping Hungary.  
[§deletion: bottom half of page 20 is missing]

[21]

[§deletion: top 1/3 of page 21 is missing]

#### FINNISH CANADIAN AMATEUR SPORTS FEDERATION, ONTARIO

From "Vapaus" July 9th issue it is learned that the Finnish Canadian Amateur Sports Federation Festival held at Trout Lake, Ontario on August 4 and 5 was a huge success.

A convention of this organization was held on the 6th of August at which Paavo VAURIO, Secretary of the Organization, reported on the activities on the past year. According to him there exists at present 11 clubs, giving the organization a total of approximately 1,100 members. From his remarks it would appear that he believes 80% of the membership are Canadian-born Finnish young people.

"Yritys" Club of Toronto, one of the most active in the organization, recently donated \$1,000 to the building fund of the Finnish Organization of Canada's Branch Summer Camp. It was stated that the Sudbury Branch of the organization lost all its athletic equipment when the F.O. of C. Hall burned down at that point.

Insignificant as this information might appear, it is sufficient indication to illustrate the close co-operation between the Athletic Association and the Finnish Organization of Canada.

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[23]

**MINISTER OF LABOUR GIVES  
RULING TO NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY**

At 10:00 A.M., July 9th, 225 employees of the Eastern Car Company Ltd., (Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Corporation) went on strike, protesting the dismissal of an employee. On July 7th the employee concerned was discharged for refusing to work. He was employed as a rivet heater and in the A.M. of July 9th called at the pay office to obtain his pay and release. He admitted he was in the wrong and held no grievance against the Company for his dismissal. After he had left the plant the remaining 19 men employed as rivet heaters walked out without giving any reason for their action or referring the matter to the Grievance Committee or the local union representative. As a result of the rivet heaters action 225 men employed on the construction of freight cars were forced to cease work. Subsequently their shifts were effected bringing the total to 1100.

The Company contacted members of this Force requesting the Force to make the necessary investigation with a view to entering prosecution against the 19 men involved. This matter was referred to the Minister of Labour since Regulation 45 of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations provides that no prosecution shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Wartime Labour Relations Board.

In reply the Department advised that "I do not think the R.C.M.P. should make the necessary investigation in order to furnish the Company with such information as will permit it to enter a prosecution". Further "if the company desires to prosecute these men it should make application to the Nova Scotia Wartime Relations Board for permission to do so is required under Section 45 of P.C. 1003".

[24]

Subsequently the company contacted the Nova Scotia Labour Relations Board as follows:

"We respectfully request that an investigation by the R.C.M.P. be conducted immediately in connection with the stoppages of work at the Eastern Car Company July 7th, 9th and 10th making it necessary to stop production."

The Board replied as follows:

"The Nova Scotia Labour Relations Board has no jurisdiction in matter of investigation referred to. Suggest you direct your request to the Minister of Labour, Ottawa."

The Company then contacted the Minister of Labour Ottawa as follows:

"In view of the repeated authorized strikes which necessitated the closing of the Eastern Car Company we would respectfully request an immediate investigation by the R.C.M.P. to determine the cause of these strikes. We have requested the Nova Scotia Wartime Labour Relations Board to authorize such an investigation and they advise that they have no jurisdiction in the matter and suggest that we direct our request to you."

The Department at Ottawa replied to the above as follows:

"Department cannot agree to request R.C.M.P. to conduct any special investigation other than its normal routine enquiries. If your wire means that Company desires prosecution of those responsible for strike it has right to request Nova Scotia Wartime Labour Relations Board for permission to do so on its own initiative."

The above incident should be carefully noted as a similar matter may arise at any time in Divisions.

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#### UNITED RUBBER WORKERS OF AMERICA PROSECUTES ASBESTONOS CORPORATION LIMITED

The June 16th 1945 issue of the Montreal Gazette contained an item covering a statement made by R.J. LAMOUREUX, Quebec representative of the United Steel Workers of America, who charged that officials of the St. Lambert Plant of the Asbestonos Corporation Limited has intimidated some of its employees and, through mimeographed sheets and verbally, prejudiced the employees against union activity, particularly against the United Steel Workers of America. The charges mentioned were made by Mr. LAMOUREUX following an announcement that four international unions affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour had started a new organizational drive among unorganized workers in the Montreal district for the purpose of originating collective bargaining agreements with a number of firms.

[25]

In view of the fact that this Force is not concerned in any way with the legitimate activities of Trade Unions, developments did not come to our attention but it has now been observed that the August 10th issue of the Montreal Herald contained the following news item.

#### "Union Takes Criminal Action

Marking the first time a labor union has taken criminal court action under terms of the Quebec Labor Relations Act, Asbestonos Corporation Limited, of suburban St. Lambert, was arraigned yesterday on a

charge of intimidating employees who are alleged members of the United Rubber Workers Union (C.I.O.)

The firm, manufacturers of brake linings, pleaded innocent through legal representative Marcel Pigeon, and Judge F.T. Enright ordered trial August 17.

Guy Merrill Desaulniers, counsel for the C.I.O. union, said the charge was based on a notice to employees allegedly signed by plant superintendent R. Poulin in which it was stated that "heads which are more or less hot ... will be eliminated" and advising workers not to be deceived by "visions of double pay and long vacations at the seashore at the company's expense."

Claiming a photostatic copy had been obtained as evidence, Mr. Desaulniers said the notice declared "we do not want any union here, much less a union from the United States." He said the notice expressed the company's satisfaction at knowing "you have more confidence in us than you have in a union from the U.S. which has no knowledge of our affairs."

The notice allegedly reports that a C.I.O.-sponsored meeting drew only 40 of 200 employees and that "informers" for the company were among those who attended.

"There (sic) things" (salary increases, vacations) the notice is claimed to say, "depend on orders received and the company's financial conditions, and no union can control these factors."

Officers of the United Rubber Workers Union and the United Steelworkers of America have been seeking to organize the plant under their banner and the complaint charges the so-called notice to employees constituted intimidation."

It would appear that the prosecution in this case was entered under the Quebec Labour Relations Act and that this is the first occasion on which a Trade Union has taken steps to enter a prosecution. If any additional newspaper items covering this prosecution are observed same will be the subject of another article for general information purposes.

[26]

### BOARD RULING ON CANADA PACKERS STRIKE

The Board of Arbitration which was set up to enquire into the Packing House Workers' dispute has made its report and state that the walkout of the gang on the killing floor of Canada Packers, Toronto, which precipitated the sympathy strikes.

“was unjustified and in violation of the provisions of the agreement between the Packing House Workers’ Union and the Company.”

The report was unanimous. Ontario Labour Minister Charles DALEY observed: “It is evident that this strike was brought about by a series of incidents which might well have been remedied by a greater acceptance of responsibility on the part of the union to see that before strike action was taken every avenue of grievance procedure had been implemented as set out in the agreement.”

#### REID Was Bone of Contention

The Board unanimously upheld the right of the Company to return Jack REID (it will be recalled that it was REID’s refusal of join with other employees of the killing floor in a walkout which precipitated the strike) to the Beef Department but the Board advised that under the circumstances the return of REID to his regular job might prove an obstacle to the co-operative adjustment of other differences.

The Board ruled that the action of the local union in demanding that REID be discharged was in excess of its authority under the international constitution of the union. In connection with the union’s demand for REID’s discharge under the maintenance of membership clause the Board pointed out that such security clauses existed not to enable the union to obtain dismissal of an employee by an arbitrary exercise of the power to discipline union members but for the protection of an organization and its membership generally.

#### All Illegal

Mr. Justice GILLANDERS, expressing his own views added this comment to the report:

“it would seem that all strikes which took place were in contravention of P.C. 1003 (the National Labour Code). So far as the evidence disclosed, this aspect of the situation never seems to have received consideration. It might have been the better part of wisdom for this aspect of the situation to have been given the consideration which it merited.”