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SPECIAL SECTION MONTHLY BULLETIN

Ottawa, Ontario

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MONTHLY COMMENT

This month marks the beginning of a new series of Monthly Bulletins. The format is one lending itself to easy compilation as a ready and comprehensive reference fyle. This first issue is forwarded in an Accopress Binder into which each subsequent issue up to and including December 1946, is to be inserted as received. At that time a complete index covering all issues forwarded over that period will be sent out.

Commencing in 1947, each January issue will be forwarded in a binder to be used similar to the one forwarded this month and the total issues in any one calendar year will constitute a new volume.

Recipients of this "Bulletin" are again cautioned that this material is of a secret nature and intended for the sole use of those to whom it is directed. It must be kept under lock and key at all times when not in use.

L.P.P. & FORD MOTOR STRIKE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

In the supplementary issue to the September "Bulletin" the outbreak of a strike on September 12th at the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Windsor, and the Labour Progressive Party influence in the dispute was dealt with. Since that date the Labour Progressive Party influence has continued and the Party itself has made political capital wherever possible. At L.P.P. meetings, the speakers have emphasized that all members must play a leading role in not only the Ford dispute but any industrial dispute. Various speakers have stated that as a result of the leading role played by Party members in the Ford dispute, the Party in Windsor has enjoyed much publicity, and has improved its position considerably.

The policy followed by the L.P.P. in the Windsor dispute is quite in keeping with the directive issued by J.B. SALSBERG, Trade Union Director of the Labour Progressive Party, on August 30th following a National Committee meeting. In that directive he stated:-

"In all this the independent role of the LPP is of decisive importance. Without attempting to replace the trade unions or to speak for the trade unions our party must come forth speedily and energetically as the champions for the win-the-peace program and as the best organized detachment in the fight for jobs and security. The party everywhere must speak in its own name on all these issues and indicate the course which should be taken. The party should issue its own literature provincially and locally, as we are trying to do on a national scale. Party public meetings on the reconversion issues and party radio broadcasts should also be arranged. Party elected representatives, as well as our candidates, should, in addition to our trade union leaders, come forward as the public spokesmen of our party, as the most energetic fighters in the reconversion struggle and as people who offer guidance and leadership to the workers in the present crucial situation.

A special responsibility falls upon the party members who are in the trade union movement; local union officers, shop stewards etc. Our trade union membership should head the movement for reconversion by giving exemplary leadership in each plant, in each union and in the trade union movement as a whole. Their work must be of such a character that they gain the recognition of the workers at large as the leaders in the struggle for jobs, wages, homes and progress.

Recruiting into the party from the trade unions must become an immediate major task. It must become clear to all our supporters in the trade unions that a stronger party, that a larger LPP membership in a plant or a union is a guarantee for correct leadership and for victory in

the present struggle. Special recruiting meetings should be arranged and the building of the party in the unions must be undertaken as a campaign in itself and not be restricted to a single appeal or a formal approach."

The Party's policy is clearly reflected in this dispute. They have gone to great lengths to convey to organized labour and the public, that this dispute is of national importance for any settlement, they say, will [3] affect all post-war labour agreements and working conditions. Although there is no documentary proof, it is quite evident from the information available that the Party seized upon the contentious issues at Ford's as their first post-war test of strength in organized labour. Windsor is a very labour and union conscious city and Party strength in the U.A.W. executives was ideal for their designs.

No expense appears to have been spared by the Party. Special editions of the Tribune have been printed and distributed freely among the pickets; mass meetings have been sponsored and leading Party officials are available to address meetings at the slightest provocation. [Xdeletion: 1 line]

That the Ford dispute is a national issue is one of the main features in the Party's appeal to all for financial and moral support for the Ford strikers. Note the headline and editorial in the September 22nd issue of the Tribune:-

FORD STRIKE - FRONT LINE FOR ALL LABOR

"The strike at Ford's can become labor's Stalingrad in Canada. The 11,000 union men and women who are picketing Ford gates in Windsor are not alone. Their demands are a summation of the demands of Canadian labor from Halifax to Vancouver. And, in spirit, the organized workers of all Canada are marching with them on their picket line.

The Ford workers are fighting for:

- Union security;
- veterans' seniority rights;
- improvement of grievance procedure;
- guarantee of decent working conditions
- and living wages in the postwar

These are the demands of the whole labor movement in the struggle for a sane and progressive reconversion program.

Nor is Ford's management a 'lone wolf'. W.R. CAMPBELL, Ford's Canadian president, represents that reactionary section of traditional union-busting monopolists who desire a return to the open shop conditions which existed during the Hungry Thirties.

Ford, through CAMPBELL, is leading the advanced battle of ALL Canadian reactionary monopolists against the ENTIRE working class of the country in an attempt to smash the wartime gains of the trade

union movement and to return labor to the pre-war days of speed-up, low wages and company domination.

If Ford were to win, the onslaught on labor would descend in every locality and every industry. This must not happen!

The workers of Canada and all industries must rally to help the Ford workers win our common fight.

[4]

Canadian UAW Director George BURT has wired the special Canadian Congress of Labor Committee urging the members to come at once to Windsor. The CCL committee, which was established to give full support to the Ford strike by the CCL's affiliated unions across Canada, is composed of A.R. MOSHER, CCL president, Pat CONROY, CCL secretary-treasurer, C.H. MILLARD, Steel Director, C.S. JACKSON, UE leader and George BURT. Both Mr. MILLARD and Mr. JACKSON are meeting with UAW leaders as we go to press.

'Through a first-hand understanding of the situation you will be in a better position to decide the most effective means of mobilizing the support of the 250,000 members of the Canadian Congress of Labor behind the strike,' BURT's message stated.

This must be but the first step in the rallying of nation-wide action by all 700,000 Canadian unionists, by all workers, behind a battle upon whose outcome Canadian labor's entire future may hinge.

As in Stalingrad, our slogan must be:

'They shall not pass!'

The following are headlines and extracts from a special Ford strike edition of the Tribune dated October 13th:-

HELP FORD STRIKERS!

The Ford strike is forcing the issue of a modern labor code and the result of this strike will be the pattern for the future labor relations of the whole country.

The Ford strike must be the medium through which governments will adopt a modern labor code. Meanwhile in the self-interest of every union, the provincial and federal governments must be flooded with demands to settle the Ford strike immediately by Order-in-Council, compelling the Ford Empire to negotiate, or take over the plants.

We call upon every local union in the country to set up 'Win the Ford Strike' Committees, to hold meetings, send in financial support, and secure the support of the widest representation of local citizens to the above demands.

The battle of the Ford workers is the battle of every working man in Canada and can be won through the combined efforts of the whole labor movement. Into action, Canadian labor! Smash the reactionary plot to hamstring Canadian labor. The Ford strike can and will bring Canadian labor legislation in line with the possibilities for full production, full employment, housing, veterans' rights and decent wages.

An editorial from the same issue states:-

There are times in history when the hopes of all mankind are decided in some one place, in some one battle. It was so at Stalingrad. It was so on the beaches of Normandy.

The hopes of the workers and of the people of Canada are being decided today on the picket line in Windsor.

[5]

That battle is deciding whether every trade union in Canada will be safe, whether wages will be maintained and improved, whether Canada will progress or slide back to the bitter Hungry Thirties.

At such times, every man and woman must decide: 'What can I do to help achieve victory in the fight?'

The Windsor workers are battling the best they know how. They know that they are the front line and they are conducting themselves with a courage and determination worthy of front-line fighters.

You - every one of you who reads these lines are the reserves. And the time has come for the reserves to go into action!

You have read the impassioned appeal of the United Auto Workers leaders George BURT, Roy ENGLAND and Alex PARENT.

You have read the statements of A.R. MOSHER, president of the Canadian Congress of Labor, and Percy BENGOUGH, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and other labor leaders.

Those messages are directed to you. They're a call to action.

Take the battle into every plant, factory and mine, into every trade union and organization, to every Canadian man and woman.

Flood the Dominion and Ontario Governments and every MP and MPP with wires and resolutions demanding that the governments make Ford sign with the union or take over the plant.

Collect funds for the striking workers.

If there is no Ford Strike Supporting Committee in your locality, move heaven and earth to get one set up and meanwhile act on your own, collect money, bring pressure on your MP.

Act now to win for labor, for the nation.

Strike Commenced Sept. 12th

The strike broke at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, September 12th when approximately 12,000 production employees, members of Local 200, United Automobile Workers, walked out following the refusal of the union to accept the recommendations of a Conciliation Board. The office staff, members of Local 240 UAW, maintenance men, protection staff and power-house employees were not affected. Mass picketing was immediately instituted. Local 200 had authority from the UAW International Office to call the strike. Local 195 covering 33 automotive plants in the Windsor district had also taken a strike vote and were in favour of striking in support of Local 200. The International Office, however, had refused to grant strike authority to Local 195 and they were not called out at this time. The following day, September 13th, the Executive officers and office employees except the payroll staff were refused admission to the plant.

Committees Set Up

During the next day or two various committees were set up consisting of a Finance Committee, Picket Committee, Flying Squadron, Publicity Committee and Citizens [6] Committee. The duty of the Flying Squadron was to see that all union members turned out for picket duty and to rush pickets from one plant gate to another in case of trouble. Robert STACEY, [deletion: blank] UAW official from Brantford, Ontario, arrived in Windsor to organize and supervise the pickets, the union issued time cards for those doing picket duty and the cards were punched by picket captains to indicate the number of hours a man spent on the picket line.

Party to Benefit by Ford Strike

Mel COLBY, a "Canadian Tribune" correspondent, arrived in Windsor and was to remain for the duration of the strike. In addition to reporting on the strike he was to conduct a subscription campaign for the Tribune.

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Power-House Employees Remain

On September 16th, the Joint Policy Committee, consisting of the entire executive of Local 200 and 195, met to discuss what action should be taken with respect to the Ford power-house employees, numbering approximately 50. At that time it was decided that they should be permitted to remain on the job for the time being, and brought out later if developments indicated this necessity. It is reported that this decision was approved of by J.B. SALSBERG. They also took into consideration the matter of the office workers and executives being admitted to the plant. It was decided that

admittance would be granted to the president, secretary and personnel manager only. This was not accepted by the company.

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[7]

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Pressure Exerted

The pressure brought to bear on local merchants and individuals bordered on intimidation. The manager of the local National Selective Service reported that he had been advised by a man that had been employed with the Ford Motor Company but had not joined the union, to the effect that he worked at the Ford plant at night and during the day worked part-time in a local haberdashery. When the strike broke this man started to work full time with the haberdashery. In a day or two a picket captain appeared at the store and instructed the man in question to immediately get out on picket duty and also to pay his dues to the union. He refused and the picket captain took the matter up with the manager of the store, advising him that if he did not immediately dismiss the man from his employment, the store would be picketed and that the pickets would not be responsible for any damage done to the store. The man in question left his employment in order to save the store any embarrassment.

On another occasion, three employees of Ford's, not union members, took employment with a local automotive repair shop. Upon hearing this, union representatives went to the shop and told the management that the union would not allow the men to continue working at the shop as they were not union members. In this instance, the man paid the dues of the men in order to retain their employment.

An organized gang of pickets toured the stores throughout the city, seeking donations in kind and cash to assist the strikers. If a donation was given, the union placed a card in the window acknowledging that fact and no further action was taken. If the store did not donate however, it was intimated that it would be put on the black-list of the union. In the majority of cases donations were given without question.

Rally in Maple Leaf Gardens

There were no developments of particular interest until October 3rd when the A.F. of L. (C.I.O) Reconversion Committee (Toronto section) sponsored a rally in the Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, in support of the Ford strikers. The sponsorship of this rally can be judged by some of the

speakers - Stewart SMITH, Arthur REAUME, the mayor of Windsor, George BURT, Roy ENGLAND and C.S. JACKSON. Most of the leaders of the Labour Progressive Party occupied seats reserved for them. Among those present were Leslie MORRIS, J.B. SALSBERG, Wm. KASHTAN, Norman FREED, Mischa COHEN and J. GERSHMAN. A staff of approximately 150 girls from union locals and L.P.P. clubs attended to the collection and Labour Progressive Party club members were noted selling the "Canadian Tribune" and "Moscow News". Some days prior to the meeting, Tim BUCK sent out a circular letter to all members of the Labour Progressive Party in Toronto and vicinity urging the members to attend the rally and use their influence to have others attend. The highlight of the [8] rally was the marching in of approximately 500 trade unionists from Windsor Hamilton, Guelph and other points who had arrived in a motorcade. The Party were somewhat disappointed in the attendance, approximately 7,000.

Permission to Strike Refused Local 195

The question of Local 195 coming out on strike was still under consideration and several of the union executives had gone to Detroit to prevail upon the International Office to authorize 195 coming out on strike. It appears that the general membership of Local 195 were determined to strike, even without authority but the representations to the International Office were of no avail. [deletion: 1 1/3 line] Although George BURT, Canadian Director of the UAW, [deletion: 3/4 line] had at first been in favour of 195 coming out. He changed his views on the matter however and no longer supported this action. It is believed that his change of view was due to the fact that he is paid by the International Office and it would be poor policy on his part to go against their wishes.

Power-House Employees Stopped

On Monday, October 8th, pickets stopped the power-house employees from entering the plant. On October 7th, the Joint Policy Committee had held a meeting to decide what action was necessary to bring more pressure to bear on the company and at the same time, revive interests and enthusiasm in the strike. Delegations had gone to Toronto and Ottawa, in an effort to bring the matter forcefully to the attention of the public but these moves had not produced the desired effect hence the calling out of the power-house employees. In previous strikes these employees had remained on the job as it takes upwards of a month to get into operation once the power-house is closed down.

Sympathy Meetings Held Across Canada

The strike was still in progress at the end of October; in the meantime meetings in support of the Ford strikers were being held all across Canada, addressed in some instances by officials of the UAW. There was talk of a one-day sympathy strike by all organized labour but to date nothing definite in this respect has been decided upon. The company and union met with both Provincial and Federal representatives of the Departments of Labour but a settlement was not effected. The company had submitted proposals for settlement which were turned down by the union and the union had submitted proposals that were rejected by the company. It appeared that the union were willing to arbitrate all issues other than a union shop and a check-off, these they demanded before going back to work.

Union Supplies Relief

It was not long after the strike started that a number of strikers found themselves in financial difficulties and applied to the union for relief. The city had supplied relief to some of the strikers for a week or two but this was discontinued following a change in policy. The union established a sliding scale of relief ranging from \$13.00 a week for a married man with four children, down. At the inception of the strike the union had set up a kitchen in the close vicinity of the plant where the pickets were given sandwiches and coffee while on duty. Early in the strike, union officials recognized that the strike would quite likely be lengthy and went to considerable trouble to set up a well-organized relief office, each application being fully investigated.

[9]

Party Members Reverse Local 200 Decision

A side-light in this dispute concerns Local 222, General Motors, Oshawa, Ontario. Up until the middle of September, the policy of this Local was to have nothing whatever to do with the Ford strike. It was generally considered by the Local that the Ford situation was one concerning Local 200, [deletion: 6 2/3 lines] The meeting of Local 22 was held as scheduled and was well-packed with L.P.P. members and supporters with the result that a resolution was adopted pledging full support and endorsing the action of Local 200. Not content with successfully having this resolution adopted, they pushed through other resolutions including one asking for the immediate calling of a special session of the Provincial Legislature, a favourite cry of the Labour Progressive Party at this time.

It is interesting to note that in the Ford dispute the Labour Progressive Party have not deviated from the Community axiom of fostering economic unrest and making as much political capital of the issue as possible.

[~~deletion: 1 3/4 lines~~], dictating their policies to 10,000 workers. It is of little concern to the Party that the individual loses heavily in a dispute of this nature so long as the Party benefits.

At 3:00 P.M. on Friday, November 2nd, a detail of Windsor City Police endeavoured to escort a number of the Ford Protective Staff through the picket lines. The Union had anticipated this action and rushed all available pickets to the main entrance of the plant. The police were blocked.

Following the unsuccessful attempt of the Windsor City Police to escort the Protective Staff through the picket lines, the Windsor Police Commission advised the Attorney General of Ontario that an emergency existed and as a result of the power plant maintenance crew being taken out on strike a serious situation had developed, especially as cold weather was threatening. They explained that besides the fact that the first protection was practically nil, there was the added danger of a gas tank, which was set in water, exploding should the water freeze, thus increasing the fire hazard and endangering lives. The Commission also stated that the number of men available to the Windsor City Police was not sufficient to cope with the situation and assistance would be required from the Ontario Provincial Police.

The Attorney General asked the assistance of the Honourable the Minister of Justice. It was decided that this Force would supply man for man with the Ontario Provincial Police and on Saturday, November 3rd, our detail arrived at Windsor. It was emphasized that members of this Force were in Windsor for the purpose of assisting the Ontario Provincial Police to maintain law and order; that any instructions as to what steps were to be taken would be issued either by the Attorney General of Ontario or the commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police.

[10]

L.P.P. FEAR TRADES & LABOUR CONGRESS CONVENTION AT PRESENT

The Labour Progressive Party does not want a Trades and Labour Congress Convention to be held at this time. This is the obvious impression gained by a letter from J.B. SALSBERG, National Trade Union Director of the L.P.P., and addressed to all Labour Progressive Party City Committees and Trade Unionists. This letter which is quoted below reflects the party's fear of a Trades and Labour Congress Convention being held at this time. The recipients of this letter are directed to do everything within their power to stave off the holding of a convention at this time. No doubt this action is brought about by the recent anti-Communist incidents within the Montreal Trades and Labour Council together with the A.F. of L. order that

the Communist-dominated Seamen's Union and its president, Pat SULLIVAN, must be expelled from the Trades and Labour Congress.

It will be recalled that Robert HADDOW was dismissed as Grand Lodge Representative of the International Association of Machinists (A.F. of L.) for his Communist activities. His dismissal was a direct order from the President of the I.A.M. who no doubt was fully informed of his activities by the anti-Communist element in the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and various lodges of the I.A.M. There is no doubt that the Party is stalling for time in the hope that concentrated effort on their part will counter the anti-Communist element and create a situation much more favourable to their activities.

The following is SALSBERG's letter:-

"At a recent meeting of the Toronto & District Trades and Labor Council (A.F.L.) a motion was carried to ask the Trades and Labor Congress to call the convention which was postponed because of government regulations. In addition it was also decided to communicate with all Trades and Labor Councils in the country urging them to make similar demands to the Congress leadership. This means that the Trades & Labor Councils in your province and region may receive such communications any day now. It is in connection with this matter that we wish to bring to you the opinions of the progressive section of A.F. of L. leaders in this country.

In the first place there is reason to think that the demand for the convention comes from sources who are more desirous of red-baiting than of developing mass public work around reconversion issues. As a matter of fact some of these very people who are now demanding a convention oppose the calling of emergency provincial conferences of A.F. of L. union to deal concretely and immediately with the urgent issues confronting labor and the nation.

If the Congress leaders should agree to this demand it is evident that the convention could take place before the Christmas-New Years holiday season. At least two months are necessary constitutionally between the call and the actual opening of the convention. This leaves out the problem of arrangements, securing hotels, etc. In other words at best the national convention would not be held before January or early in February. A convention at that date would not contribute to the current struggle around reconversion which must be fought out during the next two or three months. Furthermore a convention early in the year would result in the holding of two conventions in one year since [11] the regular 1946 convention would of course have to be held at the regular date. Two such conventions in one year would tax the financial resources of the smaller unions practically to the very limit and reduce attendance

accordingly. This fact of course will not affect the roadmen who could always attend the conventions. There is also reason to believe that the most reactionary elements in the A.F. of L. in the USA would prefer a convention now in the hope of 'cleaning house' a little in the Trades & Labor Congress.

In view of all these considerations we fully concur with the sentiments expressed by many sincere leaders of the A.F. of L. unions in this country who do not support the move for the immediate calling of the Congress convention. We learnt from them that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is proposing to all the Trades Councils in the country the following proposals in lieu of the demand for an immediate convention.

In the first place the Congress letter enumerates the difficulties as outlined above. Second, the Congress letter suggests that the 1946 convention which would normally take place in September be moved ahead and take place early in the summer, perhaps at the end of June or the first week of July. And third, the Congress letter proposes that all its affiliated unions, councils, provincial federations or provincial emergency conferences of all A.F. of L. unions to deal primarily with the battle for jobs, wages, shorter work week, etc. on a national scale and particularly on a provincial scale. Such conferences to raise also special provincial issues and direct the drive to the provincial governments in a motion to the exercising of pressure on Ottawa.

We believe that the proposals that the Trades Congress is making in its letter are logical and in line with immediate requirements. These provincial emergency conferences should be called for the purpose of supporting the six-point program which the Trades & Labor Congress presented to Ottawa some weeks ago but which have not been implemented by the King Government. The broadening of this six-point program and the development of a provincial campaign directed at provincial governments should not be difficult.

We therefore urge you to have this matter discussed by all our trade unionists at once. Our members in the Trades & Labor Congress unions should be fully acquainted with this letter. When this matter will come up at Trades & Labour Council meetings leadership should be given in the discussion so that a correct course be adopted and a policy in line with the above proposals be adopted. Before the matter comes to the Councils it may be possible to raise this question in local unions affiliated to the Trades & Labor Council and decision along the suggested lines adopted.

It should be pointed out that this deals with the Trades & Labor Congress and affiliated unions only and does not apply to the CCL

except insofar as it is necessary for the CCL unions to also demand provincial emergency conferences to deal with the reconversion problems.

Please act upon this without delay."

In previous issues of the "Bulletin" it has been pointed out that the Labour Progressive Party has through insidious propaganda of a vicious minority managed to control the Trades & Labour Congress [~~2 1/2 lines~~] Developments now, however, as indicated by the contents [12] of SALSBERG's letter seem to be that the Communists are losing some of their control and are feeling considerably concerned over the matter. Ordinarily the Communists welcome a convention as an excellent medium for propaganda but their apprehension at this time is of particular interest. [~~rest of page 12 and pages 13-16 inclusive are missing~~]

[17]

LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN B.C. PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

From reports received, the Labour Progressive Party is keenly disappointed at the poor showing it made in the recent elections in that province. The percentage of votes received in the provincial election is considered to be substantially lower than that obtained in the federal elections and it is mentioned that perhaps the most significant fact is the very small vote recorded by the Party candidates in the most thickly populated ridings of Vancouver. The contrary attitude of the C.C.F. toward the L.P.P.'s electoral unity proposals is blamed for this decisive reversal at the polls.

Fergus McKEAN Congratulates Working Class

Fergus McKEAN, who was recently expelled from the Labour Progressive Party, congratulated the working class on showing good judgment by decisively rebuffing the L.P.P. He accused the Party of disregarding the sentiments of the working class in B.C. by entering twenty-one candidates in opposition to sitting C.C.F. members. He placed the responsibility for the defeat of the C.C.F. on the Labour Progressive Party.

L.P.P. Receives Less Than Five Percent

The following is a list of the total votes cast in constituencies where Party candidates ran. It shows the total vote polled by the Labour Progressive Party and the percentage the Party received. It will be observed that, of a total of 299,697 votes, the Party secured a mere 14,291 or something less than five percent.

<u>Riding</u>	<u>L.P.P. Candidate</u>	<u>Total Vote</u>	<u>L.P.P. Vote</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Alberni	A. DEWHURST	3787	522	13.7
Burnaby	E. WILSON (Mrs.)	11356	753	6.6
Comox	T. McEWEN	7135	669	9.3
Cranbrook	BROWN	3944	242	6.1
Grand Forks	A. CLAPP	1247	133	10.6
Kamloops	C.H. COOKE	4351	139	3.1
McKenzie	Coray CAMPBELL	5184	246	4.7
New Westminster	C. STEWART	8047	563	6.9
North Vancouver	A. DELANY	10507	626	5.9
Prince Rupert	B. MICKLEBURGH	3407	496	14.5
Saanich	W.B. WHITE	9019	231	2.5
Van. Burrard	Jean MASON)		962	2.0
-)	47053		
-	S. ZLOTNIK)		942	2.0
Van. Pt. Grey	Alex GORDON)		591	1.0
-	J. GOSS)	59607	589	1.0
-	Gordon MARTIN)		474	.8
Vancouver East	H.S. PRITCHETT)		1205	3.1
-)	38309		
-	C.M. STEWART)		988	2.6
Van. Centre	N. MORGAN)		1865	4.8
-)	38815		
-	M. RUSH)		1641	4.2
Victoria	R. KERR	47929	414	.8

[18]

**JEWISH SECTION OF LABOUR PROGRESSIVE
PARTY HOLDS NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

The September 20th issue of the "Canadian Jewish Weekly", [deletion: 1 line] contains an article of considerable interest. It concerns a

national Conference held recently in Toronto by the Jewish section of the Labour Progressive Party.

The article features the speech made by J. GERSHMAN at the National Conference and is headed "Canada Must Open the Gates for Jewish Refugees and Victims of Fascism, says Tim Buck at the Conference". This title, however, does not express the contents of the article but is an eye catcher for the casual reader. The article itself states that, in addition to the fact that there exists a Jewish section in the Labour Progressive Party, the Communists are fighting for Jewish victims. The article is quoted in part hereunder:-

"Toronto.- A strong appeal to the Canadian people, asking them to demand of the government that the gates of our country be opened for Jewish refugees and victims of Fascism, was made by Tim BUCK, National Leader of the Labour Progressive Party at the National Conference of the Canadian Jewish Communists which was held last Saturday and Sunday.

More than 150 delegates, guests and leading Jewish members of the Labour Progressive Party were present. They came from Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Hamilton and from smaller centres throughout the country.

Tim BUCK showed that it was the duty of the whole democratic world to help the Jews in Palestine to achieve a Jewish homeland and to fight for the abolition of the 'White Paper' which was a remnant of the Chamberlain Munich policy.

The conference opened with an important report by J. GERSHMAN, National Jewish Organizer of the Labour Progressive Party. The report gave a full analysis of the Jewish situation in the world and of the immediate tasks of the Canadian Jewish Progressive Workers' Movement.

He also acknowledged the stand taken by the Labour Progressive Party to the Palestine question, as adopted at the National Conference of the Party in April, 1945. Special attention was given by GERSHMAN to the Jewish problems in Canada. He stressed the necessity of getting more acquainted with the English-speaking element of the Jewish youth. He has also paid particular attention to the role of the Jewish members of the Labour Progressive Party in the community of this country. He concluded with calling upon the delegates to build the L.P.P. among the Jews.

The next speaker at the Conference was Sam LIFSHITZ. It is stated that he made an important contribution in the discussions and elaborated on the statements made by J. GERSHMAN.

Other interesting speeches are stated to have been made by Morris BIDDERMANN, National Secretary of the United Jewish People's Order, S. SHECK, Treasurer of the Order and by Fred DONER, Leader of the Order in Western Canada

The next principal speaker at the Conference was H. GURALNICK, National Cultural and School Director of the United Jewish People's Order. He [19] was followed by H. ABRAMOVITCH, National Manager of the Canadian Jewish Weekly, and one of the most important staff writers, who made a report on the press and proposals of a plan for the annual campaign to celebrate twenty years of existence of the Jewish worker's press in Canada.

A. ROSENBERG, stated to be the leader of the Labour Progressive Party in Montreal, developed ideas from [redacted] of principles and methods in carrying on activities. He also [redacted]g the new approach to the Labour Progressive P[redacted] of the up-swing of the Canadian workers in the [redacted]

It is further stated that [redacted]ce as a fraternal delegate from the Communist P[redacted]oke against the revisionism which has affec[redacted] of America. The Conference concluded with unanimous[redacted]National Committee of the Labour Progressive Party[redacted]under the leadership of William Z. FOSTER, in its[redacted]

A National Committee co[redacted]was elected at the Conference:-

J. B. SALSBERG, MPP

J. GERSHMAN

Sam LIFSHITZ

H. GURALNICK

Morris BIDDERMANN

Fred DONER

H. ABRAMOVITCH

Pearl WEDRO

Max DOLGOY

J. GERSHMAN was re-el[redacted]

and[redacted]

An interesting point[redacted] the National Committee is the fact that with the[redacted]ther leading members or on the Executive of the recently formed [redacted]le's Order which in itself is an adequate indication of their mutual interest.

[redacted: rest of page 19 and pages 20 and 21 are missing]

**STUDENT LABOUR CLUB
IN McGILL UNIVERSITY**

[~~3~~deletion: 1/2 of page 22 is missing]

Conference Organized

On January 20, 1940, a circular was sent out by the Student Labour Club indicating that the University Conference Committee of the Student's Executive was organizing a McGill Conference on the post-war. The circular listed the topics on the agenda of the Conference mentioning that the Executive of the Student Labour Club had suggested various sub-divisions of the main points for discussion. The main points of discussion were formal education, rehabilitation of veterans, scientific development, international security, international trade and finance, U.N.R.R.A. and the reconstruction of Europe, socialized medicine and social insurance, housing, employment and industrial relations. Under the topic "International Security", the Student Labour Club lists the following sub-divisions:-

- (a) The meaning of Moscow, Cairo, Teheran.
- (b) Dumbarton Oaks, and the "United Nations".
- (c) The role of students in cementing international friendships. International student co-operation.

Articles Solicited

At the foot of this circular it was stated that the Student Labour Bulletin, Student Affairs, is to come out very shortly. Members and friends of the Club are urged to write articles to the McGill Daily expressing their opinions on any question in which they are interested. Comments, it is stated, should be addressed to Eudice Garmaise, 2186 St. Luke St., Apartment C.

[23]

Administrative Organization

A clipping from the February 1st issue of the McGill Daily deals with this University Conference which it is stated was to be held at McGill on March 3rd. This item lists the administrative organization of the Conference as follows:-

Central Committee
Scotty WATSON
Jack L. PYE

Victor C. GOLDBLOOM, Chairman

Group 1

- Education - (a) Formal Education A. Leonard GRIFFITH, Chairman
 (b) Rehabilitation of Veterans Edward DeJEAN, Chairman
 (c) Scientific Development Geoffrey YROKE-SLADER,
 Chairman

Group 2

- Social Security - (a) Socialized Medicine and Social Insurance George
 F. BOND, Chairman.
 (b) Employment and Industrial Relations
 George H. GALBRAITH, Chairman.
 (c) Housing H. Peter OBERLANDER, Chairman.

Group 3

- International co-operation - (a) International Security - Marc
 LaPOINTE, Chairman
 (b) International Trade and Finance
 Benard J. DRABBLE, Chairman.
 (c) U.N.R.R.A. and the Reconstruc-
 tion of Europe Sheila MERCER,
 Chairman

Dr. Raymond BOYER Addresses Club

A second clipping from the February 1st issue of the McGill Daily deals with a meeting of the Student Labour Club which was addressed by Dr. Raymond BOYER, the subject of his address being "Do Our Universities Educate?" It is stated that the Club planned this meeting in order to further discussion of this question as a basis for student participation in the University Conference.

A third clipping, this from the February 2nd issue of the McGill Daily deals further with Dr. BOYER's address on the occasion mentioned above.

Professor of Economics to Speak

Shortly following the above meeting, the Student Labour Club sent out a notice to its members announcing an open meeting on February 15th to be addressed by Dr B. HIGGINS on the subject "Will There Be Jobs?" This notice states that Dr. HIGGINS is a Professor of Economics at McGill and a member of the Employment Section of the International Labour Office. It is stated that he has held the positions of research associate in the National Bureau of Economic Research and principal economic consultant of the Public Works Reserve, Washington. An item which appeared in the February 16th issue of the McGill Daily deals with [24] Dr. HIGGINS'

address on the above occasion. This item closes with the statement that elections for all executive posts in the Club would be held immediately after the Conference on the post-war world. It is stated that all nominations would have to be handed in before March 3rd to Melvin SHIFFMAN.

London Conference Disappointing

The February, 1945 issue of Student Affairs, the organ of the McGill Student Labour Club shows the editor of this publication to be Eudice GARMAISE. The initial item in this issue deals with the University Conference on the post-war world which was held at Middlebury College and states that over Christmas, 1944, delegates from about ten Universities met in London, Ontario, to discuss the revival of the defunct National Federation of Canadian University Students. The item charges that the University Conference was a purely professor's affair and that the National Federation of Canadian University Students' meeting was poorly organized. This item expresses disappointment in the results of the Conference at London, Ontario, and states that the Student Labour Club, from correspondence received, is convinced that students throughout the country will carefully watch the result of the University Conference to be held at McGill on March 3rd. [✂deletion: 4 lines]

1945 Executive

A notice dated February 27, 1945 was sent to the Club's members announcing that on March 4th, elections would be held for the executive posts of the Club. An item in the March 9th issue of the McGill Daily lists the Club's executive for the 1945 season as follows:

President -	Evelyn MINDES
Vice President -	Shirley SHIFFMAN
Executive Secretary -	Brahm WIDESMAN
Education Director -	Allvyn WASON
Treasurer -	Dave KORMAN
Membership Secretary -	Katherine TRIVETT
Publicity Director -	Anita SCHECTER
Bulletin Editor -	Melvin SHIFFMAN

Allvyn WASON [✂deletion: blank]

Party Policies Analyzed

A second issue of Student Affairs received is dated March 27, 1945. An editorial on the front page of this issue announces that the Student Labour Club "is the Campus Group that is particularly concerned with a broad non-partisan presentation of Canadian problems." The editorial urges that

student veterans join the Club. A second item deals with the Federal elections and outlines the electoral platform of each of the contesting political parties. After dealing with the policies of the Liberal, Progressive Conservatives and C.C.F. parties, it announces that a number of independent labour candidates and candidates of the Labour Progressive Party are running. Continuing, it states that the Labour Progressive Party believes "that Canada's problems can be met and solved by maintaining a high standard of living at home and full participation in world reconstruction. In order to ensure [25] these aims, Tim BUCK, leader of the Labour Progressive Party, calls for the election of labour and farmer candidates so that our Parliament can be truly representative."

Aims and Objects of Club

An item on page three of this issue outlines the Student Labour Club's summer program. This item states "We believe that students have the right and responsibility not only to be interested in politics but also to take definite action on certain issues. The S.L.C. is not a debating society nor an organization that goes in for politics for the fun of it. It is a serious and responsible club with definite aims: To strengthen the student movement, to give lead to students on all subjects which concern them, and to bring the university as a whole to take a progressive stand on the issues facing the community". The item continues that the Club's program for the summer will be based on the theme "Do We Need Social Legislation in Canada?" and announces that there will be informal discussions, open meetings and study groups concerned with health insurance, unemployment insurance, public housing, educational reform, social security, etc. It is stated that the first formal meeting will be held on June 6th at the Student Christian Movement House and that Club will hold a picnic on June 17th. The remainder of the Bulletin is given up to a questionnaire covering the subjects: International Policy, Employment, Social Policy and Education.

Svend PEDERSON to Speak

Early in July, notices were sent out to the Club's members announcing that Svend PEDERSON, International Relations Officer of the World Youth Council, Chairman of the Danish Council in London, would address McGill students on Friday, July 15th. The notice sent to Student Labour Club members states that PEDERSON was in Shanghai just after the Japanese invasion and was on ships bringing supplies to Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War. He is stated to have been elected by Danish seamen to represent them on the Danish Council in London and to have been elected to represent youth at the International Youth Conference in London in November, 1942, from which the World Youth Conference was

established. He is stated to have been one of the founders of the International Youth Trust, which runs the International Youth Centre in London.
 [✂deletion: rest of page 25 is missing]

[26]

[✂deletion: top half of page 26 is missing]

TORONTO LABOUR COLLEGE PREPARES FOR OPENING

The fall and winter session of the Toronto Labour College will soon be in full swing Sponsored by the Educational Department of the Toronto and York Labour Progressive Party, this college plans to hold two courses to study: "Elements of Marxism" and "Marxism and Canadian Politics".

[✂deletion: 1 paragraph, 2 lines]

These courses will be of twelve weeks duration. Commencing October 29, 1945, they will be held one night a week for a period of six weeks and after breaking off for the festive season at Christmas time, they will be resumed on January 14, 1946 for the remaining six weeks period.

[27]

NEW L.P.P. STUDENT CLUB FORMED AT UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

According to the October 29th issue of the "Varsity", the undergraduate newspaper of the University of Toronto, and L.P.P. Club has been formed on the campus. At the inaugural meeting of this new club the interim executive under the chairmanship of Kenneth MORRISON was confirmed and a motion was carried bringing the club into the ranks of the National Federation of Labour Youth, the remodelled Federation of Democratic Youth.

The first action of this newly formed club was the drafting of two resolutions. One of these protested the deportation of Japanese Canadians and the other stressed kinship with the students of Argentina. A motion of commendation was passed praising the Students Society of McGill University for its expression of solidarity with the Argentine students.

The first open meeting of the club took place on October 30th and was addressed by Stanley RYERSON, Educational Director of the Labour Progressive Party. Henry ROSENTHAL [✂deletion: 1 line] is the Educational Director of the new club which has, it is claimed, a membership of approximately twenty-five members

[✂deletion: 1/2 of page 27 and page 28 are missing]

[29]

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY AMONG
B. C. SHIPYARD WORKERS

[~~deletion: 1 1/2 lines~~] It will be recalled that approximately two years ago [~~deletion: blank~~] in forming the Shipyard General Workers Federation. This federation embracing most of the shipyard unions was an autonomous body in itself and paid a very small per capita assessment to the Canadian Congress of Labour. A pamphlet which is now making the rounds deals fully with the question of an industrial union in shipyards. It states in part that it is obvious with the drastically reduced membership in all the local unions there is no longer a possibility of the separate unions operating large staffs of full-time personnel which were so necessary for the servicing of the members during the war. It is pointed out that a more closely integrated form of organization is now required which would eliminate the parallelling and duplicating of benefits to the membership. [~~deletion: rest of page 29 is missing~~]