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SPECIAL SECTION MONTHLY BULLETIN

Ottawa, Ontario

December 1, 1945.

Contents

Monthly	
L.P.P. & Ford Motor Strike, Windsor, Ont.	31
F.C.S.O. Backs Ford Strikers	36
Tim Buck Speaks On "Atomic Bomb Politics"	38
Kuznetsov & Russian Trade Unions	39
Greek Communists Call for Rebirth of Comintern	40
McKean Attempts Revival of C.P. of C.	41
R.A. Davies Starts National Tour	45
[deletion: 2 lines]	
Communist Activities in Papineau Cultural Centre	57
[deletion: 2 lines]	
Federation of Democratic Hungarians Hold Annual Convention	60
[deletion: 1 line]	
Polish Nationals Asked to Register With Soviet Consul	62
[unnumbered]	
Canadian Jewish Weekly Admits Communist Predecessor	63
[deletion: 1 line]	
Further Developments in Russian Orthodox Church	65
[deletion: 1 line]	
League of Canadian Croatians, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	68
Canadian Seaman's Union Declared as Only Bona Fide	68
Change of Presidents for Ship and Dockyard Workers' Union, Vancouver	69
Restrictions Lifted from Otto Strasser	70

[unnumbered]

MONTHLY COMMENT

The strike at Windsor, Ontario, affecting thousands of workers, appears to be nearing an end. Members of Local 195 and others who went on strike in sympathy with the Ford workers have now gone back to work and it appears that the newly advanced Government formula for settlement of the Ford dispute will be accepted.

The few clergymen who interfered in the Ford strike and had their knuckles rapped took it from several quarters including the press. Several papers carried editorials attacking their "unchurchlike" actions and statements. The "Montreal Star" took exception to the "inverted logic" of the Rev. PERKINS regarding his attitude toward the automobile blockade. Adding to the controversy were the remarks of the Secretary of the United Church of Canada. He took issue with the "Montreal Gazette" press report of a meeting held in Carleton Street Church, Toronto, at which it was reported "three hundred United Church members many of them ministers and their wives" attended and went on record with a resolution "Urging Church support both morally and financially for Ford Motor Company strikers".

The U.C. of C. Secretary decried the false impression created and said there had only been seven ministers out of a total of 290 in the Toronto area. Furthermore, many of the 350, "not 300" present were not members of the church at all. It was declared that those clergymen present were members of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order.

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[31]

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

Further to the report on the Ford Motor strike in this "Bulletin" for November, following is a resume of more recent developments. November 1st saw the strike in its seventh week with no signs of terminating. The company and the union jockeyed for advantageous positions and all plans for terminating the dispute had failed. Events took a rather ominous turn following the abortive attempt by the Windsor City Police to escort the Protective Staff through the picket line. Dissenting rumbles became even more particularly pronounced when members of the Ontario Provincial Police and this Force arrived on the scene after assistance had been requested by the Attorney General.

Agitation stirred in the ranks of Local 195 and soon a vote was held to decide whether or not that Local should go on strike in sympathy with Local 200 U.A.W. The vote was "Yes" and Local 195 representing 33 other plants

in the Windsor district took strike action effectively tying up the entire automotive industry in the area. Considerable discussion took place on the possibility of the A.F. of L. unions in Windsor also taking sympathy strike action but the local Trades and Labour Council voted to withhold such action until such times as the police endeavoured to break through the picket lines.

Vehicle Blockade

The strikers introduced something new in the way of blockade tactics. They jammed the street in front of the Ford Plant and office building with automobiles, buses and trucks. They diverted all traffic into this vehicle-jammed area and those drivers unwilling to obey the directions found no result in opposition, for their vehicles were pushed or pulled into the blockade. The jam began at 6:00 a.m. and by 7:00 a.m. there were at least 100 automobiles, 10 buses and one truck packed in a block-long area. By the end of the day however the blockade extended for 20 blocks. That same day it was estimated that there were six to seven thousand strikers in the vicinity of the plant. The vehicle blockade remained for two days until an announcement to end the barricade was made in a formal statement by Harry ROWE, U.A.W. Publicity Director, following a meeting of the union executive on November 7th. The removal took place before the Provincial and Federal Labour Ministers and the Provincial Attorney General began a conference. Dominion officials also met with union representatives and endeavoured to work out a basis for settlement. Both conferences however were unsuccessful.

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L.P.P. & C.C.L. Disagree

The National Ford Strike Committee met in Windsor on the 10th instant. The Committee consisted of C.H. MILLARD of the United Steel Workers, C.S. JACKSON of the United Electrical Workers, Pat CONROY, Secretary-Treasurer of the C.C.L. and George BURT of the U.A.W. They met with officials of the U.A.W. for the purpose of discussing the broadening of the Ford strike issue by C.C.L. affiliate Unions taking sympathy strike action. CONROY and MILLARD made no secret of their opposition to sympathy walk-outs throughout Canada at this time. The meeting is reported to have been quite hectic and developed into what might be termed a brawl between the C.C.L. and the L.P.P. faction. The L.P.P. wanted the

C.C.L. affiliate Unions to strike in sympathy but the C.C.L. would not agree
[~~deletion: 6 lines~~]

Power-house Employees Return

It was not until the middle of November that the L.P.P. faction showed signs of weakening. A union delegation which had been to Ottawa, recommended that the power-house be re-opened and Company officials allowed into the offices. The L.P.P. had been against any action of this nature but changed their minds and agreed to support the proposal. At first the Union's offer was turned down by the company and further negotiations were entered into. On November 23rd the company accepted the Union's offer and power-house employees reported for work.

Attorney General Makes Radio Address

Commenting on the Ford dispute in a radio address. Attorney General BLACKWELL said:

"I wish to clarify the much distorted issue of maintenance of law and order at Windsor. From the first day of the strike it was apparent that the extreme radical element in labour unions was determined to introduce a new element into strikes in the Province of Ontario. That element is that strikers be permitted to prevent not only [33] the lawful right to enter or leave premises but also to prevent by force, without interference by those responsible for law enforcement, the continuance of fire protection and maintenance of an industrial plant.

The extreme radical element in labor unions demanded that they be allowed to hold over an employer's head the economic threat of the destruction of premises to force upon the employer an acceptance of what is involved in the slogan union security. That this was the intention was made apparent by the fact that ministers of the Crown at Ottawa and Queen's Park and members of Parliament and members of the Ontario Legislature were deluged with wires from Communist Labor-Progressive Clubs protesting the sending of police assistance to Windsor long before that question ever arose.

Under the practice in law enforcement in the Province of Ontario, in the first instance it is the obligation of the local authorities. In the case of Windsor it is the responsibility of its police commission. There is no doubt that the police commission was embarrassed throughout the whole of the strike by the unwillingness of the mayor of Windsor to undertake his responsibilities to all the citizens.

The course pursued by the Windsor Police Commission was to refrain from assuming in advance that a formidable picket line was necessarily unlawful. The Windsor Police Commission confined them-

selves to taking action when someone was actually prevented by the picket line from entering the Company premises. Several summonses were issued against individuals in the picket line responsible for refusing admission.

This relationship between the law enforcement agencies in Windsor and the picket line continued until about three weeks ago. Then the policy committee of the striking union issued a decree that of 145 security personnel previously admitted to the premises they would permit to enter 15 only, five on each shift, for the express purpose of preventing this personnel from maintaining the plant.

This was an unlawful decree by highly organized minority backed by a force of thousands of picketers intent by the use of force to substitute the law of the minority for the laws made by the representatives of all the people of Canada in Parliament."

L.P.P. Replies

The L.P.P. felt it necessary to reply and did so through a resolution passed at the annual convention of the Windsor-Essex-Kent [34] Branch of the Labour Progressive Party. The resolution was couched in the usual vicious style peculiar to the Communists. It stated:-

"Having heard the outrageous speech of Leslie Blackwell, Ontario attorney-general, attacking the U.A.W. in Windsor and charging it with 'open insurrection' for the purpose of 'bringing on a general strike or revolution', this second annual convention of the Windsor-Essex-Kent L.L.P. declares:

1. That the speech of Mr. Blackwell is from beginning to end calculated to assist the Ford Motor Company's desire to disrupt labour-employer relations and the economic life of this community, by denying union security and smashing the union.

2. That his red-baiting is not only an attempt to hit the L.P.P., but is really an effort to isolate the Windsor auto workers in order to weaken their morale, split their ranks and break the strike. It is a classical example of the final result to which Tory politicians turn in an effort to cover up their own reactionary policies.

3. That the responsibility for this strike and its attendant human suffering rests as much on the Ontario cabinet as it does on the Dominion cabinet, because of the failure of the Drew government to enact provincial labor legislation pending the necessary agreement for national labour legislation, something which Drew and Blackwell have had to recognize, if only to sabotage, by twice agreeing to set up special committees of the legislature to propose an Ontario labour code.

4. That this Tory attack on the union and the smear tactics of Mr. Blackwell must arouse the labour movement of Ontario to the danger of oppressive measures by the Drew-Blackwell government and bring about greater solidarity than ever behind the Ford strikers and their just demands.

5. That this convention condemns the statements and actions of certain labor leaders such as Charles Millard, whose irresponsible statements regarding 'revolution' served both to give the Tories a lead in their attack on the Ford workers, and to deny their own responsibility for uniting the C.C.L. unions behind the Ford strike and giving the proper leadership to workers who, all across Canada, were solidly behind the Ford workers.

6. That the reply of the L.P.P. in this region to Blackwell's attack on labour rights will be to build itself into a stronger party, better able to give leadership to workers and to assist them in defending their economic interests."

Local 196 Discuss Back-to-work Move

On November 25th, the Chrysler Unit of Local 195 held a confidential meeting and the question of a back-to-work movement was discussed. It was pointed out to the members that since Local 195 has gone on strike without authority from the International Office, benefits from the strike [35] fund were not available to them. [3<deletion: 1 1/2 lines]

In the meantime, Union and company representatives were in Ottawa conferring with Labour Minister Mitchell on proposals for settlement of the dispute. The proposals finally agreed upon were that an umpire would be appointed to deal with any questions that the Union and company could not agree upon during the period pending the execution of a collective bargaining agreement. It allowed the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with any points in the collective bargaining agreement that could not be agreed upon by the Union and company. Further, that the company would re-open its plants and recall the employees back to work as rapidly as possible, without discrimination and, in accordance with seniority principles. The Union was to declare the strike at an end. These proposals were voted upon by the Union members and were rejected by a very narrow margin.

[3<deletion: 4 lines] The responsibility for the rejection of the proposals can be charged to Thomas McLEAN, Assistant Regional Director of the U.A.W. and Harry FORD, a member of Ford Local 200 Negotiating Committee who, at a meeting called to discuss the proposals for settlement, urged that they be rejected although George BURT and other Union officers spoke in favour of the proposals.

Local 195 Start Back

At the end of November there was every indication that the strikers were convinced that the strike was lost. The General Motors and Chrysler Units, the two largest units of Local 195, had voted to return to work and their actual return started on November 30th. The remaining units of Local 195 were to take a vote immediately on the question of returning. That then was the way the situation lay by the first of December after about twelve weeks of strike.

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[36]

**F.C.S.O. BACKS
FORD STRIKERS**

On November 14, 1945, at Carlton Street United Church, Toronto, some three hundred United Church members, many of them ministers and their wives, went on record with a resolution urging Church support "both morally and financially" for Ford Motor Company strikers at Windsor, Ontario. This meeting was sponsored by five of a group of clergymen who earlier made first-hand investigation of labour conditions involved in a local strike at the Imperial Optical Company. It was held under the auspices of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order. Rev. Dr. John COBURN, presided and on the platform with him were John ELDON, International Representative of the U.A.W. (C.I.O.) and Rev. A.E. WILSON of St. Paul United Church, Windsor, Ontario.

The resolution stated "we believe the Ford strike is more than just a local disturbance, it is the point at which organized labour in Canada has decided to fight out the question of union security and some decent form of industrial democracy." It further pledged churchmen to make congregations "aware of the tremendous issues involved and to urge them to support the Ford strikers both morally and financially." "We endorsed the basic principles of maintenance and improvement of the wage and labour standard; full employment and guaranteed annual income for all workers; and a larger measure of union security, namely, a union shop."

Rev. I.G. PERKINS, one of the group dispersed by the Toronto City Police at the Imperial Optical Company strike on the 13th instant, condemned this "show of strength" on the part of the police and told the Church meeting the vehicle blockade at the Ford plant during the previous week "was credited in some quarters with preventing bloodshed. From what I have seen in the past few days at the Imperial Optical place I believe it is correct. What I saw of the treatment the police here are giving the Optical strikers made me shudder."

Rev. A.E. MILLSON, Secretary of the Essex County Council of Churches, which includes forty or fifty churches of different denominations, told the meeting he endorsed the Ford strike. "There are times when, in the interests of humanity you have to be lawless", he stated, in reference to statements that the strike was not within the law. Such statements "all smell of fat cigars and leather upholstery", he added.

An editorial in the "Montreal Star" of the 15th instant condemns Rev. MILLSON for this contentious statement, stating "this is strange talk from a man of God and we wonder how far Mr. MILLSON would pursue the logic of his argument." "But we may be permitted to doubt the contribution made to their (strikers) spiritual welfare by this incitement to violence."

[37]

This editorial also gave the Rev. PERKINS a literary drubbing concerning his "inverted logic" concerning the automobile blockade, as the editorial states, "had Mr. PERKINS been in one of the private cars pushed around by the strikers, he might have taken an opposite view, for we can think of nothing more conducive to bloodshed to bloody noses, at any rates, than an unruly mob to seize the property of another, with the owner in it, and shanghai both him and it into a traffic tangle in which his car probably suffered damage. By the same perverse logic Mr. PERKINS would doubtless conclude that if any one of these motorists had defended himself by physical means against what in fact was theft of his car, he would be guilty of inciting to violence." "It would be advisable for these cobblers to stick to their last" states the "Montreal Star".

Writing on the same theme the "Montreal Herald" of the 16th instant issued an article entitled "Dangerous Ground" in which it states, inter alia, "the clerics and laymen who endorsed both moral and financial support of the strikers after hearing this principle voiced (MILLSON's statement) ran the risk of seriously compromising the spiritual authority of their church."

Order Now Defunct

The October issue of "Christian Social Action" contains an edict from the National Executive of the F.C.S.O. stating that this Order now ceases to exist as an organization and is solvent at the end of its existence.

[~~deletion~~: last 1/3 of page 37 is missing]

[38]

TIM BUCK SPEAKS ON
"ATOMIC BOMB POLITICS"

The November 17th issue of the Canadian Tribune carried interesting excerpts from a speech by Tim BUCK on international politics. BUCK remarked that the statement issued by President TRUMAN to the effect that the Prime Ministers of Britain and Canada were visiting him to discuss the atomic bomb was all "eyewash". He ventured that the discussions would not hinge upon the construction of the atomic bomb but upon the possibility of establishing a new coalition an Anglo-United States coalition, which they hope will be supported by a group of lesser powers led by Canada and a western European bloc led by France. BUCK obviously arrived at this conclusion by analysing President TRUMAN's statement and misconstruing it to suit his purpose. BUCK's conclusions seem to hinge on the remark made by President TRUMAN "that the discussions between himself and the two Prime Ministers will not be concerned with the processes of manufacturing 'of the atomic bomb or any other instrument of war'."

BUCK continued his speech with the remarks that "if such a regrouping is attempted it [~~deletion: blank~~] in the direction of dividing the world into

treaties to conclude the last and organization must be open idea of such a division of for a lasting world peace."

political platform which he mind use as the focal point justify his support of the BUCK continu

[obscured]

post-war foreign affairs, action for the simple reason itself in democratic affairs maintained that Canada would higher life if the unity

was maintained. Said he, "we cannot evade the position between the United States and the U.S.S.R. and the whole [~~deletion: last half of the above sentences are missing~~]

of Canada is bound to be integrally united with those countries." The concluding remarks were particularly favourable toward the policies being adopted by such countries as Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The similarity between this reprint of excerpts from BUCK's speech and the editorial carried in the same issue of the Tribune raises a point of interest. The Tribune has always maintained that it is not the official organ of the L.P.P. However the affinity between policies advocated by both the Tribune and the Party is much too obvious to be overlooked. The editorial in this particular issue reiterates practically word for word the text of BUCK's address.

[39]

KUZNETSOV & RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS

A recent issue of the "Pacific Advocate" carries an item under a Moscow dateline dealing with trade unions. The item indicates several signs which it claims shows that the trade unions which have always held an important place in the Soviet Union will now play an even more important role. It claims that the success of the Paris World Labour Parle in establishing the World Federation Trade Unions "after the top diplomats failed to reach agreement in London" had raised the prestige of the trade unions within the Soviet Union.

Vasili V. KUZNETSOV, chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions recently returned from Paris where he had headed the Russian delegation to the Trade Union Conference. On his return he was immediately nominated by the trade unions to membership of the Election Committee [deletion: blank] arrangements for the next February national elections to [deletion: blank] Granted this position KUZNETSOV becomes not [deletion: blank]tee but also its chairman and it is in [deletion: blank] consists of 15 members [deletion: blank]

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[✂deletion: last half of the above sentences were missing, also rest of page 39 is missing]

[40]

**GREEK COMMUNISTS CALL FOR
REBIRTH OF COMINTERN**

At the Seventh Convention of the Greek Communist Party held in Athens recently, a resolution was unanimously passed calling for the organization of a new fighting workers' international. The resolution points out that the dissolution of the Communist International was historically necessary in order to unite the workers and the progressive forces of the whole world in a struggle to smash Fascism, but that the time has now come for all the workers' parties of the world, Socialist and Communist, to unite in one mighty international which should be able to meet the attack launched on the workers' positions and lead the workers' movement forward to victory and to socialism.

This is the first indication of a Communist Party agitation for the re-establishment of the comintern and seems very significant in the light of the new turn of the Communist policy everywhere.

[✂deletion: last half of page 40 is missing]

[41]

**McKEAN ATTEMPTS
REVIVAL OF C.P. OF C.**

Fergus McKEAN, recently expelled leader of the Labour Progressive Party in British Columbia has now apparently engaged in a campaign to resurrect the Communist Party of Canada. The circumstances surrounding his expulsion from the Party and the reasons offered were dealt with in the September 1st issue of the "Bulletin". It will be remembered that McKEAN was reported as stating that the L.P.P. was a bureaucracy and that he denounced the Party program because it did not emphasize the historic role of violence. The question of his expulsion had been brought up at the National Committee meeting held August last at which meeting McKEAN was given the opportunity to defend himself against the various charges laid by members of the Party. During this lengthy defence he expressed his opposition to the name of the Party and among other things intimated that a revolutionary party was a necessity.

McKEAN Issues Pamphlet

Now that McKEAN is outside the L.P.P. he is apparently making a determined effort to create his "new revolutionary Party" and doing so

under the old banner of "The Communist Party of Canada". He has issued a pamphlet addressed to fellow workers and entitled "What the Communist Party Stands For." [deletion: 3 3/4 lines] The pamphlet which terms the L.P.P. a "pseudo-Marxist party" and the C.C.F. "a middle class reform party", is quoted here in its entirety.

WHAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY STANDS FOR

Fellow Workers:

For the past several years the working class of Canada generally, and of B.C. particularly, has not had an independent class party of the industrial workers. As a separate class, the economic and political interests of the working class can only be served by an independent political party whose policies represent the best interest of labor.

Without an independent political party the working class did not, and could not, have a program that would serve their best interests, a program that would strengthen the ranks of labor by building and uniting its forces and advancing policies that would serve the best interests of labor in actual fact, instead of fantastic theories that in no wise represented the real interests of labor.

[42]

The lack of an independent program reflecting the interests of labor has resulted in division and confusion within the ranks of labor. This is particularly true of the trade unions where false policies and conflicting political interests have resulted in many cases in the utmost confusion, dissension and disruption.

The LPP A Pseudo-Marxist Party

The Labor-Progressive Party, posing as a Marxist Party of the working class, has falsely advised the workers that their interests could best be served by collaborating with the employers; they falsely promised full employment, prosperity and security; they falsely advocated that labor's interests could be served by entering the government with the capitalists' own party the Liberal Party in the form of a Liberal-Labor coalition government. The policies of the Labor-Progressive Party have been designed more to utilize the trade union movement to secure notes and force the CCF to agree to a saw-off in the division of parliamentary seats by the hypocritical use of the slogan "labor unity", than to genuinely defend the true interests of the membership of the trade unions.

Dominated by a bureaucratic top leadership which forced the membership to accept ready made policies without any democratic discussion, the LPP, by machine-like tactics, has, on many occasions,

succeeded in prevailing upon the membership of the trade unions to accept policies against their own best interests.

Bureaucratic trade union officials have utilized their well-paid positions, not to fight for better wages, working conditions and union security as they were supposed to do. No! The welfare of the membership and its interests have been subordinated to the interests of the LPP in securing votes and utilizing trade union meetings as a battleground for the sake of narrow partisan, political advantages.

LPP Parliamentary Election Tactics

Such policies can only result in further weakening, disrupting and eventually destroying the trade union movement. Because of its disruptive, partisan policies, the LPP can no longer be considered as a bona fide workers' party but rather as a second Social Democratic reform party, copied after the CCF, but competing with the CCF for the working class vote. Blinded by its desire for parliamentary seats in competition with the CCF it does not hesitate to form alliances with the Liberal Party as was done in Ontario, ostensibly to defeat the [43] Tories but which actually resulted in defeating the CCF and electing the Tories.

By entering the B.C. provincial election with 21 candidates and opposing the majority of the sitting members of the CCF, the LPP did not, as it hypocritically claimed, contribute to the defeat of what they called the "reactionary Tory-Liberal Coalition Government."

On the contrary, the LPP by splitting the Labor vote, defeated the efforts of the CCF to elect a majority and did in fact actually assist in the re-election of the Coalition Government.

By such unprincipled tactics the LPP strengthened the position of the capitalist class and weakened labor, for it cannot be denied that a CCF government would have been more susceptible to Labor pressure for reforms of benefit to the working class than a government of Big Business such as the Tory-Liberal Coalition.

Because of its tactics and policies, however, the LPP actually places itself far to the right of the CCF and in some respects even to the right of the Liberals. Hence it is not, as claimed, a Marxist Party of the working class but a right-wing Social Democratic Party, or, as such parties are sometimes called a Liberal-Labor Party.

The CCF A Middle-Class Reform Party

While it cannot be denied that the CCF has a large working class following it nevertheless it is not and does not pretend to be a Marxist working class party. A large proportion of its leadership and of its membership is composed of farmers, small businessmen and professional people with little or no knowledge of the labor movement and its problems. The CCF has a program of reform and extension of public

ownership which in no wise corresponds to a program of scientific socialism; or the kind of program, strategy and tactic necessary to give a correct lead to the working class in its day to day problems.

For an Independent Class Party of the Working Class

As neither of these self-styled workers' parties, the LPP and the CCF, can serve the needs of the working class, a number of workers with experience in the labor movement have come together and re-established the Communist Party of Canada.

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[45]

R.A. DAVIES STARTS NATIONAL TOUR

Raymond Arthur DAVIES recently returned from the U.S.S.R. where he had been employed for the past year as a correspondent for the Mutual Broadcasting Service. He has been a prodigious contributor to various periodicals in Canada and the U.S., the tenor of which lauded the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet System. His choice of subjects was wide in scope and ranged from fishing to religion. DAVIES has commenced a national lecture tour having already addressed large gatherings in Toronto and Montreal. Throughout his addresses he lauded Soviet Russia and attempted to discredit newspaper articles which tended to cause mistrust of Russia's merits. He placed the blame for the present Palestine dispute on the British and American doorstep inferring that the Arabs and Jews would come an understanding if the disinterested parties would refrain from intervening. [~~deletion~~: last half of page 45 and pages 46, 47, 48 and top half of page 49 is missing]

[49]

Mass Rally Held

On November 8th the Toronto and Yorks L.P.P. clubs held a mass rally in Toronto commemorating the 28th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The rally was attended by between 2,000 and 2,500 persons who donated to collections the amount of approximately \$1,000. Tim BUCK, Leslie MORRIS, Fred COLLINS, Norman FREED, Stewart SMITH and Bert WHYTE all spoke to meeting.

[50]

Tim BUCK

In an address to the rally, Tim BUCK stressed the claim that it had been the U.S.S.R. and the Red Army in co-operation with the British and

American Forces that had defeated Germany and the reactionary forces in Europe. He claimed that at present the British and United States fascist-imperialist forces are endeavouring to bring about social and economic conditions in the world similar to those which prevailed at the beginning of the war. He accused these forces of acting contrary to the policies set out at the Potsdam Conference which were, he said, against the interests of the U.S.S.R. Britain and the United States were accused of endeavouring to exercise their own political and economical ambitions in Central and Eastern Europe but Russia and the Russian people were praised to great lengths. Particular comment was made to the effect that the Soviet Union had become a cultural and powerful union under a socialist system. He condemned and soundly rapped the British Government for sending arms into Greece to kill Communists. England, Canada and the United States were denounced for their attitude and policy with regard to the atomic bomb and according to BUCK the U.S.S.R. did not care about the atomic bomb as they could beat the U.S.A., England and Canada together.

Leslie MORRIS

Leslie MORRIS spoke on the Ford strike at Windsor commenting that he had been on the picket line and was well aware of the conditions. He stated that his strike was not a battle at the Ford Plant alone but a battle of all labour. The C.C.F. came in for criticism for the stand they were taking regarding the strike situation.

Bert WHYTE

Dealing with the strike situation WHYTE stated, "We have been fighting in Europe against fascism and Nazism and being united we defeated the fascist powers of the world. Upon returning from the war we find that we have to fight on the home front to defeat the reactionaries and win peace and security for the working people." WHYTE stated that the Canadian workers were well prepared for strike action in Canada and when it was found necessary, strikes would be called from Halifax to Vancouver in order to achieve union rights, security and jobs, wages and better working conditions.

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**COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN
PAPINEAU CULTURAL CENTRE**

On November 11th, the Papineau Cultural Centre held a meeting in Montreal which was attended by several well known members of the Labour Progressive Party. Madeline PARENT, [deletion: blank] organizer for the United Textile Workers, was the main speaker of the evening. She concentrated her discussion on the reasons why the Trade Union Movement was undertaking the campaign for minimum wage rates, employment and an improved provincial and federal legislation. She claimed that the country, now that the war is over, has reached a new era and that the monopolists are looking forward to a return of conditions which existed at the outbreak of hostilities. According to her, the present battlefield was in Windsor, Ontario, and that the outcome of the present disturbance (Ford strike) would decide the fate of the Trade Union Movement throughout Canada.

The trade unionists, according to PARENT, were fully aware that the government was against them and they recognized the necessity of exerting pressure on all Members of Parliament with a view to causing them to favour the Windsor strikers in the House of Commons whenever the matter is discussed by that body. According to her, consideration was being given at the present time to a general cessation of work in plants and industries throughout Canada for a period of twenty-four hours. This, she claimed, was to convince the industrialists that there was nothing to be gained by resorting to methods identical to those used at the Ford strike. In concluding her remarks she appealed for financial assistance for the Ford strikers.

Jean COLLON asked whether or not it was true that the Montreal Tramways would cancel its contracts with the union should the proposed twenty-four hour strike take place. PARENT said it was so but remarked that it would be much more preferable to lose such a contract that would automatically end in six months anyway than to lose the battle that was now in progress.

[60]

**FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC HUNGARIANS
HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION**

The November 1st issue of "Kanadai Magyar Munkas" gave an account of the annual convention held by the Canadian Federation of Democratic Hungarians on October 27th and 28th. According to the information given out, an appeal was made to all members asking them to do everything possible in support of the Ford workers who were fighting in the interests of Canada's whole labour class. The members were urged to forward

contributions to the "Munkas" through which medium the funds would be forwarded to the Strike Committee as a contribution from progressive Hungarians.

The convention opened with a stirring address given by the Honourary President of the Federation, Dr. Ambro CZAKO. "Hungary once again stands for the Hungarian people, and for this fact they have the Soviet Union to thank," said Dr. CZAKO.

The following were the main resolutions adopted by the convention:-

"The Executive Committee adopted (1) a general policy on behalf of the Federation, (2) a resolution addressed to Prime Minister King urging that he assist in maintaining world peace, in resuming diplomatic relations with Hungary as soon as possible and help bring about a solution to the Ford strike; (3) a message of greetings to the Hungarian government.

It was also resolved that a representative of the Executive Committee should be sent on a tour of Western Canada at least once a year. The Windsor delegates proposed that the convention appeal to Hungarians to support the Ford strikers, and this was adopted.

It was also agreed that a campaign for new members would be held in February, 1946, and that Women's and Youth Conferences should be held in Eastern Canada.

The Convention elected the following executives for the next fiscal year:-

Honourary President -	Dr. Ambro CZAKO
President -	Jozsef BODI
Vice-President -	Janos GAAL
Sec.-Treasurer -	Jozsef BALOGH
Notary -	Adam MAGYAR
Controllors -	HIDVEGI
	Jozsef TOTH
	FORRAI
	BUDAI

[61]

Members -	PUSKAS
	LIPTAI
	SZOKE
	Irma HOSSO
Additional Members -	NATKO
	DEZSO
	BEREKALI
	Mrs. VICIAN

Mrs. BEDA
BEGELLA

Greetings the convention were extended by Jozsef MUELLER, on behalf of the Kossuth Sick Benefit Society, and by Sando MEDGYESI on behalf of the Munkas. Letters and cables were received from the London Hungarian Club (England), the American-Hungarian Democratic Council (New York, U.S.A.) and from the free Hungarian movements of Mexico, Chile and Uruguay."

The secretary treasurer of the Federation, Jozsef BALOGH, suggested in his address to the convention, several activities which would assist in enlarging the Federation academically, economically and numerically.

[~~deletion~~: bottom half of page 61 missing]

[62]

POLISH NATIONALS ASKED TO REGISTER WITH SOVIET CONSUL

The Consular Branch of the Soviet Embassy in Canada has called the attention of Ukrainian and Polish ranks to an official notice requiring all former Polish nationalists who were not naturalized Canadian citizens prior to June 30, 1945, to register as Soviet citizens. The nationals must have resided in that portion of Poland annexed by Russia subsequent to the Yalta Agreement. The final date for registration is stated to be December 31, 1945. Registration may be made at any of the Soviet Legations or Consulates in Canada either by personal appearance or by forwarding a special declaration through the mail. If the latter method is chosen, applications must be accompanied by the Polish Passport on which the registrant travelled abroad.

The notice signed by the Consular Branch of the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Canada remarked that any of the persons referred to who failed to register before December 31, 1945, may be, after that date, entitled to citizenship of the USSR on a general principle. This, it is stated, is in accordance with Article 3 of the law "On Citizenship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".

Registration by those making a personal appearance may be done at the following points:-

Toronto, Montreal, Windsor, Port Arthur,
Fort William, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Consular representatives will be at these aforementioned points at times which were announced separately. The tenor of the notice was such as to make it appear a privilege for anyone to register.

According to the notice, Canadian-born wives of citizens to whom the Decree applies should not register because they had not held domicile in the particular parts of Poland designated. Each adult member of a family (over 14 years of age) must register individually providing he (or she) has not Canadian or other citizenship.

The Soviet law regarding citizenship allows that children under fourteen are considered citizens through their parents' status. However, children between fourteen and sixteen years of age must make separate declarations stating their desire to retain citizenship of their parents and need not submit any document. It would appear then that children under fourteen years of age are considered citizens of the USSR even though born in Canada providing their parents come within the required category. This would give them citizenship both in Canada and USSR.

[63]

This Decree will no doubt have far reaching effects in every country it applies to. It will enable the Soviet Union to have a closer bond with Polish Communists or potential followers. It will allow them to operate more easily inside the Polish ranks here.

[~~deletion: paragraph missing~~]

CANADIAN JEWISH WEEKLY ADMITS COMMUNIST PREDECESSOR

It will be recalled that when the "Canadian Jewish Weekly" first made its appearance it completely disclaimed any connection with the banned Communist publications, "Der Kampf" and "Der Veg". In the last year, however, numerous items have appeared which, although not definitely admitting their predecessors, through inference, left no doubt in the reader's mind.

The October 18th issue of the "Canadian Jewish Weekly" contains an article which now explicitly admits that it is the successor to its banned predecessor, "Der Kampf".

The excerpt is quoted hereunder:-

"This year we will celebrate in Canada a great holiday, the holiday of the 20th anniversary of our Jewish workers' newspaper in this country. At the end of December will be twenty years since the appearance of the first issue of our newspaper, which was then known by the name of 'Der Kampf' and which has been appearing for the last five years under the name of 'The Canadian Jewish Weekly'."

[~~deletion: page 64 is missing~~]

[65]

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH QUESTION

In the May issue of the "Bulletin" it was reported that a peculiar situation existed among the Russians living in Windsor. This dealt with certain activities on the part of [§deletion: blank] pastor of St. John's Russian Orthodox Church, wherein he had invited members of the Federation of Russian Canadians, [§deletion: blank] to attend his church. These members accepted the invitation and considerable opposition was voiced from the anti-Communist element in the congregation. At that time it was considered there would be definite repercussions and as expected the developments culminated in considerable dissension.

In the August issue of the "Bulletin" it was reported that the peculiar situation had culminated in a court case arising from the election by the church congregation of a new slate of officers. These new officers were made up of members from the Federation of Russian Canadians [§deletion: blank] The election of these individuals was not in keeping with the general desires of the anti-Communist members of the congregation who refused to hand over to the new officers the church keys, as well as candles and other accouterments. The resulting developments indicated activities on the part of the Communists to gain control of the Russian Orthodox Church in this country. Considerable dissension arose between the Metropolitan THEOPHILUS and his followers on the one hand and the Metropolitan BENJAMIN and his Communist followers on the other. This move to infiltrate the Russian Orthodox Church on the part of the Communists is not new but has been going on for quite some time. The Russian Church in Moscow, which has been allowed in recent years, a certain measure of freedom under the patronage of the Kremlin, has been attempting to gather into its following all the dissenting factions within the congregations of the Russian Orthodox Church throughout North America. Attempts in this direction have borne little fruit and the indications are now that a more concerted effort is being made.

Invited to Moscow

A representation of the American Church was invited to attend the All Russian Sobor which was held in Moscow January last. Four delegates were appointed by the American Church, one of whom was to act as attorney or legal advisor to the visiting group. Arrangements were made and the Soviet Government was to provide transportation from Alaska to Moscow. Certain changes in plans were made by Moscow previous to the departure of the American delegation and the Soviet Government cancelled the attorney's visa on the grounds that laymen were not permitted to attend

the Sobor. As a result only two delegates went from America. On their arrival they noted particularly that laymen from other countries had been permitted to attend, one of whom was an attorney from Yugoslavia.

[66]

After suffering various delays the two American delegates were advised that because of inclement weather it would be necessary for them to travel by train through Siberia rather than by plane as previously arranged. Unintentional or otherwise the delays caused these delegates to arrive in Moscow ten days after the Sobor had adjourned.

Late. Handed Ukase

They were handed the Ukase (presumed to be a series of resolutions which originated at the Sobor) with the request that they deliver them to their Metropolitan (THEOPHILUS). On their return to America the Ukase was discussed in full and pronounced unacceptable to the American Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church.

It can be presumed that the changes in plans and the delays were deliberate attempts to frustrate any efforts the American delegation might put forth in a negative manner to the Sobor. It hardly seems possible that so many incidents would happen by chance all of which served to counteract any possibility of the American delegation being present to raise a possible dissenting voice at the Sobor.

ALEXIS Visits America

Some few months after the rejection of the Ukase as announced, Archbishop ALEXIS, the Patriarch of Moscow, visited the United States with the expressed hope of uniting the American Church with the Church in Moscow. The designs of his visit were well outlined in an address tendered by the Metropolitan BENJAMIN, American representative of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow during a banquet in honour of Archbishop ALEXIS. The following is a translation from the original Russian which appeared in the newspaper "Novye Russkoye Stovo", September 19, 1945.

"The arrival of Archbishop Alexis was for the Metropolitan a joy not felt to this time, a beginning, which prophesies a good end. I believe, said the Metropolitan, that unity will be achieved. This is not a question of politics, but a spiritual question. But let us speak plainly, this is a question of Soviet Russia. I even place it (the latter question) not from a political but from a religious viewpoint. The question of the Soviet Government is the stone in the road to unity. Attempts will be made to evade this delicate question. But the Russian Church regards its relationship to the Soviet Government not as a slave, but as internally free. Here

(in North America) it is thought that the Soviet Government is a hindrance to the Church, but I believe it, the opposite. The Lord God has ordained the Soviet Government for the realization of providences still unknown to us. Perhaps the majority present are not in accord with me and my words are as 'the voice of one crying in the wilderness', but I know that the Russian Church has today risen to great heights, thanks to victory and the heroism of the Soviet soldier. I regard the Soviet government [67] as ordained by God for the fulfilment of some enormous world plans with which is tied the fate of our Orthodox Church. God's blessing will rest on those who support the Soviet Government. The Lord ordained the Soviet Government and through her executes His Commands. The Metropolitan concluded his address expressing his belief that the 'miracle of unity' will be achieved."

[deletion: bottom 2/3 of page 67 is missing]

[68]

LEAGUE OF CANADIAN CROATIANS
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO

The League of Canadian Croatsians of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, continue their efforts to raise funds and collect clothing which will be sent to Yugoslavia. There is no evidence of any new political program in the offing but a new method of intimidation is exemplified by the tactics of their canvassers when approaching prospects for funds. It appears that when members of the League approach a prospect who states his inability and unwillingness to contribute, they counter his attitude with asking him what he would do if he wished to return to Yugoslavia. No doubt this question is used to convey the necessity of using the League facilities before a return to the homeland is possible. [deletion: 2 1/2 line]

CANADIAN SEAMEN'S UNION
DECLARED AS ONLY BONA FIDE

Percy BENGOUGH, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, recently branded the International Seafarers' Union of America a dual union in Canada and declared the C.S.U. was the only bona fide union for seamen. This announcement was carried to Vancouver by Dewar FERGUSON, president of the C.S.U. on his recent visit to that point during his national tour to consolidate the union and lay the foundation for a series of conferences pressing for the establishment of a Canadian Merchant Navy. It has been stated that BENGOUGH's action in declaring the Canadian Seamen's Union the only bona fide seamen's union in Canada was the result of a resolution passed by the last convention of the American

Federation of Labour. This convention had dealt with the Canadian Seamen's Union and the Seafarers' International Union of North America during which discussion the A.F. of L. had declared the C.S.U. a dual organization. BENGOUGH is reported to have forwarded a letter to William GREEN, president of the A.F. of L. stating that the Seafarers' International withdrew from the A.F. of L. in Canada (the Trades and Labour Congress) whereas the Canadian Seamen's Union had elected to remain in affiliation to the Congress.

[69]

**CHANGE OF PRESIDENTS FOR SHIP AND
DOCKYARD WORKERS' UNION, VANCOUVER**

[~~deletion~~: 1/3 page missing]

This motion of "no confidence" was carried by a small margin and ROBSON said he had no alternative but to resign. He did and vacated the chair. Nominations for the presidency were immediately called and LEARY was elected to the office by acclamation. Accepting the office he resigned as business agent to which position ROBSON was elected. Thus ROBSON who had been president was now business agent, and LEARY who had been business agent was now president.

ROBSON had no sooner received his appointment than he took the floor and pointed out that the financial position of the Union at the present time was not strong enough to pay the president a salary and made a motion that such stipend be discontinued. The motion was carried leaving LEARY with an empty title and no pie-card and ROBSON in LEARY's old job as business agent with a pie-card.

[~~deletion~~: 1/3 page missing]

[70]

**RESTRICTIONS LIFTED
FROM OTTO STRASSER**

In the "Bulletin" for March, 1943, there appeared an article on the Free German Movement or more precisely the anti-Communist branch of the Movement headed by Otto STRASSER. [~~deletion~~: 1 1/4] The article in question closed with the prediction that STRASSER might retire to private life on a farm in the Maritimes because of the ban on his political activities.

STRASSER remained in Montreal for several more months. He had been permitted to finish some literary work then in preparation and his latest book "Flight From Terror" was published in January 1943. Sales of this book were good but the author received practically no returns because of expenses incurred. Another work "Armistice or Peace" was rejected by the

publishers as was still another manuscript of a sensational nature entitled "Private File on Hitler".

In the meantime the work of the Free German Movement slowly came to a standstill due to the enforced silence of its president. For a while the various vice-presidents continued to forward their reports but they did not reach STRASSER as a ban had also been placed on his incoming mail. [§deletion: rest of paragraph missing approximately 8 lines]

By the spring of 1943 STRASSER's income from literary work had dwindled considerably and he was compelled to accept the hospitality of a friend, [§deletion: blank] who farmed near Bridgetown, N.S. [§deletion: 1 2/3 line] By the middle of May, STRASSER moved from Montreal to [§deletion: blank] farm, accompanied by his secretary, [§deletion: rest of paragraph missing approximately 6 lines]

[71]

STRASSER settled on the [§deletion: blank] farm, tending the garden and splitting firewood, at the same time keeping up a voluminous correspondence with friends and relatives. [§deletion: 1 1/4 lines] In August 1943 STRASSER's activities were further curtailed when a formal order was issued against him under Section 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations forbidding him to

"communicate to any person within or without Canada by public address, letter, telegraph or telephone any information, comment, statement or opinion with respect to any political, social or religious matter excepting, however, social or religious communications of a purely personal nature or to publish, cause to be published or agree to or authorize the publication of any book, pamphlet, newspaper, periodical or review, an existing contract excepted."

As a result of the Order, STRASSER's remaining income was cut off and he has since then subsisted on charity from his brother and occasional gifts from elsewhere.

As late as the spring of 1945 STRASSER preserved his optimism and was as convinced as ever of the importance of the role he would be playing in the immediate postwar Germany. By June, however, he had reached a conclusion that he would have to wait several years before the time would be opportune for his re-entry into German political affairs. The Free German Movement being no longer an issue and the restrictions against him being lifted, STRASSER is now busy drawing up tentative plans for a movement which he has provisionally named "Solidarism", a movement for a united Germany. In the meantime he does not seem anxious to leave Canada and as the years go on it seems less and less likely that he will see

his political ambition realized - to lead the German nation under a program of national socialism - the original national socialism but purged of Hitlerism.