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larly, he said, the Labor Progressive members had quoted from his writings to try to show that he supported fascism. He emphatically denied, as he had many times in the past, any support of such tenets and held that "nazism or fascism and communism are two heads of the same evil forces."

Labor Progressive Leader MacLeod, he continued, had assailed him for "some statement attributed to me about the myth of Russian might." Previously in the Legislature he had not discussed the Russian people, and has spoken only of the efforts of Communist agitators in Canada. However, now it was raised. In the fall of 1939, he had discussed Russian might. Members of the Legislature would recall Finland's stemming of Russian hordes—a nation of 4,000,000 holding at bay a nation of nearly 200,000,000. Had his appraisal of the Russian armies been wrong?

Says Appraisal Not Wrong

He submitted not. The Russian Army of 1939 as compared to that of 1942 was no more comparable than the Canadian Army of 1942 and that of 1945. Though Mr. MacLeod did not like Churchill, he, nevertheless, had gladly quoted the British statesman lauding Russia's forces in an effort to further dis-

credit his (Drew's) appraisal of Russia's forces. Yet, said Premier Drew, Churchill has actually made that appraisal possible because, without the bombings by British planes, the naval assaults by British ships and the supplies from British stores, Russia's forces would not have been able to withstand Nazi Germany. In other words, Churchill had made possible laudatory remarks about Russia's successful forces.

In any event, continued the Premier, he had not attacked Russia's gallant and brave soldiers during his Legislature address. He had assailed Communist agitators in Canada. MacLeod had accused him of "quoting from Osborne-Dempster." Actually, he said, the words attributed to Tim Buck about the objectives of the Canadian Communists had come from the late Sir William Mulock's judgment, an official part of the evidence presented in court against Buck and not denied—a statement which Buck had made in Moscow in 1930.

"I quoted," said the Premier, levelling a finger straight at the Labor-Progressive members, "from the words of the leader of those two men in the back benches now."

Hates Fascism

The Communist Tribune, said the premier, now reported a Fascist party arising in Italy and said British troops protected its meetings. No people in the world, he said, hated fascism more than the British. No person was more willing to support them in this hatred than he, and he would do his utmost to prevent its spread in Canada just as he would do his utmost to oppose Communism's spread.

"Those men are sincere," he said, again levelling a finger at the Labor Progressives. "They're sincere and vigorous in their opposition to everything the rest of you hold dear. They don't want democracy and its teaching of religious concepts. They demonstrated that last year when they opposed religious teaching in our schools."

Mr. Habel had earlier quoted from minutes which, he claimed, had recorded Communist meetings

and meetings of the Ukrainian Labor-Farmer Temple Association. These had purported to reveal orders to labor agitators to foster unrest, to seek dynamite for destroying lumber camps, to poison food, to arouse labor struggles. Such things, he said, had been done in Cochrane, indicating the authenticity of the minutes.

Says Workers Kidnappers

Workers, he said, had been kidnapped and held to foment strikes. Employers had been beaten up. In one instance, he said, he had been with a group which delivered one group of workers held at gun point, and five agitators had been sentenced to six months in jail for the occurrence.

"We may not agree on many things in this house, but one thing we must reach agreement on is whether we are going to tolerate a false, devilish, lying philosophy and ideology," said Mr. Habel.

Earlier, he had asked the Government to intervene in company towns such as Smoothrock Falls in his riding where no one could own a house, operate a store or do any kind of business without consent of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. In other towns, companies had made arrangements by which workers could buy their homes and businesses could compete.

"Sometimes when pay day

comes," he said, "a man has nothing but a debt rather than a cheque because he pays rent and buys everything from the company. It doesn't make for good relations."

Provincial Secretary George Dunbar asked for details so that a vote could be taken to see if the residents wanted "a company town or municipal status." Mr. Habel promised the details.

Following the debate, a vote on the subamendment resulted in a 73-10 support of the Government, made up of 60 Government members and 13 Liberals voting against seven C.C.F., two Labor Progressives and Alex A. Parent (Essex N., Independent). The next vote on the Liberal amendment was 60-23, with Progressive Conservatives voting against all others. On the final vote, the Government motion, the same division occurred.