

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS

OTTAWA, Ont.,

May 25th, 1938.

SECRETNO. 892WEEKLY SUMMARYREPORT ON COMMUNIST AND FASCIST ORGANIZATIONSAND AGITATION IN CANADA

The campaign conducted by the Communists throughout Canada for \$15,000. for the Communist Party's Central organ — Daily Clarion — officially terminated on May 20th with over one-hundred per cent of the objective attained. Surpassing its quota by a greater margin than any other district Quebec will be the recipient of the "Clarion Drive Trophy." The standing of the various districts in this drive, as published in the 21st May edition of the Clarion, is as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per cent of Quota.</u>
Quebec	\$ 1,478.45	147.8
N. Ontario	1,715.71	142.9
S. Ontario	6,220.25	113.1
Manitoba	1,624.50	108.3
W. Ontario	1,214.01	93.4
Saskatchewan	552.35	92.0
Alberta	1,346.14	89.7
C. Ontario	477.48	79.4
Br. Columbia	909.70	75.8
Maritimes	<u>327.72</u>	<u>65.5</u>
National Total	<u>\$15,866.31</u>	<u>105.7</u>

APPENDICESAPPENDIX NO. I: GENERALA. Communism.

Para. No. 1. C.I.O. develops new "class war" tactic.

" " 2. Conference of National Committee to aid Spanish Democracy.

[~~deletion: 1 line~~]

" " 3. The Communists and the Canadian Youth Congress.

- “ ” 4. United Front at Regina faces disruption with Mayor Ellison entering Provincial election contest as independent labour candidate.
- “ ” 5. Tim Buck in Montreal.
Addresses capacity audience in Windsor Hotel; also banquet given in his honour.
- “ ” 6. Strikes and Unrest Throughout Canada.
- (i) Relief Strike at Calgary ended.
Strikers accept city's proposal and return to work.
- (ii) Vancouver Unemployed Single men occupy public buildings.
Twelve hundred parade on May 20th and invade Georgia Hotel, Post Office and Public Art Gallery; withdraw from Georgia Hotel on following day after payment of \$500. by city.
Occupation of Post Office and Art Gallery continues.

B. Fascism.

- “ ” 7. Arcand orders expulsion of [~~3-4 words~~] from National Social Christian Party.
- “ ” 8. The Canadian Nationalist Party — Toronto; The Canadian Union of Fascists — Toronto; and The Canadian Nationalist Party — Winnipeg.

APPENDIX NO. II: REPORTS BY PROVINCES.

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Communist Party in Edmonton to show more aggressiveness in Canadian League for Peace and Democracy.
- “ ” 10. Manitoba.
[~~2-3 words~~] Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.
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APPENDIX NO. I: GENERALA. Communism.I. C.I.O. develops new "class war" tactic.

The Committee for Industrial Organization leaders are reported to be developing a new "class war" tactic, called the "Interlocking Directorate." It appears that many C.I.O. members, or rather members of organizations affiliated with the C.I.O., own life insurance which entitles them to vote at stockholders' meetings of the companies. Inasmuch as the insurance companies own controlling interests in various industrial corporations which are faced with C.I.O. inroads, the sponsors of this scheme feel that by influencing the policy of insurance companies at stockholders' meetings, the C.I.O. would, in turn, be able to control the policy of industrial corporations towards the C.I.O.

An attempt is being made to put this scheme into practice at Montreal. There, a union, known as Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, came into existence recently through the efforts of the Communist Party. To support the union, the C.P., under the pretence of added benefits to accrue to all members, is now projecting the grouping into one association of all holders of Industrial Insurance policies; the association to be known as the Industrial Policyholders' Association, and it is their policy to utilize, through this association, the influence of policyholders with a view to bringing pressure to bear on insurance companies to compel them to accede to the demands of the Union. To induce holders of industrial insurance policies to join the association it will be represented to them that they, thus grouped into one association, could, by insisting on a stricter adherence to the Insurance Companies Act and one a more economical management of insurance companies, obtain larger dividends, added services and eventually a reduction on premiums.

At a recent meeting of the C.P. of C. at Montreal, the members were instructed to contact all insurance agents known to them with the object of recruiting them into the union and enlisting their co-operation to obtain a list of the names and addresses of all owners of industrial policies so that the organizers of the Policyholders' Association could contact such policyholders. It was pointed out

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that in New York such an association of policyholders has been very successful in forcing the insurance companies to grant the demands of the Industrial Insurance Agents' Union.

[~~deletion:2 1/2 lines~~] said that a complaint had been received by the secretary of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council that he, [~~deletion:1~~

word] has been organizing a C.I.O. union and thus taking members away from the Office Workers' Union; in other words, he has been accused of carrying on anti-A.F. of L. activities. [§deletion:1 word] informed the Commission that he denied that charges and that the matter was left in abeyance for the time being. [§deletion:1 word] also reported that a conference of the International Office and Professional Workers' Union, (C.I.O.), would be held in Washington, D.C. during the week commencing May 16th [§deletion:1 1/2 lines] an affiliate of the C.I.O. He added that two fraternal delegates, representing the local Office Workers' Union, would also attend. [§deletion:1 word] explained that at this conference a thorough discussion would take place on the policy of work in Canada and that after the convention the Office Workers' Union, the Artists' Union and Unions of a similar character will, in all likelihood, affiliate to the C.I.O. Union.

2. Conference of National Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

The Canadian National Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy held a conference in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on May 8th and 9th, with approximately 25 members and representatives of various organizations in attendance. Among those present were [§deletion:2 1/4 lines] of the Finnish Organization of Canada), [§deletion:2 lines] of the Independent Mutual Benefit Federation), [§deletion:3-4 words] of the German Workers and Farmers Clubs), [§deletion:1/2 line] An analysis

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of the representation shows that with the exception of the first six persons mentioned, all are leading members or officers of the Communist Party of Canada.

[§deletion:1/2 line] delivered a lengthy report on the past work of the committee in which he attempted to justify the excessive expenditures incurred during his term of office. Tim Buck also spoke at great length on the question of finance, pointing out that during the first three months of 1938 only twenty-two per cent of the funds collected were sent to Spain and the balance, through bad judgement, consumed by expenses in this country.

The report submitted by the auditors covering the period August 28th, 1936, to April 30th, 1938, disclosed the following figures:

<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>		\$57,905.88
<u>PAYMENTS</u>		
Cash and commodities for aid to Spain ...	\$30,797.57	
Literature and Publicity ...	4,536.55	
Organization expen- ses (travelling, meetings, delegations, honorariums, cost of films, expenses of exhibiting films) ...	13,704.37	
Administrative expenses ...	8,605.59	
TOTAL ...		57,644.08
Balance on hand ...		<u>261.80</u>

The statement of assets and liabilities as at April 30th, 1938, disclosed the following summary:

ASSETS

<u>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</u>		\$ 261.80
Literature and equip- ment (films, stationary, furniture, etc.) ...	\$ 1,687.85	
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>		1,949.65
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Unpaid bills, salaries.	319.41	
<u>EXCESS OF ASSETS AND LIABILI- TIES</u>	1,630.28	
TOTAL ...		<u>\$ 1,949.69</u>

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The principal decisions of the conference were:

- (a) To organize a special nation-wide Aid to Spain Campaign between June 10th and June 20th with the object of raising \$10,000 in funds; \$5,000 for milk and \$5,000 for food to be sent to Spain.
- (b) To enlarge the work of the committee so that it will include active propaganda to aid the Spanish Government with particular emphasis on propaganda to have the Canadian Government abolish the embargo on munitions to the Spanish Loyalist Government.
- (c) To have the Canadian Government recognize the Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy as an official Canadian agency for relief work in Spain.

When the matter of the election of officers was brought forward [~~deletion:2 words~~] delivered a lengthy speech in justification of his refusal to act any longer on the executive. Tim Buck, in reply to Spence, in a very conciliatory tone, asked the latter to reconsider his decision and to at least act in an honorary capacity on the committee. [~~deletion:1 word~~] refused this also. [~~deletion:2-3 words~~] as treasurer but agreed to remain as a member of the executive committee at large.

[~~deletion:1/2 line~~] all active responsibility but a hint from Tim Buck to the effect that the general public might misunderstand his action as a "blow to unity," brought Connor to reconsider his decision and finally consented to act as a member at large.

It was quite apparent that the C.P. desired a change in the leadership of the committee but refrained from making it an open issue at this conference for fear that undue publicity might be given to the matter of funds handled by the committee and thus make future financial collections more difficult. The result of the election of the new executive officers would tend to show that the C.P. achieved its objective in this respect. The new officers are:

[~~deletion:7 lines~~]

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The conference dispatched a cable to President Negrin of Spain expressing full and open support in the struggle of the Spanish Loyalists with Fascism. The incoming executive was instructed to make a survey of all national organizations affiliated to the committee with a view to finding out how many of those are willing to conduct their own national campaigns in aid of Spain.

3. The Communists and the Canadian Youth Congress.

[~~deletion:1 lines~~] to discuss the forthcoming Canadian Youth Congress. William Kashtan reported that efforts made by a prominent individual on behalf of the Y.C.L. resulted in the Toronto School Board reversing its decision with regard to letting the Youth Congress meet in a Toronto school and consented to let the Canadian Youth Congress have two schools for the said purpose. Kashtan further asserted that the Catholic youth in Quebec were displaying a desire to take part in the Canadian Youth Congress. He proposed that William Cooke, National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. should go to Quebec City in an endeavour to obtain Catholic participation in the Congress. Reporting to a meeting of the said Bureau on May 11th, Kashtan stated that some Y.M.C.A. and United Church members who are participating in the Canadian Youth Congress, decided for a change in its leadership. They propose to replace Norman Levy and Ken Woodsworth who have been the official leaders

of the movement since its very inception. Furthermore, Kashtan said, the suspicion that they were communists was receiving greater support. Kashtan proposed a change if the demand of it was sufficiently wide enough, otherwise both Levy and Woodsworth should remain in their respective positions of the C.Y.C. He further proposed that Levy and Woodsworth represent the Canadian Youth Congress at the World Congress.

The Communist Party in Alberta, in a circular letter issued by its Provincial Committee, stressed the need for proper Communist representation at the Youth Congress. The circular reads in part:

"The fact that the Youth Congress has become a tremendous movement among young people is emphasized by the fact that the Governor General Tweedsmuir, Prime

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Minister MacKenzie King and Alberta's Lieutenant Governor, J.D. Bowen, all have endorsed the Congress.....

The extent and influence of the Congress places special problems on our Party, and our Party Comrades in youth work. If the reactionaries can smash the Youth Congress or divert it into channels in their interests it would be a blow to the whole movement.

Last year there were 17 delegates from Alberta. This year we expect to double this delegation. In order to insure the success of the Congress and in order that it will work in the interest of youth it is vitally important that a large Young Communist delegation goes to the Congress.

Three delegates have been elected in Edmonton from the Young Communist League. Bill Repka, Provincial Organizer, Sam Charuk, and Olive Swankey.....

This matter is of vital concern to the whole movement and we hope that we will be able to deal with it accordingly."

The Manitoba Youth Congress elected seven delegates to the Toronto meeting of the C.Y.C., all of whom, with the exception of Stephen Hanson of the Winnipeg Young Liberals, [~~2 words~~].

4. United Front at Regina faces disruption with Mayor Ellison entering Provincial election contest as independent labour candidate.

From an apparently united solid front, Regina's [~~2 words~~] left wing movement was thrown into a state of confusion with the entry of Mayor Ellison as an independent labour candidate in Regina constituency. Efforts are being made to have him withdraw in favour of the two official candidates of

the Progressive Labour Association — T.G. McManus and Rev. S.B. East — who were appointed at a nomination convention held in the Regina City Hall on April 19th. C.P. leaders have now proposed that another nomination convention be held with T.G. McManus, Rev. S.B. East, Mayor A.C. Ellison and A. Connon up for nomination. The idea being, to pack the convention and have T.G. McManus and Rev. S.B. East renominated. From all accounts it would appear that the Mayor, Mr. Ellison, is quite aware of the manoeuvre and has refused to co-operate with the Progressive Labour Association in any way.

5. Tim Buck in Montreal.

Tim Buck, General Secretary of the C.P. of C. and John Weir, Communist Public School Board member of Toronto, addressed a

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meeting sponsored by the C.P. in the York Room of the Windsor Hotel on the evening of May 15th. The hall was filled to capacity and about 200 persons were turned away owing to lack of space. Those in attendance were either C.P. members or sympathizers.

John Weir, the opening speaker, gave a short speech on what he terms the educational problems facing the people of Canada today. He suggested that the major portion of the cost should be borne by the Provincial and Dominion Governments.

Tim Buck, upon taking his stand, received a great ovation. He stated that he was proud to be in front of this audience as he did not expect to be afforded the opportunity to speak openly in Montreal. He remembered very well, he said, the time when the C.P. was illegal in Ontario, when it was only possible to speak before 20 people or so at a time. He thought it possible that Mr. Duplessis "is not such a bad fellow after all, and may have had a change of heart." Recounting his experiences while abroad for over four months, he said that he attended the convention of the Communist Party of Germany and was amazed at the amount of work carried on by the Communist Party in Germany. The situation in France, he said, is very good, and the C.P. there has the largest membership of any organization in the country. The struggle for higher wages in France is not only an economic struggle but also one of deep political significance, Buck declared. He asserted that it was the C.P. of France that forced the government to carry through an investigation into the Fascist activities. In Canada, he said, we have a somewhat similar situation; the Communist Party has issued a statement to the effect that the Canadian Fascists are arming and has offered fairly conclusive proof to support this accusation.

What has the government done about it, he asked. The Canadian people, he said, must learn its lesson from France as it is only when the people voice a very strong protest that the government takes a stand in the matter. Speaking of Spain he said the situation there was very grave and victory for Franco's forces is assured unless the democratic countries come to the aid of the Loyalists quickly. He charged the Chamberlain Government of Great Britain has sold out democracy and has chosen Fascism as the lesser

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evil. Part of his speech was devoted to the Soviet Union, of which he spoke in glowing terms.

Queried as to what his attitude would be if Canada were involved in an imperialist war, he is reported to have said:

"I think that personally I would be too old to serve. I would not make the same mistakes that I made during the last war. During the last war I organized strikes in munition factories. The next time I'll do something else, something more effective.

In the event of war, I would wish my son to fight conscription to the utmost, but if conscription were enforced, to join the army, not to cause himself to be sent to gaol as a conscientious objector, but to enlist with the realization of the fact in mind that those who do the actual fighting in the war are precisely those who can most effectively put a stop to it; that in 1918, the war came to an abrupt end because of the fact that the Russian and German Soldiers refused to continue to fight and also because of a threat of widespread mutiny within the French armies.

I'd want him to realize that these things did not occur by accident.

I'd want him to go into the army with the object purpose of educating his fellow soldiers to the knowledge of these facts and of causing them to realize that they were fighting not to better their own life, but to protect the interest of the Bennetts, the Beattys, the MacMasters, the Oakes, etc., and generally spreading ideas which would cause the soldiers in the trenches to turn their back to their supposed enemy and point their rifles in the direction of their real enemy.

I do not mean that they should shoot anyone, but if in walking away from the trenches and if upon reaching army headquarters, they were told to stop to remind those giving such an order that they, the soldiers, had been taught to shoot straight and that life is cheap.

If I were in the trenches myself, I know what I'd do."

Before concluding the meeting, Stanley Ryerson, Provincial Secretary of the C.P. made an appeal for funds, stating that the Communist Party intends to go out and organize the rural districts of the Province of Quebec.

On the evening of May 14th, a banquet was given in Tim Buck's honour at the old Edinburgh Cafe, 1620 St. Catherine St., West, attended by 310 C.P. members, including 250 members recruited since January 1st, 1938. More than half of those in attendance were French Canadians. A large squad of Provincial Police were present and threatened to padlock the cafe should any C.P. member attempt to speak. The police also threatened to arrest Tim Buck should he appear.

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The leader managed to enter the cafe quietly but the police did nothing about the matter and he was actually allowed to speak. He spoke mostly of his experiences and impressions of his recent trip to Europe.

On the 16th he addressed approximately 300 people at 4465 St. Lawrence Main St., giving the history of the C.P. of C. He claimed that today the C.P. is a legal political party and that it will make every endeavour to have the Padlock Law of Quebec abolished.

6. Strikes and Unrest Throughout Canada.

(i) Relief Strike at Calgary ended.

Calgary's six weeks' old strike of relief recipients ended on the evening of May 19th, the strikers accepting the City's offer for settlement. The vote on the proposal was 233 for and 209 against acceptance. More than 1,900 married men on relief were entitled to vote but only twenty-five per cent of the relief recipients availed themselves of the opportunity. The voting took place at a meeting held at the Memorial Hall at 2.30 P.M. on May 19th. It is significant that of the eighteen members of the Central Council of the Calgary Unemployed Union only four voted in favour of returning to work. The vote would indicate that the agitators were unsuccessful in their attempt to prolong the strike.

Under the settlement plan the strikers have returned to work on civic projects on the basis of the present relief allowances which came into effect April 1st, cutting food quotas one to eleven per cent. The strike penalties of \$3. a week "in value" are to be refunded. The agreement further stipulated that the City Council will restore the old scale during the months of November and December.

The 33 men and women, including E.C. Hopper, strike leader and President of the Calgary Unemployed Married Mens' Association, who were arrested during the strike, have been committed for trial on charges of unlawful

assembly. A plea has been sent to Premier Aberhart that a stay of proceedings be entered in all cases, it is said.

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(ii) Vancouver Unemployed Single Men Occupy Public Buildings.

Following the closing of the B.C. Relief work camps this Spring, unemployed workers converged on Vancouver in large numbers. The Provincial Government declared that no further assistance could be given to the unemployed and indicated that since the majority of the men were not native British Columbians, they should return to their home provinces and offered to provide free transportation for those willing to go.

On April 24th. about 2,000 men paraded through the main streets in a demonstration calculated to force official action. They were advised by leaders of the Relief Project Workers' Union "to fight for work and wages and not sit around and talk about it." The radical element in the leadership of the unemployed movement toyed with the idea of staging a trek to Ottawa similar to the one staged in 1935. The situation continued without change or further organized protest until the afternoon of May 20th, when, without a warning, over 1,200 men paraded and invaded the lobby of the Georgia Hotel, the Central Post Office and the Vancouver Art Gallery and announced their intention to remain until they were provided with "work — not train rides."

Seated on the tiled floors, the men behaved in an orderly manner and made no attempt to invade the buildings beyond the lobbies or to interfere with the affairs of the establishments. Food and coffee for the demonstrators was provided by a temporary kitchen set up in the O'Brien Hall, operated by women volunteers under the direction of the Vancouver Womens' Council assisted by womens' auxiliaries of the C.P. of C., League for Peace and Democracy, the C.C.F. and various trade unions. The policy of the demonstrators was *one of passive resistance calculated to provide authorities to use force in effecting their eviction.* In the event of arrests being made replacements were immediately available from a reserve force of unemployed with a said strength of 1,500 men. Police action likely to precipitate trouble, was carefully avoided.

On the following morning, May 21st, a conference took place between representatives of the Single Unemployed and Municipal and

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Provincial authorities, as a result of which an agreement was reached whereby the two hundred and fifty men occupying the rotunda of the Georgia Hotel

would leave the premises on payment of \$500. The money was paid and the body of unemployed moved out of the hotel about 6.30 p.m., paraded past the Post Office and Art Gallery on their way to their hall at 60 West Cordova Street. The presence of the demonstrators in the buildings attracted large crowds, the majority of the people appearing to be in sympathy with the men. Collectors moved through the gathering at the Post Office soliciting donations.

[~~deletion:1 line~~] reports were made on the agitation which had been carried on during the past few days among the Married Unemployed. A relief scheme was proposed but should the agitation be successful the married unemployed will be urged to refuse to work and join the single men in their protest.

In defiance of orders issued by the City Police, groups of men with tin cans canvassed the downtown area on May 23rd and although no definite figures are available it is believed that considerable sums of money were obtained. City Police arrested more than one hundred of the collectors on the following day.

As the demonstration continued a change in the temper and morale of the men became apparent. In the earlier stages of the trouble strict discipline, efficient organization and blind confidence in the leaders had been noticeable; but as time wore on discontent and restlessness appeared and difficulty in controlling the demonstrators is being experienced. The leaders continually exhort the men to refrain from any action which might alienate public sympathy; but the situation grows more tense from day to day and a minor incident may precipitate serious disorders at any moment.

Among the principal leaders of the single unemployed movement in Vancouver are three individuals — [~~deletion:1 1/4 lines~~] These men are prominently connected with events leading up to the present situation.

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B. Fascism.

7. Arcand orders expulsion of Dr. Lambert and others from National Social Christian Party.

On May 18th, twelve members of the National Social Christian Party were notified by the general headquarters of the Party that they had been expelled for insubordination, infraction of the rules and insurrection against the structure of the Party. [~~deletion:3 1/4 lines~~] Adrien Arcand notified these persons in writing of this order and gave them until one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day to submit written declarations that they would desist in their acts of insubordination and would recognize his authority as Chief of the Party.

[~~2 words~~] and one other handed in written apologies and were reinstated but the others refused to capitulate.

The trouble which has been brewing for some time, has its origin in the [~~1/2 line~~] of Arcand and the resentment of some members of the Party against the "dictatorial" behaviour of the "Chief."

A motivating reason for the split which has not occurred in the ranks of the N.S.C.P. was provided by the appointment of [~~1 line~~] It is considered by the dissenting members that Arcand had assumed too much authority in making the appointment on his own initiative and without putting the selection to the vote of the chief officers of the Party. In the opinion of those who have objected, [~~1 3/4 lines~~] Arcand provides support to the charge that he was improperly appointed.

Following the trouble [~~1 word~~] made a tour of all the Zones and Districts to sound the reactions of the Party as a whole. He reported to Arcand that at all points he had received pledges of loyalty and the assurance that the work would continue without interruption. [~~1 word~~] and his fellow dissidents say they are

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supported by many high officials and most of the officers of the Fascist Legion and threaten to form a party of their own. It has been reliably reported, however, that such is not the situation and that, contrary to rumours and press reports, [~~1 word~~] has but few supporters.

[~~1 1/4 lines~~], but the others in the dissident group held minor positions.

On April 12th about one hundred and seventy persons attended a meeting of the N.S.C.P. at the Salle "Le Foyer," 4034 Wellington St., Montreal. Arcand, Lambert and Gatien were on the platform and in position around the hall were about forty uniformed members of the Party. Before the speeches commenced, a warning was given from the platform that order and discipline must be maintained during the meeting and that no interruptions would be tolerated. Despite the warning, remarks and questions were directed at the speakers on several occasions and eventually a minor disturbance developed which resulted in the ejection of the interrupters. The men who caused the interruptions said they were members of the Verdun Great War Veterans Association.

The trouble occurred when Gatien was fulminating against the Jews; asserting that through Freemasonry the Jews had undercover control of all democratic countries and were in this country at the present time taking over the labour unions. A man who said he was a union member rose to protest and he was noisily supported by others scattered throughout the hall.

At a word of command from an officer of the Legionnaires, the uniformed members of the Party "protective" machine moved into action. The group of interrupters, numbering about a dozen, were asked to leave and with the Legionnaires converging on the narrow corridor leading to the street behind them, they were necessarily forced from the building. The whole movement was carried out in less than a minute and although there was considerable noise and commotion no blows were struck. Shortly afterwards a squad of City Police arrived, called by a passing constable. Chief Constable Dubeau interviewed

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Dr. Lambert who said that an ordinary meeting within the law was being held and when several noisy persons refused to leave the hall they were put out. Chief Dubeau accepted the explanation without comment and went outside with his men. No arrests were made and the meeting proceeded without further interruption.

It was announced at the meeting that a regular training class for Legion Officers would be held each Thursday evening at St. Henri with two instructors, [deletion:2-3 words] in charge.

On May 16th a meeting of twenty-two uniformed members of the North West Zone took place at 4509 St. Denis Street with the object of creating greater enthusiasm and activity among those present. The secretary of the Section, [deletion:2 words] announced that a hall at 169 Villeneuve Street had been rented for the year and that drills would be held twice weekly under the direction of the Section Legion Commandant, [deletion:1 line] who is said to be a member of the 65 Regiment of the Fusiliers Mont Royal. It was announced that a convention of all the Party Legionnaires would be held at the St. Thomas d'Aquin Hall on June 20th, as certain subscribers to the Party funds, about twenty in number, had expressed their desire to see what progress was being made.

Information from a reliable source has been obtained concerning the membership of the N.S.C.P. It is reported that the total strength of the Party has now grown to approximately 5,200 and applications for membership are being received daily.

A hall at 903 St. Zotique Street has been rented and will be used by the Italian Section and the North Zone of the Party. This hall, one of the best yet rented, has sufficient room for drilling and [deletion:1/2 line] will have offices in it.

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8. The Canadian Nationalist Party — Toronto;
 The Canadian Union of Fascists — Toronto;
The Canadian Nationalist Party — Winnipeg.

With the exception of the National Social Christian Party of Quebec, the only other Fascist organization in Canada which shows signs of growth is the Canadian Nationalist Party of Toronto which is under the leadership of Joseph C. Farr and, as previously reported, is closely associated with the N.S.C. Party.

According to reliable information received from sources close to the Canadian Nationalist Party, the Toronto membership of the organization is in the vicinity of 500 with an estimated probable membership of approximately 2,500 for the Province of Ontario. Due to the haphazard manner in which the Party is managed, however, by Farr it is exceedingly doubtful as to whether the executives of the organization themselves have any definite knowledge of its present strength. Farr, who handles the finances, is said to keep no books or proper financial record. According to Farr, the organization is supported financially, to some extent, by a number of local business men in Toronto.

The number of "legionnaires" (uniformed membership) in the C.N.P. in Toronto is said to be approximately 150. Co-operation with the Quebec organization of Adrien Arcand is reported as being excellent and recently an individual named [~~2-3 words~~] who possesses some ability as an organizer and was previously connected with the British Union of Fascists in England, has associated himself with the leadership. There are also indications that the Italian and German elements and Ukrainian nationalist organizations are interested in the movement, [~~2 words~~] a member of the Canadian Society for German Culture and Deutsche Arbeiter Front, being present at meetings of the leadership and closely associated with Farr. This person appears to be direct in touch with the Ministry of Propaganda in Germany and is constantly supplied with propaganda material in both the German and English languages — literature from the Fichte Bund, Germany, is also reported as being in the possession of Farr for propaganda purposes. Opposed to [~~2 words~~] interest in the move-

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ment, [~~1 word~~] the district leader of the C.S.F.G.C., is definitely opposed to any member of the C.S.F.G.C., even as a single member, joining any Canadian Fascist Organization. There is also understood to be close contact and interchange of pamphlets between the Canadian Nationalist Party and the American Nationalist Confederation, Albany, N.Y.

While the membership of the Canadian Nationalist Party appears to be increasing, the situation of the Canadian Union of Fascists (Toronto) remains very much the same and it is reported that as an organization the C.U.F. is

practically non-existent. The actual numerical strength in Ontario is stated to be less than 150 members of whom 50 may be regarded as being imbued with true Fascist principles.

The C.N.P. of Winnipeg has 50 signed up members in that city but it is reported that the very large majority of these are not active in the organization.

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APPENDIX NO. II: REPORTS BY PROVINCES

I. Alberta

9. C.P. in Edmonton to show more aggressiveness in C.L. for P. & D.

The Communist Party, at a meeting of local language mass organization representatives, held on May 8th, decided to adopt a more aggressive attitude with regard to the policy of the League. Members of the party have been instructed to take a more active part in the work of the League and to engage more actively in recruiting new members for it; the work of the League is to be made a main issue in all organizations over which the party exercises control.

The work of Jack King, Provincial Secretary of the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy in Alberta, [~~2 words~~], has been severely criticized by the party and the latter proposed to assume more open control of the League.

II. Manitoba

10. [~~2-3 words~~] Winnipeg T. & L.C.

Reports from Winnipeg indicate that the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council is becoming more and more under [~~3 1/2 lines~~] The building trades unions of this Council have always opposed the introduction of politics but within the last 12 months the Council has been active in various other fields not within the scope of trade unionism. Letters and appeals from the C.P. are now being read and acted upon by the Council and delegates from the Council are being elected in response to appeals to attend conferences held in protest against the foreign policy of Great Britain and other such gatherings. *The development and organization of such unions as the Furriers, Garment and Needle Trade Workers, Clothing Workers, with their large membership, and proportional representation on the Council, have been great factors in the*

growth of communist influence. The building trades are practically the only unions represented on the Council that are fighting the communists.
