

CIVIL SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
APRIL-JUNE 1939
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

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SECRET

COPY NO. 13

CIVIL SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

NO. 2April-June, 1939

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THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION

The eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opened in Moscow on March 10th. The main item on the programme was the report of STALIN on the Activity of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This report dealt in the main with the internal affairs of the U.S.S.R.; the progress made in production and organisation in recent years; and the prospects of creating a fully Communist society in the near future. Little was said by STALIN which gave any clue to the future policy of the Comintern outside the U.S.S.R. He attacked the "Fascist Aggressors,"

sneered at the "Bourgeois Politicians," whom he accused of encouraging Germany to attack the U.S.S.R. and urged the importance of strengthening "our international bonds of friendship with the working people of all countries who are interested in peace and friendship between all nations."

It was left to MANUILSKY to describe in greater detail the position and present activities of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He opened with an account of the deterioration of the international situation since the last Congress, and went on to a bitter attack upon the "British reactionary bourgeoisie" for its part in encouraging Fascism in Spain and Central Europe and for planning to sacrifice the small States of South-Eastern Europe to German Fascism so as to direct Germany eastward against the U.S.S.R. In this connection he said:-

"Secondly, the British reactionaries are striving to divide up Spain and the spheres of influence in the Mediterranean with Italy at the expense of France, and to reach an agreement with Italy for the sake of imperialist 'equilibrium' in Europe, by severing her from the bloc with Germany.

"Thirdly, in the Far East, the British reactionaries cherish dreams of partitioning China. They are allowing Japan to ruin and weaken China; but at the same time they are not hindering the military and economic exhaustion of Japan, so as to come forward later as an arbiter and establish a 'Munich Peace' in the Far East.

"Fourthly, the British reactionaries do not want the collapse of the Fascist regime in Germany, Italy or Japan; they want to help save the governments of these countries from financial bankruptcy by granting them credits, thus making the Fascist States dependent in a way on British Imperialism."

He quoted with approval the following passage from STALIN's article "Notes of Contemporary Themes" published in 1927:-

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"British Capitalism always was, is and will be, the most vicious strangler of popular revolutions. Ever since the Great French Revolution at the end of the 18th Century down to the Chinese Revolution that is now in progress, the British bourgeoisie has always stood in the front ranks of the butchers of the liberation movement of mankind....But the British bourgeoisie does not like to fight with its own hands. It has always preferred to wage war through others."

"But," he continued, "the British reactionary bourgeoisie are digging their own graves with their predatory plans."

Concluding the first part of his report under the caption "The Changes in the International situation," MANUILSKY declared:-

"Thus, comrades, the gulf between victorious Socialism and decaying parasitic Capitalism has grown still wider during the past five years. The U.S.S.R. is moving upwards, to the peak of the classless society, to Communism. The Capitalist world is on the downward course to economic crises, reaction, and wars. This means that the general crisis of the Capitalist system has become more profound. And the more Capitalism becomes entangled in its contradictions, the more desperate are the measures it resorts to in the attempt to escape from its plight. Hence the intensification of the Capitalist offensive against the working people, the intensification of Fascist terror, the assumption of the offensive by Fascism in the international arena, and the new imperialist war."

The second part of his report was devoted to "The Struggle of the Communist parties for the United and People's Front". He declared that the period under review had witnessed the struggle of the Communist Parties for united working class action. "Communists," he said, "support the colonial movements for the formation of a national front of struggle against imperialism aggression, and work for the establishment of unity of action between the working class of the given imperialist country and the peoples oppressed in colonies. Their demand to the imperialist governments of the so-called bourgeois-democratic states is for an immediate radical improvement in the standard of living of the working people in the colonies and the granting of broad democratic rights and liberties to the colonies." In this connection he emphasised that it is not the business of the Communists to defend existing colonial empires. Communists must distinguish between wars of liberation, fought to free people from foreign attack or Capitalist slavery, and wars of oppression fought between imperialist robbers for supremacy over the colonial peoples. In dealing with the danger of war between the "Fascist" powers and the "democratic" states, he advocated firm resistance to the aggressors, combined with economic pressure, to be exercised

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by France, England and the U.S.A., who would thus regain the support of all the smaller powers in Europe. MANUILSKY asserted, however, that such a policy can only be brought into being if the working class by "strikes, mass demonstrations and popular movements" bring "the forces of mass pressure to bear on the bourgeois governments." He refrained from indicating what the attitude of Communists should be if the "bourgeois governments" should themselves decide to resist the aggressors and to put into practice the very policy which the Comintern is seeking to claim for its own.

The speech closed with a review of the strength of the Communist Parties in Capitalist countries. In this connection, he said, in part:-

“At the time of the XVII Party Congress the membership of the Communist International in the capitalist countries numbered 860,000. Today the membership is 1,200,000. The number of Y.C.L. members and young revolutionaries affiliated to the Young Communist International has increased from 110,000 to 746,000. Altogether, this constitutes an army of nearly two million.

“However, these figures do not give a picture of the real organised strength of the Communist Parties. There are tens of thousands of Communists working devotedly in enforced secrecy who are not covered by any statistics. The Communists of China who left the Soviet district of Kiangsi in 1935, marched a distance of 12,000 kilometres with the Red Army, and performed extensive political work among the masses on the way. The nuclei they set up are alive, functioning and active, although they are not registered anywhere.

“Our statistics do not include the tens of thousands of Communists who are languishing in prisons and concentration camps. Every section of the Communist International has a following of militant workingmen who carry on activities under the guidance of the party and whose numbers several times exceed the membership of the Party.

“Besides this active following, each Communist Party has a wider circle of workers who are devoted to it, believe in it, and support it. The Belgian Communist Party is not large numerically, it has only 7,000 members; but at the last municipal elections it secured 160,000 votes. The Communist Party of Holland has 10,000 members, but 137,000 people voted for it. An analysis of election results and of other indications of the influence of the Communist Parties permits us to draw the conclusion that every Party member represents a following of at least fifteen or twenty workers.

“The Communists have increased their influence in the trade union movement; in a number of countries the self-sacrificing

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efforts of the Communists have won them the confidence of the rank-and-file trade union members, who have promoted them to leading positions in the trade union movement.

“However, the growth of the Communist Parties in the various countries during the past five years has been uneven. There has been an increase in the size and strength of those which have been waging an armed struggle against the nefarious invasion of their countries, like the Spanish and Chinese Communist Parties. There has been an increase of Communist party membership in countries where the proletariat has been able to stand firm against reaction, and where its struggle has been supported by the

peasants and small townfolk as, for instance, in France. There has been a growth in the membership of Communist Parties which exist more or less legally, and where the Social-Democrats are weak, as, for instance, in the United States and in many Latin-American countries.

“Among the Communist Parties which have grown in the period under review, one of the foremost places belongs to the heroic Communist Party of Spain, a party which has thoroughly mastered Comrade STALIN’s wise counsel that real Bolsheviks should be ‘free of all panic, from any semblance of panic, when things begin to grow complicated and some danger for other looms on the horizon.’ Since 1931 the Spanish Communist Party has grown from a membership of 800 into a mighty party of 300,000, a party that has been through a schooling of illegal existence, revolution, civil war, and war against foreign counter-revolutionary intervention. It is a model of a real people’s party, whose deep roots among the masses of workers and peasants no Fascist terror can destroy.

“Another Section of the Comintern to play an important role in the life of its country and its people is the Chinese Communist Party. It now numbers 148,000 members; it is connected not only with the workers, but with wide masses of peasants, and also enjoys considerable influence among the intelligentsia, especially the students.

“The Communist Party of China is an armed section of the Chinese people. It is a Party steeled and tempered in the fire of years of civil war and war for national emancipation; it has accumulated in the past the experience of the Soviet movement and of the organization of a Soviet power; it has a wealth of experience in the organisation of a broad partisan movement, which is of such value in the present national war in China.

“It is highly skilled in the art of demoralising the enemy’s forces, of penetrating deep into the enemy’s rear and conducting extensive political work in the enemy’s army. The Chinese Communist Party is at present growing fastest in the districts embraced by the partisan movement, in the rear of the Japanese army.

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“It is a model of tenacity and flexibility in consolidating and developing the national front, which is the basic condition for victory over the Japanese imperialist invaders. A strong point of the Chinese Communist Party is its work in training and promoting new cadres. The Chinese Communist Party has fine people like MAO TSE-TUNG and CHU TEH, who successfully combine the qualities of political leaders and talented generals. (Applause.)

“The Communist Party of France was the pioneer in the struggle for the anti-Fascist People’s Front. In these five years its membership has grown

from 40,000 to 270,000. In the same period the circulation of *L'Humanite*, its central organ, has increased from 120,000 to 350,000 copies. *L'Humanite* has the third largest circulation in France, out-distancing dozens of bourgeois newspapers like *Le Temps*, *Le Matin*, and others. The circulation of the Communist Party's provincial press amounts to 470,000 copies.

"The number of votes obtained by the Party at the last parliamentary elections in 1936, reached one-and-a-half-million, or 90 per cent more than at the previous elections. In Paris and its suburbs the Communist Party won 33 seats out of 60-an absolute majority. It is the strongest party in the Paris department, especially in the big metal works. The strength of the French Communists lies in the great confidence they enjoy among the masses in the trade unions.

"Considerable progress had been made by the Communist Party of the U.S.A. By doing its utmost to assist in shaping the class movement of the proletariat and in separating it from the bourgeois parties, it has increased its membership from 20,000 to 90,000. Its membership has grown because its work has helped to strengthen the industrial unions, which have as many as four million members, and because it has worked tirelessly and patiently among the three-and-a-half-million workers who belong to the reactionary American Federation of Labor for the restoration of trade union unity on the basis of the class struggle. The Party has won great prestige among the Negro workers and also among the best representatives of the American intelligentsia. By participating in the broad democratic movement and criticising its irresoluteness, the Communist party of the U.S.A. has set this movement on the path of a more consistent struggle against Fascism. One of the Party's serious defects is that it still lacks sufficient contact with the farmer masses and the farmers' movement.

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"The Communist Party of Great Britain can record a certain growth in membership - from 6,000 to 18,000; its influence in the trade unions and in the Labour Party has also grown. Although rejected by the leadership of the Labour Party, the British Communist Party's application to affiliate to the Labour Party was supported by 1,400 trade union and local Labour Party organizations. Its campaign for the formation of a Popular Front in Britain, is meeting with even greater response. CRIPPS' Memorandum in favour of the Popular Front received 250,000 signatures in the space of a few days.

"Yet, despite all these achievements the British Communist party is one of the backward sections of the Comintern.

"All the legal parties have progressed as a result of an improvement in their work in the trade unions, their struggle for the united front and the

Popular Front, and their activity in assisting the Spanish people. The Communist Party Canada, for instance, has increased its membership from 8,000 to 18,000; the Communist Party of Cuba from 3,000 to 23,000; the Communist Party of Mexico from 2,000 to 30,000; the Communist Party of Sweden from 8,000 to 19,000; the Communist Party of Denmark from 3,000 to 9,000. The Communist Parties have grown in certain of the colonial countries, wherever they have succeeded in taking an active part in the movement for the anti-imperialist national front and in winning, together with the masses, at least some modicum of democratic rights and liberties. This period has witnessed the outlawing of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which had 60,000 members before it became illegal. It has been able to preserve its leading people and the main body of its membership even while existing illegally."

Referring to "The History of the C.P.S.U.(B)," which was published in Moscow recently in many languages, he asserted that "the Communists in the Capitalist countries hailed the appearance of the Short Course(History of the C.P.S.U.) with enthusiasm. They realise that this book arms them with an indispensable weapon, that it will help them to comprehend the development of the revolutionary movement in their own countries, its peculiarities and its prospects in the light of the experience of the Party of LENIN and STALIN."

Speaking of the International Brigade, he acknowledged the fact that it was organised by the Communist Party. In this connection, he said:-

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"The Communists of the Capitalist countries are not sufficiently prepared for abrupt turns of events and have not yet mastered the forms of struggle dictated by the tense international situation. It must, however, be noted that also in the mastery of these forms of struggle the Communist parties have accomplished a great deal. The Spanish people will never forget the help the world Communist movement rendered them by forming the *International Brigades*.

"The International Brigades did not consist of Communists only, but it was on their initiative that these Brigades were formed and organized. The French Communist Party assigned this work to its most capable workers, its finest organisers. It was no easy task to convey tens of thousands of men through locked frontiers, over seas and even across the Atlantic Ocean."

MAY DAY, 1939

This year's May Day — the day of international solidarity — passed off peacefully in Canada. Without exception the numerous celebrations held throughout the country were staged by the Communist Party and its auxiliaries

supported by a number of Left Wing organizations and labour unions which are under Communist influence.

The tenor of the speeches was in harmony with the keynote sounded by the Executive Committee of the Communist International in its May Day manifesto or appeal to the working people of the world. In this appeal the Communist International submitted to the Executive Committee of the Labour and Socialist International and to the International Federation of Trade Unions the proposal to enter into immediate negotiations on the setting up of the United Front for the fight against the "war instigators and war incendiaries." In order to establish this United Front the E.C.C.I. proposed that a conference of labour organisations of the whole world be convened to draw up a concrete plan of action, to map out the "ways and means of struggle" and to devise a single organ for the co-ordination of joint action. The manifesto states inter alia:-

"We are a tower of strength, for we are millions. Upon us depends the work of factories and mills, of mines and blast furnaces; upon us depends the movement of trains, and ships; upon us depends whether a handful of parasitic robbers will be kept in

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clover. The working class is the militant vanguard of the people, it expresses its interests of to-day and the ultimate interests of the whole of working humanity. But we, workers, must have faith in our own strength, we must have unity which multiplies our might, we need a UNITED FRONT ON A NATIONAL AND WORLD SCALE. Only by realising our might and bringing it into action, with the help of the united front, will we strengthen all the forces of the peoples, the forces of the whole of working mankind. We need the united front because we wish to put an end to fascism, to predatory wars and capitalist slavery once and for all.

"Upon whom does the unity of action of the international working class now depend? Upon the Socialist and Trade Union Internationals. Should their leaders so desire, unity can become an accomplished fact to-morrow. The international working class will become a force exercising decisive influence on the march of events.

"By its unity of action it will launch a powerful people's front movement in all capitalist countries. This will mark a serious setback for fascism, the beginning of its DOWNFALL.

"Do you want this, Labour and Socialist workers? If you do, then break the resistance of your leaders to united action of the working class, and strengthen unity together with you class brothers, the Communists."

In this connection it is interesting to note that this is not the first time the Communist International has approached the Labour and Socialist Interna-

tional and the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions with proposals for the creation of a United Front. At least three major attempts had been made along these lines during the past few years but in each instance the proposal was turned down by the leaders of the two Internationals.

In view of the persistent refusal on the part of the leaders of the two Internationals to enter into a United Front with the Communist Interactional, the significance of appealing to the "proletarians" direct becomes apparent. As indicated in the last paragraph of the quotation appearing above, the C.I. is appealing to the rank and file of the labour unions and organisations affiliated with the Labour and Socialist International and the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions to force the leadership to come to terms.

A questionnaire on the convocation of an International Workers' Conference has been submitted to all of the important national trade unions

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and the replies received thus far would indicate that a number of the larger trade unions in France have endorsed the proposal.

At Toronto the C.P. commenced celebrating May Day on Sunday evening April 30th, with a mass rally at the Maple Leaf Gardens. Approximately 6,000 people, mostly of foreign origin, attended and the principal speakers were Tim BUCK, General Secretary of the C.P. of Canada, and Senator Stanley NOVAK of Detroit, the latter being the guest speaker. BUCK's speech centred around the slogan "Stop Hitler and Save Peace" while Senator NOVAK spoke of the secret Fascist forces at work in the U.S.A., adding that the Labour Movement would not remain idle and that it would take care of the menace at the first opportunity. Urged by the Chairman, Ben SPENCE, the audience rose to repeat a pledge to be loyal to the fundamental principles, social justice that unite humanity and "to achieve peace with honour and make no truce with Fascism."

On May Day, marchers numbering approximately 4,000 paraded through the city in three sections. Later, three divisions met at Queen's Park where a mass meeting was held. Some 130 organisations took part in the parade including veterans of the Spanish Civil War, national language organisations, unemployed associations and trade union bodies. At the height of the meeting it was estimated that some 7,000 persons were present. The principal speakers were Mrs. G. LAING and Alderman Stewart SMITH, both of whom condemned the Leadership League sponsored by Mr. George McCULLAGH. The meetings and the parade were orderly throughout.

At Winnipeg approximately 4,000 paraded including 500 school children and 800 women. After parading through some of the main thoroughfares, the procession returned to the Market Square where a mass meeting was held.

Units taking part in the demonstration represented a cross section of the radical movement dominated by the C.P.C. Four bands provided music for the marchers and two floats depicting the menace and horrors of Fascism formed a conspicuous part of the parade. Numerous banners bearing anti-Fascist slogans were carried by the marchers together with a large picture of the Rt. Hon Neville Chamberlain. The paraders wore caps bearing the words "Stop Hitler."

The meeting held following the parade was addressed by [deletion:3 words] of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, ex-Judge L. St. [deletion:5 words], James LITTERICK, Communist M.L.A. [deletion:2 words] and of the Young Communist League, [deletion:3 words]

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Although the weather was ideal for the occasion, the turnout for the celebration of May Day in Vancouver was disappointing to the Communist Party. The reasons given by the organisers for the lack of support were the Provincial By-Election in Vancouver East riding and the order given to many relief workers to report for their "means test" held that day. Although the time set for the assembly was 11.00 o'clock, a.m., very few were present at that hour and the parade was not ready to march off until 1.30 p.m. By actual count made from the lists supplied by various organisations, 2,400 people took part in the parade which, headed by a large contingency of ex-members of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion, marched through the city to the Lumberman's Arch in Stanley Park where a mass meeting was conducted. En route a halt was made at the Cenotaph where two members of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion deposited a wreath in memory of their comrades who had fallen in Spain. About 10 decorated floats added interest and colour to the procession, while many banners and placards displaying slogans condemning Fascism and Hitler were carried. Slogans demanding work and wages were also in evidence, but in comparison with last year appear to have taken a second place to the C.P. slogan "Defence of Democracy."

At the Lumberman's Arch some 3,500 persons gathered to hear speeches similar to the ones given in other parts Canada. Main speakers of the day were [deletion:2 words], Chairman of the gathering, [deletion:word] representing the League for Peace and Democracy, "Lieutenant" [deletion:word] of the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion, [deletion:3 words] representing the C.P. of Canada, [deletion: word] Chinese Benevolent Association, and lastly but not least, the Mayor of Vancouver, [deletion:2 words] who received a great ovation upon mounting the rostrum. A dance held in the Hastings Auditorium concluded the festivities of the day and a fair admission-paying attendance contributed to the funds of the Communist Party.

At Montreal, due to the Padlock Law, the Communists were forced to confine their celebration to a quiet meeting held at the Queen's Hotel on May 1st. Approximately 400 people attended, of whom 70% were Jewish and 75% of the whole attendance were members of the C.P. [~~3 words~~] Provincial Leader of the C.P., presided with [~~word~~] of Toronto as the main speaker of the evening. This meeting, held under a subterfuge, was the only May Day celebration staged in Montreal this year with practically no French-Canadians participating.

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The usual celebrations were also staged in Hamilton, Windsor, Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury, Port Arthur, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and other centres of Communist activities. The attendances, comparatively speaking, were not as large as on previous occasions with the foreign element predominating. For the most part, the parades and meetings were conducted in a very orderly manner.

QUEBEC'S "PADLOCK LAW" DECLARED VALID

Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, in a judgement rendered in the case of Muni TAUB on May 31st, upheld the constitutional validity of Quebec's so-called "Padlock Law". The judgement confirms the right of a Provincial authority to legislate in a field which is not covered by Federal Legislation. It refers at length to the question of free speech and holds that uttering Communist views is not a criminal offence and that the Padlock Law does not make it so. With regard to freedom of speech, Chief Justice Greenshields says:

"I fail to find in the Statute any interference with freedom of speech but the Statute Books of every Province abound with provisions putting some restraint on the nature and subject of the citizens' speeches."

The Canadian Civil Liberties Union, Montreal Branch, plan to file an appeal against Justice Greenshields' decision and are prepared to take the law to the highest court, at the same time extending a campaign for the repeal of the law.

That the law has interfered considerably with the activities of the Communists in the Province of Quebec has against been confirmed by Wm. KASH-TAN, Provincial Organizer [~~2 1/2 lines~~] KASHTAN stated that a census of the party membership taken recently showed that the Party is not growing, that fluctuation in the membership presents a serious problem, particularly among the French-Canadians. He drew attention to the fact that the Padlock Law has had a very serious effect on the French-speaking section of the Party.

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THE COMMUNISTS AND THE NEW DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT

Mr. HERRIDGE with his New Democracy Movement has been accepted by the Communist chieftains in Canada with open arms. Tim BUCK, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, in a speech delivered at the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, over Station C.J.R.C., on April 25th, 1939, gave Mr. HERRIDGE and his Movement his blessing. Said Mr. BUCK:-

"In this connection I, along with many of you, welcome the proposals that Mr. HERRIDGE has recently made. Mr. HERRIDGE is clearly not a Communist, or a C.C.F'er, or a Social Creditor. But he has broken with the Tory machine. He has come out for a vigorous, democratic policy for the election of progressive men and women, regardless of party, who stand up and fight for such a policy.....

"It is not an accident that Mr. HERRIDGE has said the things he has. He represents that body of opinion among a large number of Canadians who still believe in the present economic system, but who are disgusted and alarmed at the swiftness and ruthlessness with which reaction strikes against the lives of the common people. He is against Fascism, as are the majority of the Canadian people.....

"No group is called upon to surrender its independence of thought and action if it subscribes to the policy of co-operation in the coming election. The Communists will not do that for a single moment, and they will fight for the right of each progressive group or party to retain its independence and freedom of criticism.....

"Thousands of those who made up the voting power of the old line parties have been thoroughly shaken, as must surely be the case with numbers of Liberal supporters when they heard Mr. GARDINER's recent proposals which amounted to a sacrifice of agriculture for the sake of protecting the interests of the rich monopolists."

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Much has been said in the Communist Press about this New Democracy Movement and the Party's position in respect thereto has been set forth in a circular memorandum issued by the Saskatchewan and Alberta Provincial Committees recently thus:-

"The Herridge Program, with his proposal for the New Democracy movement, now raises the idea of unity of all progressives around a single candidate in each constituency, as a practical possibility. Herridge does not propose to form a new Party. There is no suggestion of fusion of existing progressive organizations. The proposal is that all progressive organizations should cooperate to ensure that only one progressive candidate runs

in each constituency and has the united support of the entire progressive movement.

"The West is already giving leadership in the effort to achieve this unity, and the fight for an 80 cent minimum price for wheat is already playing an important part in this development. The proposal for a Saskatchewan conference, to be followed probably by a Western Canada conference, with the objective of constituency unity as proposed by Herridge, marks the beginning of a campaign to organize the democratic front for victory throughout the West.

"The Communist Party, recognizing that it does not affect its political identity, pledges its whole-hearted support in the effort to achieve democratic unity in the forthcoming elections. We pledge loyal support in the effort to achieve constituency unity and energetic support to progressive candidates democratically elected on that basis."

A number of leading Communists are to be placed in the field in the next Federal election running under various colours. Tim BUCK is to contest Hamilton East, possibly as a Labour candidate. He has already delivered several campaign speeches in the constituency. [deletion:5 1/4 lines]

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Every effort is being made by the Communist Party to line up the progressive forces, particularly in Western Canada. In some of the cities in Eastern Canada, New Democracy Organisations have been formed with the Communists well represented therein.

THE ROYAL VISIT AND THE SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT

Prior to the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to Canada, the Communist Party instructed branches and affiliate organizations that no action of any kind was to be taken which might have the effect of creating adverse publicity for the Party. The leaders, no doubt, took note of the genuine enthusiasm with which the Royal Visit was hailed by the Canadian public and were quick to realise that any unfavourable move by the radical element would react to the detriment of the Party's reputation. The subsequent reception accorded Their Majesties in all parts of the Dominion proved to the Communists that they had correctly gauged the depth of feeling in Canada for the Throne. Had the voice of Communism been raised it would have been lost in the roar of approval with which the King and Queen were welcomed.

Despite the determination of the more zealous Communists to ignore the presence of Their Majesties it was observed that many of the rank and file of

the Party were caught up in the wave of enthusiasm which swept the Dominion and they cheered as lustily as the next man.

The general policy of the Communist Party was to disregard the Royal Visit entirely and no references to it were made by the Party Press.

The Fascist organisations, who, for this purpose, may be grouped together, took advantage of the situation to demonstrate their loyalty to the Crown, and in speeches the fact that support of the Throne was a major dictum of the Fascist programme was much emphasised. Eulogies appeared on the pages of "L'Illustration," the French newspaper published in Montreal of which Adrien ARCAND is Editor, and the "Combat National," the organ of the National Unity Party.

Individuals of foreign extraction appeared anxious to demonstrate their enthusiasm as loyal subjects of the King, and were observed to be well to the fore in the cheering which greeted Their Majesties at all points

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throughout the Dominion. Nazi chieftains carefully refrained from urging any public manifestation of Nazi sentiments in regard to the British Empire, but viewed with disapproval the enthusiastic behaviour of many Germans who took part in the welcome.

No demonstration or unpleasant incident occurred during the Royal Tour. The subversive organisations seemingly had no option but to remain quiescent during the time of national rejoicing, while viewing with chagrin the strengthening of the system which they aim to overthrow.

COMMUNIST PARTY SUSPENDS PUBLICATION OF "DAILY CLARION"

The Political Committee of the Communist party, after serious and protracted deliberation, decided to suspend publication of the "Daily Clarion" and to issue in its stead two regional weeklies, one to serve Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, and the other, to be published at Winnipeg, for circulation in the three Prairie Provinces; the former to be known as "The Clarion" and the latter "Mid-West Clarion." The Political Committee further decided to give the "People's Advocate," Party organ published weekly at Vancouver, a clear field in British Columbia, and to enlarge the circulation of the Party's French paper "Clarte" in the Province of Quebec. The "Daily Clarion" ceased publication with the June 17th issue after having been in existence for a little over three years.

The action taken by the Party leadership at Toronto came as a surprise to many of the rank and file, especially in the face of the achievements of the

Spring Press campaign conducted on behalf of this paper which exceeded its objective of \$15,000.00

The reasons given by the national administration for liquidating the daily paper were many, chief among them the inability to raise the circulation which during the last year fluctuated between 6,000 and 12,000 copies per issue. Liquidation of the daily was termed a "strategic retreat" by the Party chieftains.

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THE NATIONAL UNITY PARTY

The National Unity Party has reached a stage where some difficulty is experienced in maintaining the allegiance of many of its rank and file, and greater difficulty is encountered in enlisting new members. Party leaders have exhausted the hackneyed maxims and dictums of the Fascist doctrine and have nothing new to say at Party or public meetings. ARCAND and his executive associates fear that unless some definite advance is made by the Party in the near future capable of arousing the interest and support of the public, the movement will retrogress and eventually fade away entirely. Faced with the prospect of that eventuality, the Party leaders have decided to intensify the campaign of propaganda and to extend it as far afield as possible with the purpose in view of bringing the Party into sufficient prominence to justify the nomination of candidates for the next Federal election. Leaders of the Party boast that they will capture a sufficient number of seats in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan to make the Party a power at Ottawa. In point of fact, there is no justification at all for such statement and it must be that they are made either in boastful desperation or because of foolish delusions concerning the strength and importance of the Fascist Movement in Canada.

The activities of the National Unity Party remain localised in Montreal and, to a lesser degree, in Toronto and Quebec; in other parts of the Dominion the movement remains virtually nonexistent. The greater portion of the Party membership is in Montreal, and is largely confined to French-Canadians. Since the formation of the Party little enthusiasm or support has been raised among English-speaking Canadians, and it is only recently that a Party organ in the English language has been produced. This publication, which has been spoken of for a long time, is named "The Nationalist," and its first issue appeared at Toronto on June 16th; it consists of four single sheets of mimeographed typed foolscap, and retails at five cents per copy.

Public and Party meetings have been held in Montreal but little, if any, advance has been made in membership. The anti-Jewish propaganda disseminated by the Party has the effect of attracting a certain number of small business men, but this type of individual, as a rule, does not openly participate in the activities of the Party beyond the donation of small sums of money. Lack of

funds continues to be a serious obstacle to the advancement of the Party, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in collecting dues from members. Frequently such individuals as

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clerks employed in stores, and young unemployed men, have joined the ranks of the Party, attended a few meetings, and then have abandoned it when the question of the payment of dues has arisen.

The decision of the Montreal Civil Authorities to deny to the National Unity Party the use of market and school halls for public meetings constituted a serious inconvenience to the Party, aroused much resentment, and in speeches made by Party orators was cited as an example of the alleged discrimination against the National Unity Party carried on by the public authorities.

The headquarters of the Party Section of St. Denis County recently moved to 7150 Chateau Briand Street, when difficulty in paying the rent was encountered at its previous location. The new headquarters is adjacent to the Casa d'Italia, and subsequent to the move there has been some fraternisation between members of the National Unity Party and the Italian Fascio. There is little real significance in this, however, and in general it may be said that there is little or no liaison or co-operation between the National Unity Party and the German and Italian organizations in Canada.

The National Convention held at Toronto and Kingston in July, 1937, designed to unify various Fascist organisations in Canada, appears to have failed in its purpose as, besides the National Unity Party, there are in the field the "Separatist Movement" of Quebec, under the leadership of [§deletion:2 words] the "Corporatist Movement" of Montreal, headed by [§deletion:2 words] and the Canadian Union of Fascists with headquarters at Toronto, under the leadership of BRANDEL-CRATE. Of these, the "Corporatist Movement" and the Canadian Union of Fascists have little existence beyond their name, but the "Separatist Movement" of Quebec has given some indication of activity. Of interest is the fact that the "Separatist Movement" has shown itself to be antagonistic towards the National Unity Party. The three Movements mentioned appear to be of no importance and are cited merely as an indication of the lack of unity among individuals in this country subscribing to the Fascist doctrine.

In Toronto, there has been an evident slackening of interest in the Party, a condition which is attributed to the dislike and distrust felt for [§deletion:2 words] who is the leader of the Party at that point.

A certain amount of anti-Jewish propaganda has been disseminated from the Party headquarters at Toronto, and an attempt was made to induce shopkeepers to exhibit cards advertising that they were not of the Jewish

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faith. The main result of this activity was to call down on the Party a virulent attack by a certain publication known as the "National Tattler," published weekly in Toronto. This periodical maintains its existence chiefly by publishing sensational material and exposing so-called scandals and rackets. Supplied with material by ~~the~~ a well known member of the Communist Party — the "National Tattler" was only too eager to institute a crusade against the National Unity Party, and has devoted considerable space to that object.

Following the publication of some of the material referred to in the "National Tattler," the Editor charged a certain member of the National Unity Party with having threatened his life, and subsequent Court proceedings produced much adverse publicity for the National Unity Party. The member of the National Unity Party, who in Court stated that he had been recently expelled from the Party, made disclosures of a startling nature in regard to the methods and activities of the Fascist organisation. Having obtained a conviction, the Editor of the "National Tattler" did not press for a punitive sentence, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the whole affair was concocted by the Communist Party in furtherance of their policy of arousing public resentment against the so-called "Nazi menace" in Canada, thus drawing attention away from the machinations of its own organisation.

Following a considerable amount of preparation and publicity, the Party held a mass meeting at the Massey Hall, Toronto, on May 5th, with the purpose in view of arousing interest in the Party at a point where the organisation had fallen into a definite decline. ARCAND imagined that the huge auditorium of the Massey Hall would be filled to capacity, and it had been proposed to transport at least 300 Legionnaires from Montreal in order to police the meeting. The idea in the first place was exaggerated, since it is known that no such number of Legionnaires exists in Montreal, and it subsequently transpired that only about 30 of the individuals referred to travelled to Toronto. The meeting was disappointing to the Party leaders, as the hall was but sparsely occupied, and the enthusiastic reception which had been anticipated was not forthcoming.

Observation of the meeting and of the individuals who attended it indicated very clearly that the National Unity Party has but a small following in Toronto, and that it is of very minor importance at that point.

Following up his endeavour to carry the name of the Party beyond the confines of Montreal, ARCAND arranged another mass meeting on May 21st at the Quebec Arena in Quebec City. It appears that ARCAND, whether through undue optimism or misinformation, had the impression that the cit-

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izens of Quebec were predominantly in favour of Fascism, and that his appearance in the city would be the signal for a tremendous outbreak of enthusiasm and support for his Movement. The meeting was held on a Sunday afternoon, and in the morning all the churches were canvassed by members of the Party who had travelled from Montreal, and thousands of invitation cards were handed to members of the various congregations. It is estimated that some 20,000 cards were distributed in this fashion, and the leaders of the Party expected that at least 10,000 individuals would attend the meeting. This meeting in Quebec, however, like the one in Toronto, was a decided failure, and only about 3,500 people paid any attention to it and but a small portion of that number remained in the hall throughout the meeting. ARCAND and other Party orators gave their oft-repeated speeches, using all the trite phraseology of Fascist propaganda, but on the whole they were poorly received and little enthusiasm was exhibited.

Another meeting held at Quebec on June 19th attracted even fewer people, but was productive of some disturbance. During the meeting members of a local labour club attempted to invade the hall and to disrupt the meeting. They were evicted, however, by uniformed Legionnaires with the assistance of the Quebec City Police, but not without some damage to the blue-shirted defenders of the National Unity Party. Following the meeting, a large crowd gathered in front of the hall and prevented the exit of members of the Party. During the commotion, windows of the hall were broken and cars belonging to members of the National Unity Party were damaged, and eventually it was necessary for the City Police to assist the members in leaving the hall. The affair at Quebec had a most depressing effect on the members of the Party, as they had acquired a certain boastful confidence in their ability to police their meetings and to combat any attempts by anti-Fascists to disrupt proceedings.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
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THE NAZI-SOVIET PACT -
CONSTERNATION IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

The ten days that elapsed between Berlin's announcement and Moscow's ratification of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact may be regarded as