

SECRET

**INTELLIGENCE
BULLETIN**

**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA**

**WEEKLY SUMMARY
OCTOBER 30, 1939**

CONTENTS

General:

Increasing Cost of Guard Duty
Serious Aspects of Estevan Coal Strike
British Columbia Teachers on War

Communism:

Earl Browder Indicted
Rifts in the Communist International
Caution Pervades Finnish Communists
C.C.F. Steals Communists' Thunder
Russian Organ Attacks Chamberlain
[><deletion: 1 line]
[><deletion: 1 line]
[><deletion: 1 line]
Canadian Transient Workers' Union

Fascism:

The Italian Fascio
Internments Disrupt Nazi Organizations

Note:

Campaign for "Better Canadians" (Con'd)

War Series
No. 2

GENERAL

INCREASING COST OF GUARD DUTY

A survey has been carried out by members of the R.C.M. Police commencing in March, 1939 and covering 1,685 vulnerable points in Canada. These points include power companies, communication points, transportation, food supply, industrial concerns and miscellaneous, such as water works, filtration plants, magazines, etc.

As a result of the survey, private companies and municipalities have expended many thousands of dollars in providing protective equipment such as fencing, floodlighting, screening and other items, in addition to

which they have also provided guards at points where recommended.

The responsibility of the R.C.M.P. covers national harbours, radio stations, government grain elevators, international bridges and Dominion public buildings and in addition, points of vital importance are now being transferred from the Department of National Defence to this Force for guarding, which includes railway bridges, canals, dry docks, cable stations, etc.

The R.C.M.P. are at present employing in the neighbourhood of 900 members of the veteran organizations and it is expected that a further 800 will be employed in the course of the next two weeks, in order to relieve the Department of National Defence of the responsibility.

Arrangements are at present under way for the protection of hydraulic works in international waters, which will include certain hydro projects and international dams. This will require approximately a further 225 war veterans, bringing the total to the neighbourhood of 2,000 Special Constables.

The equipment furnished to the war veterans employed as Special Constables costs in the neighbourhood of \$20 per man, and the pay and allowances for single men amount to \$2.60 per diem, for married men \$3.20 per diem and Supervisors \$4.60 per diem. Therefore on an average basis of \$3.20 per diem, the cost of 2,000 Special Constables will be \$2,336,000 per annum, and with the cost of equipment added it will be in the neighbourhood of \$2,400,000.

Requests have already been received to have guards furnished for certain radio coast stations, radio range stations, also a number of [1] international bridges, but these items have not been included in the above mentioned summary.

Considering the above facts it would seem that the Dominion Government were assuming an ever-increasing and perhaps disproportionate share of the responsibility and cost of guarding public works and strategic spots throughout Canada.

SERIOUS ASPECTS OF ESTEVAN COAL STRIKE

The strike called by the local union of the United Mine Workers of America on October 16 in the Estevan-Bienfait area, involving approximately 400 miners, has assumed a more serious aspect, inasmuch as the Western Dominion Coal Mine have obtained an injunction restraining the U.M.W. of A. from interfering in any way with the free work of the mine for three weeks. The mines affected by the strike are:

Taylorlton, Sask. - Western Dominion Coal Mine, 75-100;
 Manitoba & Saskatchewan Mine, 180; Lignite
 Mines Ltd., 30; Baniulus Brothers, 30;
 Eastern Collieries Ltd., 6;

Bienfait, Sask. - Western Dominion Coal Mine, 50.

Picketing has continued around the Strip Mine owned by the Western

Dominion which is located about two miles south of Bienfait, with approximately 250 miners taking part, and working in eight hour shifts. The other mines in the district, though idle, have not received the attention of the pickets.

A recent report on the situation reveals that the men are "striving for an organization that would protect them in other matters besides salary," and the strike leaders contend that the signing of an agreement with the United Mine Workers in preference to the Canadian Federation of Labour would bring this about. [deletion: 3 lines] other than minor disturbances during the early stages of the tie-up. [deletion: 1 line] claims that the U.M.W. of A. has the almost unanimous support of the miners, and that "there was no need for pickets so far as the local miners were concerned, but that the U.M.W. of A. was afraid that the operators were going to import 'scab' labour from Brandon or Winnipeg." In this[2] connection it is interesting to note that two miners from Brandon, in response to a "Help Wanted" advertisement, reported for work, but "upon being advised of the real situation" they joined the picket line.

[deletion: 1 paragraph: 5 lines]

So far the Attorney General has not ordered police reinforcements into the strike area, but the situation is being closely watched.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TEACHERS ON WAR

Popularization of Communist doctrines within the British Columbia Teachers' Federation has been observed for some time now and, although the group of "Progressives" within the said Federation is not in a controlling position, it is interesting to note the attitude of this body of organized teachers on war as reflected in its official organ "The B.C. Teacher."

In a leading article appearing in its September issue entitled "Armageddon-And The Teacher," "The B.C. Teacher" declares:

"We did not learn much in 1914-1918, but those of us who at that time had already reached adult years learned never again to accept at face value the accusations and rebuttals with which the directors of wartime propaganda darken the counsels of the multitude. We remember too well the devilish fairy tales that came to us, ostensibly from Belgium, to whet our generous indignation into the unreasoning hate which war lords, of whatever breed, seem to think a necessary condition of military efficiency. It is the business of the teacher, now as formerly, to refuse to be stampeded and to train pupils in the dispassionate weighing of evidence and pursuit of truth.

"We are profoundly convinced and have been teaching that people everywhere are very much like people anywhere; that the differences between men as individuals are much greater than the differences between men as races and nations; that the human nature of men as spiritual beings entails possibilities of control of their

human nature as quarrelsome animals. We believe and have been teaching that war is an insane device [3] for the extermination of peace-loving people of one land by peace-loving people of another land; that neither the British nor the French nor the Poles nor the Germans nor the Italians nor the people of any other country desire war but that, on the contrary, the overwhelming majority in every land ardently wish to live peaceably with all their neighbours. These things we must continue to teach, no matter how unpopular such doctrines for a time may be.

"It is for the teacher to hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will. If the rising generation is left blind to our own sins and follies, then, even if our armies prevail, war will again be followed by another Versailles and by other policies that, like those adopted by the democratic powers subsequently to 1918, will make the only possible peace a mere armistice. If we had done our duty when Streseman was valiantly endeavouring to establish a German democracy, we might now have 90,000,000 German friends instead of 90,000,000 German enemies.

"This is everybody's war and therefore everybody's business. The British Commonwealth of Nations, the France, the Poland, the Germany that are going into the war will not be the Commonwealth, the France, the Poland, the Germany that will emerge from the war. Nor will the conflict and resultant revolutionary changes be confined to this group of nations. Even if it were possible to evade revolutionary change, such evasion would be disastrous. At present we are not the kind of nations nor is ours the kind of organization that can ever ensure a just peace. Teachers everywhere will have their part to play if we are to be transformed into something better and if foundations are to be laid for such economic and political machinery and organization as may justify the sacrifice of indefinite multitudes of helpless noncombatants and of the world's sturdiest and bravest sons."

[~~deletion~~: 1 paragraph: 5 lines][4]

COMMUNISM

EARL BROWDER INDICTED

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., was indicted on October 23 by a Special Federal Grand Jury in the United States Court on two counts: charging him with using a passport obtained on false representations, and making false statements to obtain a passport.

Browder's indictment marked the climax of American sentiment against the Communist Party engendered by the Nazi-Soviet Pact and by statements given before the Congressional Committee investigating un-

American activities to the effect that, in addition to travelling on false passports, Communists had obtained money directly and indirectly from the U.S.S.R. The indictment of Browder is said to be only the first step in what promises to be widespread action against influential Communists in the United States suspected of having travelled abroad in recent years on fraudulent and forged passports obtained through what is described as a "Passport Mill" in New York.

Representative Martin Dies, Chairman of the Special Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities, issued a statement that unless the State and Justice Departments took immediate action he would take independent action to bring about the prosecution of the Communist Party and the German-American Bund for not registering as agents for foreign governments, as required by Federal law. Representative Dies has maintained throughout the investigations carried on by the Committee that the Communists and the German-American Bund were directly connected with the Governments of Soviet Russia and Germany.

RIFTS IN THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Displaying great consternation over the removal of Harry Pollitt from the leadership of the British Communist Party and fearing that it is an indication that the English membership are not in agreement with the policy of the Communist International, Canadian Party members are anxiously awaiting further developments regarding the situation. This, coming on top of a series of very disquieting news concerning French relationships with the Soviet Union is particularly depressing. Inasmuch as the French Party [5] is the biggest delegation to the Comintern and supplies the majority of officials to the Central Committee, their national policy is regarded with as much interest as that from British sources, and the loss of approximately 40% of the French membership over the signing of the Russo-German Pact, is considered by many of the Party a failure of the Soviet Union and the Communist International. Their belief that the Party was firmly entrenched on French soil has been seriously shaken over the action of the French Government in declaring the Party illegal, and the arrest of so many prominent individuals. The principal topic of conversation within the Secretariat and amongst the rank and file, is the utter breakdown of the Comintern's consistent attack on Nazism by the expansionist action of the U.S.S.R. Failure to understand the changed political standpoint and retain their faith in the Soviet Union is very difficult for all but the most ardent supporters, and one member is reported to have remarked concerning the above situation: "That's what I've been doing, just travelling on my faith."

Complaints that the leadership are not providing sufficient political enlightenment to the membership, appears to be one of the main troubles in Party circles, and seems to be justified from a Communist viewpoint, inasmuch as Headquarters are reticent over any definite policy because of

“rapidly changing conditions.”

CAUTION PERVADES FINNISH COMMUNISTS

Since the days of the Soviet-Nazi “betrothal” and consequent flurry of consternation in the Red camp, it seems that Canadian Finnish followers of dictator Stalin have either not sufficiently recovered from the shock or else are playing possum.

Unlike the English-speaking Reds who are clamouring for Hitler’s head, as well as for the heads of some of the Canadian and British statesmen and “reactionaries,” the Finnish Communists appear mysteriously hesitant. They trail far behind their dogmatic brethren, the Ukrainian and Polish Reds, who are closely allied to Tim Buck and his “Clarion.” A careful perusal of the reports, based on the summaries of the editorials and news accounts appearing in the “Vapaus,” fails to reveal anything but a policy of cautious reservation and endeavours to camouflage Finnish links with the Communist Party by a heavy veil of pseudo-Canadian patriotism. The official organ refrains from any out-spoken attitude on any national and international question. Its editor has apparently lost his initiative in the matter of treating editorial problems in the direct manner of other Communist editors in the country, confining himself [6] to subjects discussed by such papers as the “Toronto Star” and “Winnipeg Free Press,” and denying that the C.F.O., as such, propagates Communist ideals. At the same time the “Vapaus” cannot resist giving prominence in its editorial discussions to all the important events and problems affecting the Communists and more blatantly handled in the “Clarion” and other Communist papers.

The news dispatches from Moscow are published in most of the issues of “Vapaus.” The “Izviestia” and “Pravda” are quoted as saying that continuation of war is a foolish butchery and that Hitler’s peace proposals should be considered. The “Izviestia” news item and editorial published in the “Vapaus”, September 5, regarding the event of the decoration of 930 Red Army soldiers are reported in part as follows:

“The land of socialism is victoriously marching toward communism and there is no force in the world which could block that march of millions of Stalinists along the road of progress.”

All events marking the progress or “glory” of the Soviet Union are faithfully lauded in “Vapaus.”

It is true that the Canadian Finnish Organization has officially declared itself by the resolution of the Central Executive to the effect that “Nazis are the foes of mankind and must be speedily destroyed, and having this aim in sight to support the Government’s war measures is offered.” But this support however, as in the case of the parent organization, the Communist Party, and its language sections, is strictly conditional the “joker” being that before any move towards the support is made they must be convinced that people’s social rights and liberties are preserved, even in war

times, and of course profiteers and reactionaries abolished.

C.C.F. STEALS COMMUNISTS' THUNDER

Claiming that the "Canadian Commonwealth Federation has encroached on Communist territory," the Party membership are reluctantly admitting their failure to be included on C.C.F. platforms advocating "Civil Liberties" for the Canadian people, and the slogans "Not a man for Overseas," "No Profiteering," etc., are considered to be a stronger political lead than previous Party planks. Recent issues of the respective Western publications of the two organizations appeared with headlines sponsoring such efforts for the preservation of Canadian democracy. However according to reports from Communist sources, the C.C.F. has "stolen our thunder." [7]

"KANADSKY GUDOK" (CANADIAN WHISTLE) ATTACKS CHAMBERLAIN

The Communist Party organ in the Russian language, published in Winnipeg, is becoming particularly seditious in its vehement attacks upon British institutions. Adhering to the policy of the Communist Party as enunciated from Moscow, this publication has been most daring in pronouncing this an imperialist war. It is clearly implied that the prosecution of this war means the liberation of Polish and German peoples, as well as British, French and Canadian peoples from their governments and bourgeois institutions.

An article appearing in a recent issue supports the "working class movement" and states that workers have been driven to an impasse, forcing them to support such governments as headed by Chamberlain, whereas under other leadership they could have had "peace" by accepting the overtures of the Soviet Union:

"The direct responsibility for the present situation lies on the English politicians and reactionaries represented by Chamberlain, who have persistently sabotaged the peace front and helped fascism and the fascist aggression, because they hoped to turn the fascist countries upon the Soviet Union and thus solve the problems of British imperialism by deviating the attacks of the fascist countries and converging them upon the Soviet Union. This disastrous policy which was openly expressed in Munich was not abandoned during the five months of insincere negotiations with the Soviet Union. These negotiations have only been a diplomatic means of pressure on the fascist countries to accept the British conditions."

The article further denounces the workers' movements for "peacefully tolerating the Chamberlain policies." It is suggested that the workers should have taken the initiative and acted boldly against the policies of their national governments. Approving the agreement between the Soviet Union and Germany, it states that it is a "proper reply to the betrayal,

sabotage and swindle of the peace front." In conclusion the article calls upon the workers and the true democratic elements to follow the example of the Soviet Union and to lead an attack against Chamberlain and his reactionary policy:

"The blow of the Soviet Union along the whole front of the Munich policy has created for us the most favourable conditions to achieve a victory.[8]

"The present situation does not demand a so-called national unity which in fact would be betraying the people, but an intensified struggle against Chamberlain.

"It is necessary for an immediate democratic welding of forces of the whole workers' movement against the demoralization. It is necessary to muster all the democratic forces of the workers for the rout of Chamberlain and for the defense of democracy against reaction within the country and abroad."

[><deletion: 1 line]

[><deletion: 1 paragraph: 7 lines]

[><deletion: 1 line]

[><deletion: 1 paragraph: 6 lines][9][><blank]

CANADIAN TRANSIENT WORKERS' UNION

The Canadian Transient Workers' Union of Vancouver held its first organizational meeting on October 11. Leaflets were posted throughout the east end of the city, enlarging upon the problem of the single unemployed and assuring them that their attendance at this meeting would have the effect of combatting the authorities and bringing "our condition before the public." [10]

The attendance at the above meeting was approximately 140 persons but it is believed that the majority of these came solely out of curiosity, as a great number were not eligible for membership. Steve Brodie, a leader of the sit-down strike in Vancouver about a year ago, addressed the meeting. No definite plan of action was formulated, and the meeting resolved itself into a discussion of the grievances of the gathering. This group considers that the Relief Project Workers' Union has done nothing to help the single men and that another union is necessary to get some action. The R.P.W.U. will have nothing to do with this "outlaw" group, and are planning to register their membership in order to ascertain their relative strength.

The present membership of the new organization, numbering between 50 and 60, are being cared for by local relief authorities. (It is understood that they were expelled from the Cultus Lake Relief Camp, following a strike there this year.) [><deletion: 2 lines][11]

FASCISM

THE ITALIAN FASCIO

The leaders of the Italian Fascio in Canada continue to pursue a policy of "watchful prepared waiting." While activities are being carried on in a quiet unobtrusive fashion, it has been noted that the leaders in the chief cities are in constant touch and consultation with the Italian Consuls. Developments in Europe are being followed very closely, with the Italian Consuls and the Fascio remaining in readiness pending instructions from Italy.

INTERNMENTS DISRUPT NAZI ORGANIZATIONS

With the internment upon outbreak of war of the known leaders of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, the Deutsche Arbeitsfront and the Deutscher Bund fur Kanada, and the more prominent disseminators of pro-German propaganda, together with the departure of German Consular officials, many of whom were actively engaged in the promulgation of Nazi ideology, the activities of these organizations were rendered ineffective or entirely stopped. Only isolated cases of support of the present Nazi regime have come to the notice of the authorities and these have been appropriately taken care of. At the present time, the Germans in Canada are silent or else are disclaiming any anti-British feeling and only ask to be left alone to their peaceful pursuits.

It is a matter of interest that among the ranks of the Deutscher Bund fur Kanada dissatisfaction has resulted from the recent Pact between Germany and Russia. Membership in the Bund consists of both Germans and those of German origin (such as Russo-Germans and Mennonites), many of whom were attracted to the Deutscher Bund only on account of their anti-Communitic feelings, and not as a result of their pro-Nazi leanings. The same may be said of many German Canadians, especially those who are guided by their religious tenets. Therefore the Russo-German Pact naturally weakens the Bund structure. A recent survey conducted among the Germans in Saskatchewan bears out this supposition and discloses that a feeling of actual enmity is formulating against the present regime in Germany.[12]

NOTE

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR "BETTER CANADIANS"

Last week we advocated, in brief, the organization of a Nation-wide Educational Campaign.

Through the system and facilities of our Force we would be in a position to supply information as to the direction in which to concentrate action. It is shown in the earlier pages of this week's bulletin that some of our school teachers are radically and revolutionarily inclined. This condition exists in several of the Provinces. The responsibility for remedy

lies, of course, with the Provincial Departments of Education, and it would be the duty of the Dominion Government Department to carefully approach the Provincial Department with facts and suggestions.

The CBC News Summary 11 p.m. of the 23rd instant announced that Canadian authors had offered their services to the Government. We ask, To what better purpose could the abilities of these volunteers be applied than the preparation and publication of articles, in many languages, on the subject of becoming better citizens in this our Dominion of Canada? Such articles could be disseminated via the press, radio stations, lecture platforms, pulpits and classrooms.

Under the heading of this proposal we are not suggesting that action be directed against any particular organization or "ism." The effort would be to teach the advantages of good citizenship as against all other teachings foreign to sound Canadian ideas and ideals.[13]