

SECRET

**INTELLIGENCE
BULLETIN**

**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA**

**WEEKLY SUMMARY
NOVEMBER 13, 1939**

CONTENTS

Sabotage:

**Strikes to Sabotage Industry
Canadian Seamens Union Organize Strike
Strike Continues in Estevan-Bienfait Mines
Strike at General Steel Wares Plant
Strike at Pioneer Gold Mines Illegal**

Communism:

**How Stewart Smith Appeals to Electors
[><deletion: 1 line]
[><deletion: 1 line]
"Explaining" the War to Communists
R. L. Calder Snubs Communists
[><deletion: 1 line]
[><deletion: 1 line]**

Civil Guards:

10,000 Guarding Vulnerable Points

Enemy Aliens:

Registration now over 10,000

**War Series
No. 4.**

SABOTAGE

Preparations for the sabotaging of war material and personnel have been disclosed in the following cases:

1. A dynamite electric time bomb of expert workmanship, consisting of 30 sticks of 60% Polar dynamite, was found in the coal chute of a Toronto Oil Service Station. It is believed that the bomb was hidden there to await removal to some strategic point, such as a munitions factory or bridge. Police investigation was frustrated by publication of this incident in the press. This is the first indication of use of explosives in sabotage.
2. Broken glass and metallic substances have been found in cargoes of grain leaving Montreal for the British Isles. These acts of sabotage

were discovered on board the "SS Lysaker V" and "SS Letitia." The former with 24880 bushels reached its destination before an "admixture of glass" was discovered and the cargo rejected by the consignees. The latter was ordered back to Montreal by the British Government to arrange for the transfer of her grain cargo to a tramp. When unloading, the grain was found to contain broken and whole bottles and empty tin cans.

3. A well-organized Fascist plot for wholesale sabotaging of Montreal Harbour works, in the event of Italy becoming an enemy.

STRIKES TO SABOTAGE INDUSTRY (VANCOUVER)

The Communist Party are making every endeavour to further their activity in the various unions throughout the country. [deletion: 2 lines] recently stated that "the masses of the people did not understand why the miners should come out on strike at the present time, but we as communists understand that to tie up industry at the present time is the best way for the workers to get their demands. The war machine needs what we produce, and now we can show our strength by demanding higher wages and better living conditions for the toilers." In this connection the Party intend to use their influence in the various branches of the Housewives League and have them "get behind the men in their struggle and better the conditions of workers in all walks of life."

Ted Gunrod, of the International Woodworkers Union, stated that he has been very busy making trips to the lumber camps in an effort to convince some of the workers that now is the time to go on strike for better wages and living conditions. "Great Britain has ordered a huge lumber shipment, and this must be ready in three months, and if the camps would stick together they would soon get their demands."

CANADIAN SEAMENS UNION ORGANIZE STRIKE (NOVA SCOTIA)

[deletion: 1 paragraph: 9 lines]

The companies involved—Swimm Brothers, and The Lockport Company— have refused to recognize the union. Upon notices being served stating that temporarily the companies would not buy any more fish, the fishermen necessarily being thrown out of work, the Canadian Fishermens Union called a strike and, with the aid of some 500 pickets, prevented shipments of fish by non-union employees.

A committee, consisting of several civic officials and provincial government authorities, was appointed by the union, who placed before the companies a proposal for settlement signed by [deletion: 1 line] and two local union officials. The proposal was unacceptable to the companies concerned, who would have nothing to do with outside organizers but were willing to meet members in their employ.

[>deletion: 1 paragraph: 3 lines][2]

[>deletion: 1 paragraph: 6 lines]

STRIKE CONTINUES IN ESTEVAN-BIENFAIT MINES

150 men and 20 horses of R.C.M. Police have remained tied up at Estevan on strike duty since October 30, on orders of Attorney-General of Saskatchewan. Things have been quiet during the past week. The pickets on duty over the Western Dominion's Strip Mine have remained in position, but have not attempted to stop miners from proceeding to work. The court injunction restraining the strikers from picketing was amended, making it clear that peaceful picketing would be permitted. In this connection the strike leaders have assured the Police of their full co-operation in respecting the situation.

It is reported that it is the intention of the strikers to "boycott" the mine—possibly endeavouring to secure the co-operation of the railway unions and have them refuse to move any coal while the strike continues.

Two small strip mines reopened on November 6, with about 20 men reporting for work. At the present time the Western Dominion Strip Mine is operating at approximately 50% capacity.

Referring to the strike, the "Mid-West Clarion," communist publication for the Prairie Provinces, is endeavouring to attach ominous significance to the presence of the R.C.M. Police in the area—relating this strike to that of 1931, when three miners were killed. The front page of a recent issue of this publication is devoted to the Estevan strike, the editor twisting the situation to suit Party ends, which include the fomenting of trouble and removal of the Police. To quote some of the more prominent headlines:

"Estevan Citizens angry as 100 Mounties arrive to break Miners' Strike."

"Withdraw the R.C.M.P. from Estevan.... The last time Mounties were sent to Estevan, in 1931, bloodshed followed and three innocent miners were shot to death."[3]

"A contingent of 100 R.C.M.P., equipped with steel helmets and all regalia of war, stood guard as a handful of imported strikebreakers wound their snaky way through the miners' picket lines."

STRIKE AT GENERAL STEEL WARES PLANT (TORONTO)

The strike at General Steel Wares plant, Toronto, formulated by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee under the leadership of [>deletion: 2 lines] was concluded on November 2. In the settlement agreement collective bargaining and grievance procedure arrangements were set out and seniority arrangements were confirmed. The agreement is to extend until December 31, 1940.

According to a report from Toronto, this quick settlement is entirely

agreeable to the Communist Party because of their lack of strength in the plant concerned. In this connection Steele was severely reprimanded by the C.P. for agreeing to strike action before a strong strike sentiment and organization were developed.

[>deletion: 1 paragraph: 3 lines]

No disturbances occurred during the duration of the strike.

STRIKE AT PIONEER GOLD MINES ILLEGAL (BRITISH COLUMBIA)

The strike at the Pioneer Gold Mines, Bralorne, (perhaps the most important gold mine in B.C.), called by Local No. 308 of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union on October 8, was declared illegal by the Government under the terms of the Provincial Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The demands presented by the Union included:

- (1) "Recognition of the Union executive as the sole bargaining agent for Pioneer employees;
- (2) "A check-off system under which dues would be deducted from the payroll;
- (3) "A \$1 per day increase in all departments." [4]

The company were given one-half hour to accept the Union demands after their presentation; otherwise the men would strike. Company officials refused, contending that it was entirely a matter for the Government to settle.

The situation at the Pioneer Gold Mines and the events leading up to the strike had been thoroughly investigated by the British Columbia Department of Labour, who stated that the Union had no grounds to warrant taking action.

A perusal of reports submitted on this strike would indicate that it was wholly unwarranted and unjustified. The men employed are in receipt of the highest wages paid in the metalliferous mining industry in Canada, and their demands are ridiculous. Moreover by calling a strike without waiting for conciliation, the Union leaders committed, knowingly, an infraction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and rendered themselves and their members liable to heavy fines. As the men did not appear in Court to answer charges of violating the B.C. Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation Act, warrants have now been served for the arrest of 6 executives of the Pioneer Local of the M.M. & S.W.U. [5]

COMMUNISM

HOW STEWART SMITH APPEALS TO ELECTORS (TORONTO)

"Defeat Hepburn's Attack on Municipal Democracy," boldly headlines a recent pamphlet by Alderman Stewart Smith of Toronto, provincial secretary of the Communist Party, issued apparently as a "feeler" for the Government's attitude towards the C.P. and as one of a series of ar-

ticles to precede the "Party Manifesto." The pamphlet reads in part as follows:

"Hepburn's Fascist Record. This disastrous attack upon civic democracy is the high point of the whole fascist line of policy of the Hepburn Government.

"This is the Government which refused relief to our transient unemployed youth calling them 'Bums'. This is the Government that enforced starvation on the 350,000 men, women and children on relief in Ontario. This is the Government that led the crusade of the big corporations to destroy the trade unions under the threat of force and to keep wages at starvation levels in the interests of big business. This is the Government that blocked public works in Ontario to give jobs instead of starvation relief. This is the Government which linked up with Duplessis in Quebec to sell out to the Quebec power trust and undermine Canadian democracy.

"The Hepburn policy means fascism, for fascism (or Hitlerism) is unemployment, forced labour, suppression of trade unions and economic hardship enforced upon the people in the interest of Big Capital by state coercion.....

"By annulling the municipal franchise, they desire to deprive the people of all means of expressing opposition to the unlimited profiteering and corruption, increasing unjust taxation of the masses, lowered living standards, poverty, misery and ruin which will be the fruit of capitalist war.

"Save Municipal Democracy.

"When they speak of 'war to save democracy' they are obviously lying. They are using the war to destroy democracy and to attack the living standards of the people so that the capitalists may make fortunes out of the war.[6]

"In the face of this new disaster, I would be unfaithful to the working class and progressive people of Toronto if I were to remain silent.....

"Prepare to elect a Toronto City Council which will defend your interests against the war plans of the Big Capitalists and stand firm for democracy against Hepburn's fascist plans." [7]

[8<deletion: 1 paragraph: 3 lines]

[8<deletion: 1 paragraph: 4 lines]

[8<deletion: 1 paragraph: 4 lines]

"EXPLAINING" THE WAR TO COMMUNISTS (WINNIPEG)

Addressing the Communist Party of Canada Labour Forum at Winnipeg on October 29, [8<deletion: 1 line] outlined the stand the C.P. is to take in relation to the present situation. Declaring that the rapidly changing international situation had resulted in the Party making grave mis-

takes, which they are now rectifying, [deletion: 1 line] stated that in the first instance they should never have offered their wholehearted support to the Federal Government. (It will be remembered in this respect that the C.P. in Winnipeg dispatched a telegram to the Prime Minister at Ottawa offering full support should Canada declare war on the "Nazi Aggressor.") He referred to this telegram as "a big mistake, due to lack of clear and fast thinking. Conditions and circumstances moved so rapidly that the C.P. of Canada was caught in a trap which motivated the telegram; but now when the fog has cleared; when events have given clarity to the international situation, the mistake made at the declaration of war is being admitted." The C.P. of Canada is now however proclaiming that this war is another "imperialist war."

Tracing British foreign policy since 1917, [deletion: 1 line] stated that it was solely directed against the Soviet Union; that the Allies would never destroy Hitlerism and Nazism, even if they won the war, but that Nazism could be destroyed only by the German working class. He predicted that the war would be of short duration and that the dangers of peace are far greater than those of war. Furthermore, it would mean the abolition of capitalism in many European countries as an aftermath of the war and the increased power of the working class.[8]

At the conclusion of the address the meeting was open for questions, but few took advantage of this opportunity. There were 54 persons in attendance.

R. L. CALDER SNUBS COMMUNISTS

Notwithstanding his defeat in the recent Quebec Provincial elections, R. L. Calder, K.C., president of the Civil Liberties Union, had "let down the Communist Party" by accepting nomination as Canadian Commonwealth Federation candidate at Verdun, P.Q. Only recently Calder made a tour of Canada championing the Civil Liberties drive and denouncing the so-called "Padlock Law" under the sponsorship of the Communist Party of Canada, and it was hoped that he would therefore be their standard-bearer in Quebec Province. The Party are disgusted over the fact that in this instance, as in a great many others, the C.C.F. has scored very heavily over the Communist Party.

It has been earnestly hoped that the endeavours of certain factions within the C.C.F. to form a "united front" with the Communist Party would be beneficial, but with the arrival in Vancouver of the article "British Labour's War Aims in the Nation," by Professor Harold J. Laski, until recently a leading member of the C.P. of Great Britain, there has been a distinct coolness between these factions and the Party leadership in Canada. The article in question derides Russia's entry into the international situation, which is the antithesis of communist belief in soviet policy. The book particularly stresses the probable longevity of the present conflict, and places the blame on Russia.

[>deletion: 1 line]

[>deletion: 1 paragraph: 5 lines]

[>deletion: 1 paragraph: 3 lines][9][Page 10 is missing.]

CIVIL GUARDS

10,000 GUARDING VULNERABLE POINTS

The Civil Security Survey of vulnerable points, commenced in March, 1939, now covers over 1700 points, of which only about 10% are the responsibility of the Federal government for guarding, and the remaining 90% are of provincial municipal or private responsibility.

As a result many thousands of dollars have been expended by provincial, municipal and private concerns to provide wire fencing, screening, floodlighting, etc., for protection, based on the recommendations of the R.C.M. Police, and in addition guards are now employed to an estimated strength of 10,000 throughout the Dominion. The City of Toronto alone claims to be spending at the rate of \$325,000 per annum for guards.

The Dominion Government provide guards obtained from the Veterans' Organizations as Special Constables at the following Dominion Government and other properties:

8	Ship Canals
43	Railway Bridges and Tunnels
8	Dominion Govt. Grain Elevators
11	National Harbours and Dry Docks
10	Can. Govt. Broadcasting Stations
7	Wireless and Direction Finding Stations
9	International Dams
	International Hydraulic Works at Niagara, Ontario
3	Cable Stations
1	International Bridge
1	Dominion Govt. Building (outside Ottawa)

The protection of the above mentioned points requires the employment of approximately 1800 veterans, costing with equipment about \$2,500,000 per annum. A considerable reduction has already been made in the original number of guards recommended at several points, and it is expected that further reductions can be made after a re-survey.

A few of the points of vital importance have not been taken over from the Dept. of National Defence as yet, but it is expected that the handing over will be complete by November 15, 1939.[11]

ENEMY ALIENS
REGISTRATION OF ENEMY ALIENS

Province	No. of Regis- trars	Reports Re- ceived, Oct. 1-16	No. Reg- istered Oct. 1- 16 from Returns to Date	Reports Re- ceived Oct 17-31	No. Reg- istered Oct. 17-31 from Returns to Date	Total Regis- tered During Oct. from Returns to Date	Esti- mated No. to be Reg- istered
B.C.	31	26	655	22	244	899	1405
Alta.	96	88	918	72	739	1657	1809
Sask.	101	95	847	65	401	1248	1719
Man.	56	51	592	46	671	1263	677
Ont.	168	131	1905	100	2327	4232	2835
Que.	29	24	345	20	626	971	1098
N.B.	33	13	30	8	11	41	44
N.S.	16	16	90	15	45	135	116
P.E.I.	7	2	—	1	1	1	10
N.W.T.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y.T.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	556	446	5382	349	5065	10447	9713

In explanation of fact that actual registrations exceed the estimate in several instances, only unnaturalized Germans were included in the estimate whereas the registration now taking place includes Czechs, Austrians, etc. [12]