

SECRET

**INTELLIGENCE
BULLETIN**

**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA**

**WEEKLY SUMMARY
JANUARY 22, 1940**

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**War Series
No. 14.**

EDITORIAL

"THE STRUGGLE WILL BE LONG"

When Major-General A. G. McNaughton, commanding our First Division, said that "the struggle will be long and bitter, and its successful outcome largely depends on a steady stream of leaders in all walks of life" he was probably speaking with more truth than even he knew. Obviously he was estimating the struggle in terms of vast hords of Germans and Russians let loose upon Western Europe in an attempt to destroy this thing called Democracy and make this world a better place to live in—for Dictators.

But we venture to say (with indisputable evidence to prove it) that what we see with the eye is but the surface manifestation of an inward and "spiritual" struggle transcending in violence anything the world has experienced. This is not an imperialist war, a race war, a religious war nor even an economic war. In the last analysis it is the ageless struggle between good and evil, between spirituality and materiality, between in-

dividual self-expression and mind enslavement. That is why there is no paradox in Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany joining forces and making mutual pacts with Japan and Italy or any other dictatorship. Eventually, if victorious, these thieves would fall out among themselves and destroy each other, but for the present they are glad to sink their minor differences in an unholy alliance against the only authority that can check their growth.

The real war is a mental war—its bullets are words, its most deadly offensives are comprised of lie barrages, its shock troops are behind the Allied lines sabotaging morale and the will to resist. The enemy reasons that attacks from the rear will be more effective and far less costly than breaking the Maginot lines of guns and cement. That is why its uniformed armies hold, why its spies and agents disseminate peace manifestoes and other subversive matter among our civilian population and promise the World Revolution for universal salvation.[1]

Nazis and Communists are convinced that this revolution is imminent. They will frankly tell you so. Unless you have inside knowledge you may scoff at their boasts, but the fact is they have a certain amount of reason for the faith that is in them. All the totalitarian states (not only those at open war with us) are organized throughout the democracies for the violent overthrow of government at the opportune time. Only a few days ago in New York Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I. exposed such a plot. It is too much to expect that we will always be forewarned and forearmed and that this hidden struggle will not be "long and bitter" before we have indeed made the world safe for democracy.[2]

COMMUNISM

[<deletion: 1 line] ELECTED TO SYDNEY CITY COUNCIL

[<deletion: 2 lines] Norman Mackenzie, President of Lodge 1064 of the Amalgamated Iron, Tin and Steel Workers Union at Sydney, Nova Scotia, was elected to the City Council in the recent civic elections. In Soliciting support, MacKenzie [<deletion: 2 lines] and is considered a fair agitator. Running in Ward 5, (Steel Workers' Ward) MacKenzie polled 677 votes against that of his opponent who polled 540.

As a leader of the Steel Workers' Union, he wields considerable influence. [<deletion: 2 lines] Should he undertake this task, as ostensible representative of the Steel Workers of Sydney, he might create a great deal of trouble and dissension. In view of the importance of the district, due to the war contracts at the steel plants, any dissension which might cause a strike at this time would be most regrettable.

MacKenzie's [<deletion: 2 lines]

The following telegram was received by Norman MacKenzie on January 12 from Pat Sullivan, [<deletion: 1 line] and President of the Canadian Seamen's Union.

"Montreal, Que., Jan. 12, 1940.

Norman MacKenzie,
President Steel Workers Union, Sydney, N.S.

Congratulations upon your election to the City Council stop this is one more victory for the workers in your district and is the only assurance that the Trade Union Government will carry on its existence in the face of the opposition by Dosco stop keep up the good work.

Pat Sullivan
President Canadian Seamens Union."[3]

LUNENBURG BOYCOTTS RED AGITATORS

During the latter part of December, J. A. (Pat) Sullivan, Charles Murray and Douglas Betts, [~~deletion: 2 lines~~] and officials of the Canadian Seamen's Union, an affiliate of the Communist Party, arrived at Lunenburg from Halifax. They endeavoured to arrange with Captain Angus Walters, President, and Mr. Lawrence Allen, Secretary-Treasurer of the Fishermen's Federation at Lunenburg, to address a meeting of this Federation on December 28. The request was refused.

The following news item in this connection appeared in the local press on January 3, which outlines the feeling which has arisen against the tactics employed by these members of the Communist Party who instigated the strike at Lockport (settled several weeks ago).

"LUNENBURG, December 29 — Officials of the Fishermen's Federation, Station No. 101, of Lunenburg, issued a statement here today that they would have nothing to do with the Canadian Seamen's Union and therefore would not grant representatives of that Union permission to speak at any of their meetings.

Can Look After Itself.

Capt. Angus Walters and Capt. Lawrence Allen, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Lunenburg Station, stated that as a result of investigations and the settlements made at Lockport, they do not believe in the methods used by the C.S.U. They said: "We will do things in our own way with no outside help and the things we do will be of benefit to the fishermen only. Lunenburg can look after itself, without any outside help, as it has done in the past."

Their failure to influence the Fishermen's Federation necessitated these individuals making other arrangements to address a local gathering. They hired the Anglican Church Hall at Blue Rocks,[4] but only one person, the caretaker attended. The meeting was postponed for two days, but on this occasion the organizers did not put in an appearance and it is reported that they had entrained for Halifax.

While in Lockport, the above named members of the Canadian Fishermen's Union endeavoured to obtain the use of the Town Council Cham-

bers and the Badminton Club quarters, but both these halls were refused to them.

It is not known whether these organizers intend to return to Lockport, but it would appear from the above that it would be hardly expedient in view of the cold reception which they have received.

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[&<deletion: 1 paragraph: 9 lines][5]

ALL QUIET ON THE PACIFIC WATERFRONT (VANCOUVER)

It is interesting to note that the labour troubles at San Francisco, which have occupied the headlines in the United States and certain Canadian newspapers, have had little effect at Vancouver. The men continue to work with no thoughts of striking or causing dissension; content apparently in the belief that if the San Francisco longshoremen force another wage increase it will necessarily be applied to Canadian (Maritime) labour.

The agitation during the early part of the war against the German element (naturalized) amongst the longshoremen has almost entirely died out. There was some effort put forth at that time to have these men thrown out of waterfront employment, but the matter was finally left in the hands of the executives of the unions and the Shipping Federation. No further mention has been made of the subject and the rank and file seem to have forgotten about it. Altogether there were only about 30 out of 150 foreign born longshoremen on the Vancouver waterfront who were found to be aliens. Any individuals who could not satisfactorily prove their naturalization, to the Shipping Federation, have been suspended.

AMONG FRENCH-CANADIAN COMMUNISTS

A few months ago when it became known to the world that Germany had signed a treaty with Russia, Party members in Canada were completely demoralized, and it required several weeks to reoriente their line of attack. Now that the U.S.S.R. has invaded Finland, Communist Party members feel more confident, realizing "that Russia can do something and will show the world that she is not afraid of England."

The spirit is so high in certain branches of the Communist Party, and in particular in the French-Canadian membership, that they believe a Canadian revolution is inevitable and in a not too distant future, and that it can only result in victory for the progressive forces. The Reds are therefore more cheerful than usual.

The French-Canadian leaders are making every endeavour to stress upon their followers the necessity of defeating any move by the Government to enforce conscription.[6][Page 7 is missing].

EXPLAINING THE WAR SITUATION (TORONTO)

A public meeting under the auspices of the Communist Party was held at the Labour Temple, Church Street, Toronto, on January 12 with Harry Bell acting as chairman. The speakers included William Lawson, [deletion: 1 line] who was recently elected to the Board of Education in the city of Toronto, Tom Hill and Fred Collins.

The meeting opened with Bell stating that the speakers would explain the war situation regarding the U.S.S.R. and Finland. He urged all Communists to explain Party doctrines and denounce the lies that the press are spreading regarding the Russo-Finnish war.

The other speeches were rather lengthy and contained the usual Communist propaganda.

ELECTING REDS TO LABOUR COUNCIL (TORONTO)

In order to ensure the election of at least one [deletion: 2 lines] to the executive of the Toronto and District Trades and Labour Council, special efforts are being made to foist Fred Collins into this position as the elections are to take place in the near future and as [deletion: 2 lines] of Collins, all Communist Party delegates to that body have received instructions to be in attendance. No excuses for non-attendance will be accepted, it is stated.

[deletion: 1 line] Dewar Ferguson, secretary-organizer of the Canadian Seamen's Union at Toronto, and Sam Lapedes, an executive member of the International Union of Needle Workers, [deletion: 2 lines]

It is felt by the Party that should Collins be re-elected, besides giving the C.P. voice in this labour organization it will at the same time be a setback for anti-Communist Party elements in the Trades and Labour Council.[8]

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[deletion: 1 paragraph: 7 lines]

ATTACKING DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS (MONTREAL)

A pamphlet was recently circulated in Montreal by the Canadian Civil Liberties Union which comments upon the Defence of Canada Regulations and states the position of the union towards them. R.A.C. Ballantyne, Executive Secretary of the C.C.L.U., has instructed as wide a distribution as possible of this first published commentary on the regulations.

The pamphlet is entitled "The War and Civil Liberty" and the cover depicts a great many restrictions which the regulations are empowered to deal with. The contents declare that certain regulations having regard to

the safety of the state in guarding against espionage, sabotage, etc., are necessary, but "many others authorize flagrant invasion of the basic constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen." Although the regulations state that freedom of an individual will be interfered with as little as is necessary "no provision is made for the carrying out of this principle by submission to the courts or by the control of the officers and Ministers charged with the administration of the Regulations".

Dealing particularly with Sections 15, 39, 39A of the Defence of Canada Regulations, which "prevent freedom of expression and criticism either orally or in writing", the pamphlet states "we have ample security against disaffection in the law of treason and sedition. If anything further is desired, let it be proposed to Parliament in the form of a bill and duly scrutinized".[9]

Regarding Section 21, which deals with "the liberty of the subject", the article declares "that this regulation is undeniably a gross 'interference with the liberty of the subject'. Under it the Minister of Justice is given the most absolute power, by detention orders or otherwise, to deprive the Canadian people of every one of their fundamental liberties acquired since Magna Carta. Nor may the exercise of this power be submitted to the control of the courts. Under Section 22, an appeal is provided to an Advisory Committee set up by the Minister, but the Minister is perfectly free to reject any opinion given by the committee."

While these four sections are the "most dangerous of the Regulations", the pamphlet denounces the others as they also "abolish habeas corpus and they threaten the right of labour to strike by authorizing the use of the army to eject persons from places where they have been forbidden to go."

The article remarks upon the fact that Canada is far more stringent with her regulations than England has been. "Can Canada", it has been asked, "afford to be less democratic than Great Britain?"

Under the sub-heading "Unwarranted Violation" the article comments:

"After long scrutiny and discussion of the Regulations, the Canadian Civil Liberties Union, Montreal Branch, has gone on record as condemning them as an unwarranted violation of fundamental civil liberties. The Union does not concern itself with the form which criticism of the Government's Policy takes, but it emphatically takes the position that Canadians must not be deprived of their right to criticize.

Basing itself on this policy, the C.C.L.U., Montreal Branch, has voted to take every means at its disposal to remove certain of the Regulations in order to test the constitutionality of the Regulations in the courts, the Union has undertaken the defence of a number of persons charged under them. It has approached the Governor-General in Council seeking repeal or satisfactory amendment of the objectionable Regulations, and it has undertaken a campaign to ac-

quaint the people of Canada with the danger to their liberties represented by the Regulations.[10]

The Union has resolved to oppose every attempt to take advantage of times of war to restrict unnecessarily the civil rights of Canadians. It invites the assistance of all patriotic and public spirited citizens in this fight. But if the fight is to be successful, it must be organized. You can join it by filling out the form on the next page."

[>-deletion: 1 paragraph: 6 lines]

GENERAL

ENEMY ALIENS

Registrations:

Total to Dec. 31, 1939.....15,055

Given Exemption Certificates.....1,371

Exacts granted to date.....154

Internments:

Total interned or detained since Sept. 4..... 403

Released immediately3

Released after appeal56

At present interned or detained344

[11]