

SECRET

**INTELLIGENCE
BULLETIN**

**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA**

**WEEKLY SUMMARY
APRIL 1, 1940**

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**War Series
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EDITORIAL

KNOW THE FACTS!

"Is there any real danger from Communism?" asks the average Canadian. "Are you Police not just seeing red? Look at the Communist vote it couldn't elect one federal member! This isn't Russia!"

Such ignorance is bliss to the Communist Party of Canada. It is upon this very trait of the human mind that it depends for eventual victory. It is this ignorance that swallows the most blatant propaganda and lures it into actually protecting its destroyers.

It is true, the official membership of the Party in Canada is numerically small probably as small as the Bolshevist Party in Russia preceding the Revolution. Its defenders and sympathizers are many. Its organization is as strong (and as invisible) as a salmon net spread under water. Its strategy is dictated by Moscow's Political Bureau. Everything it knows, plans and does is by virtue of Ogpu Stalin's Secret Service, the most unscrupulous bunch of crooks the world has ever known.

Evidence of this is no longer confined to the Secret Police and their victims. Former USSR agents, press correspondents and others who know

the true story of post-revolutionary Russia have published it to the world in all its horror. For the protection of Democracy, freedom and his own future welfare everyone should read it.

The most significant volume available to Canadians is "In Stalin's Secret Service" by W.G. Krivitsky, who, for fourteen years served in the Soviet Military Intelligence Department. Based upon first-hand knowledge by the one leading survivor of the Red Army purge, it makes clear as nothing else has the inside workings of the Soviet government. It is a story of electrifying import at a time when Russia, allied with Hitler's Germany, holds the key to the balance of power in Europe.[1]

Another "eye-opener" is "Assignment in Utopia" by Eugene Lyons. Here the former United Press correspondent in Moscow tells the dramatic story of his six years among the Soviets six years which saw the shattering of all his ideals in the face of the grim realities which surrounded him.

Scarcely a month passes without one or more magazines containing the experiences of refugees from Russian invaded areas or of those in America who have been victimized by the Red Octopus. And there are the findings of the Dies Committee at Washington as summarized recently in "Liberty". In fact there is so much evidence today on Russian Communism (or Stalinism) that there is no longer excuse for ignorance toward this homicidal mania, or for anyone asking "Is there any real danger?"[2]

LABOUR STRIKES

PAT SULLIVAN INSTIGATING SEAMEN'S STRIKE

(Montreal)

A dispute between the Canadian Seamen's Union and the Great Lakes shipping companies has arisen with the approach of the expiration of the present work agreement on March 31, 1940. John A. (Pat) Sullivan, [deletion: 1 line] worker amongst labour unions, is busily engaged in formulating demands and a plan of action in event of the shipping companies refusing to accept the proposals of the C.S.U.

The Union will demand an increase of \$15.00 per month for every rating as well as a change in the length of watches. A concerted effort will be made by the Union to gain control of hiring and firing of seamen. Should these demands be not entirely accepted by the shipping companies between now and April 15, Sullivan has instructed the seamen to prepare for strike duty.

The port of Montreal is not to be involved beyond the point of picketing both railroad depots to prevent men from being shipped to Western ports.

Well-known left-wing organizers of the C.S.U. are being posted amongst union locals of the various ports to be effected by the strike should it be called.

Sullivan has expressed his intention to show the companies that he

means business and that he is prepared to "take the bull by the horns" and teach these companies that they cannot "play" with Pat Sullivan.

Conferences between officials of both sides of this dispute are still being conducted.[3]

STEEL WORKERS OF SYDNEY EXPECT STRIKE (Sydney)

The 3,500 workers of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation's Sydney plant are on the verge of striking for better wages and hours. For a month and a half Communist agitators have been urging the union to tie up the plant. A strike was called for March 21, but at the eleventh hour it was postponed pending the results from a board of conciliation and investigation set up under the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This move was not initiated by the union.

The Halifax "Chronicle" of March 20 reports:

In reply to a telegram sent today (by the Union) saying that that body was not in favour of any procedure that might "cause a prolongation of the miserable wage condition" of steelworkers, the deputy minister of Labour answered that his department was ready to "immediately establish a board at once" and to "ask the board to act immediately to secure a settlement of all matters in dispute."

While it was no part of the plans of the Steelworkers' Union to have such a board set up they have accepted it with the understanding that the strike would not be called off but would be postponed pending the findings of the board members.

If negotiations fail and the strike occurs there is a possibility that 8,000 men in the coal mines will come out in sympathy, as they are under the same management as the steel workers.[4][Pages 5, 6, and 7 are missing.]

SABOTAGE

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY COTTON CARGO (Halifax)

On January 25, 1940, the S.S. "Comedian" of the Harrison Line, Liverpool, England, loaded baled cotton at Mobile, Ala. On January 30 she proceeded to New Orleans, La., where she loaded more cotton and other cargo. On February 3 she sailed from New Orleans for Halifax to join a convoy.

Outside Halifax the "Comedian" was in collision with another vessel, and upon arriving at dock in Halifax on February 11, it was necessary to discharge her cargo of cotton.

A total of 11,085 bales of cotton were discharged into Shed 3 National Harbours Board, Halifax, between February 11 and 18. The bales were stored 7 tiers high.

On February 20, fire broke out in this cotton. A total of 5 bales caught fire; 4 of the bales ceased burning completely after the local firemen had

extinguished the flames, but the fifth bale continued to smoulder and was thrown into the water of the harbour. The bales which caught fire were on the second tier of the pile, hence could not have been reached by fire from the outside.

After 24 hours' immersion the fifth bale was recovered, whereupon it burst into flames. Examination showed that the flames originated in its interior, and samples of the cotton at this point were submitted to the analyst. His examination revealed that the cotton has been saturated with oil—a type of petroleum hydro carbon, probably fuel oil. The presence of this oil undoubtedly led to spontaneous ignition of the cotton.

A thorough investigation was made by us at Halifax, as a result of which we are satisfied that the cotton was not tampered with subsequent to being unloaded from the "Comedian". In addition, we secured samples of the oils carried aboard the "Comedian" for lubrication purposes (this vessel is a coal burner) and found that they were dissimilar to the sample of oil extracted from the bale in question. This apparently eliminates any suggestion that the oil could have been placed in the cotton by a member of the crew of the ship—an unlikely act as, had the "Comedian" not been in collision, the fire would have broken out in the hold whilst the vessel was in mid-Atlantic and probably destroyed the ship.

According to the Master of the "Comedian", before being placed aboard at Mobile and New Orleans, the cotton was rebaled under police guard in special baling machines, which compress it so tightly that it is impossible to place a foreign substance in the interior of a bale, without boring a hole therein. For the reasons quoted above, it would appear that the oil was probably placed in the bale during the rebaling process at Mobile and New Orleans.[8]

COMMUNISM
COMMUNISTS POLL OVER 30,000 VOTES

The following figures to date were polled by C.P. candidates throughout the country in the recent Federal Election. It is interesting to note that several of the "big guns" of the Communist Party, i.e., Tim Buck and Stewart Smith, running in Hamilton East and Toronto-Spadina respectively, did not put in an appearance during the election campaign.

Montreal, St. Mary:	Evariste Dube	656
Cochrane, Ontario:	G.W. Teaple [↗deletion: 1 line]	
	[↗deletion: 1 line]	3228
Hamilton East:	Tim Buck	695
Temiskaming, Que:	Thomas Church	3524
Toronto Broadview:	George Grube [↗deletion: 1 line]	
	[↗deletion: 1 line]	2735
Toronto Spadina:	Stewart Smith	2720
Toronto Trinity:	Douglas Stewart	1052
Winnipeg North:	Leslie Morris	5260
MacKenzie, Sask:	Walter Wiggins	478
Prince Albert, Sask:	A.C. Campbell	178
Regina:	Jack Guest	603
Wood Mountain, Sask:	N.L. Buchanan [↗deletion: 1 line]	
	[↗deletion: 1 line]	4254
Yorkton, Sask:	T.G. McManus	384
Bow River, Alta:	Lawrence Anderson	867
Vegreville, Alta:	William Halina	2725
Vancouver East:	Fergus McKean	1286
	Total vote cast	30,645

[9]

TROUBLES IN MONTREAL DISTRICT BUREAU

Retort Discourteous

A wave of protest has been directed by the rank and file Communist Party members against their Montreal District Bureau as a result of the arrest of four comrades on the occasion of a raid conducted by the Montreal City Police on the St. Catherine's committee rooms. The Party heads are criticized for their lack of foresight which jeopardized the freedom of the election campaign workers.

To this the District Bureau retorts:

An accusation of that sort cannot be made against anyone, and those who fail to comply with the rules of the Party will be called before a fraction of the Party and will be temporarily expelled from the Party.

Looking for Funds

Failing to replenish the coffers of the Communist Party of Canada through more open and legitimate means, the Montreal District Bureau has instructed its leaders to hold their parties, socials, etc., in private houses rather than in public halls. This will eliminate rental fees and give greater opportunity of raising money through card games, bingo and the sale of beer at 30 cents per pint, which are not permitted in public halls.

CANADA'S C.I.O. ENDORSED BY LEWIS

(Windsor)

The regional director of the Committee of Industrial Organization at Windsor, Ont., announced at a regular meeting of the United Auto Workers' Local that the C.I.O. in Canada now has the "go sign" from John L. Lewis in connection with the merger of the C.I.O. and the All Canadian Congress of Labour (already reported in this bulletin). He added that five cents out of the per capita tax previously sent to Washington will now remain in Canada.[10]

The benefit which Local organizers hope to derive from this new arrangement is that under the colours of the A.C.C.L. they would be given "representation in Ottawa to do some lobbying the same as John L. Lewis has done in Washington." [11]