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SECRET**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**

Ottawa, December 15, 1942.

MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT**Contents**

1. "Lift the Ban" Agitation.
 Putting Pressure on M.P.'s.
 C.C.F. Favours Lifting but is Anti-Communist.
 Public Opinion through Gallup Poll.
 Endorses the Ban.
2. Communist Party also Banned in Australia.
3. The Communist Party in New Zealand.
4. The British Labour Party and the Communists.
5. British Labour Unions Refuse to Life Ban on Communists.
6. Tim Buck's Hide-Out.
7. Communist Lies.
8. [Xdeletion: blank]'s Ambitions.
9. Dominion Communist Labour Total War Committee.
10. The National Council for Democratic Rights.
 Toronto
 Kitchener
 Niagara Falls
 [Xdeletion: blank]
11. The Ukrainian Canadian Association.
 Hamilton.
 St. Catharines.
 Edmonton.
12. German-Canadian Federation.
13. Strikes and Labour Unrest.
 Absenteeism
 Staff Walk-Out
 Union Tactics.
 [Xdeletion: blank]
 [Xdeletion: blank]
14. [Xdeletion: blank]
15. The National Movement in Quebec.
 Le Bloc Populaire Canadien.
 The League for the Defence of Canada.

16. Technocracy Incorporated Establishes a "Front".
 17. Jehovah's Witnesses.
 18. Regulation 18 of D.O.C.R. - An Interpretation.
 19. Offence Committee in South Africa Tried in Halifax Courts.
- [First page not numbered.]

"LIFT THE BAN" AGITATION

A National Unity rally, held at Toronto, Ont. on Oct. 12th, signalized Tim Buck's return to the public platform. Premier Hepburn, the Hon. L. Macauley, K.C., and various others spoke at the meeting, the main object of which was to urge the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Drummond Wren of the Workers' Educational Association and, according to press items, Wren later communicated with the Minister of Justice urging that the ban be lifted and subsequently made public a letter received from the Minister of Justice which contained the following:

"The acceptance of communism might, as you suggest, cause consternation in the ranks of our enemies, but I am sure that it would also cause consternation in the ranks of very large numbers of loyal citizens of most of the United Nations..... In my opinion differences, even if they arose in the past, cannot be forgotten when they are fundamental, and I am still convinced that the differences between international communism and the constitutional setup and Christian civilization of our country are fundamental. We are all violently opposed to fascism and nazism, but I do not agree that we must go to the other extreme to indicate that our opposition is wholehearted and sincere."

Putting pressure on M.P.'s.

On October 30th the National Office of the National Council for Democratic Rights instructed all branches and sympathizers to concentrate upon lifting the ban on the Communist Party of Canada. It was emphasized that this should be done mainly through pressure on members of Parliament, by letters, wires, meetings and delegations to M.P.'s as well as any local method which could be devised to bring the issue forcibly before M.P.'s. *Later, open letters to M.P.'s will be sent to the press.*

The principle object in the proposed drive is to make sure that the question of the legality of the Communist Party of Canada is dealt with during the first sessions of the new Parliament.

C.C.F. Favours Lifting but is Anti-Communist.

A declaration made by E. B. Jolliffe, Ontario provincial leader of the C.C.F., at Markham, Ont. on Oct. 19th, with regard to the attitude of the C.C.F. towards the C.P. of C., contained the following:

"The C.C.F. favours lifting the ban on the Communist Party. A little daylight on the twisting and turning of that party's policy would do a lot of good.

"But we have also the right to denounce their policy as a sham and a fraud, which it is, and this is why I refused to attend their meeting in Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto last week. I don't want any more invitations, from Messrs. Hepburn, Buck, Macaulay and Company. This man Hepburn, only a year ago, said he would like to see labour organizers treated as agents of Hitler. now he pretends to be a friend of labour. Now he poses as a progressive -- in fear of the C.C.F. [2] This man Buck only eighteen months ago was asking our soldiers to lay down their arms. Now he pretends to stand for a total war effort.

Public Opinion through Gallup Poll

During the early part of September, the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion conducted a Gallup Poll of the Dominion on the following question, "Do you think that people in Canada should be allowed to join the Communist Party and enter candidates in future elections, or do you think the present law, which outlaws the Communist Party, should continue in effect?"

The replies received were as follows:

Ban Should Remain	- 62%
People Should be Allowed to Join	- 23%
Undecided	- 15%

Shortly after Tim Buck and his associates surrendered at Toronto, Ont. on Sept. 25th, and before their conditional release, another Gallup Poll survey was made around the following question:

"Do you think that Tim Buck and the other reputed Communist leaders who have recently surrendered to the authorities should be freed, or do you think they should be interned?"

The final figures show that there was no majority opinion in favour of either freedom or internment:

Would Intern Them	- 44%
Would Free Them	- 39%
Undecided	- 17%

A break-down of the survey follows:

	<u>Geographical</u>			<u>Political</u>	
	Que.	Outside Que.	Ont.	C.C.F.	Major Parties
Would Free --	20%	57%	62%	76%	29%
Would Intern --	80%	42%	38%	17%	53%
Undecided --				7%	18%

Endorses the Ban

A district convention of the Diocesan Council of Catholic Action met in Hull, Que. on Sunday, Oct. 18th and voiced its approval of the stand taken by the Minister of Justice in refusing to lift the ban on the C.P. of C. A motion was passed urging the Minister to spurn all representation which might be made to make the C.P. of C. a legal organization.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the concluding session of the 19th Annual Convention of the Ottawa Diocesan Council of the Catholic League of Canada which strongly urged that the ban on the Communist Party and other subversive organizations in Canada be not lifted. Petitions to this effect were sent to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and to members of the Senate and House of Commons.

[3]

2. COMMUNIST PARTY ALSO BANNED IN AUSTRALIA

In an article appearing in an Ottawa newspaper recently, dealing with the status of the Communist Party of Canada, Charles Bishop made reference to the C.P. being banned in Australia -- a fact not generally known and which refutes the Communist claim that Canada is the only country in the British Empire in which the Communist Party is illegal.

The Australian government, acting under the National Security Regulations on June 15, 1940, banned the Communist Party of Australia, the Australian League for Peace and Democracy and the minority movements. The principal Communist publications were prohibited as early as May 24th, 1940 and two Communist publications in foreign languages and all printing establishments known to be publishing Communist material were declared illegal on June 20th. The Young Communist League, the Revolutionary Workers League and the Australian Youth Council were declared illegal on June 24th, July 6th and Aug. 8th, 1940, respectively.

3. THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN NEW ZEALAND

Although the New Zealand Government considered suppressing the Communist Party at the time the Australian authorities banned it, the Communist Party of New Zealand has not been declared illegal [dele-

tion: 2 lines] Many Communists were prosecuted for subversive acts and official Communist papers closed down. Since Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, the Party in New Zealand, professing to support the war effort, has had more or less a free hand [~~deletion: 1 line~~]

4. THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY AND THE COMMUNISTS

The following is a summary of a statement issued by the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party in August, 1942:

"The Communist Party and Subversive Movements"

"Statement by the National Executive Committee"

"The Annual Party Conference held at Whitsuntide last again defeated by 1,899,000 votes to 132,000 votes proposals for co-operation with the Communist Party of Great Britain and once more warned Affiliated and Constituency Organisations against being led astray by organisations ancillary or subsidiary to that Party.

"The Communist Party having started War activities in September, 1939 in support of the British fight against Fascism, and having shortly afterwards changed its attitude without any consultation with its membership, found itself in June, 1941, compelled again to support the War merely because of the onslaught of the Nazi-Fascist Powers upon Russia.

[4]

"Britain and Her Allies"

"Since that event, the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress, jointly and severally, have frequently declared, and have often shown, their desire for the fullest co-operation between the peoples of Britain and Russia, but none of them has forgotten the need of a similar co-operation with the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America, and other countries fighting by our side. They have further declared that any co-operation with Russia's Government and people does not oblige them to enter into any association with the Communist Party which still is the most unreliable and fickle political institution in our land.

"The fact must never be lost sight of that the Communist Party is now supporting the War effort not because Britain is, or has been, in danger, or because freedom and democracy are at stake, but as that Party's actions clearly show, solely on account of Russia. Labour party members must not be led astray by the expensive propaganda of a very small political organization mysteriously in command of very large funds.

They must always remember that many Nations are fighting on Britain's side, some of which have had their public institutions blotted out, their Governments exiled, and their patriotic citizens brought under a Nazi or Fascist regime. Some, indeed, have claims as great upon our generosity as Russia.

"The National Convention"

"In the early days of the War the Communist Party engineered a 'National Convention' the avowed purpose of which was to establish, in opposition to the Labour Party, a so-called 'People's Government' in Britain; a Government presumably which would have been amendable to a Policy of Appeasement with Hitler. Because of an embarrassing history, and to meet the new conditions, the 'National Convention' and its organisations have been wound up, and the proposed 'People's Government' has been entirely forgotten. The late supporters of both have been told to get into 'Anglo-Soviet Friendship Committees' which seem to offer better chances of public acceptance and of undermining the political activities of other Parties, particularly those of the Labour Party.

"Anglo-Soviet Friendship Committees"

"Attached are extracts from the 'Voice of the Party' the directive organ of the Communist Party to its branches in South Wales. These indicate in the clearest possible fashion how British Communism endeavours to influence unsuspecting people and organisations. The policy of Establishing 'ancillary and subsidiary' organisations has been practised by the Communist Party since its beginning. The main and almost Nazi and Fascist purpose is to enable a closely organised minority party to secure the support of [5] masses of people without giving them the democratic right of participating in government, or in the direction of their political activities. The success of these methods in places abroad has been very great indeed. Failure to achieve success greater than a nuisance value in Great Britain has been due to the alertness of the Labour Party, which year by year has exposed the true purpose of the almost annual creation and dissolution of these ancillary and subsidiary bodies.

"There is great need for continued alertness, for not only are the rank and file sometimes caught in the meshes of Communist traps but Members of Parliament and leaders of Local Government Authorities are, on occasion, persuaded to give their influence and support to organisations of which they can have very little intimate knowledge, and over which they have no powers of control. In those tragic days when

British Communism outvies British Jingoism in flag waving, in the use of military bonds, and when it associates with prominent but erratic politicians, Labour men and women should beware. Gilt-edged cards of invitation and flash advertising, despite the paper shortage, are no guarantees of the genuine purpose of a public gathering.

“Labour Party Speakers”

“To prevent confusion arising the Annual Party Conference approved the recommendation of the National Executive Committee to Party speakers that they should either consult Head Office before consenting to address Public Meetings, or confine their appearances on public platforms to the following:--

(a) Meetings organised by the Labour Party, or by any of its Affiliated Organisations and Constituency Parties when the purpose of the meetings is to support Party Policy.

(b) Meetings organised under the auspices of the National Council of Labour, or of bodies associated with it, including ‘Help for Russia’ Local Joint Committees, where such meetings are organised in support of the policy of the National Council.

(c) Meetings organised under the Ministry of Information so long as the National Council of Labour and the Labour Party are associated with that Institution, and provided no objection has been taken by either to the purpose of any such meetings.

(d) Meetings organised by the Civic Authorities either spontaneously or in association with the Ministry of Information.

[6]

It is to be hoped that the above decision will be honoured and observed by Labour Party speakers.

“Conference Decisions and the Communist Party”

“The National Executive Committee is never anxious to undertake strong measures for breaches of Party discipline and this is especially the case during these perilous days when full Labour Party unity is so essential to success in the War. As always, it would rather appeal to the loyalty of its members to assist it in winning the majority of the electors to the party’s own programme and policy. It must state, nevertheless, that decisions of the Annual Party Conference concerning the Communist Party remain in force and the disciplinary powers possessed by the National Executive Committee thereunder will, in the last resort, be used to safeguard a Movement into which so much devotion and sacrifice has been placed by its members. The Party staff will also be

supported in such action as may be necessary to prevent the side-tracking of Party activities by subversive influences whether directly or indirectly introduced into the Labour Movement.

“The Labour Party’s Real Task”

“The Last Annual Conference was in some respects the best held since the war began. In addition to devoting full attention to administrative affairs and to taking note of the topical issues of the day, it discussed and approved a new statement of Party Policy. Through this, the whole Party is provided with an opportunity of pursuing political objectives which will help in building a Socialist Britain, and Affiliated Organisations and Party Members will serve the Movement best by concentrating their political energies on converting the people of Britain to the Party’s aims, and by making use of the Party’s own machinery to strengthen its organisation for the greater testing days to come.”

5. BRITISH LABOUR UNIONS REFUSE TO LIFE BAN ON COMMUNISTS

The British Trade Union Congress at its annual convention held during the early part of September of this year, rejected a motion to withdraw a circular known as the “Black Circular”, which prohibits Communists, even though democratically elected, from representing any trade union organization on Trades Councils. The Motion was defeated by a vote of 2,550,000 to 2,137,000.

6. TIM BUCK’S HIDE-OUT

On September 25th, 1942, Tim Buck and a number of other prominent Communists who had been in hiding surrendered to the Toronto Office of this Force. We subsequently secured a copy of Tim Buck’s National Registration Certificate which showed that he had registered at Toronto, Ont. on Sept. 25th, 1942, and a footnote entered on the Registration Card read as follows:

{7}

“196 miles north of C.N. Railway. Just returned to Toronto from Albany River District, in that section 2 ½ years.”

The Hearing of Buck’s Objection and his conditional release was followed by press articles giving much publicity to Buck’s statements that for the past two years he had lived between Toronto and Montreal, carrying on his full-time activities as secretary of the outlawed Communist Party of Canada. One publication made reference to his having used three aliases while under cover. Buck also stated that while in hiding he worked 14 hours

a day answering between 20 and 30 letters on matters relating to party business. The conflicting statements made by Tim Buck were given some publicity during the latter part of October but, so far as we are aware, Buck has not yet made any reply or announcement in connection therewith.

7. COMMUNIST LIES

The Sept. 28th, 1942 issue of the "Daily Worker", the principle organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., contained an editorial under the title "For Canadian Unity" which read in part:

"For two and one-half years Buck and many other active leaders and members of Canada's Communist Party have had to work under cover as they rallied thousands of friends, in as patriotic an effort for Canada as any of its citizens ever waged."

This is quoted as an example of the deceitful type of propaganda utilized by the Communist movement on this continent.

8. [~~deletion: blank~~]'s AMBITIONS

[~~deletion: blank~~], ex-detenu, recently proceeded to Blairmore, Alta., to reside with his father-in-law, has been overheard to make comments to the effect that he has done much for the citizens of Blairmore and the least they could do for him would be to elect him mayor of the town.

It might be of interest to note that following [~~deletion: blank~~]'s detention under Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, he boasted to an escorting member of the Force that he would be the next Minister of Labour.

9. DOMINION COMMUNIST LABOUR TOTAL WAR COMMITTEE

A short time before the day set for the National Plebiscite, a Committee was formed in Toronto under the title "Tim Buck Plebiscite Committee", the ostensible purpose of which was to call for a "yes" vote. Shortly after polling day, the "Tim Buck Plebiscite Committee" published a booklet entitled "The Way Forward to Total War", by Tim Buck and a foreword thereto stated that it was received by the Committee from Tim Buck.

On May 30th and 31st, 1942, the "Tim Buck Plebiscite Committee" called a "National Workers Total War [8] Conference, at Toronto and at this gathering it was decided that the "Tim Buck Plebiscite Committee" be replaced by a new organization to be known as the "Dominion Communist Labour Total War Committee". It was stated that the "Plebiscite Committee" had fulfilled its purpose. The following were elected to form the National Executive of the "Total War Committee":

[§deletion: blank] - President

[§deletion: blank] - Secretary

[§deletion: blank]

[§deletion: blank]

[§deletion: blank]

[§deletion: 1 paragraph, 2 lines]

[§deletion: 2 lines] During the latter part of July, 1940, she was detained and prosecuted under the provisions of Regulation 39A of the Defence of Canada Regulations, (*knowingly in possession in quantity of writings, intended or likely to cause disaffection - prejudice recruiting - prejudicial to the safety of the State*), and Regulation 24A of the National Registration Regulations (illegal possession of blank forms of National Registration Certificates). She was convicted on the charges mentioned and served a total of six months' imprisonment in the Women's Gaol at North Battleford, Saskatchewan. [§deletion: 1 line]

According to an item appearing in the Globe and Mail of the 14th October, 1942, Tim Buck was elected National Secretary of the "Communist Labour Total War Committee"; William KARDASH was re-elected National President and other members of the Committee included: Sam CARR of Toronto, organizer; Stewart SMITH of Toronto, publicity, and J.B. SALSBERG of Toronto, in charge of the Committee's work in promoting national war production.

The persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph are all known to have been prominently associated with the Communist Party [§deletion: 1 line]

10. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Toronto

In a recent leaflet issued by the N.C.D.R., Toronto, an intended program of activity is offered to their branches and to sympathetic organizations. It includes:

- a) Enlisting the aid of prominent business men and leading citizens for lifting the ban on the Communist Party;
- b) Unannounced parades of young people carrying slogan banners; writing of letters to Press, Cabinet Ministers and other M.P.'s on a much larger and better organized scale;

[9]

c) Short radio talks and radio "spots"; inducing leading members of all political parties to be guest speakers at N.C.D.R. rallies.

[§deletion: 1 paragraph, 6 lines]

Kitchener

In a report from our Guelph Detachment it is stated that this Association has been making persistent efforts to obtain permission from the Kitchener City Council to hold meetings in the City Hall Assembly Room. There have been several heated discussions in the Council regarding this matter. However, it has now been decided not to allow the N.C.D.R. the use of the Assembly Hall so long as the Communist Party is an illegal organization.

The mayor of Kitchener, together with a majority of the aldermen, consider that they should not cater to any organization associated with another organization on which the Federal Government had seen fit to ban. Should the Federal Government decide to lift the ban this would be a different matter.

Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls Detachment recently reported that the Niagara Falls Branch of the N.C.D.R. is now defunct and all finances, which amounted to \$24.90, have been turned over to the Dominion Communist Labour Total War Committee. While the name of the organization will be used in some instances in the future, actually all the work will be carried out from the D.C.L.T.W.C. office which was opened on Queen Street in Niagara Falls.

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

[10]

[~~deletion: 1 paragraph, 3 lines~~]

11. THE UKRAINIAN CANADIAN ASSOCIATION

Hamilton, Ont.

A report from "O" Division contains the following:

"Leaders of the organization are very active and are interviewing members and sympathizers in their homes in Hamilton for person to person talk. In their conversations, the leaders are pointing out that the people of other Ukrainian organizations are devoting too much of their time to church work and by so doing they are neglecting more important events such as urging the opening of a second front and the struggle for workers' rights and for workers' security. The leaders are pointing out that the people should link their activities with the Red Cross and should ignore the church in every way. Some of the leaders are spending as much as two hours in one home in order to convince prospective members."

St. Catharines, Ont.

A report from our Niagara Falls Detachment concerning a Victory Loan Parade which was held in St. Catharines, states:

Members of the Ukrainian National Federation were seen preparing to take up their position in this parade. Presently an equal number of members of the Ukrainian Canadian Association arrived on the scene. The U.C.A. block went into a huddle and soon after, when a Mrs. [deletion: blank] grabbed the U.N.F. flag, a fight started between the two factions. The flag was torn to pieces, while the Union Jack, being carried by the U.N.F., was rescued with difficulty. At this point members of the U.C.A. moved in and a real riot started between the two factions which lasted for about ten minutes, when St. Catharines City Police quelled the trouble.

Edmonton, Alta.

At a recent social held by a group of members of the Ukrainian Canadian Association in Edmonton, Alberta, [deletion: blank] was introduced as the guest speaker. She contended that the "Canadian Tribune", Communist newspaper, was leading the fight to establish a second front and to secure legality for the Communist Party of Canada, and that promoting the "Canadian Tribune" campaign was an extremely important task of the Communist Party.

She was asked why those present should not continue the fight against the Capitalist class, and replied, "We are working together with the capitalist class now, but we must do so to defend Russia. If there were no Russia in the war we would have used a different party line against those [11] parasites. At present we must pull together in order to beat Hitler. But after the war our program will include settling our disputes with the Capitalists, here and elsewhere. Never forget that the Communist party has not changed its principles -- merely its tactics. Tactics have nothing to do with principles."

She was again asked why they should not do away with the Capitalists now and she replied, "The working class is not ready now; the war is serving by educating the masses of the different nations in the Dominion."

12. GERMAN-CANADIAN FEDERATION

The above organization, formed early in February, 1942, appears to be a re-organization of two German societies which were sponsored by the Communists some years ago. The German-Canadian Federation claims to be an anti-fascist organization of persons of German origin interested in the fight against fascism and it advocates freedom, democracy and national independence. There is a close tie-up between the German-Canadian Federation and other Communist front organizations, and contributions

have been made to a fund for the release of Tim Buck and the support of the National Council for Democratic Rights.

Recent observations show that the German-Canadian Federation is now endeavouring to form a separate group of "released" University students, mostly Austrians. These students consist of refugees who were interned in Britain, later being transferred to Canada and released for various purposes, principally farm work.

13. STRIKES AND LABOUR UNREST

Absenteeism

The first income tax deductions precipitated a wave of absenteeism in industry and in some cases a refusal to work overtime. Generally speaking, the employee feels that he gains nothing by working more than five days a week. This condition is showing some signs of improvement, and it is expected that as a result of appeals to the employees' patriotism, together with the self-evident inducement of increased earnings, the situation will gradually return to normal.

Staff Walk-Out

Early this year the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, under the direction of [redacted] and [redacted], endeavoured to organize the employees of the Taylor Electric Company, London, Ont. They met with some measure of success and in August presented their demands to the Company. Their demands included Union recognition and wage increases, etc. Failing to negotiate an agreement, [redacted] an employee of the Company and [redacted], contacted the provincial and federal labour authorities, requesting a board of arbitration. Subsequently [redacted] was dismissed for inattention to his duties and indulging in Union activity during working hours. [redacted]'s dismissal resulted in further representations by the Union for a board of arbitration. A board was appointed and ruled that [redacted] be reinstated. [redacted] reported for work and as [redacted] a result the plant superintendent and a foreman walked out protesting the decision of the board and stating that they would be unable to maintain discipline in the plant. They were followed by the majority of the staff. This dispute is peculiar in that the walk-out was due to the reinstatement of an employee.

Union Tactics

Another case of interest occurred at Canadian Car and Munitions, Cheriér, Que. For some time there had been talk of closing what is known as the Component Shop and the proposed action was resented by the

employees and the Union. A number of key employees of the Component Shop attended a Union meeting and were advised that a demonstration was to take place the following morning to protest the closing. They were instructed in the method to be employed in the demonstration and were advised that the employees, following the demonstration, were to return to work when advised to do so by a Union official who would be on hand to address them. The following morning leaflets were distributed to the employees urging them to demonstrate in protest of the proposed action. By 10:00 A.M. approximately 1000 persons had congregated at the Administration Building, where they were addressed by [redacted] and [redacted], who instructed them to return to work. It will be observed that the strike was instigated by the Union, and the Union officials concerned subsequently instructed the employees to return to work. To the uninformed, the latter action would appear to be highly commendable, the facts, however, reveal a typical Union tactic.

[Pages 13 and 14 are missing!!]

[15]

15. THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN QUEBEC

Le Bloc Populaire Canadien.

This movement was officially launched when Maxime Raymond, M.P. for Beauharnois, a Director of the League for the Defence of Canada, spoke over a chain of radio stations in the Province of Quebec and announced the name of the movement as "Le Bloc Populaire Canadien." He explained that this movement would be active in both federal and provincial fields. He commented on its origin in the following manner:

"The plebiscite of April 27th, the public discussions which preceded it and followed it, the turn about and the pirouettes that certain public men were forced to execute, ended by opening people's eyes, and placing in their true light the two old parties and their chiefs.

"Spontaneously, the people grouped themselves outside these two worm-eaten organizations, and their first success was the result of the plebiscite in Quebec on April 27th last. This happy initiative, this harmonious commencement, could not rest there. A new political movement is formed. It is born to life and success; it will live to benefit our population with its efforts in the federal arena, but, above all, in the first instance, in the Province of Quebec."

As to its national aims, he said:

"In the federal field, our aims will have as their objective, the interests of Canada. We will defend these interests, taking into account the history of our country, the motives of the Constitution of 1867, the additional

rights, which evolution has gained for it, and which are recognized in the Statute of Westminster. Convinced that this constitution rests upon an entente between the two races, French and English, each possessing its religious and national traditions, we will fight to [16] prevent the majority abusing its force, and to bring respect for the rights of the minority -- all the rights, and in all the domain.

"That is to say, that Ottawa must above all things respect and re-establish provincial autonomy in its integrity, such as is recognized by the highest constitutional authorities. Sons of a little country which has spent a hundred years to obtain responsible government, and to have its political individuality recognized, we wish to oppose ourselves with all our force to the centralization that we do not fear to denounce as a revolutionary doctrine; revolutionary because it saps at its base the federative and national pact of 1867; revolutionary because it prepares our country -- too greatly divided by its geography, its economic life, social and cultural life -- for an endless era of dangerous convulsions."

He concluded by saying Quebec for Quebecers and Canada for Canadians.

Another radio address over various stations was delivered on the 18th October, 1942, by Paul Gouin, former leader of L'Action Libérale Nationale in the Quebec Legislative Assembly. He spoke mainly of his leader, Maxime Raymond, and of the latter's attitude in the past against the trusts, imperialism and conscription. He also compared the situation today with that of 100 years ago when the French Canadians united in a racial bloc behind La Fontaine to retain their constitutional rights.

The leader, Maxime Raymond, spoke again over the radio on November 1st and his remarks centered strictly on social reform within the Province of Quebec.

The first public meeting of Le Bloc Populaire Canadien took place on Nov. 8th at St. Georges de Beauce, Quebec with Maxime Raymond, M.P., and Edouard Lacroix, M.P. as speakers. According to newspaper reports the former stated that his program included the following points: equal justice for the French Canadian in the Civil Service, a national flag, a Canadian as Governor General, strictly Canadian policies at Ottawa and provincial autonomy for Quebec.

With the exception of a French daily paper, "Le Devoir", and a few periodicals with a limited circulation, the French press does not support Le Bloc Populaire Canadien.

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

The League for the Defence of Canada -- The Houde Case.

The League for the Defence of Canada, which played a most important and influential role in the "no" vote campaign in the Province of Quebec

in connection with the plebiscite last spring, has indulged in a publicity campaign on behalf of former Mayor Camilien Houde of Montreal, in the form of letters sent to the Honourable the Minister of Justice, demanding his release from internment.

[17]

This correspondence has been widely published in the French newspapers and, significantly, it tarted about the same time as the Communist leaders were released.

In their letters, the League attacked the principles of the internment system as not conforming to legal procedure and being more severe than the treatment imposed on the enemies of the French Regime during the Bastille days. The letters also infeered, amongst other things, that Houde had been detained for political reasons.

The Communist paper, "La Victoire," published in French at Montreal, also gave publicity to the case by publishing a letter from one of its correspondents insinuating that Houde was being punished for political purposes. To date, agitation in this respect has been limited to the publication of letters.

League Active in Other French-Canadian Societies.

Andre Laurendeau, General Secretary of the League for the Defence of Canada and Director of L'Action Nationale addressed a meeting attended by approximately 1300 people in Quebec City on Nov. 10th. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local sections of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. At the opening, the chairman recited an oath to the flag of Carillon with the audience saluting the flag in the fascist manner.

Laurendeau denounced the Ilsley budget and the Prime Minister's speech of last August as being designed to destroy French Canadian families. He said he had been mistaken at the beginning of the war in believing in a moderate war effort and Constitutional promises; that it was time for the fathers of families to organize themselves against measures conflicting with their prerogative. He conveys the idea that certain legislation would be more fatal for the French Canadians than the horrors of a military defeat.

16. TECHNOCRACY INCORPORATED ESTABLISHES A "FRONT"

A new organization known as the "Canadians For Victory Committee" has come to our attention in Toronto, and investigation revealed that the organization for Technocracy Incorporated. The chairman, secretary, and advertising manager of the "Canadians For Victory Committee" at Toronto

are all former members of Technocracy Incorporated and the treasurer, although not originally a member of that organization, is believed to have interested himself in it.

It has been reported that Branches of the "Canadians For Victory Committee" have been formed at Victoria, Vancouver, and Trail, B.C.; Edmonton and Calgary, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; and Winnipeg, Man. It has been intimated that the future plans of this organization include full-page advertisements in daily and weekly papers throughout Canada, and short radio broadcasts urging a fuller war effort.

A check of the material published by Technocracy Incorporated in the United States reveals that the "Canadians For Victory Committee" publication "Total War Requires Total Conscription of Men, Machines, Material and Money With National Service From All -- Profits To None!" is almost identical with that published by Technocracy Incorporated and in fact much of the wording in the "Canadians For Victory Committee" publication is taken word for word from similar publications by Technocracy Incorporated. This is [18] further evidence to corroborate the contention that the "Canadians for Victory Committee" is merely a "front" organization for Technocracy Incorporated in Canada.

17. JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

A Rather Unusual Case.

[deletion: blank] is an ardent member of the Jehovah's Witnesses. For the past two years we have followed his exploits in Ontario and the Maritimes where he left a trail of complaints behind, but not sufficient evidence for action to be taken.

In October, 1942, the law caught up with him in Brockville, Ontario, when he entered the home of a soldier and preached a sermon during which he made the following statements:

- (a) Any man in uniform has no chance of getting to heaven.
- (b) In order to follow Jesus, a soldier must desert the army.
- (c) Men in the army should give themselves injections in order to be discharged.

The outraged soldier, who was present together with his wife, notified our Detachment with the result that subject was arrested. A charge was laid under Section 39 (b) D.O.C.R. and permission to prosecute obtained through the Department. The Crown obtained three remands totalling 19 days in order to prepare the case and summon the witnesses who in the meantime had moved to Pembroke Military Camp. When the witnesses arrived from Pembroke, the accused asked for a further remand on the grounds that he was not ready to proceed and that he had decided to obtain a lawyer. The Magistrate decided that accused had already had plenty of

time and took the deposition of the witnesses. Accused did not cross-examine and offered no evidence in the defence. After the evidence had been taken, accused repeated his request for a further remand which was granted for one week.

The next week one, [deletion: blank] a Law Clerk from Toronto, who is himself a Jehovah's Witness and whose premises had recently been searched, appeared for the Defence. [deletion: blank] argued that accused had not been given a chance to defend himself and asked for a further remand of one week.

The following week a lawyer from Toronto, [deletion: blank], [J.L. Cohen ? is written above blank line] head of the law firm in which [deletion: blank] works, appeared for the Defence. [deletion: blank] argued at great length that the proceedings had been very irregular. Counsel for the prosecution referred to this as a smoke screen which, of course, led to further arguments. Two local police witnesses for the Prosecution then gave further evidence of a minor nature. The accused limited himself to the remark that he did not wish to go on with the trial and that he protested against the Court. The magistrate registered a conviction and remanded accused one week for sentence.

During the week, accused applied for Habeas Corpus on the grounds that he did not have a proper trial. The Magistrate was ordered to send all the papers to Toronto to a Higher Court and the motion was heard there. Another lawyer was appointed by the Department to represent the crown. In the meantime, accused had remained in jail and was duly sentenced to six months definite and one month indefinite. Some days after sentence had been passed, the Higher Court in Toronto dismissed the appeal for Habeas Corpus.

[19]

18. REGULATION 18 OF D.O.C.R. - AN INTERPRETATION.

An interesting point recently arose in connection with the interpretation of Regulation 18 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. The Regulation names the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Justice as competent authorities who, by written permit, may authorize the taking of photographs in areas where, under the general provisions of the Regulation, photography is prohibited.

In the case involved, the Minister of National Defence delegated his authority to the District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 5 to act on his behalf insofar as the issuance of such permits in that Military District was concerned. However, the D.O.C., instead of attending to this matter per-

sonally, was having certain of his staff officers sign the permits as they were required.

We considered that permits signed by others than the D.O.C. of M.D. No. 5 were invalid and advised the Department of National Defence to that effect.

The Judge Advocate General's Office then ruled that the District Officer Commanding could not delegate authority granted him by a "competent authority" under the terms of Regulation 18 but expressed the opinion that this was a normal method of a D.O.C. exercising the authority and not a further delegation of the power conferred on him.

As the decision of the Judge Advocate General did not appear consistent with the provisions of the Regulation, the whole matter was referred to the Department of Justice for a ruling.

The Department ruled that the District Officer Commanding could not delegate his authority to someone else and that should the D.O.C. wish to have other members of his staff issue the permits, those members must be individually authorized by a competent authority, i.e., the Minister of National Defence of the Minister of Justice.

19. OFFENCE COMMITTED IN SOUTH AFRICA TRIED IN HALIFAX COURTS

Some time ago, three members of the crew of a ship, all British subjects, were found to be responsible for damaging to a considerable extent the main telephone switch-board of a vessel. The damage, which was at first believed to have been an act of sabotage, was discovered on the eve of the departure of the ship from a South African port for Halifax.

The three accused were kept in custody on board ship until the vessel reached Halifax, when the whole incident was investigated by members of this Force. Our investigation indicated that the damage was the result of a drunken brawl, rather than an intended act of sabotage. Charges were laid and the members concerned were convicted and fined \$20.00 and costs or in default 30 days imprisonment.

The interesting point is that a number of persons were tried in a Canadian Court for an offence committed in South Africa. To do this it was necessary to secure jurisdiction under the Admiralty Colonial Offences Act, 1849, and the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act.