

5. SUBVERSIVE

The Communist Party of British Columbia has nominated seven candidates for the forthcoming British Columbia election. These are: Maurice RUSH, A8 913 172, associate editor of the Pacific Tribune, in the SLB under case code U13B; Ernie KNOTT, A6 985 740, in the SLB, case code U13B; Homer STEVENS, A10 437 215, in the SLB, case code U13B; Howard PRITCHETT, A11 286 861, in SLB, case code U13A; and Orville MOWERS, Jim BEYNON and Jean McLAREN. The latter three are not listed. (Seattle Inv. and Vancouver)

5. SUBVERSIVE 2-6-67

The Canadian Nazi Party went out of existence February 3, 1967, and in its place rose the Canadian National Socialist Party. William John BEATTIE of Toronto remains leader of the newly-named organization. He said he decided to change the name of the party because the word Nazi is a slur. BEATTIE also said he intends to talk with Prime Minister Pearson about the refusal of the Royal Bank of Canada to allow him to open an account in the name of the party. (Port Huron)

The San Francisco Chronicle of January 27 reports that a lecture and film prepared by Sixth Army (Presidio of San Francisco) to acquaint ROTC students with the dangers inherent in joining "possible left-wing organizations" on campus has touched off a minor furor. The lecture came to light January 26 when a group of professors at the University of Washington in Seattle charged the ROTC with "serious intrusion on academic life and political propagandizing on university campuses". The professors said the lecture had been presented on campus there in such a way as to invite ROTC students to "spy" on local leftist campus organizations. Army spokesmen refused to name the left-wing organizations mentioned in the lecture but admitted they are not on the Attorney General's list of subversive groups. The lecture, in addition to advising students of the nature and location of alleged left-wing groups, also had the additional purpose of warning them that membership in the groups might ruin their chances for a commission in the Army. (SWR)

The following paragraph contained in the Communist Party paper "The Worker" January 29, 1967, is quoted in its entirety" "The Ford Motor Company recently brought 120 tool and die makers to the United States from West Germany and Sweden. All immigration bars were let down. Houses were found for them. But last year when hundreds of American jobless were brought up to Ford's Woodhaven plant outside Detroit from the Deep South and Appalachia, many were forced to live in tents, sleep in their cars, or trucks and buses, in fields outside the new plant." (Detroit Inv.)

# An Intelligence Report

Frank A. Capell evaluates intelligence from both private and official sources in Washington and around the world.

■ IN A six-year investigation under the code name Operation Featherbed, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have found that suspected Communist agents and people manipulated by agents have been infiltrated into Canada's senior civil-service positions and reached into the Privy Council office. Featherbed identified 245 members of the Communist underground in the professions — professors, lawyers, doctors, and important figures in the mass media. They, in turn, manipulated peace marches, ban-the-bomb movements, and some of the anti-Vietnam demonstrations.

The Mounties probed into the networks identified in 1945 to find out where their members are now. Some of the suspected Communist agents had gone into finance, into immigration, and into energy, mines, and resources. Others had risen high in the civil service. The R.C.M.P. moved into the External Affairs Department and removed dozens as security risks. Two Deputy Ministers were tabbed as suspected agents. The investigation found the Canadian Embassy in Moscow riddled with personnel co-opted by the K.G.B. The Ambassador, being blackmailed after a sexual escapade photographed by the K.G.B., committed suicide in Paris after being re-

called. So bad was the situation that it was discovered Premier Trudeau had appointed an old pal to an influential post despite a security file that said the man had been meeting with K.G.B. officers.

■ Royal Canadian Mounted Police have charged that a French intelligence agency, the *Service de Documentation Exterieur et de Contre-Espionage* (S.D.E.C.E., France's equivalent of the C.I.A.), has been active in clandestine intelligence activities aimed at breaking Quebec away from Canada. According to R.C.M.P. documents, the operation began in 1958 and the covert activities are run from Paris by a French senior intelligence officer, Alexandre de Marenches, under the code name "Operation Ascott." Here the French S.D.E.C.E. is working toward the same objective as are the Soviet K.G.B., the Cuban D.G.I., and the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The Review Of The NEWS, June 20, 1979

## Sikh temple bombed

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (AP) — A Sikh temple and a government office were firebombed Wednesday in the latest of a series of attacks in the metropolitan area.

Police said a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the front door of the Akali Singh Sikh temple in the city's East End shortly before 1 a.m.

Although damage to the building was confined to the door, police evacuated nearby residents until the fire was brought under control.

Canada

R-N 12-13-78



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# Quebec 'separatism' threatens U.S., Canada

By WILLIAM SAFIRE

WASHINGTON — Imagine yourself sailing along in a satellite a few thousand miles above the earth's North Pole. Look down: what is that snowy territory that separates the land mass of the Soviet Union from the half-continent that is the United States?

The nation that separates the two superpowers is Canada. Global strategists, who must consider the flight paths of missiles and the defenses against nuclear attack, are becoming troubled at political developments in that buffer state.

The problem is that Canada could be coming apart at its provincial seams. The spectre of separatism is haunting that federated republic; many French-speaking citizens of Quebec feel they have nothing to lose but their English reins.

Up to now, most U.S. citizens have treated the threat of secession by a portion of Canada as an expression of cultural hubris by a group of zealots intoxicated by Charles de Gaulle's mischievous prediction that French Quebec would someday be "free." And because the potential Balkanization of Canada has not yet become a crisis, the Carter State Department has not yet focused on it.



SAFIRE

But Rene Levesque, premier of the province of Quebec, sees himself as the father of a new country. Shrewdly, to overcome fears of radical change on the part of most Quebecers — as well as to allay alarm among investors and businessmen — he has abandoned the up-setting rhetoric of independence. Instead, he speaks of a referendum to determine "sovereignty-association."

The soft selling of secession, which Levesque will bring to Washington newsmen next week, goes this way: Quebec wants the sovereignty of making its own laws and levying its own taxes, and — at the same time — wants economic association with the rest of Canada, with the same currency, central bank, and no passport requirements. Quebec would also join NATO.

By wrapping political independence in a package of economic-military interdependence, Levesque reassures his French-speaking compatriots that their lives will not be disrupted; at the same time, he tells the rest of Canada it will not be losing a province, it will be gaining an ally.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who sees Canada's nationhood threatened by this kind of *baratinage*, is less a Lincoln than a Buchanan: He has neither the stature nor the gumption to rally all Canadians to the banner of strong central government. Trudeau, a liberal and softliner, is deservedly unpopular; he is likely to be replaced at the next election by Joe Clark, a 39-year-old conserva-

tive from the Western province of Alberta.

What will happen then? Although weak, Trudeau is at least of French extraction and could exert some restraint on Quebecers; when an English-background Canadian takes over, the sense of French isolation is likely to grow, which Levesque would exploit.

Assume that Quebec's sovereignty referendum, sugar-coated by "association," is passed, which is now a 50 percent possibility. The Canadian parliament would probably reject the "association" and demand that Quebecers vote independence up or down, taking the consequences of isolation; Levesque is gambling that such a rejection would so raise the ire of his constituents that they would react defiantly and declare their province's independence.

A separate Quebec would be the beginning of the end of Canada as a transcontinental nation. The eastern maritime provinces (which, two centuries ago, were invited by the Continental Congress to come to Philadelphia) would be sawed off the main body of Canada, and — depressed and dependent — would seek statehood within the United States. The mineral-rich Western provinces would be tempted to go it alone rather than prop up the economy of central Canada.

Granted, that is an alarmist scenario. Listening to the smooth assurances of Levesque that his movement will in no way weaken North America, many Americans will be inclined to dis-

miss the potential danger of a Balkanized Canada, situated between Russia and the United States. Indeed, the dream of "manifest destiny" — the willing annexation of vast lands that would connect our Northwest states to Alaska — remains a perverse attraction.

Forget that nonsense; and do not be misled by the gentle euphemisms and evocations of "self-determination" by Canadian nation-splitters. Americans on both sides of the U.S.-Canadian border would do well to drop their complacency and face up to the threat posed by this skilled, fiercely determined devolutionary.

As an alibi for not having a policy, our dithering diplomats say it would be irritating for us to comment on Canadian affairs. But what do good neighbors do when the leader of the Parti Quebecois comes to Washington to seek media understanding and political support? Do we refrain from asserting a common U.S.-Canadian interest for fear of getting in the way of what may be the wave of the future?

Canada and the United States would be better off, and much safer, if the wayward sister called Quebec would come to realize what the confederate states of America had to learn a century ago: that a nation, to be a nation, must remain indivisible — and that cultural diversity can best be defended in a country that holds fast to political unity.

# An Intelligence Report

Frank A. Capell evaluates intelligence from both private and official sources in Washington and around the world.

■ IN MAKING changes in his 90-member staff, Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau has named as his new foreign affairs advisor one Jacques Roy, former chairman of the policy planning secretariat at the External Affairs Department.

Under the code-name of "Boavida Cuidado," Jacques Roy joined the pro-Soviet M.P.L.A. fighting in Angola against the Portuguese in 1968. From 1969 to 1971 he toured Europe for the terrorist M.P.L.A., showing documentary films on Angola. In 1972 he returned to Angola and again fought with the M.P.L.A. guerrillas. He was at the time on the payroll of both the Canadian University Service Overseas and the M.P.L.A. guerrillas. In addition, Mr. Roy is well-known as a sympathizer of the Separatist F.L.Q. in Quebec.

In appointing Jacques Roy, Prime Minister Trudeau continues to show his Marxist prejudices. One remembers that Trudeau attended a Communist-sponsored economic conference in Moscow as early as 1952 and wrote pro-Soviet articles on his return. His radical activities include founding the magazine *Cité-Libre*, a Marxist publication which published articles by known Communists; and, traveling to Red China where he was personally

received by Mao, and writing a book glorifying that mass murderer. One of Trudeau's visits was in 1960 to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Chinese Communist regime. During the Bay of Pigs invasion, Pierre even tried to row a boat from the Florida Keys to Communist Cuba, but was detained by the U.S. Coast Guard on suspicion of spying.

## Warning For Trudeau

■ A terrorist organization in Quebec is forging an army prepared to wage guerrilla warfare if the province's current leaders do not declare independence from Canada. West German services report that 300 Canadian terrorists recently completed a course of training at a special camp in East Germany. They returned to Canada to make way for the next group, which has already arrived. — H. du B. ■ ■

The Review Of The NEWS, April 19, 1978

The Review Of The NEWS, August 16, 1978



Canada

ing in Canada according to a Conservative member of Parliament from Leeds, Ontario. In fact M.P. Tom Cossett soon revealed that the Trudeau Government had done nothing about far more serious Soviet espionage.

The *Toronto Sun* and its editor Peter Worthington reported the story that was told in Parliament and listed the details: K.G.B. bribes of officials; blackmail of scientists; bugging of the Canadian Embassy in Moscow; attempted purchase of critical American and Canadian technology; etc.



**Trudeau prosecutes  
editor for report  
on Red espionage.**

There were 16 incidents described by the *Sun*. Mr. Trudeau had been willing to let this Soviet activity pass without notice, but it considered the *Sun*'s exposé to be something else. Worthington and his paper have become the first editor and journal charged with breaking the Official Secrets Act. Worthington, it should be noted, has been a constant critic of Trudeau and the Soviet Union, from which he was once expelled for honest reportage. Trial is scheduled for early April despite the fact that Worthington recently suffered a heart attack and faces open-heart surgery. We are waiting to hear from Amnesty International and Jimmy Carter about this violation of human rights. — W.P.H. ■ ■

**Q. Since Canada expelled Soviet diplomats for spying, why is Pierre Trudeau prosecuting the newspaper editor who reported such espionage?**

**— A.G., Woodburn, Ore.**

**A.** Early in February the Canadian government expelled 13 Soviet officials for espionage activities which included attempts to infiltrate the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This certainly didn't end the K.G.B.'s spy-

# Canada expels 13 spies

OREGON JOURNAL 2-10-78

OTTAWA (UPI) — Canada has expelled 13 members of a Soviet spy ring it says attempted to infiltrate the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the largest espionage operation uncovered in Canada in 33 years.

The government said Thursday the Soviets, using such classic spy techniques as passwords and information drops in parks, paid \$30,500 to a member of the Mounties for what they thought was top-secret information.

External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson ordered four Soviet officials to leave Canada within 48 hours. Seven

others have until Feb. 23 to get out and two diplomats who had already left Canada were barred from returning.

"The Canadian government had irrefutable evidence that all 13 had been involved in an attempt to recruit a member of the RCMP in order to infiltrate the RCMP Security Service," Jamieson told a packed House of Commons.

Jamieson said the government had made "a strong protest" to Moscow and warned that further Russian diplomats will be expelled if it retaliates.

The Soviet press Friday maintained

silence on the expulsions and the Canadian Embassy in Moscow said there has been no official reaction.

Canadian Ambassador Robert Ford, dean of the Moscow diplomatic corps with over 14 years of unbroken service in the Soviet capital, told reporters he doubted that the Soviets would expel any Canadian Embassy officials in retaliation.

Ford said the evidence against the Soviet officials in Canada was very strong and the Soviets were aware that Canada did not carry out offensive intelligence-gathering activities abroad.

The 11-month operation detailed by Jamieson was almost ludicrous. The Soviets used a code system of colored tape on pillars of a shopping center, passwords, hollow sticks and cigarette packages to pass messages and orange peels to signal deliveries.

"This case proved to be a classic example of an intelligence operation," the minister said.

In an unusually stiff diplomatic note, Jamieson said it was the fourth time Canada had expelled Russians for spying since December 1976.

The most widely publicized previous case of espionage in Canada came to light in 1945 following the defection of a Soviet official that led to the ouster of 17 Soviet diplomats.

## Russian spies in Canada outclass 007

OTTAWA (UPI) — James Bond had nothing on the Soviets. In fact, even the producer of a grade-B movie would be hard-pressed to top some of the gimmicks the Soviets came up with for their Canadian spy network.

Among the cloak-and-dagger methods used by the Soviets were Coca-Cola can letter boxes, hollow sticks and a modified Marlboro cigarette package to pass messages and film, orange peels to signal delivery and colored tape stuck to a pillar at a local shopping center to arrange meetings.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police agent who broke the 13-member ring by pretending to pass on classified information also received ridiculously detailed hand-drawn maps showing him rendezvous points.

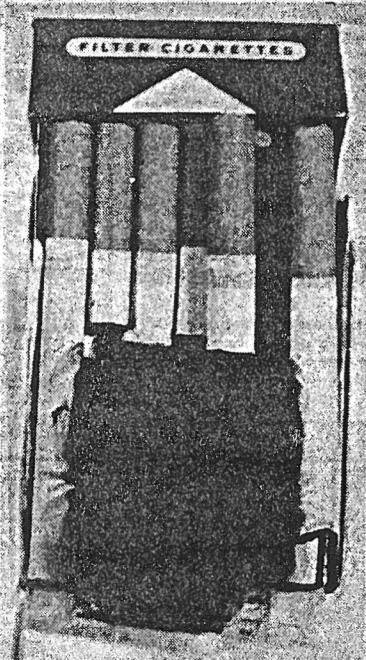
RCMP copies of hand-written Soviet documents show that one complex set of signals used colored tapes stuck to the first pillar of the arcade in a suburban Ottawa shopping center.

The Soviet document read: "Sign: a thin half-inch tape. Vertical position of tape — operation takes place in Montreal; Horizontal position — operation takes place in Ottawa."

"Yellow colour — call for the regular meeting.

"Black Colour — call for the instant meeting.

"Blue Colour — Call for DLB (code name for a country drop point).



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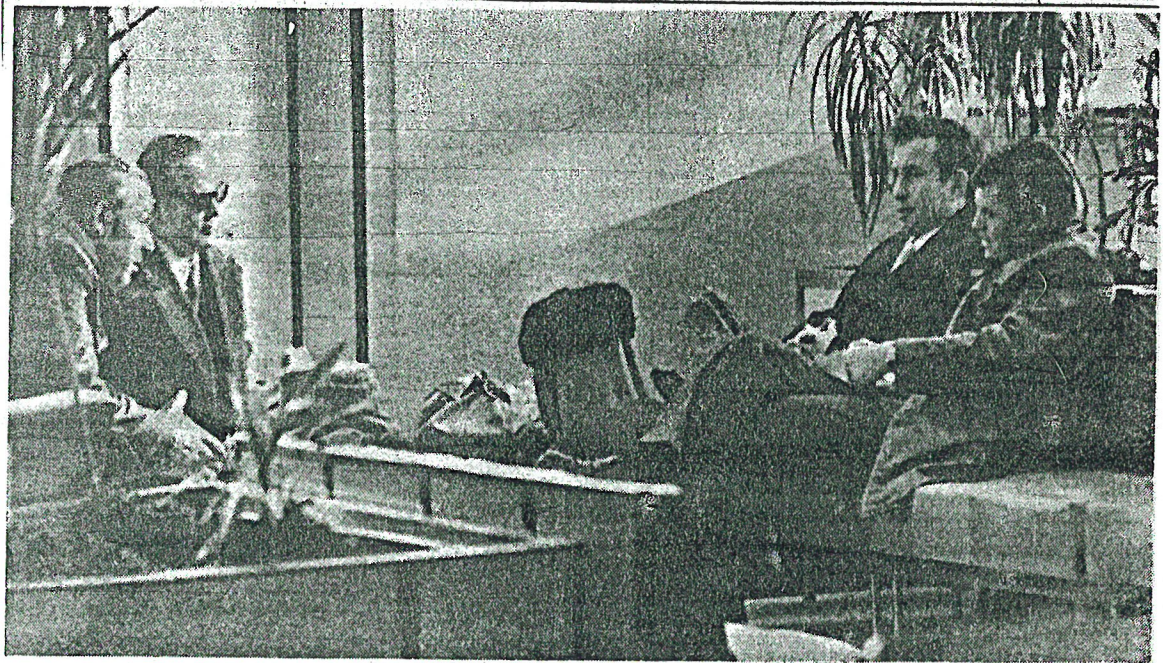
**SNEAKY!** — Cigarette package was used by Soviet agents in Canada to receive and send messages. Film is stowed in bottom of package. Thirteen Soviets were expelled because of spying.

"Red Colour — call to stop any operations."

Another document called for a meeting at Old Chelsea in the Gattineau Park 15 miles from Ottawa. The RCMP double agent was to park his car and wait for a contact to say: "Can you show me the way to Pink Lake?" He was to answer: "Sorry, I know Pink Lake, but in Ontario Province."

The agents's car would be identified by an open hood and a magazine in the rear window.





Associated Press Laserphoto

**BORISHPOLETS, FRIENDS AWAIT FLIGHT** — Vadim Borishpolets (far right) and three Soviet colleagues sit in Ottawa's International Airport awaiting flight to Montreal. Borishpolets is one of 11 Soviets expelled from Canada for spying. His companions are diplomatic mail couriers.

## Spy charges called groundless

By NIKKI FINKE

**OTTAWA (AP)** — A Soviet Embassy spokesman said Friday the Canadian spy charges that led to expulsion of 13 Russian diplomats were "laughable accusations" designed to polish the tarnished image of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The statement by embassy press officer Ogor Lobanov coincided with a Kremlin claim that the spy charges were a "groundless" move in an officially inspired campaign "with obviously provocative aims" to smear Soviet-Canadian relations.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau rebutted charges that Thursday's disclosure of the spy ring was timed to boost the image of the RCMP — under fire for alleged "dirty tricks" in its domestic security operations — or aid his Liberal government before elections expected in June.

Calling such claims "cynical speculation," Trudeau sarcastically told a news conference, "I'm sorry if this is going to give a good image to the RCMP and its efficiency."

"Too bad it is happening at this time in an election year," Trudeau said, his face deadpan. "Maybe the Soviets are trying to help the government."

Canadian External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson revealed the spy network Thursday in the House of Commons. He said the government ordered the expulsion of 13 Soviet diplomats because of an alleged Russian attempt to recruit an RCMP official as a

Russian spy.

Canada accused the Russians of paying the RCMP officer \$30,500 for information on the Mounties security operations. The officer was said to have reported the contacts to his superiors who ordered him to play along, apparently tightening a web around the Russian spymasters.

The Mounties' Security Service, Canada's equivalent of the CIA and the FBI, are under investigation by two government commissions looking into allegations of illegal operations against the Quebec separatist movement in the early 1970s.

A Soviet statement in Moscow, carried by the official news agency Tass, said the "insinuation by the Canadian Special Services apparently is explained by the fact that their reputation, as reported by the Canadian press itself, has become quite tarnished.

There was speculation the Kremlin statement was laying the groundwork for a reciprocal Soviet expulsion of Canadian diplomats. But a Canadian Embassy spokesman in Moscow said Friday night the embassy was not informed of any expulsions.

"The Tass statement is the first (Soviet) reaction we've had," he said.

Jamieson, whose external affairs post is on a par with the U.S. secretary of state, said Thursday the expulsion of Canadians would be countered on a "one-for-one basis" with the ouster of additional Soviet envoys.



## Amin 'plotter' gives up 3-22-77

TORONTO (UPI) — A self-described mercenary held up to 15 persons hostage at gunpoint in a downtown bank Monday in what an intermediary said Tuesday was a bizarre plan to assassinate President Idi Amin of Uganda.

The gunman, who identified himself as Bob McLagan, 38, Vancouver, B.C., freed the last of his hostages and was taken in handcuffs from the Bank Canadian National shortly after 8:30 p.m. PST. None of the hostages was hurt.

Toronto's first major hostage incident began 12 hours earlier when McLagan, carrying a sawed-off shotgun, locked nine women and five male employees in a second floor room of the bank. He fired two shots inside the building and later seized a police sergeant.

Throughout the tense drama, the gunman told reporters by telephone that he was a mercenary in The Congo in 1965 and wanted a C130 to fly him to Uganda, "so I can see my pal" Amin.

He also said he had worked on the Great Lakes as a seaman.

After the drama ended, however, a radio reporter said McLagan's real purpose was to kill Amin with two fragmentation grenades he demanded from police. Doering said McLagan also demanded two parachutes in case Uganda refused him permission to land.

## Civil war opposed 9-28-76

OTTAWA (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau says he would not lead Canada into a civil war if predominantly French-speaking Quebec tries to break away from the rest of Canada. But he says he does not treat the possibility of a war lightly.

"We have the examples of Lebanon and Cyprus and Northern Ireland and Bangladesh," Trudeau said in a television interview. "We have all kinds of contemporary examples of trying to solve the differences of ethnic and religious principles by arms. You start shooting and you don't easily stop."

"I'm just saying that I would not be the man to lead Canada into a civil war, but I don't say there wouldn't be others who would want to take up arms, and hence the danger is not one that I am minimizing."

Trudeau said he was determined to counter the separatist movement in Quebec by working through Canada's democratic structures.

## Amin's 'pal' surrenders, frees victims

TORONTO (AP) — An armed Canadian who took over a downtown bank branch and said he wanted to be flown to see Idi Amin surrendered his last hostages and gave himself up late Monday night after holding police at bay for almost 12 hours, police announced.

The man, who identified himself as Bob McLagan, 38, of Vancouver, apparently laid down his sawed-off shotgun, and four heavily armed members of the police emergency task force entered the branch of the Bank Canadian National to take him into custody.

Police Chief Harold Adamson said the surrender was unconditional and none of McLagan's demands had been met.

The gunman held four hostages in the final hours of the siege, three male bank employees and police Sgt. Bill Donaldson. In the last hours, Donaldson apparently was free to move in and out of the building, bringing in coffee and sandwiches and talking with McLagan.

McLagan entered the bank just before noon and took nearly 20 hostages. He said he had been a mercenary soldier in Africa, admired the Ugandan president, whom he called "my pal," and wanted a plane to fly him to Uganda.

Radio commentator Charles Doering of station CFRB, who entered the bank as a negotiator after the gunman asked to talk with a reporter, said when he returned most of the captives had been released. But the man held Donaldson, who had entered the bank unarmed with Doering.

McLagan told Doering he had been a mercenary in the Congo, now Zaire, in 1965 "and I just want to get back down in that area . . . I killed people back there in the Congo. God, more than I can remember, and I want to do it again."



# Now it's the Mounties in a mini-Watergate

By LESTER A. HALPIN

Special writer, The Oregonian

IN A DECADE which has seen a U.S. president resign in disgrace and a U.S. attorney general sentenced to prison, it perhaps is not surprising that an organization with such a shining image (to Americans, at least) as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police should find itself under suspicion of wrongdoing.

The story began in Montreal in 1972 when the owners of a small left-wing news agency (l'Agence de Presse Libre du Quebec) arrived at their office one October morning to find that there had been a burglary. The crime was described as a very clean break-in. Nothing had been damaged. There was not even a scratch on the door lock. The thieves had stolen only the news agency's files, leaving behind \$125 in cash.

The unusual burglary remained unsolved for more than three years, but in March 1976, a former RCMP constable on trial charged with trying to blow up



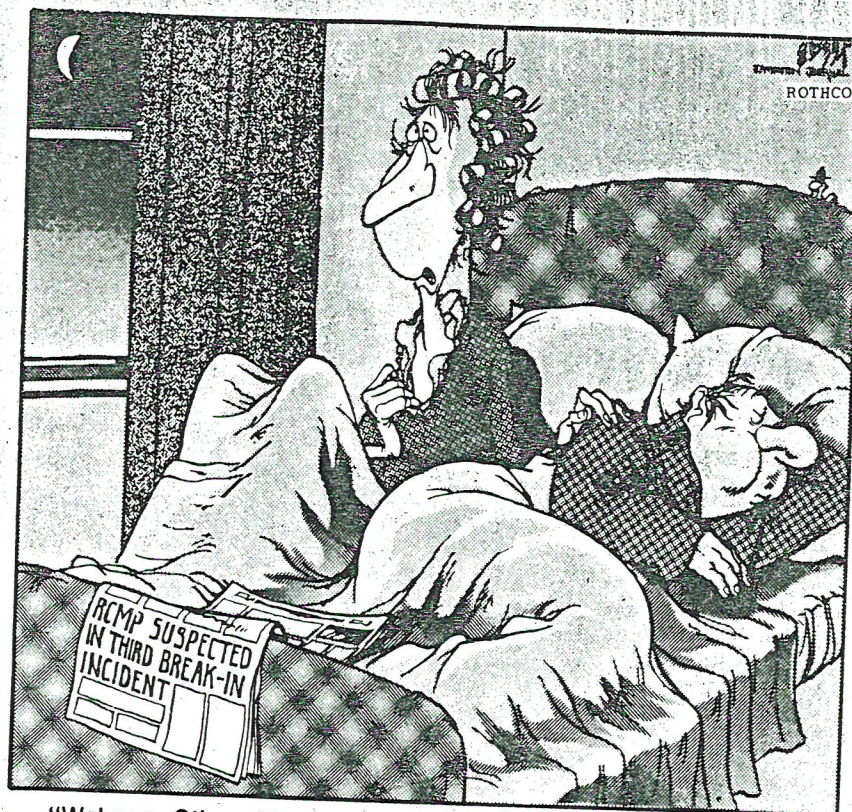
HALPIN

the home of a supermarket executive (such a trial in itself could be mind-blowing to those accustomed to associating the RCMP with apple pie and motherhood) blurted out that he, in company with provincial and city police, had staged the break-in.

Last month three senior police officials pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to obtain a search warrant before entering the news agency's premises. Two of the accused represented the province and city police forces, respectively, but the third was the head of the RCMP antiterrorist squad in Montreal.

Immediately there was a suspicion that a former federal solicitor-general (Canadian counterpart of U.S. attorney general) might have known about the illegal break-in, or if he had not known about it in advance, had been a party to a cover-up by failing to take action against the RCMP official involved. Instead, this officer has been promoted twice since the news agency break-in.

The revelation of what is becoming known in Canada as a "mini-Watergate" has touched off speculation about the possibility of other illegal police actions. In December 1970, the Toronto headquarters of a radical group known



"Wake up, Otis — There are either burglars or RCMP downstairs."

as Praxis Corp., which was trying to organize the poor, was broken into and set afire. Six months later the offices of a left-wing publishing company in Toronto were burglarized and the files stolen.

At least one member of parliament, Elmer MacKay of the opposition Con-

servative Party, has expressed fears that the RCMP may be showing signs of becoming a force unto itself, out of control of the Ottawa government, and he has demanded a judicial inquiry. There is a report that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau himself is concerned and might order it.



3/7/84

# B-52 tests missiles over Canada despite protests

By ROBERT LEE

COLD LAKE, Alberta (UPI) — A B-52 bomber conducted the first test of a U.S. nuclear delivery system in Canadian airspace Tuesday as anti-nuclear protesters marched behind a hearse carrying a mock cruise missile.

The American bomber entered Canadian territory carrying four unarmed cruise missiles just 15 minutes after the Federal Court in Ottawa rejected a bid for an injunction by a coalition of anti-nuclear activists.

The B-52 took 4½ hours, as expected, to cover the 1,500-mile path down the Mackenzie River Valley to north-eastern British Columbia, veering east over northern Alberta and ending near Cold Lake.

Air traffic controllers then guided the aircraft to a cruising altitude for its 1½-hour flight back to its home base in North Dakota.

Canadian Forces Maj. Dick Adam said early reports indicated "everything went exactly according to plan." But he said technicians and engineers would need time to evaluate the test.

At the Canadian Forces Base at Cold Lake, 6,000 soldiers were on "increased alert" as anti-nuclear protesters demonstrated against the Canadian government decision to allow the United States to test the cruise missiles over Canada.

Protesters converged on the Primrose Weapons Testing Range on the Canadian Armed Forces base at Cold Lake, 180 miles northeast of Edmonton, with seven members of Greenpeace forming a human barricade on an access road.

Another 100 protesters from northern Alberta and Saskatchewan marched on the base behind Canadian flags and a hearse carrying a mock cruise missile.

Mounties and military police



United Press International

IT'S A 'DIE-IN' — Anti-cruise missile demonstrators stage a "die-in" on a street corner in downtown Toronto

to protest first testing of missile's guidance system over Canada. Court cleared way for the test.

manned a blockade on the access road leading to the weapons testing range. Kiowa surveillance helicopters circled overhead, but no move was made to remove the protesters.

A coalition of anti-nuclear groups

asked the Federal Court for an injunction blocking the tests until the Supreme Court of Canada could rule on whether the federal Cabinet had the constitutional authority to approve them.

In a 13-page written decision, however, Federal Court Justice Francis Muldoon turned down the injunction application and rejected the anti-nuclear group's arguments the tests threaten the security of Canadians.



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PROGRAM OF TERRORISM AT THE SUMMER OLYMPICS

The previous Brief reported the allegation that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was planning to infiltrate Canada and possibly the United States to disrupt the Summer Olympics.

Further information appearing in the \_\_\_\_\_ indicates that PLO members posing as seamen may jump ship at Canadian seaports from Greek and French vessels; these persons would generally be citizens of Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Concentrating their effort in North America because of the Olympics and the Bicentennial, other teams of PLO members are reportedly already in Canada enrolled as students in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec City.

Additional information has become available which outlines the concept for a terrorist program to be conducted at the Olympics by the PLO. Reportedly, the PLO was not satisfied by the Munich affair, which "failed" because the PLO's main faction tried to carry out the entire operation independently.

The program of terror at this year's Olympics is to be a three-pronged effort with specific delineation of responsibilities. SHAYI is to handle the spying; the PLO is to conduct kidnappings, and the AL FATAH is in charge of the execution of selected Israeli athletes, diplomats and security personnel. The plan reportedly includes an attack on the British Royal Family when they arrive for the Olympic Games.

Arms and explosives that will be required are to be shipped to the embassies of Iraq and Pakistan in cartons marked "books."

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Additionally, it was reported that books wired as explosive devices will be sent to those embassies and that arms and munitions will be distributed immediately before the Olympics commence.

COMMENT: The PLO is now a confederation of several radical Palestinian organizations including the groups mentioned above. Interestingly, there has been no direct mention of the Black September Group which considers itself a "child" of AL FATAH. AL FATAH will reportedly be responsible for the executions at this year's Olympics, while its associated "Black September Group" conducted the Munich Olympic assassinations of Israeli athletes in 1972.

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