

**SECRET**

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**ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE  
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**COMMUNISM**

**"DAILY WORKER" SHOUTS FOR TOTAL WAR**

Complete support for the Soviet Union and democracies in their war against Germany and Italy is demanded of the Communist Party of the United States and of Canada. Directives to this effect were published in the "Daily Worker" of New York for June 30.

The manifesto to the Communists of the United States declares:

"There can be no peace for the peoples of the world without the complete destruction of Hitler and Hitlerism. The issue is not Communism. German fascism has set out to enslave all nations and all peoples to conquer the world. That, and only that, is the issue. The people of America are beginning to realize that to defend the Soviet Union means to defend the United States. What is needed is speedy and effective aid to the Soviet and British peoples. It is the duty of the working class to lead the fight to establish American-Soviet-British collaboration for the defeat of Hitlerism and to make this the official and active policy of the government. Defend America by giving full aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain and all nations who fight against Hitler. For full and unlimited collaboration of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union to bring about the military defeat of fascism."

The Communist Party of Canada makes a similar appeal. To quote in part:

"Hitler's perfidious mad-dog attack upon the U.S.S.R. is a threat

not only to the country of socialism and its people, but against the liberty and national freedom of all people throughout the world. The Communist Party of Canada calls upon all anti-fascist people to join hands in a united popular movement for all possible aid to the Soviet people in their just war, to give unstinted support to prosecution of the war against German Nazism and its allies and to defeat any attempt to give aid or comfort to the Nazi regime or its friends and allies in Canada.”[1]

The Communist Party of Canada asks for abolition of the ban against it and its press, and the immediate establishment of full diplomatic and trade relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

The “Daily Worker” is insisting on the strength of the Soviet Army and has pinned the label of Munichmen on the United States military experts who are pessimistic about the outcome of the Russo-German struggle. There is as yet no indication of what the Communist Party line would be in the event of the capitulation of the Stalin Government.

#### ANOTHER COMMUNIST IN PUBLIC OFFICE (Winnipeg, Man.)

As a result of sustained work by the Workers’ Election Committee [~~1 line~~] the radical elements of Ward 3, Winnipeg, succeeded on July 18 in electing M. J. Forkin [~~1 line~~] to the aldermanic seat left vacant by the internment of Jacob Penner, [~~1 line~~]. Mr. Forkin’s manager was William Kardash, M.L.A., [~~1 line~~]

Through the indifference of 70 per cent of the 31,000 eligible voters who neglected to use their franchise, Forkin defeated his three opponents, having a majority of 578 in the final count (by transferable ballot).

As pointed out by the Winnipeg Free Press, the newly-elected alderman represents only a small minority of the qualified voters whereas “This extreme radical party made full use of the opportunity offered in a free democracy, while the other citizens notably failed to do so.”[2]

#### MASS SUPPORT FOR SOVIET UNION

(The following comprehensive directive of the Communist Party received from “K” Division, Edmonton, Alta. shows how their former policy of a “People’s Peace” has changed to a “People’s Victory” for the sake of Soviet Russia and world Communism, while at the same time the domestic fight is to continue unabated “for the complete restoration of all democratic rights” by alliance with all “progressive” parties and trade unions in a mass campaign.)

Dear Friends:

The most immediate necessity at this time is to carry out the policy laid down in the Politbureau motions of June 22, and June 22 statement of the Politbureau to organize a mass campaign to bring pressure upon the King Government to declare itself fully and unreservedly for unlimited aid to

the Soviet Union, and publicly to endorse the proposal of the Churchill Government for military and economic help for the Soviet Union.....

In his statement of June 22 Mackenzie King only partially endorsed Churchill's line. While much in his statement can be welcomed such as his attack on all war-like peoples, and his statement that Hitler's attack is not a crusade against a 'red menace', it is obvious that there is a serious shortcoming in his remarks. While he give support to the USSR's war against German Fascism and denounces the attack on Soviet Territory, he does not fully endorse the Churchill policy. It is the task of our Alliance to organize at once a great campaign in the labour movement, among the farmers, and the anti-fascist middle class, to demand of the King Government that it requests an alliance with the USSR and at once proposes to the USSR that full diplomatic and commercial relations be established between the two countries.

Such a campaign will have two motivations; first, to increase the support for the Soviet Union, to back up its magnificent fight against Nazism with the offer of all aid from Canada, thus to strengthen the Soviet Union, to back up the Churchill line towards the USSR and to strengthen the favourable position occupied by the Soviet Union among the anti-Fascist forces of the whole world; secondly, it will bring and sharpen the process of differentiation in the capitalist camp in Canada, bringing into the open the Quislings in the ruling class; i.e., those elements who cry for the mutual destruction of the German Fascists and the Soviet Government in the [3] present war, who place the class interests of the big bourgeoisie above the truly national interests of the Canadian people, who demand the military defeat of German Fascism.

In this connection, there are some points which we must make clear. (later leaflets, pamphlets, etc., will be sent out dealing with them.) We must take as our point of departure in this campaign that everything that Canada does to continue and step up the war against Nazi Germany is in the interests of the Soviet Union and will render easier the supreme task of the USSR, the military defeat and annihilation of the Nazi war machine. Secondly, the democracy in our own and all countries depends largely on the military defeat of that machine. The victory of the Red Army, which is the main fighting force fighting against the Nazi machine, will restore freedom and national independence eneeenceamong the nations subjugated by the Nazis and will be world historic victory for the progressive forces in every country. Thirdly, we must point out that the vile propagan-da of the Fifth Columnists to the effect that the Red Army will impose Communism on the peoples of Europe 'against their will' (which is one of the chief weapons in the hands of the Goebells) is a deliberate falsity and a slander aimed at the defeat of the Soviet Union—that the victory of the Red Army will free these peoples from Nazi oppression and enable them democratically to decide their own destiny, their own form of

government and their social system. The pre-conditions for the political freedom of the subjugated nations of Europe, for the restoration of their rights, is the defeat of the Nazi war machine, and this defeat rests in the hands of the Red Army. All support which can be given by Canada to the Red Army is consequently support for democracy, for natural freedom, and in the interests of Canadian democracy. On the other hand, should the Canadian Quislings win and press the government to sabotage the fight of the Red Army, placing the hatred of Communism above that of the Hitler Fascist Dictatorship, then the Hitler plan of world domination, based on his undisputed mastery of Europe, faces the Canadian and all other peoples.

Our campaign among the masses must assume a direct, forthright nature and must not be marked by any sectarian thoughts or practices which base themselves on the former political line, and refuse to take into account actual political and class relations at this moment when the decisive thing is to compel the government to render all aid to the Soviet Union, to declare itself ready and willing to conclude an alliance and establish full diplomatic trade relations with the USSR.

Such a campaign must take on mass character. The possibilities for united front activities, for mass agitation and propaganda, for the winning back of democratic rights for the resurgence of the labour movements as great independent political factor able profoundly to influence the [4] actions of the government, for the birth of big popular movements against fascism and for Soviet victory, against Canadian Quislings, must be apparent to every member. In other words, it is our task to take full advantage for the cause of the people's victory for the obvious fact that the Churchill Gov't. and those of the Dominions are forces which by the logic of events and their own desperate position caused by Nazi victories hitherto, have lined up with the Soviet Union in the struggle against Hitler fascism. The outcome of this titanic struggle will determine the future.

The campaign and line of policy herein outlined coincides exactly with the needs of the Canadian people and not by one jot or tittle detracts from their struggle for economic and political rights as against the reactionary attacks of the financial oligarchy. The fight on the economic and political front for the interests of the masses remains in full operation; added to that fight under the new conditions is the tremendous advantage that everything which increases the unity of the Canadian people against the reactionary anti-Soviet sections of the ruling class, increases the strength of the USSR and brings closer the hour of defeat of the Hitler war machine.

The mass campaign here outlined is the supreme task of the whole Alliance. Every Committee, every branch, must react to these directives quickly, forcibly and with all possible ingenuity. Meetings, demonstrations, unity conferences, resolutions and wires to the Government and to local MP's, appeals to the unions, CCF and SC Clubs, left Liberals and

Churchgoers, should be the forms of this campaign. Our slogans, contained in the statement of June 22 regarding a people's victory and the questions of alliance with the USSR, should become the slogans of masses of the people. Such a mass movement can and will cause the government to take full stand which it must take to give body to King's declaration of June 23, and will expose the Quislings and bring into the open all anti-Soviet elements who are working now to weaken the efforts of the Canadian people to help the USSR, and by lies and slanders hope to divide the masses.

The anti-Soviet lies of the Quislings and their campaign of misrepresentation of the aims of the USSR, their assurances that the Red Army will be defeated, their developing campaign to prepare the way for peace with Hitler at the expense of the USSR and the toiling people of all lands, must be met by the mass campaign. One of the main jobs we have to do is to give the fullest, public, description of the achievements of the USSR in all fields, labour, youth, women, army, industry, civil and religious rights, etc., in each district we should make plans for the sale of thousands of copies of the Dean of Canterbury's book on the Soviet Union. Leaflets should be circulated giving the facts; caches of books and pamphlets on this question should be opened up and these sold to the people, steps should be taken to get such pamphlets and books imported from the U.S.[5]

Special efforts must be directed in this campaign to enrol the sympathies and active aid of the hundreds of thousands of Canadians who come from the countries conquered by Hitler and from the regions which were recently liberated by the Red Army but which now have been invaded by the Nazis. The most promising possibilities are open in this field for the building of a great people's movement for the victory of the Red Army over the Nazis, a movement which can and should embrace not only those who sympathize with the Soviet government but all those who are opposed to the Nazi conquerors and want to see the liberation of their native lands. Such a movement will be a powerful auxiliary to the general people's campaign to compel the government to declare its full support of the USSR; it should also come to the aid of the interned anti-fascists and demand their release; the freedom of their banned organizations like the ULFTA and the internment of the fascist among these peoples, such as the Skoropadsky adherents in Canada who are in league with Hitler's Ukrainian henchmen in Berlin and who have up to now been given the protection of the Canadian government.

Trade Unions in the New Situation. It is obvious that the central tasks are now different than they were a month ago and we must face them realistically. It is in this light we must re-examine the June Political Letter which was devoted to our trade union and economic struggles.

The defense of the economic interests of the workers and farmers, the

fight against the iniquitous taxation policy, abolition of all oppressive anti-working class legislation and regulations, independent labour political action, establishment of labour-farmer unity, still remain major tasks but they must now be subordinate to, and means by which to achieve, the main objective.

In view of these charges our main tasks in the trade unions, and in the preparations of the forthcoming conventions of the congresses must be:

1. Unqualified Labour Support for the Soviet Union. Every worker should be made to realize that his future and that of all working people in the country is inseparably linked up with the victory of the Red Army. Regardless of his views on Socialism or Communism he must bend every effort to strengthen the fighting people of the USSR and to weaken the pro-Fascist forces in our country. Resolutions pledging such support, declarations emphasizing the special proletarian character of the S.U. appeals to all workers, farmers and progressive people in the country and in other parts of the world to ally themselves with the USSR, should be adopted in every shop, factory, mine and mill meeting, at every local town meeting, trades council and trades Congress conventions. Demands on the Dominion Gov't. to establish direct diplomatic relations with the USSR, to supply the S.U. with all necessary war supplies, should be made everywhere.[6]

Greetings and pledges to the trade unions of the USSR to stand by them until full victory of the Red Army over Fascism is achieved, should also be adopted and telegraphed to the All-Union council of Trades Unions in Moscow, and copies given to the press.

2. Trade Union Unity: The fight should be launched for the closest unity of all progressive forces within each union, between the several unions in one industry and the different trades congresses, around the immediate demands of the workers, the fight for full restoration of democracy in the country, the development of independent labour action for the defeat of fascism abroad and at home. The decisive role of the trade unions in the building of a people's front and in influencing the gov't. should be brought forward in the most convincing manner to all workers.

3. Defend Living Standards But Take the Profits Out of War. Our economic demands: adequate wage scales, national wage scales for each industry, wage equality with the rest of Canada for Quebec, shifting of the war costs to those best able to pay, still remain. The fight for full trade union rights and against the obnoxious orders in council aimed against the S.U. must be continued; in addition we must develop campaigns against the Quisling fifth columnist employers who impede, sabotage and obstruct war production by their fascist opposition to trade unionism and their refusal to grant decent wages and conditions.

4. One Million Trade Unionists by 1942: Our campaign for the extension of trade unionism must now be intensified a thousand fold. The tri-

pling of the trade union membership, the winning of our working youth for the unions and the revitalization of the t.u. movement in the execution of the central labour tasks, is the essential requisite for the successful carrying out of the historical obligations now facing us. One million trade unionists conscious of their role and obligations, will constitute an unbreakable democratic bulwark in the titanic struggle now developing on an international and national scale.

5. To Defeat Fascism We Must Have Full Democratic Rights: The fight against the undemocratic laws and regulations which affect the unions directly cannot be separated from the broader struggle for full democracy in the country. The trade unions must be won for a leading position in the fight for the complete restoration of all democratic rights, to all individuals, groups and parties which are in the fight against fascism. Release of all anti-fascist internees and prisoners, legality of the Party, freedom of the press, etc., are necessary if the war against fascism is to be won.

6. Trade Union Conventions Must Mark Resurgence of Labour's Independence Role: Trade union congresses which will shortly meet in convention must be prepared for by aiming at the election of a majority of progressive united front and pro-Soviet delegates. In addition to all other resolutions, the following major ones must be adopted by scores of local unions, trades councils, etc., and forwarded in time to the several trade union centres.[7]

(a) Greetings to the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, Moscow, USSR, on their heroic struggle against fascism and pledging unqualified support and cooperation of Canadian labour until victory is won.

(b) Demanding of the King Gov't. that it come out with an unequivocal declaration supporting the policy announced by Churchill for full support to the USSR, and that the Canadian Gov't. immediately establish full diplomatic and trade relations with the USSR and grant unqualified support to the Soviet people and their heroic army.

(c) That the Congress elaborate a "Labour War Program" and approach the other trade union centres in Canada with a request that an all-inclusive Canadian Trade union council be established to carry such a program into effect. The Labour War Program be based on the following main policies:

1. To make the country's war effort truly democratic by the defence of workers' living standards; taking profits out of war; eliminating all anti-labour regulations and orders-in-Council; democratic and just war taxation policy.

2. Oust the Quislings from all high places. To seek the elimination of all anti-labour, anti-democratic Quislings who occupy important positions in the gov't. on various war boards and other gov't. councils.

3. To secure gov't. action against the industrialists who sabotage the war effort by opposing trade unionism and collective bargaining and by deny-

ing fair wages and working conditions to the workers of this country.

4. To guard against the betrayal of the fascist-minded Munichers who will use every opportunity to betray the struggle of the people against fascism and to stab in the back the heroic S.U. because of the deep-rooted hatred for workers' rights, for Socialism, and because of the fundamental attraction which fascism holds for these Quisling financiers.

5. To seek an approach to and the establishment of closest co-operation with, the trade union centres of all countries engaged in the war against Hitler fascism, with the view of creating a unified expression of the trade unionists of these warring countries and making the voice of organized labour heard in the councils of gov't. and thus safeguarding the interests and welfare of the labouring people both during the long days of struggle against the common foe, as well as during the hour of inevitable triumph when peace will be on the agenda.

(d) The organization of a more democratic and more representative national apparatus for the satisfactory settlement of labour problems to protect the rights of collective bargaining, to establish national and regional wage scales, and to gain for labour a greater voice in the development and conduct of war production.

These resolutions and the general approach to the main trade union problems listed above offer the basis for a rapid development of mass work among the workers of the country and for the winning of the trade unions for the People's Victory.[8]

#### POSITION OF INTERNED REDS UNCHANGED

Until Germany invaded Russia Canadian Communists were the relentless enemies of democracy and of anything that made for its defence. Now, because the Fatherland of Communism is in deadly peril, they deign to join forces with us against the common enemy—until the enemy is destroyed. They have turned their coats but not their hearts and their hatred of democracy burns as fiercely as ever. Should their interned leaders be freed to again stab us in the back? The "Winnipeg Free Press" discusses the subject in a recent editorial. To quote in part:

If the Canadian Communists could only realize it, the intermittent agitation for the release of their interned leaders only provides additional proof of the soundness of the argument in favour of keeping them behind the wire. These people are trouble-makers. The fact that they were Communists and that the Communist Party was likewise a trouble-maker is almost incidental. And today none of the agitators for their release ever show any public token of their conversion from trouble-making. They do not say they are now for the war that they were formerly against. They talk only in the most general terms about how the war—due to Russia's entrance into it—has now become a war against Fascism. How the war which yesterday was a capitalist war and a war of rival imperialisms, etc., etc.,



has undergone this miraculous conversion, nobody knows—least of all this handful of trouble-makers.

It is significant nevertheless that Great Britain has refused to release its interned Communists, that Australia has likewise refused, and that Canada has also decided to do nothing about it. The shrieks of the friends of the interned men continue to rise to the skies. Injustice is being done, they scream: These men's sole crime was that they opposed Fascism. For this they have been jailed. May the heavens fall upon their jailers! And so on and so fourth.

These Canadian Communists were interned because they were actively interfering with the progress of a national effort, supported by 99 per cent of the population of Canada, to fight Hitlerism. Up to early in September, 1939 (after war had broken out), the Communists were a part of that national effort. They cheered it on. They pledged support. Then, suddenly and without warning, the line changed. The war took [9] on an evil hue. It was a war directed against the workers' interests. It should be opposed. After long delay and with great moderation the most violent Canadian exponents of this creed were interned. Until there is proof, and very complete and extended proof, that these interned men are honestly behind the war, they should stay where they now are. Of that proof there is not the slightest sign or evidence.

For the Communists the war has changed because Russia is now an Ally. But Russian intervention in the war has not affected Canada's position in any respect. Canada declared war on Germany regardless of the Russian position. Canada is pleased to have another ally at this late stage. But the war in July, 1941, is still the war it was in September, 1939. The same issues are involved and the same national resolution is pledged to continue exertions. With these Russia has nothing whatever to do except insofar as co-operation can be made effective to encompass the defeat of Germany. This co-operation is military and not ideological. In that latter sphere there is nothing in common between the ideals of Russia and the ideals of Canada. They are poles apart.[10]

### UKRAINIA

#### FIRST NATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS OF EASTERN RITES

The First National Eucharistic Congress of Eastern Rites, held at Chicago, June 25-29, was significant as being not only the first Congress of its kind, but also the largest congregation of Eastern Rites (Greek Catholic or Eastern Catholic Church) ever held on this continent. Its chief purpose was to manifest the unity existing between the Eastern and Latin branches of the Church as well as between the various branches of the

### Eastern Church.

However, the "unity" was thoroughly assured in advance by the Basilian Fathers and Bishop Bohachewsky, the organizers of the Congress, who dissociated the Congress from all Ukrainian political parties and kept all public proceedings strictly to religious rites and topics. There was, however, a secret sectional meeting of Ukrainian Catholic bishops and priests at which (to quote a reporter)

"It is presumed that all the important questions affecting the Ukrainian Catholic Church in relation to its attitude toward Ukrainian political movements, here and abroad, as well as to the Ukrainian question in Europe in the present international situation, must have been fully discussed and that certain policies were shaped for the Church to pursue, as a result. What they are, if any, it will soon become evident from the trend the Church will take in the future. Thus, this meeting must be regarded as the most significant event of the Congress insofar as the Ukrainian Catholics are concerned."

That there were numerous divergent and even antagonistic elements in the huge congregation (comprised largely of Ukrainians but also including Carpatho-Russians, Croats, Slovaks, Hungarians, Rumanians, Irish-Americans, Italians, Poles, and so forth, both clergy and laity) was evident at the Congress and afterwards when various leaders were interviewed. It was noted that among those prominent in the big procession were the three supreme directors of the Ukrainian national Association, T. Spikula, R. Smook, S. Kuropas, and the editor of its organ, "Svoboda", Dr. L. Myshuha. (Note: The Ukrainian National Association is a fraternal organization, with headquarters in Jersey City). On the other hand, conspicuous by their [11] absence in the procession were many leaders, local and national, of the Hetman organization and of the Organizations for the Rebirth of Ukraine (the O.D.W.U.), some of them being residents of Chicago.

Also absent were prominent lay leaders of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and expected large delegations from all parishes in the country; also the editors of the two Catholic newspapers, the "Amerika" and "The Way", and professors of the Ukrainian Catholic College in Stanford, Conn; prominent Ukrainian-Canadian priests, namely, the Rev. Dr. W. Kushnir, president of the U.C.C. and Rev. S. Semchuk, of Winnipeg, executive member.

### Interviews

Col. Alexander Shapoval, Editor of the "Nash Styah" "Our Banner" official organ of the United Hetman Organization in U.S.A.

Speaking of the Nazi-Soviet war, Col. Shapoval said that it is the act of Providence itself that at last Hitler, described as the greatest genius in all history, decided to smash the iniquitous "Kingdom of Satan", the Soviet Union, and thus give the various peoples inhabiting it an oppor-

tunity to free themselves from the unholy prison in which they are enslaved.

Shapoval reflected that the end of the Soviet Union was inevitable. Even a year ago he wrote in his paper articles on the subject in which he had predicted the Nazi-Soviet war. It was inconceivable for two great powers to exist peacefully side by side. This new war will prove a blessing for the Ukrainian people. In the situation prior to the German-Soviet war the fate of the Ukrainians was not too hopeful, in view of the fact that there was nothing in the war aims of the democratic powers which would indicate that the Ukrainians will be liberated. Now that hopeless situation was changed. The Ukrainians will have an opportunity to re-establish their independence on the ruins of the Soviet Union. They will benefit from the "new order" which is being established in Eastern Europe by Hitler. Naturally, it will involve German control; however, this can be compromised somehow. The Ukraine needs German industrial products as much as Germany has need for great natural resources of the Ukraine. Therefore, Ukrainians will work hard in order to satisfy the natural requirements in foodstuffs and so forth of the Germans, in exchange for their industrial products as well as their aid in establishing order and organization in the Ukraine. It is but natural that a German nation of 80 million people must live, and the Ukrainian resources are sufficient to satisfy at least part of their requirements, Shapoval reasoned.[12]

Shapoval went on to say that "it was a foregone conclusion that the Germans will set up a Ukrainian regime in the Ukraine in the same way as they have done in Slovakia and Croatia. Being fed-up with the autocracy of Moscow and the Bolshevik godless slavery, the Ukrainian peasant will gladly accept and support a new order and plow his soil with a revived spirit as he craves for material things that were denied him under the Red regime. He still remembers his God and religion."

In his opinion Hitler would also triumph in the war against England. He stressed the point that "we Ukrainians" should not shed tears on account of the British Empire. It will crumble down because of its mistakes and sins of the past. Britain was never interested in the justice or the fate of subjected nations. She was mainly concerned with her own selfish interests, he declared.

This war, Shapoval stressed, is not being waged as between the British people and the German people. It is a war between the Jewish International and the Nazi Germany, cleverly launched by the machinations of the International Jewry which succeeded in dragging into the conflict the ruling classes of England.

Dr. Luke Myshuha, Editor "Svobada", U.N.A.  
and

Roman I. Smook and Stephen Kuropas

## Directors of U.N.A.

The chief topic of conversation concerned the Nazi-Soviet war and its significance for the Ukrainian question in Europe. In common with many other Ukrainian-Americans of the patriotic section who thus far had considered the Soviet Union as the only obstacle on the path of liberation of the Ukrainian people, passionately hating both Communism and Russia in the past twenty years, the Nazi-Soviet war was viewed by these men in the spirit of satisfaction, tempered, however, by serious misgivings as to the final solution of the Ukrainian question.

All three desired to see the Soviet Union, described as the "colossus of clay feet", destroyed by the Nazis so the Ukrainian people should be given a chance to emancipate themselves in whatever manner it is possible under the circumstances.[13]

This unexpected turn of the present war was considered the most favourable and opportune for the Ukrainians, in the present unfavourable alignment of powers, to establish independence, regardless of the fact that the people would have to pay dearly for it and that this "independence" would be to a great degree circumscribed by the Nazi lords.

As far as the Ukrainians are concerned, both Stalin and Hitler must be regarded as two evils; however, in making a choice between the two devils, Hitler appeared the lesser evil. The Nazi Germany would never succeed in gaining a complete control of the great Ukrainian nation, the Nazi domination of Europe would not last forever, therefore if the worst happened, whereby the Germans should attempt to subjugate the Ukrainians, they would be dealt with as in 1918, when they were driven out by the popular revolt.

The all-important question now, they concurred, was the liberation of the Ukraine by the destruction of the Soviet Russia. It may not be an ideal way for the Ukrainians to reassert themselves, they reflected, but what other way was there for the Ukrainian people under the present conditions? What assurance is there being offered for the Ukrainians by other powers involved in the war? they asked.

Dr. Myshuha maintained, however, that it is not in the best interests of the Ukrainians in the United States to follow any course of policy which would be contrary to foreign and national policies of the American Government. It was the duty of Ukrainian-Americans to remain loyal to the country of their allegiance and by no means give cause to the Government, or to any anti-Ukrainian elements in America, now calumnizing the Ukrainians in the press, to brand the Ukrainians here as disloyal subversive elements. Enough harm has been done by the two Nationalist groups, the "crazy boys" of the O.D.W.U. (Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine) and the bombastic Hetmanites, the United Hetman Organization. Their political antics and puerile declarations in the past have been harmful to general welfare of the Ukrainians, he declared bitterly. Con-

sequently, the Ukrainians here must eliminate some of these extremists in the Ukrainian organized life, and in general maintain a position befitting a responsible people. Regardless of the fact whether the Germans will destroy the Soviets or not, there was no doubt that British and American democracies will finally triumph, and therefore it will be the task of the Ukrainians in U.S. and in Canada to plead the cause of the Ukrainian people in Europe. Thus, if it were for this reason alone, the Ukrainians on this continent must support the democracies. There should be no other policy. This was the policy of the Ukrainian National Association, Myshuha concluded.[14]

(Note: It will be noted that Dr. Myshuha spoke in a derogatory manner with reference to the Hetman and the Nationalist O.D.W.U. organizations and their leaders. He said repeatedly that he has actively opposed the Hetman movement and subsequently the Nationalist O.D.W.U. organization. On this account the leaders of these two organizations despise him, and the feeling is mutual, he said, ignoring the fact that both of his friends, Kuropas and Smook, were Nationalist sympathizers.)

As one of the best informed men on Ukrainian affairs in U.S., Dr. Myshuha expressed an opinion to the effect that co-operation between the O.D.W.U. and the U.H.O. may be possible under certain conditions, particularly in case of a possible alignment of the two Nationalist movements in Europe. At present, these two groups are adversely disposed to each other and continue factional strife along the ideological lines. The two groups have been members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, but were expelled from that central body a few weeks ago on account of their being identified with two political movements in Europe with headquarters in Germany.

As for the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, great changes, said Dr. Myshuha, have taken place in this fraternal organization as a result of the recent annual convention, whereby the leadership of the Association was wrested from the hands of intellectuals in the organization and relegated to several radical leaders of the ranks. The reports appearing in some Ukrainian newspapers on a "Communist revolution" in the Association are, in Dr. Myshuha's opinion, somewhat exaggerated. It was true, however, that M. Sichinsky, Dr. M. Lewitsky, Yaroslav Chyz and several others, have been ousted from their executive positions in the Association and its organ, the "Narodna Vola", the editors of this paper being reduced to a status of "hired men". It was also true, Myshuha said, that the Communist element in the organization has been active in bringing about these changes by inspiring and supporting the radically-minded followers of Korpan, the present president, in this move. Now some members of this organization were in touch with two well-known Ukrainian Socialist intellectuals, Dr. Nicholas Ceglinsky, residing in U.S.A., and Dr. Levinsky

of Shanghai, China, in an endeavour to attract them to the editorial positions in the "Narodna Vola", Dr. Myshuha explained.[15]

Speaking of the Church's attitude, Dr. Myshuha said:

"A short time ago I had a conference with Bishop Buchko in New York on the subject of the U.H.O. and the O.D.W.U. and possible consequences for Bishop Bohachewsky and his Church resulting from whatever connections the Catholic Church may or may not have with these two political organizations. I told him frankly and clearly that if Bishop Bohachewsky is anxious to be put in an internment camp or to make a blundering mistake such as made in Canada by Bishop Budka during the last war, let him tolerate, support, or even associate his Church with the two organizations in question." [16]