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MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (U.S.A.)

The history of the National Maritime Union (N.M.U.) is short and violent and from the beginning it has centred around the husky figure of Joseph CURRAN, its President, who is one of the most remarkable of all union leaders.

The N.M.U. was established in U.S.A. in May 1937 by the left-wing members of the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association on the Great Lakes, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, many of whom were members of the Communist Marine Workers Industrial Union prior to its dissolution in March 1935.

At its formation the N.M.U. became one of the components of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.) and immediately entered into the field of U.S. Trade Union politics. At this time all but one of the N.M.U. leaders were former officials of the defunct Marine Workers Industrial Union set up as an American affiliate of the International of Seamen and Harbour Workers (I.S.H.) of Hamburg, [~~deletion: 1/2 line~~]

CURRAN, in addition to his Presidency of the N.M.U. is Vice-President of the C.I.O. which was formed in November 1935 by the notorious John L. LEWIS. The latter was leader of the United Mineworkers of America and member of the Executive of the American Federation of Labour (A.F.L.) which was then the only central organization of American Trades Unionism. He resigned his post in order to pursue the objects of the C.I.O. which at the start, were not at all to disrupt the A.F.L., but rather to organize

the mass-production industries and bring them into the common fold. His attempts aroused considerable hostility, but LEWIS persisted in his ideas and before C.I.O. had been in existence a year, it had broken altogether away from A.F.L. The main nucleus of the new C.I.O. was the United Mineworkers of America and ten other Unions, involving 1,200,000 workers, or one-third of the total A.F.L. membership. LEWIS was strongly Isolationist, but by the Spring of 1941 he found the current of opinion strongly against him. This came to a head in the Convention of '41 and LEWIS seceded from C.I.O. with his *Mineworkers Union*. His disappearance greatly improved the Communists' hold on N.M.U., and today, there is apparently little freedom of election, and officials from President to Partolmen are nominated but seldom opposed at the biennial polls.

The N.M.U. has denied the charge of being Communistic by saying simply that it is "Militantly Left-Wing".

The union executive has a complete hold over its members by virtue of its control of sea-employment arranged through the "hiring halls". Selection of the men for jobs goes strictly by rotation, but penalty for the slightest breach of union discipline is the non-stamping of seamen's books which means that they cannot sail on any vessel, and have to go back to the bottom of the waiting list. A similar penalty is suffered by those who fail to put in an appearance at a Union meeting, which may be a purely political one.

Recently the National Office of the N.M.U. have established a procedure for appointing ship's delegates, "with the complete approval of the crew".

[2]

In 1937 the N.M.U. claimed a membership of 80,000 but this was considered an overstatement, which is now borne out by recent figures showing the relative strength of the N.M.U. and the Seafarers International Union (S.I.U.) a rival U.S. organization affiliated to the A.F.L. The total number of U.S. merchant seamen active on ships is given as 175,000 of which 60,000 are claimed as N.M.U. members and 29,000 as belonging to the S.I.U.

It is the S.I.U. which stands firmly in the way of that unification of American maritime labour, which is the preliminary of the N.M.U.'s wider wage-equalization programme, one of the main features of the Union's objectives. This is a long-term plan to equalize seamen's wages at the highest American level by three stages, - one, equality for all U.S. seamen; two, equality for white seamen of all nationalities; three, equality for all seamen of all races. One of the prerequisites of this plan, is for the N.M.U. to bring all American seamen, and if possible, longshoremen into a single union or confederacy.

The base of this unification would be the C.I.O. alliance between the N.M.U. and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union on the West Coast: while the chief opposition to it is furnished by the S.I.U., also in the West, and the International Longshoremen's Association in the East, both of which are affiliated to the A.F.L.

There are indications of a proposed liaison with the Canadian Unions, especially the Canadian Seamen's Union which was recently expelled from the S.I.U. and now finds itself temporarily independent. This adventure brings it more than ever into conflict with the S.I.U., which antagonism may be seen as an exaggerated form of general rivalry between the radically and internationally-minded C.I.O. and the more old-fashioned and isolationist A.F.L.

On the Great Lakes, the S.I.U. has 'dug itself in' and apparently come to an agreement with important groups of owners to resist N.M.U. incursions. This off-stage understanding with management is true to A.F.L. policy, and infuriates the N.M.U., who, while advocating management-labour-government councils, do not really believe any lasting truce with owning interests to be possible. The present situation on the Great Lakes is best summed up in the fact that, of 3,960 men supplied to Lakes vessels by the Recruiting and Manning Organization over a period of six months, 339 were furnished through the S.I.U., 285 through the N.M.U. and the rest direct.

N.M.U. is paying a great deal of attention to Caribbean and Latin American seamen and seamen's unions, particularly the Cuban, which claims 60,000 members. At various times it has taken up the cudgels for Chinese, Lascar and West Indian seamen, and also dabbled in the Indian problem. On return from the I.L.O. conference in London (1942) President Joseph CURRAN addressed the N.M.U. National Council in New York and put forward a resolution "to support the demand of the Indian people for a provisional government", to urge the C.I.O. and A.F.L. to establish a working relation with the All India Trades Union Congress, and to press for independence for Puerto Rico as an example on the Indian question.

The N.M.U. Council's attitude on India, was however, violently outstripped by an extremely bitter article which appeared shortly afterwards in the "Pilot", a weekly newspaper and official organ of the N.M.U. Its editorial spoke of the "Tory-minded British statesmen again inviting disaster for the Allied Nations in India."

[3]

Apart from its many incursions into international politics, the N.M.U. has publicized a grandiose Post-War Plan, the chief objective of which is, "guaranteed employment for seamen when war operations cease". Among

the other aims are inter-national and racial wage-equality; social legislation embracing disability and old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and additional marine hospitals throughout the U.S.A.; a guaranteed annual income and a 40 hour week; establishments for veteran seamen, injured, disabled or incapacitated during the war; six monthly physical examinations of seamen; a uniform and high standard of food established on all ships with menus arranged by trained dietitians; adequate space provided aboard each ship for recreation and cultural facilities; a thorough and complete revision of all maritime laws and labour-management-government co-operation and lastly, "a seat at the peace table after victory is won".

Whatever reservations may be held by individual N.M.U. leaders the public attitude adopted by the Union is exemplified in the breezy words of Joseph CURRAN, who in concluding a speech to members said:-

"We have a war to win. We can't be playing now. Too many of our good brothers are sitting on the bottom who wanted to win this war.

"Now about the gashound, and again you can start shooting, if you don't agree with this recommendation: I say any gashound, and by that I mean a man who gets drunk and stays drunk, not a man who goes ashore and gets drunk, and returns to his watch sober - but a man who gets drunk, stays drunk and misses his watch - should have his certificates taken away just as soon as you get proof that he is that type of guy. Because you are only carrying these guys, and by doing that, destroying everything you built up. The sooner you stop sympathizing with a gashound, the sooner we are going to have a good union, the sooner the goods will be delivered, and the sooner we will get the reactionaries off our backs that are trying to destroy everything we built up."

[4]

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UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST FEDERATION - CANADA GENERALLY

The Ukrainian National Federation held its Tenth National Convention on January 26th, 27th and 28th, 1945, at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Approximately 150 delegates from various points in the Dominion attended.

Many Notables Present.

Premier Stuart S. GARSON of Manitoba conveyed greetings on behalf of the Provincial Government. Representing Mayor COULTIER, Alderman J. STEPNIUK extended greetings to the Convention for the City of Winnipeg. The following persons were also present and addressed the Convention.

Dr. Frank FOULDS, Director of Citizenship, Department of National War Services.

Dr. I.R. PAVLYCHENKO, Secretary of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, Professor at University of Saskatchewan.

Professor George W. SIMPSON, University of Saskatchewan.

Rev. Dr. W. KUCHNIR.

Wray YOUMENS, University of Manitoba.

Dr. Paul MACENKO.

Dr. J. WASYLENKO, Convention Publicity Chairman and Master of Ceremonies.

M. POHORECKY, Editor of the Federation's newspaper, the "New Pathway".

Alistair STEWART, C.C.F. candidate for Winnipeg North.

20,000 Membership Claimed

Dr. John WASYLENKO stated that the Federation, with its affiliated organizations, the Ukrainian War Veterans, the Ukrainian Women's Organization and the Ukrainian National Youth Federation, throughout the Dominion numbered approximately 20,000 members, with the bulk of the membership being in Eastern Canada.

Observations reveal that no new leaders or prospective leaders have been added to the Federation since its last Convention.

Committees Elected - Reports Read

The program of the Convention was closely adhered to and all functions were held throughout the Convention as scheduled at the pre-Convention registration of delegates commencing the day previous to the official opening. Matters pertaining to the Convention did not receive official attention until the morning of January 26th. This morning session involved the completion of the registration of official delegates; the opening of the Convention by the National President, W. KOSSAR; the election of press, financial and resolution committees and the reading of the minutes of the Ninth National Convention. The afternoon and evening sessions consisted of the reading of reports by delegates of the various representative branches and their affiliated organizations.

[5]

Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre

During the second day of proceedings, the Convention dealt with the U.N.F. statute as decided upon by the Ninth Convention. The report of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre was discussed in detail. The

most ardent advocate of this movement, Dr. T. L. PAVLYCHENKO, elaborated on the purpose and functions of the Centre on three occasions during the Convention. According to Dr. PAVLYCHENKO the actual courses of higher education which have been held every summer for several years at Winnipeg under the auspices of the U.N.F., will heretofore be undertaken in conjunction with this Centre. It is proposed that a building for the purpose will be obtained in Winnipeg in the near future and the funds towards the organization of this institution, which already total over \$18,000.00, will be augmented through a "Fund Campaign" to be held during the next two months. The purpose of the Centre is to preserve the heritage of all the aspects of Ukrainian life and history and will comprise a reference library on Ukrainian culture, literature, customs, handicrafts, music, etc. It will be opened to all the Ukrainian organizations combined under the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee.

Election of Officers

Closed sessions were held by the Ukrainian War Veterans' Club and the Ukrainian Women's Organization separately. The evening session was devoted to the presentation and acceptance of resolutions offered by the Central Executives of the U.N.F., the U.W.V. and the U.W.O., and the election of officers for the Central Executives of these three groups. In the main the same slate of officers was re-elected for another term. In the U.N.F., W. KOSSAR was re-elected President, Dr. GULAY, Secretary and P. BOSHUCK, National Treasurer, with a large slate of less important executives. For the U.W.V., Mr. WASYLYSHEN, Winnipeg, was re-elected President and in the U.W.O., Mrs. M. GULAY, wife of Dr. J. GULAY, was elected National President.

"What Price Freedom?"

The main event during the third and final day of the Convention, was a series of addresses delivered before an audience of delegates, members and sympathizers. During the afternoon session, Professor SIMPSON delivered an address entitled "What Price Freedom?", making no reference to the Ukrainian question in Europe as might have been expected. He made no remarks either for or against Ukrainian independence. He compared the struggles of the Ukrainians with the struggles of the early Anglo-Saxons in respect to liberty and the sacrifices which must be made by any people living for this emancipation. He dealt briefly on Canada's successful anti-inflation policy and appealed to the organizations present to keep up their hitherto good support of Canada's war effort and suggested that they endeavour to do even better in the future.

Dr. Frank FOULDS on "Citizenship"

Dr. Frank FOULDS gave the Convention an insight into his activities as Citizenship Director of the Department of National War Services. Speaking on the many frontiers which had been pioneered, he said, that at the present, the frontier for Canadians of Ukrainian descent to challenge, was to try for maximum co-operation between all Ukrainian factions in Canada and to [6] become good Canadian citizens. His work, he said, was to assist in effecting such maximum co-operation.

M. POHORECKY Warns Against Communism.

Mr. M. POHORECKY spoke on the question of the assistance to Russia and the wrong intention of its Communistic ideology. He feared that "Red Russia's sphere of influence" was threatening to encompass the whole world. He said that in recent months, there has been a feeling that the Atlantic Charter and President Roosevelt's declaration of the Four Freedoms were but mere declarations of little significance. He expressed doubts that their implications would be instituted as had been hoped, i.e. - removal of the free hand given to the U.S.S.R. in the Baltic and Balkan countries - and unless they were, he felt there could be no hope for a lasting peace. He voiced gratification regarding Great Britain's recent move in Greece, which had forestalled a "Red Stranglehold" on that country. Referring to his topic "The Ukrainian Question and the Present", he pointed out that it must be brought to the attention of the world, that unless the Ukrainian question in Europe is solved, there will never be a lasting peace. He stated that at the present time, Ukraine had been released from the stranglehold of a "brown octopus" only to be delivered into that of a "red one" and that its so-called independence was a gross mis-statement of fact. He warned of the wrong intention of Communism in Canada, and in the whole world generally. He urged that the disguise be torn from this element in order to counteract its subversive work.

Resolutions Read

The afternoon session concluded with a few remarks by Professor PAVLYCHENKO regarding the organization of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre and a press appeal from Mr. EWECH to Ukrainians to become better Canadians by being good Ukrainians. The resolutions from the U.N.E. and U.W.V. were read, pledging their support of the war effort, and urging that Canada, in winning the war, be instrumental in winning a lasting peace based on the Atlantic Charter, wherein all freedom loving nations, including the Ukraine, would be granted complete sovereignty and independence. W. KOSSAR closed the Convention with a brief remark.

C.C.F. Candidate Makes Political Speech

The general Convention rounded out, with a banquet at Picardy's Hall. About 300 people were present. Premier GARSON and several civic, military and political representatives were present at this banquet. Alistair STEWART, C.C.F. candidate for Winnipeg North took advantage of his invitation by making a long political speech. It did not receive the approval of the officials of the organization but he may have gained a few supporters. Referring to the Labour Progressive party candidate, STEWART expressed happiness over the fact that the L.P.P. had attached themselves to the Liberal Party and said that his Party did not want them.

[7]

Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were passed:

1. WHEREAS Ukrainian-Canadians are bound with their kinsmen in Europe by cultural and blood relationship; this convention naturally feels deep concern over the fate of the Ukrainians in their homeland; and appeals to the people and government of Canada to support the just claims of the Ukrainian people for political equality and independence after this war.

2. WHEREAS there are millions of Ukrainians (5,000,000) who have been forcibly removed from their homeland to other western European countries by the Germans, undergoing hardships and sufferings as refugees of war; it is the feeling of this convention that Canadian-Ukrainians do all in their power to come to the relief of these refugees and at the same time use their influence as Canadians through the Canadian authorities with the international relief bodies to extend adequate relief to those needy millions.

3. WHEREAS Canada is now engaged in the most terrible war of mankind, and WHEREAS this sixth year of war appears to be decisive, this 10th convention calls for the intensification of all war efforts with an object of early and complete victory.

4. WHEREAS the first world war ended in the victory for the Allies but failed in its ideals this 10th convention appeals to its members and other Ukrainian-Canadians to give our government whatever support shall be necessary to end the second war in such manner as will assure just and lasting peace.

[~~deletion~~: several lines blank]

PRESS RELEASES OF THE L.P.P. - MONTREAL, P.Q.

In an effort to secure publicity the L.P.P. of Montreal are frequently releasing press items covering every subject from family allowances to the housing situation. It does not appear, however, that the local newspapers give much space to such releases. A press release dated January 19th

covered a symposium on the subject of family allowances which was held by the North End Forum of the L.P.P. Miss Younge, M.A., Department of Sociology, McGill University; Miss E. Barnstead, B.A., Supervisor of the Family Welfare Association and Betty Buhay, Labour Progressive Party Organizer, were the three speakers present. Noting the remarks made by Miss Younge and Miss Barnstead it is seen that they dealt with the subject of family allowances in what one might call a proper manner. In comparison the remarks made by Betty Buhay dealt more with politics than the question of family allowances. She attacked Premiers Drew and Duplessis claiming that "these reactionaries were trying to Balkanize Canada". She also dealt with Quebec's so-called inequality as being economic and urged those present to support the petition (being circularized by the L.P.P.) which urges Mr. Duplessis not to put any obstacle in the way of family allowances being paid in Quebec.

[8]

Two resolutions were adopted following the discussion one dealing with family allowances, the other with housing in Montreal.

L.P.P. HOLD PROVINCIAL CONVENTION IN ALBERTA.

On January 27th and 28th the L.P.P. of Alberta held a convention which was attended by 137 delegates. [~~deletion: 4 lines~~] The convention followed the usual pattern of advocating support for the Armies of the United Nations, rehabilitation, rural electrification, housing and so on.

Tim Buck Advocates Coalition

The delegates were officially welcomed by Mayor FRY of Edmonton. Tim BUCK was present and made a brief address. He advocated in his remarks the defeating of the Tories and the bringing about of a coalition government consisting of the C.C.F., Labour Progressive Party and Trade Union movement.

Publicity Angle Overhauled

Among the resolutions adopted at that convention, one of the most interesting is that which suggested the establishing of the "Alberta Progressive" as a regular by-monthly newspaper. [~~deletion: 1 1/4 lines~~] Dealing further with the publicity angle another resolution was adopted which contended that the weekly newspapers of Alberta did not have any organization through which news and opinions "reflective of the expanding progressive labour and farmer movement" could reach their columns. It was decided that the Provincial Committee would organize a regular system of news and views. It is not clear whether or not this would mean

that press releases would be sent to the weekly newspapers for publication or whether they would be distributed to the readers of such newspapers. In any event the intention is to publicize extensively the activities of "progressive labour and farmer movements".

Greetings.

Greetings were tendered the convention by various individuals and Labour Progressive Party clubs throughout Canada. One of these was from Dr. D. Longprey, President of the French Canadian section in the Province of Quebec. It is interesting to note that greetings were also sent by [§deletion: 2/3 line], who recently resigned as C.C.F. candidate in that constituency. On resigning he declared that he agreed with Labour Progressive Party policies. The fact that he sent greetings would indicate that the L.P.P. had approached him with a view to enlisting his support.

[9]

Business Generally

The Convention also criticised the plan under which discharged members of the Armed Forces, recalled for service in the Army, are required to repay the \$100 clothing allowance. It was urged that such personnel be allowed to retain the allowance received. A play was made for the support of the Canadian Legion by forwarding a copy of this resolution for endorsement.

The Convention also passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Indian Association of Alberta who had requested family allowances for all treaty Indians and the setting up of a Commission to investigate the status of Indians with a view to granting them full rights of citizenship.

The Social Credit Party was not overlooked. The convention decided to carry out counter measures which would be designed to assist the people of Alberta in exposing the "anti-democratic conspiracy of Social Credit renegades."

The financial statement was read and it showed that the income for the period of February 1, 1944, to December 31, 1944, totalled \$8,407.60 of which amount \$163.13 was on hand December 31, 1944.

Each delegate at the convention was provided with mimeographed literature. Some of this dealt with jobs and social security in the homes while others dealt with various interesting figures respecting highways, industrial production, farm income, employment, export, wages, farm products, etc. The general figures quoted in this latter material would indicate that a Party member had made various extracts from the Canadian Almanac or some similar publication. Some of the mimeographed material

dealt with labour legislation in Alberta and suggested that this Province should revise its labour laws and form a Provincial Department of Labour.

One or two minor changes were made in the Provincial Executive Committee, [redacted] remains as Provincial Leader but [redacted] replaces [redacted] as Provincial Chairman. [redacted] is now vice-chairman and [redacted] Provincial organizer.

New Pamphlet Appears

A rather attractive pamphlet termed "The Electoral Program of the Labor Progressive Party", made its appearance at this convention. It is published under the title "A Better Canada - To Fight For - To Work For - To Vote For", and contains numerous sketches of the various points advocated by the party. It deals with the coalition policy of the L.P.P. and lists all main points of the party platform which are very inviting and designed to secure broad public support. [redacted: 3 lines]

[Pages 10, 11, and 12 are missing]

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[13]

L.P.P. OF MONTREAL ISSUE EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

An Educational Bulletin edited by Michael BUHAY is now being issued by the L.P.P. in Montreal. The first issue dated January 27, 1945, attacked "Tory reaction" and urged the defeat of Premier Duplessis. It dealt with the present world situation and referred to the Greek situation. Dealing with the latter it declares "this British action is a violation of the Atlantic Charter, Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Teheran Declaration.

This issue also states that international differences are reflected within the capitalistic states. It charged that "the British imperialists" were "standing pat on their anti-people's policy in Greece despite a rising tide of opposition". Dealing with Canada it accuses the Tories of trying to seize power on the false issue of conscription and that their campaign was "aided and abetted by the C.C.F."

[14]

The developments since the Teheran conference were also dealt with wherein the ousting of General Badoglio in Italy and the coalition government with "Ercoli, the great Communist leader, as vice-premier" was lauded. Reference was made to the coalition of labour and pro-Teheran forces in the Liberal Party and called for the isolation of all reactionaries by bringing about a coalition of all pro-Teheran forces.

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

UKRAINIAN-CANADIAN ASSOCIATION DECLARES ITS POLICY.

January 18th issue of the Ukrainian Life contains a noteworthy article dealing with the campaign of the Ukrainian Association aimed at the extension of its political influence over the non-Communist masses of Ukrainian-Canadians. It is signed by Stephan MACIEVICH who, in addition to being the editor of this paper, is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Ukrainian-Canadian Association.

Appeal for Intensive Organization.

MACIEVICH opens his article with a reminder to members of the UCA that to strengthen the ranks of the organization is a daily task for all members if they would ensure its further existence and development. Confronted with the natural process of assimilation, the Ukrainians in Canada must intensively organize themselves in order to ensure the "Ukrainian national character" in Canada for many years to come. This is one of the reasons, he stresses, "why we must resolutely carry on our work each day and each month of the year if it is our desire to be organizationally strong". From this point on, the editorial reads as follows:

"And this we are doing. We take part in general Canadian activity for the strengthening of war efforts. As a result of this activity our Association has become known to our broad masses of Canadian people. We organize concerts and stage productions, rallies and mass meetings. The results of average branches of the UCA, indicate a great work into which each member has contributed a share of his efforts. All this strengthens our organization; increases its membership, experience and culture.

However, there are certain months in the year in which we should devote our special attention to the development of our society. These are the months of the organizational campaign.

[15]

Working in general, we directly strengthened our organizational forces when we acquired in the press campaign, several hundred new subscribers for the "Ukrainian Life" and the "Ukrainian Word", our two progressive newspapers. But we will indirectly strengthen the organization if we are to acquire a certain number of new members for the Ukrainian-Canadian Association amongst the newly-gained subscribers to the Ukrainian progressive press.

By the decision of National Executive Committee of the Ukrainian-Canadian Association, such invigorated work for the organization strengthening begins in January, and is to continue in February and March. These are the months when we, in taking stock of our strength, must take care of further development.

The advancement and strengthening of our Association, its transformation into the most powerful, numerically, force among the Ukrainian-Canadians, is not only our organization duty, but also our public duty as *members of the working people and progressive-thinking citizens*. More than that, we can certainly say that this is also our national duty.

We must not forget for a moment that we are not the only ones who are active. The enemies of our people- the agents of German imperialism, who conceal their face with a "national" mask - are also active among the Ukrainian-Canadians. Just because they disguise themselves by various 'national' slogans, the influence of these agents cannot be underrated. They dishonour Ukraine amongst the Canadian fellow-citizens and do us harm. It is necessary to combat them mercilessly. We must rip the false mask from their face and expose their real anti-people face.

As a standing duty, before us stands the obligation - politically, nationally, and organizationally - to bring under our influence the predominant majority of Ukrainian-Canadian masses.

In order to achieve this purpose we must move on in broader organizational strides. There are times when the progressive activity has to be carried on in difficult conditions. There are the periods of reaction. We know of them because we have experienced them ourselves. With the aid of Ukrainian agents of German imperialism, who are ever ready to serve any reaction whatever, we have been in the recent past, persecuted, ridiculed and wronged. But now the historic conditions are such that our work has become easier. Never before was there such an opportunity, as it is now, to increase our Association by thousands of new members and to extend its influence to the essential masses of Ukrainian-Canadians. If, marching in this direction in step with the entire Canadian people, we carry out our task, then we can be sure that never again will the reaction be able to rear its head to persecute and wrong us again.

[16]

In its circulars, the NEC of the UCA provides detailed instructions for the carrying out of a successful membership campaign. According to these instructions, each branch of the organization should work out its own plans in accordance with the conditions and the ability of the

branch in its locality. Generally, there are two methods of acquiring new members - one is easier, the other, more difficult. The easier method - is to look for them among our closest sympathizers. For an example, both of our newspapers, "Ukrainian Life" and "Ukrainian Word", are being read, according to most conservative estimates, by 40,000 Ukrainians at least. Obviously, they would not read our newspapers if they were at variance with them politically. This means that they also do not diverge from the aims and the tasks of Ukrainian-Canadian Association. It is necessary to activitize these sympathizers of ours. The difficult method - is to look for new members among sympathizers of hostile organizations - amongst the common and sincere people who had let themselves be deceived by the enemy agents. This task is difficult due to the fact that in the first place we must change their political conception, to point out their mistakes, and direct them on the proper course. The carrying out of this task requires from us the maximum of patience and great perseverance. It is necessary to remember always with whom we have to deal. A person does not change his or her convictions, acquired during a period of long years, in a minute or an hour, regardless of the fact that these convictions may be fallacious. Attacks in such a case will be to no avail. First it is necessary to increase the knowledge of these people in order that they can be convinced later on. Without the seeds there can be no crop.

In the present circumstances we can carry out this year's campaign with unequalled successes - but we must advance in broader strides".

Thus we see that MACIEVICH, speaking as a member of the National Executive Council of the Ukrainian-Canadian Association, outlined the political aims adopted organizational tactics. He also enumerated the objects of the U.C.A., and makes a declaration by repeatedly referring to the "Ukrainian Life" and "Ukrainian Word" as "our newspapers".

NAVISIVSKY Outlines Plan of U.C.A.

Another article appears in the January 25th issue of "Ukrainian Life" by John NAVISIVSKY, National Organizer of the U.C.A. He outlines the ambitious plan of the Ukrainian-Canadian Association to dominate the Ukrainian-Canadian scene by a simple method of enlarging and consolidating its membership.

[17]

Direct Persuasion to Build Membership

NAVISIVSKY does not even try to conceal the designs of his organization against non-Communist masses of Ukrainian-Canadians belonging to

the anti-Soviet camp. Of significant interest is the fact that leaders of this Communist and Soviet-worshipping organization no longer use the round about way of persuasion in their effort to wean nationalistic Ukrainians from their organizations. It seems they consider themselves to be masters of the situation and without mincing words they tell the leaders of the opposing camp that they are through because they are "traitors of the people". At the same time they turn to the followers of various non-Communist organizations with a powerful argument carrying, both a patriotic appeal, and a threat. They tell the temporarily confused people in the opposing camp that their only choice in the present situation is to recognize the existence of Soviet Ukraine and her "spiritual centre" - Kiev.

Also, they must, in order to prove their good faith renounce their "German-Ukrainian leaders", who "were deceiving them", and join the Ukrainian-Canadian Association, which, they claim, "is the only Ukrainian-Canadian organization in Canada bringing aid to their homeland in the darkest hour of need".

U.C.A. Plays on Fears of Ukraine.

In their propaganda, the leaders of the UCA always try to drive one point home, namely, that followers of the opposing "anti-Ukrainian" organizations had no other choice; that the time was rather late to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of their kindred in the Soviet homeland, whom they "repudiated" in the hour of need and failed to help, although there was still some hope for many if they acted at once. For, it is stressed, if they miss their chance to undo their "sins against their homeland", if they fail to properly acquit themselves of the "past dishonour and perfidious connections", they are liable to suffer dire consequences - they will be forever branded as the traitors of the people, their own kith and kin in native land will renounce them, while Ukraine "will slam the door in their face" should they attempt to return to their family. Incidentally, the same thought is bothering the minds of all those Ukrainians in Canada who still have family connections in homeland. The leaders of the UCA are perfectly aware of it, and now that the situation is favourable, they do their best to capitalize on it to the best advantage for themselves, the organization and the universal cause of the Soviet Union.

Goal Clearly Defined.

In his article, NAVISIVSKY comments praisefully on the article by MACIEVICH re-echoing the latter's characterization of the UCA as the "most consolidated organization of the most politically and nationally enlightened people". NAVISIVSKY states that the UCA is really the largest organization of the Ukrainian people in Canada which is closely

welded by a single idea, striving towards a clearly defined goal. "This organization knows where it goes and what it wants." [~~3 lines~~]