

Ukrainian Canadians in Canada's Wars

Materials for Ukrainian Canadian History
Volume I

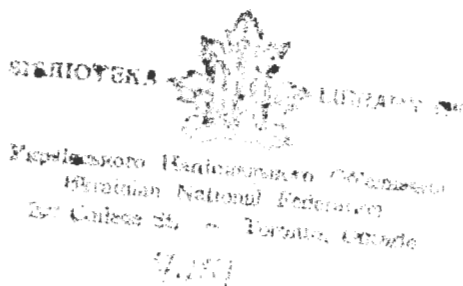
V.J. Kaye, C.M., Ph.D.

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Volume I

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J.B. Gregorovich
Editor



Toronto
Ukrainian Canadian
Research Foundation
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Dedication

*This volume is dedicated to the memory of the Ukrainian
Canadian servicemen who fought and died in Canada's
wars: the War of 1812, the Boer War, the First World
War, the Second World War, and the Korean War.*

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Foreword and Acknowledgements

Stephen Pawluk, the President of the Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, was responsible for the concept of this volume, initiated the research, and has assisted in its production through publication.

Dr. Kaye completed his research but was unable to complete the articles before his death. He asked the editor to prepare the material for publication. Parts V and VIII were revised. Parts I and IV were rewritten. The editor is solely responsible for any errors.

The editor gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Mrs. Bohdanna Cmoc and Mr. Daniel Lupul in checking material in the Public Archives of Canada, Professor Nicolai Pavliuc for translating the Church Slavonic in the Budka letters, Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Heard, C.D., for his assistance in identification of units, the staff of the Public Archives of Canada, Fred Nakoneczny for obtaining the Budka letters and the vindication by Judge Patterson, and Andrew Gregorovich for reading the manuscript, checking citations, and assisting with many valuable suggestions.

J. B. Gregorovich

Introduction

The participation of Ukrainian Canadians in Canada's wars has, in common with many aspects of Ukrainian Canadian history, been a neglected area. The Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, founded by Ukrainian Branches 360 and 322 of the Canadian Legion, has as one of its goals the unveiling of that history.

Vladimir Julian Kaye, C.M., Ph.D., was born in 1896 in Kolomiya, Western Ukraine, which was then part of Austria, the son of Julian V. Kysilewsky. His mother, Olena (Simenovych) Kysilewsky, was the well known writer, editor, and Senator in the Polish Senate, who later became a prominent Canadian citizen and President of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

He received his doctoral degree from the University of Vienna Institute of East European Studies in 1924 and came to Canada at the end of the same year. In 1926 he attended the College of Education at the University of Toronto. In 1928 he became the editor of the Ukrainian weekly newspaper *Western News* published in Edmonton, Alberta. This gave him a close contact with Ukrainian pioneer settlers and awakened his interest in the history of the settlement of the Canadian West.

Dr. Kaye continued his post-doctoral studies at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London in England. With the outbreak of the war in 1939 he returned to Canada and joined the Department of National War Services and remained in the Civil Service. In 1948 the University of Ottawa invited him to lecture at the newly formed Slavic Department and in 1950 he was appointed Head of that Department. At the conference of Learned Societies of Canada in 1954 he was elected the first President of the Canadian Association of Slavists. The Governor General of Canada in 1974 bestowed upon him the Order of Canada.

Dr. Kaye was particularly qualified for research on Ukrainian Canadian participation in Canada's Wars. In the first World War he served in the Ukrainian Legion with the rank of lieutenant.

The appearance of this volume personally touches those of us who served in Canada's wars.

Stephen Pawluk
President
Ukrainian Canadian
Research Foundation

Terminology

Terminology Relating to the Name "Ukraine" and "Ukrainian"

In this volume, all persons who are of Ukrainian ethnic origin and who themselves, or their parents, originated from Ukrainian ethnic territories, the former Ukrainian Hetman State and the former Kingdom of Halych, are referred to as Ukrainians, regardless of the official designation before the outbreak of the First World War, e.g., Bukovinian, Galician, Little Russian, Rusniak, Russian, Rusin, Rusyn, Ruthenian or Ukrainian.

Ethno-cultural minorities living in Ukrainian territories, such as Poles, Germans, Russians, and Jews, who toward the end of the last century emigrated to Canada, were not ethnically Ukrainian. These minority groups, on arrival in Canada, usually joined the national groupings of their particular ethnicity and severed connections with the Ukrainian group, although most of them retained a knowledge of the Ukrainian language.

The name "Russian" used in describing immigrants who came to Canada from the Russian Empire at the beginning of this century was a politico-geographical designation, not an ethno-cultural one. It embraced persons of differing ethnic origins, born in diverse parts of the Russian Empire. Most of the "Russians" who entered Canada between the years of 1905 and 1913 were of Ukrainian and, to a lesser degree, of Byelorussian ethnic origin, although they were generally, referred to by Canadian government officials as "Russians". Ethnic designations entered common usage only after the disintegration of the Russian Empire in 1917.

Ukrainians who originated from Eastern Ukraine, part of the Russian Empire, and were officially referred to as "Russians", formed the vast majority of the "Russians" enlisted in the Canadian armed forces during the First World War.

In 1914, when the war broke out, the names "Ukraine" and "Ukrainian" were used in the Russian Empire only by a small group of intellectuals. These were the Narodnyky, who fostered old traditions and maintained open or clandestine connections with Ukrainians in Austria, where, in spite of the pressure on the part of the Polish administration, the Ukrainian language was not prohibited, was taught in schools, and was recognized as one of the official languages of the province.

The loss of empire terminated the prohibition of the use of the name "Ukraine" or "Ukrainian" imposed by the Ukase issued by Peter Valuyev, Russian Minister

of the Interior, in 1863. This notorious Ukase also forbade the printing of textbooks and other books in the Ukrainian language. It was followed by a still stricter decree, the Yuzefovich Ukase of 1876, which prohibited all literary activity in Ukrainian. Russian became the only language of instruction in all government schools and the teaching of the Ukrainian language, even in private schools, was prohibited in Ukraine. A partial relaxation of these restrictions followed the 1905 Revolution, but was rescinded when the reactionary regime was returned.

The Russification of Ukraine began much earlier in the 17th century, during Peter I's time, and reached its high point towards the end of the 18th century during the reign of Catherine II.

With all Ukrainian political institutions wiped out, the Russian government set to work to annihilate all distinctive elements of Ukrainian life. The name of Ukraine was abolished and there was only a grudging toleration of a somewhat confused region which passed under the name of Little Russia. The language of the Ukrainian people was blandly called a mere peasant idiom unworthy of serious consideration or development. The surviving Ukrainian customs were ridiculed as non-Russian and backward. . . .¹

But the Ukrainian language, customs and folklore did not perish. They survived in the villages, religiously guarded by illiterate serfs and erupted with gigantic strength in Taras Shevchenko's poems, for which he paid with years of forcible deportation, forbidden to use pen or paint brush. It was necessary to wait another half a century before the prohibitions and restrictions were finally wiped out, the Russian Empire disintegrated into national republics, and the name "Ukraine" again appeared on the map.²

The Russian Orthodox Church, subject to the Holy Synod of Moscow, was the dominant church in the provinces of "Little Russia" (Ukraine). All clergymen were educated in Russian seminaries and the Russian language was the language of communication of the Church, although most of the village clergy were obliged to know the language of their parishioners, Ukrainian, to be able to administer religious services. The Russian Orthodox Church spread to the American continent and the Holy Synod of Moscow appointed the first Russian Orthodox Bishop in North America in 1870.

All Slavic Orthodox churches founded at the beginning of this century on the American continent were called Russian Orthodox Churches, regardless of the ethnic origin of their parishioners, until the revival of national consciousness which set in after the 1917-1918 Revolution resulted in the creation of and transformation into national churches.³

FOOTNOTES

1. Clarence A. Manning, *Twentieth-Century Ukraine*, New York: Bookman Associates, 1951, p. 15.
2. Andrew Gregorovich, *Ukraine, Rus', Russia and Muscovy. A Selected Bibliography of the Names*, Toronto: New Review Books, 1971.
3. Up to 1919 the Orthodox Church in Canada was called the "Russian Orthodox Church", although the majority of its followers were of Ukrainian origin. At the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church held February 1919 in Cleveland, a formal resolution was passed recognizing the terms "Ukrainian people", "Ukraine", etc. But the higher ranks of the Orthodox Church remained adamant and continued to deny the existence of a Ukrainian nation. G. Okulevich, *Russkie v Kanade* (Russians in Canada), Toronto: Federation of Russian Canadians, 1952, pp. 311-13.

“Loyal Galicians

The statement has been frequently made, both on the platform and in the press that the foreign element that was being brought to Canada, would not assimilate with the people or become familiar with the genius of our institutions. That in the case of war the country could not count on their services. But a most effectual answer to the latter statement was made on Monday when L. Cohen, on behalf of twenty able-bodied Galicians, came to the Press office to state that these men were anxious to serve the Queen in the Transvaal war, and were ready for enlistment at any time. It is facts like these that reveal the true character of the foreign settler and the material he is composed of.”

“Editorial Comment

The spectacle of twenty able-bodied Galicians manfully offering their services this week to the Queen to fight the Boers is a refutation which speaks louder than words to the charges that these people are not loyal to their adopted country.”¹

FOOTNOTE

1. Dauphin (Manitoba) Press, 3 November 1899.

PART III

**Episcopal Letters
of Bishop Nikita Budka**

Introductory Note

The position of Ukrainian Canadians during the First World War was affected by two factors. The first was citizenship. Most Ukrainian Canadians were immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and were Austrian citizens. The second was the ignorance of British and Gallic Canadians in authority.

The assumption that Ukrainian Canadians as Austrian subjects were loyal to Austrian interests resulted in rejection of enlistment in the armed forces and internment in camps, touched upon in other parts of this volume, as well as other forms of governmental and private discrimination that delayed the progress of Ukrainian Canadians.

The letters of Bishop Nikita Budka had effects that are the subject of controversy as to interpretation.¹

They served as a pretext for the persecution of Ukrainian Canadians.

F. Nakoneczny

Letter of 27 July 1914

Mobilization in Austria

To the Reverend Clergy and all Believers of Canadian Rus-Ukraine:

For many years great misfortunes oppress our ancient motherland. And it is not only that misery which expelled thousands of our brothers into the wide world, which in the last few years following floods turned into general famine, but also the moral distress, the demoralization of our brothers in Halychyna and Hungary obscured by spies, agents, pamphlets and newspapers, paid by the rubles of our neighbour, Russia, directly from Russia, or through Serbia, America and Canada.

Over this unhappy situation for a number of years hovered the specter of war, which however, peace loving Emperor Franz Joseph I always pushed away and made impossible.

But there came an event, which takes away forbearance from the most peace loving man. On 28 June of this year, the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand, a man of great promise in the current difficult moment for Austria, with his wife, died in Sarajevo from the bullet of a Serbian student. The loss of a tested heir to the throne was felt grievously by the old Monarch Franz Joseph I and all the nations of Austria, and in a particular way we Rusyns, placed great and justified hopes in him.² The enemies of Austria, and particularly the enemies of Rusyn-Ukrainians, do not conceal their joy at the occurrence of that tragic loss.

Canadian Rusyn-Ukrainians, commiserating with the grief of their former motherland, demonstrated their sympathy with divine services for the slain, and prayers for the fate of the native land.

Today, a new evil came to the surface, because, added to all calamities came the greatest, namely, war with Serbia, and possibly in a short time with Russia, a war with undetermined consequences today which may change the aspect not only of Austria, but of all Europe, a war which in particular may greatly affect us Rusyns.

The aging Emperor of Austria did not live to a peaceful demise. He began his rule in 1848 in war, and at the end of his long life, was not spared by God those afflictions and misfortunes that he long fended from his subject peoples and must today engage in war.

To Canada came a government announcement, that Austrian subjects subject to military service, return to Austria, so that they would be ready there to defend the state.

God only knows what may result. It is possible that it will be necessary to defend Halychyna before the massing and greed of Russia against the Rusyns; it may be that it will be necessary to defend our parents, wives, children, brothers and our native land against the insatiable enemy. It is possible that after the war we will remain in Austria, as is, or consolidated with our millions of brothers beyond the boundaries, but it is also possible, that we may find ourselves under the iron fist of the Muscovite despot. All is in God's hands and it is not for us to foresee what will be. In any case it is necessary for all Austrian citizens to be at home in position ready for the defence of our native home, our dear brothers and sisters, our nation. He who receives a callup ought to go to defend our threatened homeland. All who are not called up and not notified, but are subject to military duty, all deserters, have been granted an amnesty by the Emperor, and are free from penalty if they will at this time report to the consulate and travel to the old country for the defence of the State.

For those who have decided to remain for the remainder of their lives in the new homeland, Canada, and are tied to the old country only with part of their life, it is appropriate also to participate in the great misfortune of Austria and our native brothers; it is there that the fate of our nation is being decided.

Our participation should not be confined only to reading newspapers to learn about the war's events, but we should assist our old homeland as and how we may.

God the lover of mankind is the God of peace, of brotherly love, and accordingly is disgusted by passions, jealousies, and injuries, the results of which are wars. He is righteous and merciful and says, in His unfathomable guidance, to surrender to the decisive authorities those plans and means that will push away all that affects the severity and length of war so that the misfortune of war will end quickly and without the unnecessary shedding of blood. If it is God's will that bullets are to decide the fate of our country, let us fervently and frequently pray to the Almighty God, that this punishment according to God's Will will end as early as possible, and cause the least woe. For understanding, consideration, for the enduring soldiers, and for their anxious sorrowing families, for the peace of the whole world and the spread of God's Kingdom among people, let us send heartfelt prayers to the Heavenly Master of the world, and He will certainly hear our pleas and have mercy on us.

"God, save the Emperor and hear us whenever we call to you".

In the framework of violence, fear and woe let us help the threatened with our sincere prayers. May God's will be done.

To support the spirit of prayer and understanding, we direct that all priests summon the faithful to the Apostolship of prayer, to good deeds, particularly to confession, and to concord with the estranged, to forsake carousing, blaspheming, cursing, and by these good deeds accomplish the intention of turning away misfortune from our brothers in the old country, to beg the favour and mercy of Almighty God.

In every Holy Liturgy until the threat of misfortune is averted from the Austrian Empire, all priests are to add in both litanies prayers from the service "about peace" which follows after the service "for every plea" and after the Holy Liturgy on Sunday and holy days sing a supplication at the presentation of the most holy secrets.

Nikita, Ep.

Winnipeg, Man. 27 July 1914

This letter to be read in all churches.³

Letter of 6 August 1914

To the Reverend Clergy and Faithful Canadian Rusyn-Ukrainians.

Recently the world was shaken by the news that the Austrian Empire was at war with Serbia. All other states adopted watchful positions, and principally England, with all its strength, endeavoured to localize the war and re-establish peace.

In this moment, when, except for the Austrian Empire and Serbia, no other country was threatened by war, when England had not called upon its subjects to defend their country, at that time we issued a pastoral letter in which we noted that the Austrian Empire, through the churches and the Imperial Consulate in Canada, directed its subjects to gather around the Austrian flag, and said, that all Rusyns, who had come to Canada for a short time only, ought to respond to the call of the Austrian Empire and to go to defend their families and property. But in the last few days the political situation has changed completely. Today, all Europe has been enveloped by war, England and the whole British nation is threatened by enemies, today our new homeland Canada calls upon all its loyal subjects to stand under the English flag ready to give their property and their lives for the benefit of the British state. Today, all peoples who live under the flag of the British Nation are sending their sons to the defence of the British flag.

In this particular moment, when to us, as its loyal subjects, England turns with the call that we gather around her flag, when the British nation needs our help, today, as loyal sons of the British Nation, we Canadian Ukrainians have a great and sacred duty to gather around the flag of our new homeland, under the flag of the British Nation, and for it, to give in its need our property and our blood.

Rusyns, citizens of Canada. This is our great duty, to stand in the defence of Canada, because this is the country that embraced us, gave protection under the banner of freedom of the British Empire, where we found not only bread but also the wealth of spiritual development.

This is our sacred obligation, to be ready to give our possessions and blood for the good of Canada, because this is our new homeland, to which we pledged our faith, which pledge bound us to give all our goods and lives, when this would be required from us by her.

This is our dear homeland, because here are our families, our children, here is our property, here is our heart in its entirety, our whole future.

Therefore, in this important moment remember, that as loyal sons of Canada,

loyal to the vows given to our homeland and our king, we must gather under the flag of the British Nation.

Put aside all party discord, misunderstandings; put aside all unconcern and indifference.

We are conscious of the call of our deepest bonds and obligations; we want to and will help our new homeland, when it is threatened by enemies.

Rusyns, citizens of Canada: You, who have already pledged your allegiance to our King George V, as also those, who are not citizens, but have the intention of so becoming, remember that your pledge binds you to faithfulness. For any disloyal act or word whatever in our nation, as in every nation in the state of war, the death penalty awaits the person as a traitor. Faith binds to act and sacrifice, and when the state seeks them, or requires them, every man must be ready to give even his life. If it is necessary, and opportunity is given to form Rusyn regiments from Canadian Rusyn citizens, then assuredly this would be a visible indication that Rusyns in Canada are true citizens who are ready to give all, for their homeland, even their lives. But again we note, that we have this obligation to fulfill, not only in response to laws, but in response to the deep feeling of our obligations.

God alone knows how this greatest war in history will end. Let us pray to God fervently so that He will be gracious and influence His Almightyness to end it as quickly as possible, and this, that our new homeland Canada not suffer harm.

From the consequence that our previous Letter of 27 July related to the moment when war was solely between the Austrian Empire and Serbia, and few believed that the war would spread to other nations, in view of the stance of England for peace, and that England had not called its faithful subjects to the defence of its own state, we indicate urgently that our previous letter of 27 July of this year has become, in relation to the changed political situation, without foundation and must not be publicly read in the churches. Instead I direct all clergy to read this pastoral letter of ours during the services in their parishes and to instruct the Rusyns on their obligations in relation to the British Nation, in conformity with this letter.

Given in Winnipeg 6 August 1914.

Nikita, Ep.⁴

FOOTNOTES

1. See *ibid*, pp. 35, 36. John Herd Thompson, *The Harvests of War, the Prairie West 1914-1918*, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978, pp. 77, 78.
2. The Ukrainians in the Austro-Hungarian Empire looked to the monarchy for protection and assistance in the struggle for equality against the Polish and Hungarian gentry dominating the life of the Ukrainian provinces.
3. *Kanadysky Rusyn/Canadian Ruthenian*, (Winnipeg, Manitoba) 1 September 1914. Translated by J.B. Gregorovich.
4. *Kanadysky Rusyn/Canadian Ruthenian* (Winnipeg, Manitoba) 8 September 1914. Translated by J.B. Gregorovich.

Vindication of Bishop Budka

Vindication of Bishop Budka A String of Unfounded Charges Judge Paterson's Summary

Throughout the duration of the war, the Right Reverend, Nicetas Budka, Bishop of the Diocese of Canada of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church, was the victim of periodic attacks, which were given wide publicity by the press, more particularly in the Province of Manitoba and Ontario. As a rule, these attacks were inspired by members of a comparatively small group of Canadian Ukrainians, who, while remaining in the background, were enabled to obtain for their fabrications, all necessary publicity through the medium of credulous editors and scheming politicians. The attacks alleged disloyalty on the part of the Bishop; in reality, they were founded upon jealousy, religious prejudice and hatred on the part of those who prompted them. As a consequence of the wide publicity, obtained, a very considerable number of Canadians arrived at the wholly erroneous conclusion that Bishop Budka was in reality a disloyal citizen.

From time to time the defamatory accusations were answered and refuted by the Catholic Register and Canadian Extension, by the Catholic Truth Society of Manitoba, by the Knights of Columbus and by other organizations and individuals; enquiries made in the House of Commons received from the Government the reply that investigation had been made but no evidence to substantiate the accusations had been submitted. In spite of this, however, the general charge of disloyalty was repeated and continued to receive publicity.

In the Winnipeg press of April 25th last, appeared an announcement that the Great War Veterans, through their Association, were bringing every pressure to bear upon Ottawa to secure the deportation of Bishop Budka, that every constitutional step possible was being taken by said Association to get the Bishop back to Austria, and indignation was expressed at the alleged laxity of the authorities and intimation given that trouble would occur if action was not taken promptly.

On May 1st a large deputation of Great War Veterans waited upon Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, and made a demand for action leading to the deportation of Bishop Budka. The latter had been absent from home for several days. Immediately upon his return he publicly announced his desire for a most searching investigation by a properly constituted authority, at the earliest possible date, in order that his conduct, his citizenship, his utterances and his writings

during the past five years, should be most carefully enquired into. He stated his further desire that much investigation should be held in public and that an opportunity be given to all who had any complaint to make concerning him, to appear and be heard. He further announced that instructions had been given to his counsel to endeavour to arrange for the holding of such investigation at once.

Immediately, thereafter, Mr. T. J. Murray, Counsel for Bishop Budka, interviewed the chairman of the Alien Registration Board with a view to arranging an investigation; he also wrote counsel for the Great War Veterans, expressing a desire, for an immediate and thorough enquiry, suggesting that it be conducted by a Judge, that it be made broad enough to include all relevant allegations and complaints, and that an opportunity be afforded to all who might have any accusation to make, to be heard. The communication further offered the fullest measure of co-operation with the Great War Veterans in the preparation for and conduct of the enquiry. As a consequence, arrangements were made with His Honour Judge Paterson of the County Court, Winnipeg, to commence on May 19th an enquiry under the provisions of the Dominion Order-in-Council of February 14th, 1919 (dealing with inquiries as to the propriety of directing the internment of persons of alien enemy nationality) the proceedings being based upon a formal application made by counsel for the Great War Veterans to Judge Paterson, requesting the internment of Bishop Budka. On the date set for commencing the inquiry, Winnipeg was in the throes of a general strike and an adjournment was directed. Subsequently, a further adjournment was granted at the request of the Great War Veterans. Then long vacation intervened, and it became impossible to bring on the hearing before Fall. On September 29th, no move having been made by the complainants to arrange for a hearing, Bishop Budka's counsel applied for and obtained an appointment for October 27th. Early in May counsel for the Bishop had requested the Great War Veterans to submit a written statement of their charges, and in reply the complaints against the Bishop were stated in writing as follows:

1. That he has prayed for the success of the Austrian armies.
2. That he has at different times, made statements derogatory and prejudicial to British soldiers and likely to bring the British armies into contempt.
3. That he has solicited and collected funds for the assistance of Galicia (sic) and Austria.
4. That he has been the agent of the Austrian Government in Canada.
5. That he expressed his loyalty to the late Franz Joseph of Austria.
6. That he has deprecated Canadian War Bonds and has endeavoured to prohibit the sale of Canadian War Bonds to Ruthenians.
7. That he has attempted to maintain the Ruthenian language to the exclusion of the English language in Ruthenian schools.
8. That he has blocked the establishment of the Ukrainian Legion for service in the British armies.
9. That he has repeatedly expressed his sympathy, both in speech and writing, to the Austrian Government.
10. That he has broken his parole while in Canada, and United States.
11. That he has preached seditious sermons.

On the opening of the enquiry before His Honour Judge Paterson, on October 27th, Mr. C. L. Monteith, who appeared as counsel for the Great War Veterans, stated to the Court that he could not substantiate any of the above-mentioned charges and that they would have to be withdrawn, as he could not prove them.

Counsel for the complainants then submitted a new charge, viz., "that Bishop Budka, having registered as of alien enemy nationality, had failed to report to the Registrar of Alien Enemies". In support of this charge, he called as a witness the chief clerk of the Alien Registration Department, Winnipeg, who admitted that the Bishop did not report, because he had been excused from reporting by the Registrar of Alien Enemies, and that the Bishop had therefore never been under any obligation to report. The witness further stated that so far as his knowledge went, the exemption from reporting was granted because "Bishop Budka was a priest, and he was not thought to be dangerous, and permission to travel was something which he would need, owing to the necessity of travelling between his parishes." This was the only witness called by the complainants.

No one else having appeared to make any complaint or offer any evidence against the Bishop (although notice of the enquiry had appeared in the public press) Mr. Murray, counsel for the Bishop, then announced that he proposed to adduce evidence to show that the charges originally made were without foundation. A question having been raised by the Court, as to the propriety or necessity of hearing any further evidence under the circumstances (in view of the withdrawal of all the original charges), Mr. Murray submitted an argument in support of the contention that in the interests of the public and of the Bishop, and in fairness to the latter, an opportunity ought to be afforded of introducing further evidence, and in this way settling the whole question completely. The Court finally agreed to hear further evidence.

The case submitted on behalf of Bishop Budka comprised a very considerable volume of documentary evidence, as well as the viva voce statement of several witnesses. The former included many excerpts from the daily press, several pastoral letters issued by Bishop Budka to his flock (including the now famous letter written prior to the commencement of the War, and at a time when there did not appear any likelihood of Great Britain being drawn into the conflict), letter from the Premier of Canada, papers dealing with the application for naturalization of the Bishop, newspaper reports of addresses delivered by the Bishop to his people to various parts of the West, copy of depositions in the Hafford case, special articles written by the Bishop for the Canadian Ruthenian newspaper and printed in both English and Ruthenian, and excerpts from Hansard showing answers by the Government to enquiries made in the House of Commons. Of the mass of documentary evidence so submitted, perhaps the most valuable was that furnished by the several pastoral letters, written, as they were, by Bishop Budka himself, at various times and on momentous occasions, throughout the period of the war, when there could be no thought of their being used as evidence in the future, prepared, not for public effect, but in order that their contents might be communicated to the members of his flock by the priest at the altar; these pastoral letters accurately reflected the true inwardness of their composer. They appealed to the highest and noblest instincts of the Canadian

Ukrainians, calling upon them to rally under the flag of the British Empire, and to sacrifice wealth and blood in support of it, as a holy duty; they made due acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude and obligations which were owing to Canada, the land of adoption, which had afforded protection and opportunity to all its Ruthenian citizens; they requested that all party and racial feelings and all indifference be put aside; they gave reminder of the oath of allegiance, with its resulting obligation in the way of loyalty, and they defined loyalty as involving sacrifice; they suggested the formation of battalions of naturalized Ukrainians, and they appealed for continued prayer for the success of the cause undertaken by the British Empire and the speedy restoration of peace.

The Bishop himself took the witness stand and underwent a lengthy examination covering each one of the charges made against him. He denied each and every one of them; he explained what his attitude had been and was on each of the questions involved in the charges, and he disclosed to the Court all relevant information which he possessed, pertaining to the subject matter of the charges. He was also subjected to a lengthy cross-examination by counsel for the Great War Veterans. Although his examination covered a wide range, no objection was taken to any of the questions, the Bishop answering them all, to the best of his ability, and with thorough frankness.

Other witnesses called, showed that Bishop Budka had on many occasions, while addressing gatherings of his people in the Western Provinces, advised them to assist the Red Cross Work, and to purchase Victory Bonds in order that Canada might be enabled to carry out its undertakings; that he frequently reminded them of their duties to Canada, and that he arranged for other speakers to give addresses on the same subject; that he insisted on the children learning the English language, pointing out that, without it, they would not be able to succeed in this country; that his advocacy was not only in favour of a knowledge of English, but also for a thorough training in it; that he had made representations to the Government at Ottawa with a view to having permission granted for the organization of Ruthenian Battalions in the Canadian Overseas Forces; that, he had publicly and privately advocated enlistment on the part of Ruthenians not only in such Battalions, but also in the Canadian Army generally. These witnesses also were examined as to the various charges made against the Bishop; they stated they had no knowledge of anything which would serve as a foundation for any of the charges, that they believed the charges to be wholly unfounded, and that in their belief, the charges had originated with a group of foreign-speaking people who were active in a movement to establish among the Ukrainian people a church independent of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church. Among the witnesses were the Director of a Ukrainian Educational Institute and a former officer of the Canadian Army.

On November 26th His Honour Judge Paterson delivered the following judgment:

"In the matter of an application to intern one, the Right Rev. Nicetas Budka, under Orders-in-Council, dated 28th of October, 1914, and 14th February, 1919.

"The Law Courts, Winnipeg,

November 26th, 1919.

"JUDGMENT OF HIS HONOUR
JUDGE PATERSON."

"I was under the impression the last day of the hearing that I had to make a written report, but having looked into the Orders-in-Council, I cannot find it is necessary to do so. If the accused is found guilty and ordered to be interned, he is handed over to the authorities, otherwise there is no procedure requiring me to report, apparently, to anybody, but I think, as I did not give my decision the other day, I should declare in open Court or indicate, really, what was the result of the investigation".

"So far as the charges were concerned, it resolved itself simply into the one charge that was pressed and that was that he had not reported as required under the registration of aliens. He did not report, that is quite true, but I think he had a very good reason why he should not have done so, without at all seeming to be trifling with the regulations or wilfully breaking the rules, and that was, as he had registered in the office of Colonel Lindsay, he there received authority. I think it might be called, at least he practically received a release from requiring to report after registering. I think it is quite reasonable that Bishop Budka accepted, as almost anybody would have accepted, the authority of Colonel Lindsay, who was at the head of the Board, as being qualified and authorized to grant him such release, as apparently, he was granted. I think it is not unreasonable that Bishop Budka should not have gone any further to determine whether or not Colonel Lindsay would have such authority. So that while Bishop Budka did not report as the Regulations required, yet he had a very good reason. I think in not doing so, and he was not wilfully committing any branch of the Regulations and I could not order his internment and will have to release him from the charge. As far as the other matters are concerned, I do not know how much I should say about them. I am quite satisfied that the counsel for the complainants had put before him at one time some rather serious charges against Bishop Budka, and that he was quite conscientious in framing the charges as they were, but at the hearing not a tittle of evidence was produced against the Bishop to warrant such charges having been made, in fact, the only evidence that was adduced was by the Bishop and some of his own witnesses, who instead of charging the Bishop with disloyalty and so on, his conduct was, on the other hand, to be approved. I do not think it is necessary to say anything more on those charges that were perhaps serious, but why those who made the charges did not come forward and attempt to substantiate them, I do not know. So far as the investigation before me was

concerned, there was no grounds shown why there should be any doubt cast upon Bishop Budka's loyalty to Canada."

It is to be sincerely hoped that these proceedings and the judgment rendered thereon, will bring to an end, once and for all, the cruel campaign of misrepresentation which has been relentlessly waged against Bishop Budka during the past five years. It will perhaps be too much to expect, that those who have in the past been responsible for originating the many slanderous statements concerning him, will treat him honestly and fairly in the future. Animositities, based upon religious prejudice, jealousy and personal ambition, are not easily eradicated. Heretofore the traducers have relied (and not in vain) for their success upon a sensational press and upon a thoughtless public, who have been all too ready to believe ill of one whom they have not tried to know or understand, and with whom they have not cared to sympathize. It is to be hoped that the press and its readers, including some of our Winnipeg politicians, will learn a lesson from this experience, will in the future be honest at least with themselves, if not with Bishop Budka, and will refuse to continue to be the dupes of the self-seeking designs of his Ukrainian defamers.

It has indeed been a fortunate circumstance for Canada, and for its Ukrainian citizens in particular, that the latter have enjoyed during the critical and strenuous period of the war, a leadership so loyal and so wise as that accorded by Bishop Budka. The pioneer Bishop of his diocese, he has met with all the discouraging difficulties which those who lead the way so often have to encounter, suspicion, indifference, dissention, intolerance, lack of assistants, and want of funds. He has given without stint, in time, energy, and ability in order that his people may remain true children of the Church, and may become worthy citizens of their adopted country. He is planting, that those who come after may reap; his hopes rest, not so much in the present adult generation as in their children. He has proven himself indefatigable in implanting in the minds of the rising generation, a deep and lasting love for Canada, the land of their birth, an appreciation of the value of education, and an understanding of the necessity of a thorough knowledge of English, so that in the years to come his people will occupy no secondary place in Canadian citizenship. And as he has planned and worked, so has he lived, an honest, upright, loyal, true Catholic citizen of Canada. He has been misunderstood because he and his work have not been known. When our Canadian people come to a full understanding on how well, in the interests of Canada, Bishop Budka has builded during all the time his loyalty has been suspected, then only will they be able to appreciate his true worth. In the meantime he continues to sacrifice every personal comfort and interest, for the good of others."

-Northwest Review.¹

FOOTNOTES

1. Catholic Register and Canadian Extension (Toronto, Ontario), December 1919.

Survey of Ukrainian Canadians Serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force

PART IV

Ukrainian Canadians in the First World War

Survey of Ukrainian Canadians Serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force

The First World War broke out and in 1917 the Russian Empire became an ally of Canada. Former Russian subjects who came to Canada as immigrants became, in the eyes of the Canadian authorities, loyal citizens, regardless of their reason for immigration to Canada. On the other hand, all immigrants from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Croats, Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, Slovenes, Ukrainians, and Austrians, were summarily classed as "enemy aliens" although most of them left Austria-Hungary to escape foreign domination and most of them harboured more pro-Allied sympathies than many of the immigrants from the Russian Empire who had taken part in anti-tsarist uprisings.

The international situation in Europe had become strained before Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne was assassinated in Sarajevo, 28 June 1914. But the assassination triggered events leading to the holocaust that cost tens of millions of victims.

In July 1914 Austria sent a strong ultimatum to Serbia and, in spite of Serbia's submission to Austrian demands, and disregarding the attempts of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, to call a conference of European powers to settle the conflict peaceably, Austria declared war against Serbia 28 July 1914.

The mobilization of Austrian military reserves was ordered before the war on Serbia was declared and Austrian diplomatic representatives abroad sent appeals to Austrian citizens to return to Austria to perform their military duties. Austrian authorities considered the appeal to be justified, because all emigrants who had served with the Austrian armed forces were liable, under oath, to return to Austria to fulfill military duties when called upon. Applicants for passports had to sign a sworn declaration to that effect. Austrian authorities instructed their district governors who issued passports "to persuade the emigrants to retain their Austrian citizenship, and to continue to look upon Austria as their home. . . ."¹

Emigrants belonging to military reserves were given special booklets with explanations of their military obligations, which stated that "Those who on account of military laws are obliged to present themselves before the authorities and are subject to military service, are allowed to emigrate only with the permission of the respective competent authorities. . . ."²

When mobilization in Austria was proclaimed, the Austrian consul general in

Canada issued an appeal to immigrants from Austria to return to their homeland and to fulfill their duties to the Emperor.

Ukrainian emigrants from Halychyna and Bukovina formed the bulk of Austrian immigrants in Canada. Therefore, the Ukrainian Catholic Bishop, Nikita Budka, was approached to communicate the appeal. Bishop Budka, innocent of the political implications of agreement, complied with the request and repeated the appeal in his pastoral letter of 27 July 1914. This event created understandable confusion among Ukrainian Canadians who had no inclination to fight for an Austria which many of them had left to escape social and cultural oppression.

Russia issued her mobilization order 30 July 1914 and two days later, 2 August, Great Britain declared war on Germany. Canada, without delay, offered to contribute an expeditionary force to assist Great Britain and the Allied Forces, thus actively becoming engaged in the war on the side of the Allies.

After the declaration of war was proclaimed, Bishop Nikita Budka issued his second pastoral letter, this time appealing to all Ukrainian Canadians to stand in defence of Canada "...because this is the country that embraced us, gave protection under the banner of freedom of the British Empire, where we found not only bread but also the wealth of spiritual development".³ But the first pastoral letter already had created an unfavourable impression and it required great effort and sacrifice to mend the damage.

The Austrian appeal to return to Austria to perform military duties did not find any response on the part of Ukrainian Canadians.

The Russian government also issued an appeal to immigrants from the Russian Empire residing in Canada, to volunteer for military service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, because return after the outbreak of hostilities became difficult if not entirely impossible.

The appeal was answered readily in the first place by former servicemen, but also by a considerable number of young immigrants who wished to serve with the Canadian Expeditionary Force to defend the liberties they enjoyed in Canada. Enemies of tsarist Russian autocracy joined the Canadian ranks.

Nearly ninety per cent of the "Russians" who joined the Canadian Armed Forces between 1914 and 1918 were natives of Ukrainian provinces, with a lesser number from the adjoining two Byelorussian provinces of Grodno and Minsk.

Canada's offer to contribute an expeditionary force was accepted by the British Government 6 August 1914 and Colonel Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, was entrusted by Sir Robert Borden's cabinet with the task of preparing the necessary mobilization plan and raising volunteers for the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The preparations had to start from the very beginning. Canada's regular force was insignificant and the voluntary militia units had very little training in methods of modern warfare. The Minister chose Camp Valcartier, sixteen miles north-west of Quebec City as the centre of mobilization. After the appeal was issued the response surpassed all expectations. By the beginning of September the number of enlistments passed the 30,000 figure. Among them were a considerable number of volunteers of Ukrainian ethnic origin, not only natives of the

tsarist Russian ruled part of Ukraine, but also Halychyna and Bukovina, the Austrian ruled part of Ukraine.

Attempts by Ukrainian Canadians from the Austrian Empire to enlist with combat units met with initial rejection. Nevertheless a considerable number succeeded in becoming accepted, but not without a employing ruse. When former Halychynians and Bukovinians noted that their compatriots born in Eastern Ukraine had been accepted without difficulty by the Canadian Armed Forces, by giving "Russia" as their place of birth, Halychynians and Bukovinians, wishing to be taken on strength also gave Russia, instead of Austria, as their place of birth and were accepted. Some, who hesitated to name Russia as their place of birth because for centuries Russia had been the power oppressing Ukrainians, gave Canada, Romania and even Poland as their place of birth. 218 Battalion, for instance, had a considerable number of such "Russians", although some gave also other places of their birth. Private John Roshakowsky gave Little Russia, Galicia, as his place of birth, and was accepted; Private Mike Hamaluk gave Chernivtsi, Russia, as his place of birth, although Chernivtsi was the capital of the province of Bukovina, under Austrian rule; Private John Hunchak gave Bukovina; and Private Harry Hnatiuk gave Poland as his place of birth. Private Joseph Tymkiw gave Canada, and others mainly gave Russia as their place of birth to gain acceptance.⁴

Some of the Ukrainian Canadians from the Austrian Empire, to be accepted for enlistment, adopted English names, such as Miller, Smith, Phillips or Marshall ("Jacob Marchuk changed his name to John Marshall, joined 9 Battalion and was killed in the battle of Ypres 30 April 1915.")⁵

To illustrate who these early Ukrainian Canadian volunteers were who enlisted with 9 Battalion immediately the appeal was issued in September of 1914, a few names with places of birth as given and the corrected places of birth in parentheses follow:

Private Michael Antonenko	Place of birth: Russia (Sydorivka, Kiev province, Eastern Ukraine)
Private Joe Baraneck	Place of birth: Canada (Western Ukraine)
Private G. Bohutenko	Place of birth: Russia (Shpyli, Kiev province, Eastern Ukraine)
Private Mike Butynsky	Place of birth: Austria (Buchach, Halychyna, Western Ukraine)
Private Bill Casmyrchuk	Place of birth: Russia (Mytaivka, Kiev province, Eastern Ukraine)
Private Rykola Chornomod	Place of birth: Canada (Western Ukraine)
Private Walter Czajkowski	Place of birth: Galicia (Halychyna, Western Ukraine)
Private S. Davidenko	Place of birth: Russia (Ruzhyn, Kiev province, Eastern Ukraine)
Private G. Davydenko	Place of birth: Russia (Ruzhyn, Kiev province, Eastern Ukraine)

Private Nicholas Odenski	Place of birth: Austria (Western Ukraine)
Private George Paprosky	Place of birth: Russia (Western Ukraine)
Private Roman Ponomar	Place of birth: Russia (Stebliv, Kiev province, Eastern Ukraine)
Private John Prudyus	Place of birth: Russia (Kaniv, Kiev province, Eastern Ukraine)
Private Semko	Place of birth: Russia (Tarascha, Kiev province, Eastern Ukraine)
Private Stephan Voycheshen	Place of birth: Austro-Hungary (Halychyna, Western Ukraine)
Private Stephan Wawrynychuk	Place of birth: Australia (Western Ukraine)
Private Peter Yorich	Place of birth: Galicia (Novosilka, district of Borshchiv, Halychyna, Western Ukraine)

9 Battalion was recruited in Western Canada, mainly in Alberta. The volunteers were brought to Valcartier by train and on 23 September 1914 taken on strength. The battalion went overseas with the first contingent sailing 10 October 1914 and contained 40 enlisted men of Ukrainian origin. It became part of the Fourth Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Cohoe which consisted of three Prairie Battalions, 9, 10 and 11, and 12 Battalion from the Maritimes.⁶ All Western Battalions contained a number of Ukrainian Canadian volunteers.

41 Battalion was assembled at Valcartier, Quebec, in 1915. Among the enlisted men were 118 volunteers of Ukrainian origin, all natives of the Ukrainian provinces of Podillia, Volyn, Bessarabia and Kiev in the Russian Empire. Several enlisted men of 41 Battalion gave Grodno province as their place of birth. There were no Ukrainian Canadians from Halychyna or Bukovina serving with this Battalion.

On arrival overseas, the original battalions were usually regrouped and enlisted men were detailed to other battalions. To illustrate: Private Michael Greschuk, of 41 Battalion was transferred to 29 Battalion (killed in action 21 August 1917); Private Timothy Havrick, transferred to 4 Battalion (killed in action 19 August 1917); Private Matviy Kozakevich, transferred to 8 Battalion (killed in action 26 September 1916).⁷

Of the 118 Ukrainian Canadian enlisted men who went overseas with 41 Battalion, 62 or more than half, became casualties; 42 suffered battle wounds, 17 were killed in action or died of wounds; 2 were gassed; 2 shell shocked and one became a prisoner of war.⁸

218 Battalion from Edmonton was another battalion which showed a high percentage of Ukrainian Canadian enlisted men. The strength of the Battalion in 1916 was 720 men, of which 134 were of Ukrainian origin, among them 29 were natives of Halychyna and Bukovina. Most of them gave Russia as their place of birth, although there were also exceptions. Private John Roshakovsky, for

instance, gave Little Russia, Galicia, as his place of birth; Private Mike Havrylenko of Peno, Alberta, gave Canada.⁹

57 Battalion, raised in the province of Quebec, also showed a comparatively high number of Ukrainian Canadian enlisted men, most of them employed in various industries in Quebec before enlistment. Among them was also their parish priest the Reverend John Ovsianitsky, who became the only Commissioned Officer and Chaplain of the Orthodox Faith serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He enlisted with 57 Battalion in 1915.

171 Battalion contained 118 men of Ukrainian origin who enlisted in Windsor, Ontario.

Comparatively few Ukrainian Canadians served with artillery, cavalry, engineer or other technical units.

The majority of enlisted men who came to Canada from tsarist Russia between 1905 and 1913, and were still Russian subjects, had only slight command of the English language, not sufficient to be promoted to Non-Commissioned Officers, even if they had had such rank serving with the Russian Army. Only after some two or three years of service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force were a number of them promoted to corporals or sergeants.

Political intrigue also worked against these "enemy aliens", as a letter written by E. Bolton, M.P. to R. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, testifies. He wrote:

I hope you will excuse me writing to you. I think it is right to let you know our feelings over the Saskatchewan election. We Conservatives, particularly at Saltcoats are disgusted at the way the foreigners are allowed to disfranchise us with their vote. We are of the opinion they should not be allowed a vote at least while the war is on nor for many years after Peace is proclaimed. We are also convinced these Quebec Rebels, we cannot call them anything else, should be imprisoned for preaching sedition on the Public platform of the country. If they did this in the States, they would be run in and that's what should happen to them here. . . .

Under present state of affairs I would advise, no matter how you can arrange the Cabinet, do so, but do not appeal to the country. If you do, the foreign vote to a man would go against Sir R. Borden's Government, but if you take the vote from the foreigners first, then you would be safe to face the country but not otherwise. We Britishers to whom the country belongs want to live in our own Country and have the power to rule it and live in peace with all mankind. . . .¹⁰

Animosity applied to all former natives of the Austrian Empire, regardless of their ethnic origin. It was mainly general ignorance about who these "Austrians" were, what the reasons for their immigration to Canada were, and what their sentiments towards Austria were, that caused most of the hostility that reached its peak during the war years.

The discriminatory and hostile attitudes towards Ukrainian Canadians from the Austrian Empire was not limited to refusal of their acceptance as volunteers for service with the Canadian armed forces, but also in not permitting them to

exercise elementary citizenship rights, such as voting during elections. In a letter dated 10 August 1917, Judge Barrett of the County Court of Portage la Prairie in Manitoba, wrote to Arthur Meighen, Solicitor General:

... I would suggest an amendment to the election act, placing all aliens of enemy nationality, their wives and children among those disqualified from voting notwithstanding they may be naturalized citizens at present time. . . . If this is not done I firmly believe, they will hold balance of power and irreparable injury will be done to Canada as a whole. . . .¹¹

Not all shared Judge Barrett's opinion and fears. Those who were better acquainted with the history of Ukrainian Canadians, the causes of their emigration to Canada, or had personal contacts with them, were of a different opinion. H. G. Mackie, a barrister in Edmonton, wrote in his letter addressed to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden:

... My candid opinion is that these people (Ukrainians) from the Austrian Empire are misrepresented and misunderstood. . . . every effort should be made in my opinion, by this government to give them an opportunity of manifesting themselves truly. . . .¹²

FOOTNOTES

1. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Immigration, London, England, to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, 8 July 1905, File 1980, Microfilm C-4713, Records Group 76, Immigration Records, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
2. Paragraph 11 (a), Austrian Law of March, 1903, Immigration Laws of Foreign Countries, File 1980, Microfilm C-4714, Records Group 76, Immigration Records, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
3. *Kanadysky Rusyn Canadian Ruthenian*, Winnipeg, Manitoba, No. 32, 8 August 1914.
4. Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Records Centre, Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1916-17, Nominal Rolls of Officers and Other Ranks, Sailing Records, 218 Battalion.
5. Michael H. Marunchak, *Istoria Ukrainsiv Kanady (History of Ukrainians in Canada)*; 4 vols. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences 1968-74, 4:32-1.
6. Colonel G. W. L. Nicholson, *Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919*, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1962, p. 22.
7. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, R. G. 9 III, Militia Orders, 1916-1917, Canadian Expeditionary Force Casualties. (See also Appendix, Casualty lists 1916-1917).
8. Ibid.
9. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Records Centre, Canadian Expeditionary Force 1916-1917, Nominal Rolls of Officers and Other Ranks, Sailing Records 218 Battalion.
10. E. Bolton, M. P., to R. Rodgers, Minister of Public Works, 5 July 1917, pages 123123-127127, File RLB 1414 (A), Volume 219, MG 26H, R. L. Borden Papers, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
11. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, R. L. Borden Papers, Volume 219, File RLB 1414 (B), page 123202.
12. H. G. Mackie of Cormack, Mackie and Van Allen, Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, to R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, 2 January 1917, page 123010, File RLB 1410, Volume 219, R. L. Borden Papers, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

Ruthenian Forestry Company

When the first contingent of 224 Battalion Canadian Forestry Corps sailed for England, and a demand for lumbermen was received in Canada from the Army Command, a group of Ukrainian Canadians decided to approach the Canadian government with a request to permit them to enlist in the Canadian Forestry Corps and to be included in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Ukrainian Canadians residing in Edmonton, Alberta, formed a committee and prepared a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister. When, on 13 December, 1916 Sir Robert L. Borden visited Edmonton, the committee selected a delegation headed by Roman Kremar¹ which was received by the Prime Minister. They explained the situation and presented a memorandum containing a request to permit Ukrainians (Ruthenians) born in Halychyna and Bukovina to enlist with the Canadian Armed Forces in the same manner as Ukrainians from the tsarist Russian Empire were permitted to.²

The Prime Minister was very much impressed by the arguments the delegation presented, accepted their memorandum, and sent it to the Minister of Militia and Defence in Ottawa for further action. The Minister acknowledged the receipt of the Prime Minister's letter and the enclosed memorandum:

My dear Sir Robert,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. R. Kremar, a prominent Ruthenian, on the question of the enlistment of Ruthenians in our forces. I will look into the question carefully as there would seem to be, from your letter, a very promising field for recruiting among the members of this race in Canada.

I am very glad to hear that your tour has been such a splendid success. Please accept my congratulations.

I remain, etc.

(Sgd.) A. E. Kemp, M. P.
Minister of Militia and Defence.³

The Minister passed the letter of the Prime Minister and memorandum presented to him by Mr. Roman Kremar, to his personal secretary, Captain E. Bristol, with instructions to prepare a detailed summary of its contents. The secretary complied:

Honourable Minister of Militia and Defence.

Re: Recruiting "Ruthenians" or "Ukrainians" for C. E. F.

1. Prime Minister received deputation at Edmonton, December 13th on above. States himself to have been much impressed.
2. Deputation claimed:
 - (a) That bulk of foreign population in Canada consists of about 350,000 of one nationality namely "Ruthenians", as they are called in Western Europe, or Ukrainians, as they call themselves.
 - (b) That the Ruthenians come from Austrian provinces of Galicia and Bukovina, Northern Hungary and Southern Russia.
 - (c) That they are part of a great Slavonic race and are thus close kin and in sympathy with the Russians by whom they are officially designated "Little Russians".
 - (d) They they are not part of the historic Kingdom of Poland now sought to be restored by Central Powers, and hate the Powers' hope to extend it, beyond the natural ethnographical boundaries of Poland to include Ukrainian peoples.
 - (e) That they do not object to the Polish Kingdom being re-established as Russia proposes to do, i.e. to include Poles only.
 - (f) They they, the Ruthenians, therefore, have strong natural interests in fighting against the Central Powers (1) i.e. to prevent Ukrainian Peoples being incorporated into a Polish Kingdom under the Hegemony of Germany and Austria, and (2) to liberate their fellow-nationals and their territory now under Austrian rule.
 - (g) That there could be enlisted 10,000 Ruthenians in the Western Provinces alone, and this would be greatly added to from the 1,000,000 Ruthenians now in W. States of U.S. who would come over if enlistment were allowed and movement started.
 - (h) That, at present, over 2,000 Ruthenians have enlisted and Lieutenant Colonel Cornwall of 218 Battalion who had large numbers of them in his Battalion speaks highly of them.
 - (i) That, at present, to enlist they have had to call themselves Poles, or Russians, and their objection thus prevents many from enlisting. They desire to be regarded as Canadians.
 - (j) The Ruthenians wish to be allowed to enlist as such or as Canadians. They would prefer to be organized in special units if possible.
 - (k) The Chief Petitioner, Mr. R. Kremar, is a prominent Ruthenian of Edmonton, who impressed the Prime Minister very favourably. He offers to do everything in the power to assist in organizing a movement, and would frame a scheme.
3. The Prime Minister suggests that the disability presenting the enlistment of Ruthenians as such — which is now easily evaded but which deters recruiting as mentioned above — be removed.
4. In view of above I have drafted attached letters to the Prime Minister,

Mr. Kremar and the Commissioner of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

(Sgd.) E. Bristol, Captain,
for Private Secretary.⁴

To obtain a better picture of the number of Ruthenians in Canada and in the Western States of the United States, Captain E. Bristol requested the Bureau of Statistics to supply the required figures. In reply to his request, Mr. H. C. Coats, the Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census, prepared Canada Census 1911 statistics of Ruthenians and also added United States Census 1910 figures. In his letter he stated:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 22nd and in reply enclose Statement on the five points mentioned therein.

You appear to identify Ruthenians and Ukrainians. I may say that in the course of the recent Census in the Western Provinces, we received complaints from representative Ukrainians to the effect that they were identified with Ruthenians, whereas according to their statement they were of Russian origin. Lippincott's Gazeteer identifies Ukrainians as — "Old subdivision of Russian and Southeastern Poland, now subdivided among the governments of Kiev, Poltava and Kharkov, and traversed by the rivers Dnieper and Donetz with their affluents. Its capital was Kiev." The Ruthenians are defined as — "A Slavic people of Poland, Hungary, Bukovina and Galicia, speaking a language of their own".

We are accordingly for the first time making a distinct classification of "Ukrainians" in connection with the Western Census of 1916.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) R. H. Coats,
Dominion Statistician
and Controller of Census⁵

As may be seen from the above, during the early nineteen hundreds there did not exist in Canadian official circles a clear picture of who Ukrainians and Ruthenians were.

The Department of Militia and Defence also sent a letter to the Director of Mobilization, requesting his opinion on enlistment of Ruthenians.

Will you please forward your remarks regarding the attached memorandum.

I would suggest that before any definite action can be taken in this matter, that the Department of Immigration should be asked for detailed report on the foreigners referred to, as it would appear (not knowing all the facts), that the language or dialect of these people would make it very difficult for any but an expert Recruiting Officer to distinguish them from enemy aliens, please.⁶

The Director of Mobilization in his reply to the letter sent by the Department of Militia and Defence, stated that he did not oppose the recruitment of Ruthenians to a non-combatant Ruthenian Construction Battalion but was strongly opposed to permitting former Austrian citizens to serve in regular combatant units.

I would not like to command in the front line a combatant unit containing a number of enemy aliens, any of whom might be enemy secret service agents.⁷

The opinions of non-military civilian circles were divided. Those who had closer contacts with Ukrainians were most sympathetic to their demands. The broader circle of British Canadians, ignorant of who Ukrainians were, considered them, because they came from an Austrian province, as enemy aliens who not only should be prohibited from joining the Canadian Armed Forces but also deprived of all political rights.

28 April 1917 the Officer Commanding Military District No. 13 (Calgary, Alberta) prepared a detailed memorandum dealing with this matter. He despatched it to the Military Council in Ottawa:

Headquarters, Military District No. 13
Calgary, Alberta.
April 28th 1917.

MEMORANDUM

13 M.D.	U-48-A-1	Railway Construction (Forestry) Company
H.Q.	600-10-48	Captain E. T. Fitzsimmons - Captain J. H. Garden
13 M.D.	&-76-A	Railway Construction (Forestry) Company
H.Q.	600-10-48	Lieutenant Roman Kremar.

- (1) The above are the only two units recruiting in this District.
- (2) By H. Q. letter dated January 5th 1917 a Company of a Railway Construction Battalion was authorized to be recruited from the Ruthenians in Alberta in conjunction with Mr. R. Kremar of Edmonton.
- (3) By the H. Q. letter dated January 9th 1917, the mobilization of a Railway Construction Company from Southern Alberta, to be raised jointly by Mr. J. H. Garden and Lieutenant E. T. Fitzsimmons, was authorized, the establishment to be the same as that of an infantry company and both gentlemen to have the rank of Captain, instructions that Captain Fitzsimmons should command, being given by H. Q. letter dated January 26, following.
- (4) By H. Q. letter dated January 24th, it was directed that any Ruthenians that should be enlisted in Mr. Kremar's unit were to be taken by the 218 Battalion. No recruiting, however, was done until after the events referred to in the next paragraph.

- (5) By H. Q. telegram (Mobilization 61) dated February 9th, recruiting for Railway Construction Company was stopped and there was authority given for the conduct of recruiting for Forestry Companies by officers therefore authorized to raise Railway Construction Companies. In furtherance of this suggestion, the General Officer Commanding was requested by telegram dated February 14th (Mob 76) to advise the Ruthenians in Alberta would like to raise a Forestry Company.
- (6) On February 14th, the Adjutant General was advised by the G. O. C. that recruiting of the Railway Construction Company has been stopped and that the strength in Calgary was 3 officers and 20 other ranks, and as a result of the G. O. C's recommendation following the enquiry with regard to the Ruthenians, authority was granted on February 26th (Mobilization 116) for Forestry Draft of 3 Lieutenants and 125 other ranks, to be recruited in conjunction with Mr. R. Kremar.
- (7) The Telegram referred to concluded with an enquiry as to whether Captains Fitzsimmons and Garden could be utilized in connection with the "recruiting of Forestry in Alberta" (nothing being said about any particular unit) and the G. O. C. advised the Adjutant General on February 27th that the services of both officers could be so utilized with the result that by telegram dated March 2nd (Mob 127) their employment for that purpose was authorized.
- (8) No instructions were ever received with regard to the disposition of the twenty men referred to in the G. O. C. telegram of February 14th and what actually happened was that Captains Fitzsimmons and Garden dealt with the men so recruited as the nucleus of a Forest Company, recruiting for which has continued until present time, the present strength being 140 exclusive of officers. There exists no express authority for the existence of this unit which has no relation to the Ruthenian population of this District.
- (9) In consequence of the telegram of February 26th (Mob. 116) authorizing the Ruthenian Draft, Mr. Kramer has proceeded with recruiting and has now a strength of 20, exclusive of himself. He has never been appointed to the C. E. F., but was on April 5th last recommended by the D. O. C. for appointment to the 101st Regiment, E. F. (See H. Q. 332-106-403).
- (10) Mr. Kremar having had no military experience whatever, the D. C. O. on April 11th recommended that Captain L. E. Haines should be appointed to the Ruthenian Forestry Draft. The appointment was approved provisionally by H. Q. letter of April 20th (H. Q. 54-21-4-33) but was disapproved by H. Q. dated the 23rd (Personnel 61) which made no reference to the letter sent three days earlier. A request from the D. C. O. for a reconsideration of the latter of these two decisions went forward by telegram on the 24th instant.
- (11) What appears to be now required, is —
 - (a) The Authorization of the Forestry Company for Southern Alberta

- and the posting to it of the necessary officers, with perhaps some direction as to the disposition of the 140 men now enlisted in it.
- (b) The appointment of some officer to command the Ruthenian Forestry Company and posting of Mr. Kremar to it as an officer of the C. E. F. (assuming that his appointment to the 101st Regiment E. F. is approved).⁸

The recruitment of the Ruthenian Forestry Company proceeded as planned. Captain L. E. Haines, formerly of 191 Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force was appointed to command the Company as from 25 April 1917 and Lieutenant R. Kremar of 101 Regiment Edmonton Fusiliers was appointed to the same Draft as from 6 March 1917.⁹

The recruitment for the Ruthenian Forestry Company did not proceed as smoothly as Lieutenant Kremar expected and on 2 June 1917 Colonel G. Macdonald reported to Militia Headquarters in Ottawa,

... I have the honour to recommend that the unit be disbanded to take their discharge, if they so desire, being transferred to other units where they prefer to continue in the service, that Lieutenant Kremar be struck off the C. E. F. and returned to regimental duty in the 101 Regiment to which he belongs, but that he be given leave to resign if he so desires, and that Lieutenant H. F. Taylor, now in command of the unit be retained on pay pending a subsequent recommendation in respect of his employment.¹⁰

At the time of Colonel Macdonald's writing, the Ruthenian Forestry Company which Lieutenant R. Kremar was recruiting counted 49 men. Their names were:

Private 2542335	Adamyk, Nikolay
Private 2542366	Blozak, John
Private 2542315	Bondarenko, Nick
Private 2542306	Chepiska, George
Private 2542311	Citulsky, Stefan
Private 2542328	Chornomood, Nick
Private 2542338	Chernivohan, Alex
Private 2542312	Dedeluk, Boris
Private 2542344	Dolynny, Stefan
Private 2542317	Gresco, Hrynko
Private 2542337	Glushko, William
Private 2542359	Hnatiuk, L.
Private 2542308	Hunka, Alexander
Private 2542339	Hunka, Wasyl
Private 2542318	Jankivsky, Ehnatie
Private 2542316	Konopelka, Fred
Private 2542332	Kostiuk, Charles John

Private 2542328	Krysa, Stefan
Private 2542330	Kaniuka, Dmytro
Private 2542331	Kucharsky, Tom
Private 2542342	Koroshivsky, John
Private 2542320	Letawsky, John
Private 2542323	Lemecha, Paul
Private 2542314	Michayluk, Dmytro
Private 2542319	Masztaler, Kazymir
Private 2542343	Melnik, Fred
Private 2542303	Nestor, John
Private 2542307	Hopitzan, Rudolph
Private 2542329	Mintiansky, John
Private 2542346	Nowak, Roman
Private 2542349	Olynyk, Kost
Private 2542302	Pyllypow, Nicholas
Private 2542301	Ruptash, Joseph
Private 2542310	Rudyk, Nicholas
Private 2542324	Rosky, Fred
Private 2542313	Storoschuk, Yakym
Private 2542327	Sucin, John
Private 2542333	Sotela, John
Private 2542334	Sokolowsky, Steve
Private 2542322	Swintak, John
Private 2542336	Syroid, Myron
Private 2542340	Shewchuk, Pete
Private 2542341	Sochacky, Maksym
Private 2542352	Semeniuk, Demko
Private 2542352	Szymansky, Mike
Private 2542343	Tkachuk, Mike
Private 2542304	Woytowich, John
Private 2542350	Worobko, Dmytro
Private 2542356	Warywoda, M. ¹¹

When the Ruthenian Forestry Company was disbanded, the majority of men sailed for Great Britain with other Canadian Forestry Corps units, some joined regular battalions, and a few took their discharge.

FOOTNOTES

1. Roman Kremar (his original name was Michael Solodukha) was born in 1886 in the village of Verbytsi, district of Horodenka, in Halychyna. He studied law at Lviv University, graduating cum laude, and in 1910, in view of the unfavourable conditions prevailing in Halychyna, decided to emigrate to Canada. After a few months of residence in Calgary he moved to Edmonton and in 1911 started to publish a Ukrainian-language weekly, *Nova Hromada* (New Community). At the same time, to be able to meet financial demands, he entered the real estate business. In 1912 he discontinued the publication of the weekly and started the thrice-weekly *Novyny* (News). The outbreak of the War and the prohibition of

publishing newspapers in "foreign languages" caused Kremar to discontinue the publication of his *Novyny* with a loss of \$80,000. Although he himself had no military training, he advocated enlistment with the Canadian Armed Forces and joined the 101 Edmonton Fusiliers Regiment. When permission to recruit Ukrainian volunteers to serve with the Canadian Forestry Corps was granted, Roman Kremar was given the rank of Lieutenant and appointed recruiting officer for the Ruthenian Forestry Draft. After the Draft was disbanded, he was relieved from military service and became editor of the weekly *Kanadsky Rusyn Canadian Ruthenian* in Winnipeg. He died in 1953 in Edmonton. *Ukrainian Pioneer*, Edmonton, Alberta, January 1955, p. 11. Obituary and biography of Roman Kremar.

2. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of National Defence, Records Group 24, Volume 52.
3. A. E. Kemp, M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence to the Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, 22 December 1916, page 123009, File RLB 1410, Volume 219, MG 26H, R. L. Borden Papers, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
4. 21 December 1916, File 600-10-45, Volume 52, Records Group 24, Department of National Defence, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
5. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of National Defence, Records Group 24, Volume 52, File 600-10-45.
6. Major I. Carling for A.A.G.I. to Director of Mobilization, 29 December 1916, File 600-10-45, Volume 52, Records Group 24, Department of National Defence, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
7. Director of Mobilization to Captain E. Bristol, Private Secretary, Member of Militia and Defence, 2 January 1917, File 600-10-45, Volume 52, Records Group 24, Department of National Defence, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
8. Colonel G. Macdonald, District Officer Commanding Military District Number 13 to the Secretary, Militia Council Headquarters, 28 April 1917, File 600-10-45, Volume 52, Records Group 24, Department of National Defence, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
9. District Order 113, by Colonel G. Macdonald, Officer Commanding Military District Number 13, Calgary, Alberta, 15 May 1917, File 600-10-45, Volume 52, Records Group 24, Department of National Defence, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
10. Colonel G. Macdonald, Officer Commanding Military District Number 13, Calgary, Alberta, to Secretary, Militia Council Headquarters, 2 June 1917, File 600-10-45, Volume 52, Records Group 24, Department of National Defence, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
11. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Records Centre, Canadian Expeditionary Force, PARC Box 484971, Nominal Rolls Canadian Forestry Battalions Southern Alberta and Alberta, Ruthenian Forestry Company.

Ukrainian Canadians Serving in the Canadian Forestry Corps

The Canadian Forestry Corps¹ (CFC) was a non-combatant unit and Ukrainian Canadians born in the Austrian Empire, who encountered difficulties in joining regular combat units, were able to enlist in it relatively freely.

Among the first contingents of the Canadian Forestry Corps sent from Canada to England in May 1916, we encounter some Ukrainian names but it was not until the first part of 1917 when larger numbers of Ukrainian Canadians, in the first place former members of the Ruthenian Forestry Company, reached England, and became more noticeable. They were assigned to companies and left for the places of their destination. A considerable number of companies went to France. In the United Kingdom most of the locations were in the rich forests of Scotland and Wales.

The numbers of Ukrainian Canadian enlisted men serving with individual companies increased rapidly after July 1917, when new contingents arrived in England from Canada, and the transfer of "Russians" (i.e. Ukrainian Canadians) from combatant units to the Canadian Forestry Corps was ordered.

The demand for skilled lumberman was constantly increasing. The original plan to bring the Canadian Forestry Corp to a strength of 17,000 officers and men, 10,000 for France and 7,000 for the United Kingdom was still unfulfilled in June 1917 by 6,000 men. Recruitment was speeded up and at the end of July a new contingent of 2,000 men reached England from Canada.² With this contingent arrived men of the former Ruthenian Forestry Company. The majority of them were attached immediately on arrival to 112 Company CFC stationed in Whittingham, Northhamptonshire, England, and 121 Company CFC stationed in Nairnshire in Scotland. 27 men of the former Ruthenian Forestry Company served with the two Companies, 11 men with 112 Company and 17 men with 121 Company. Two former Ruthenian Forestry Company men, Private John Korshinsky and Private Nicholas Pylypow served with 109 Company. Private Wasyl Hunka served with 128 Company and Private Mike Tkachuk served with 133 Company stationed at Penrith Comb in Scotland.

With increased military activity in France during the early summer of 1918, the Headquarters of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada received requests to send additional CFC contingents to comply with urgent needs, in France in the first place.

The Base Depot of the Canadian Forestry Corps at Sunningdale included in the contingent destined for France a considerable number of former "Russian" (i.e. Ukrainian Canadian) soldiers, transferred from combatant units to the CFC after the outbreak of the revolution in Russia in 1917. But before they were dispatched to France, they had to undergo a rigid examination by the Intelligence Officer who then sent to the Headquarters his report:

I testify that the above mentioned have been examined by the Intelligence Board and found fit for service with the Forestry Corps in France.⁴

The contingent destined for France consisted of several hundred men, among them were 42 Ukrainian Canadians, including Private Nick Bondarenko, formerly with the Ruthenian Forestry Company.⁵

District 55 CFC, located in Scotland, contained the following companies in March of 1918: Numbers 108, 109, 100, 121, 128 and 130. With each of these Companies a number of Ukrainian Canadians served: with 109 Company — 10 Ukrainian Canadian men (three formerly with the Ruthenian Forestry Company); with 110 Company — three Ukrainian Canadian men; with 121 Company — 22 Ukrainian Canadian men (11 formerly with the Ruthenian Forestry Company); with 128 Company — 14 Ukrainian Canadian men (one formerly with the Ruthenian Forestry Company); with 130 Company one (Private John Panagapko from Saskatchewan).⁶

53 District CFC located at Egham, Surrey, in 1918 contained a number of companies in which a considerable number of Ukrainian Canadian men served, particularly 140 Company with 21 Ukrainian Canadian men (of whom 14 were formerly with 218 Battalion). These are listed in Appendix A.

The contingent of draftees dispatched from Canada to Great Britain in 1918 also contained a number of Ukrainian Canadian men. Some of them became attached to various Companies of the Canadian Forestry Corps, such as: 108, 109, 110, 120, 121, 128, 129, 130. Their names are listed in the Demobilization Nominal Roll of 4 June 1919.⁷

The duties of the Foresters were arduous, requiring physical strength and stamina.

... It is only few weeks since we arrived from Canada in Scotland (wrote one of the Ukrainian Canadian foresters to his brother in Alberta) and we were put immediately to work in the bush to cut trees. Now arrangements have been made to have power-saws installed to trim the logs. There are three hundred of us here. ... The work is very hard and when the evening arrives, I can hardly stand on my feet. At first I was loading logs on sleighs, and now I am cutting trees, nine hours per day. We have to walk three miles to reach the place, mostly through the bush. ...

The preparation of demobilization of all personnel of the Canadian Forestry Corps began immediately after the termination of hostilities, but the departure for Canada did not start until the Spring of 1919. In January of

that year individual units began to assemble at the Base Depot of the Canadian Forestry Corps at Smith's Lawn, Sunningdale, Berks, England, and a detailed Nominal Roll of each Company was prepared in order to facilitate the process of embarkation for Canada. To illustrate the process examples of three such Demobilization Nominal Rolls are given in Appendix B.

The demobilization of the Canadian Forestry Corps was carried without interruption until the end of July 1919 when the last contingent embarked for Canada.

After a thorough analysis of the available Demobilization Records, Ukrainian sounding names have been listed and as far as it was possible, verified. The total number of Canadians with Ukrainian names who served with the Canadian Forestry Corps during the years 1916 to 1919, according to Demobilization Nominal Rolls, amounted to 1166 men. The majority of them originated from Eastern Ukraine and a smaller number from the Ukrainian provinces of Halychyna and Bukovina in Austria.

The only Commissioned Officer of Ukrainian origin who for a brief period was attached to the Canadian Forestry Corps was Lieutenant Roman Kremar. He did not proceed overseas with his unit, but when the Ruthenian Forestry Company to which he was attached, was disbanded, he obtained a discharge and returned to civilian life.⁹

A number of Ukrainian Canadians serving with various companies of the Canadian Forestry Corps were in time promoted to the rank of Non-Commissioned Officer. A few received Good Conduct Stripes.

At the time of discharge, in 1919, the following NCO's were listed on Nominal Rolls:

Corporal	649374	Babchuk, Kyrlo, formerly 159 Battalion
L/Corporal	913795	Banas, George
A/L Cpl.	2498077	Barchuk, Peter
Corporal	684592	Chayka, P.W.
A/Sergeant	2542332	Costuck, Charles John, formerly Ruthenian Forestry Company
A/Corporal	298057	Daryniuk, A.P.
A/Corporal	657552	Hordak, John
Sergeant	49020	Homeniuk, John
L/Sergeant	288089	Hushek, Stefan, formerly 221 Battalion
Corporal	1049220	Iwashita, S.
Corporal	2193007	Petrie, John
Corporal	875392	Slutsky, D
L/Corporal	721581	Sergichuk, Fred, formerly 108 Battalion
A/L Corporal	297002	Tkachuk, Peter
Corporal	704090	Wassil, A.P.
Corporal	416215	Tischuk, Gregory.

Good Conduct Stripes for their devoted service with the Canadian Forestry Corps were awarded to: Private Philip Kreschenko, 7 December 1917, and Private C.H. Tobrun, 28 July 1917.

APPENDIX A

Private 279551	Andreychuk, Steve, formerly 218 Battalion, residence Fedorah, Alberta
Private 279791	Bahry, Nick, formerly 218 Battalion, residence Mundare, Alberta
Private 279891	Bucik, Nick, formerly 218 Battalion
Private 908112	Delosky, Pete, formerly 195 Battalion
Private 279092	Hawreluk, Mike, formerly 218 Battalion
Private 687474	Hawryluk, Wasyl
Private 279711	Janchyshyn, Harry, formerly 218 Battalion, residence, Mundare, Alberta
Private 279727	Klichak, Harry, formerly 218 Battalion, residence Slawa, Alberta
Private 748618	Korezki, Michael, formerly 11 Battalion, born Sereth, Bukovina
Private 279735	Kowalski, Tony, formerly 218 Battalion, residence Flat Lake, Alberta
Private 279730	Manyluk, Ilko, formerly 218 Battalion, residence Slawa, Alberta
Private 279867	Marcinowski, John, formerly 218 Battalion, residence Slawa, Alberta.
Private 279361	Oleskiw, George, formerly 218 Battalion, residence Edmonton, Alberta
Private 279722	Patruk, Alex., formerly 218 Battalion
Private 2498270	Polok, M.
Private 279777	Pechyniuk, Harry, formerly 218 Battalion, residence Dapp, Alberta
Private 279922	Roshakowski, John, formerly 218 Battalion, born Sniatyn, Halychyna
Private 1000136	Yakowchuk, John, formerly 226 Battalion, residence Neepawa, Manitoba
Private 2170023	Yunik, Charles, formerly 100 Battalion, residence Ethelbert, Manitoba
Private 279774	Zarisky, Gregory, formerly 218 Battalion, born District of Lviv, Halychyna

FOOTNOTES

1. Charles William Bird, *The Canadian Forestry Corps*, London: H.M. Stationary Office, 1919.
2. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Records Group 9 III, Volume 2536, File E 193-32, Volume 2, Establishment, Intelligence Officer, 29 August 1918.
3. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Records Group 9 III, Volume 201784, Nominal Rolls of Men to be returned to Base Depot, Number 112 Company.
4. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Records Group 9 III, Volume 2336, File E 193-32, Nominal Rolls of Officers and Other Ranks to France, 29 August 1918.
5. Ibid.
6. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Records Group 9 III, Volume 2514, Demobilization, File D-13-32.
7. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Records Group 9 III, Volume 2517, Demobilization, Personnel 55 District, File D-21-32.
8. Private Nicholas Pyllypow, 109 Company Canadian Forestry Corps, Kincardine-on-Forth, Scotland to his brother, Star, Alberta, 27 November 1917.
9. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of National Defence, Records Group 24, Volume 52.
10. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Records Group 9 III, Volume 2513, File D-7-32, Nominal Roll of Men attached to 140 Company, 7 September 1918, as to regimental number and name. Other information from Nominal Roll, 140 Company, Sailing Records, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Records Centre, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
11. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Records Group 9 III, Volume 2517, Demobilization Sailing Numbers, 93, 96, 98.

NOMINAL ROLL — SAILING No. 93 — SS. CARMANIA, July 4th 1919.

461 Other Ranks dispatched on 4th July direct to Liverpool for embarkation on SS. CARMANIA which sails 5th inst. for Canada.

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS

No.	Rank	Name	Former Unit	Next-of-Kin	Religion	Residence
2382774	Pte.	Bobick, Michael	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Clan William, Manitoba
2882780	Pte.	Bohonic, Andrew	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
258738	Pte.	Charabin, John	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	North Battleford, Saskatchewan
2542332	A/Sgt.	Costuck, Charles	C.F.C.	Father	G.C.	Mellowdale, Alberta
4100594	Pte.	Diakonuk, Joe	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Edmonton, Alberta
3211173	Pte.	Frenchuk, John	1 Depot Battalion	Father	C. of E.	Innisfree, Manitoba
2378505	Pte.	Kalinski, K. No.	—	Father	Luth.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
258603	Pte.	Kucher, Harry	211 Battalion	Friend	Luth.	Canora, Saskatchewan
4100512	Pte.	Maduk, Carl	1 Depot Battalion	Father	Luth.	Leduc, Alberta
259506	Pte.	Matasky, Luke T.	212 Battalion	Father	G.C.	Ceylon, Saskatchewan
4100844	Pte.	Monyski, Frank	1 Depot Battalion	Brother	G.C.	Lethbridge, Alberta
1263526	Pte.	Nakonechny, Andrew	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Lanigan, Saskatchewan
4070088	Pte.	Pachkowsky, Jno.	C.F.C.	Father	R.C.	Dodham, Manitoba
3346510	Pte.	Pawloski, Sam	1 Depot Battalion	Brother	G.C.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
471034	Pte.	Prokopenko, Porfiry	64 Battalion	Wife	G.O.	Montreal, Quebec
4101007	Pte.	Prokopyshyn, Mike	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Wauqua, Alberta
4090431	Pte.	Rukhala, Matt.	1 Depot Battalion	Father	Luth.	Regina, Saskatchewan
3212333	Pte.	Sawka, Michael	1 Depot Battalion	Mother	G.C.	Cooksville, Alberta
3206067	Pte.	Slusarenko, Jack	1 Depot Battalion	Father	7D, Adv.	Coronation, Alberta
3265873	Pte.	Slusarenko, Paul	1 Depot Battalion	Father	Presb.	Coronation, Alberta
3209656	Pte.	Stecheshen, Paul	1 Depot Battalion	Father	Bapt.	Wetaskiwin, Alberta
3207714	Pte.	Supira, Stephan	1 Depot Battalion	Father	Slav.	Lethbridge, Alberta
758016	Pte.	Takach, Wasyl	120 Battalion	Father	G.C.	Hamilton, Ontario
4100714	Pte.	Wassell, Joseph	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Melville, Saskatchewan
2379906	Pte.	Wilnack, Jos.	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
913525	Pte.	Zenuk, Mykola	197 Battalion	Father	G.C.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
3209927	Pte.	Zubach, Peter J.	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Lundbreck, Alberta

NOMINAL ROLL — Sailing No. 96. SS EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.

July 3rd 1919. 210 Other Ranks dispatched this date to Liverpool for Embarkation on SS. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN at 16:66 today — July 3rd, 1919 — for return to Canada

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS

No.	Rank	Name	Former Unit	Next-of-Kin	Religion	Residence
3208511	Pte.	Chorney, Nicholas A.	1 Depot Battalion	Mother	G.O.	Wostok, Alberta
4670347	Pte.	Danyelchuk, Lawrence	Man. Regiment	Mother	G.C.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
256235	Pte.	Kanasewich, Mike	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Sceptre, Saskatchewan
4100904	Pte.	Kerik, Henry	1 Depot Battalion	Mother	R.C.	Beshaw, Alberta
3267007	Pte.	Kirkeffski, John	1 Depot Battalion	Sister	R.C.	Canora, Saskatchewan
898345	Pte.	Klemiuk, Pete	192 Battalion	Father	G.O.	Calgary, Alberta
2382878	Pte.	Lylyk, Metro	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Valley River, Manitoba
256247	Pte.	Roman, Fred	1 Depot Battalion	Sister	R.C.	Battleford, Saskatchewan
3206406	Pte.	Strachofski, Joseph	1 Depot Battalion	Father	R.C.	Whitla, Alberta
472834	Pte.	Szewczuk, Charles	1 Depot Battalion	Father	G.C.	Vonda, Saskatchewan
3038551	Pte.	Zenchenko, Nikola	1 Depot Battalion	Mother	G.C.	Toronto, Ontario

NOMINAL ROLL — Sailing No. 98 — Date of Sailing . . . 1919.

Nominal Roll of Disposal Draft No. F4508. Proceeding from C.F.C. Sunningdale

CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS

No.	Rank	Name	Former Unit	Next-of-Kin	Religion	Residence
721579	Pte.	Danylyshyn, Peter	108 Battalion	Father	Ruthenian	Toronto, Ontario
826387	Pte.	Lipowich, John	141 Battalion	Cousin	Catholic	Vancouver, British Columbia
2497801	Pte.	Milenki, John	Y & S Forester	Wife	G.O.	Toronto, Ontario
81425	Pte.	Pankowski, John	139 Battalion	Mother	G.O.	Toronto, Ontario
367691	Pte.	Rykoluk, Peter	195 Battalion	Father	G.C.	Canora, Saskatchewan
417515	Pte.	Snitzar, Daniel	41 Battalion	Wife	G.C.	Toronto, Ontario
657554	Pte.	Stadnik, Fred	162 Battalion	Wife	G.C.	Toronto, Ontario
1263567	Pte.	Wesolowski, Wm.	1 Dept. 34 Saskatchewan Regiment	Father	G.C.	Fish Creek, Saskatchewan
3212858	Pte.	Witwicki, Leon	1 Dept. Battalion Alberta Regiment	Father	G.C.	Wostok, Alberta

Ukrainian Canadians Serving in the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force

PRIVY COUNCIL
Canada

P.C. 2378

At the Government House at Ottawa
Wednesday the 25th day of September, 1918
Present:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence and in connection with the despatch of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for services in Siberia, is pleased to Order that the corps set out in the schedule hereto attached shall be and the same are hereby named as corps of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, a part of the active militia.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same recommendation, is further pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the despatch for duty in Siberia of such and other corps or details and detachments thereof, and such other personnel as the circumstances require for headquarters, base, record, remount and other duties, the whole number not to exceed five thousand in all, exclusive of such reinforcements as necessary: the foregoing provisions to supersede the authorities heretofore given in relation to the despatch of troupes to Siberia.

(Signed) Clerk of the Privy Council

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.¹

The headquarters of the Command of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force was located at Oxford Circus House, 245 Oxford Street, London, W.1, England. The Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, or the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia), as it was now called, was to consist of two infantry battalions, 259 and 260, 20 Machine Gun Company, Number 1, Company Divisional Train, 85 Battery Canadian Field Artillery 16 Field Company Canadian Engineers, 6 Signal Company, Number 10 Field Ambulance, Number 11 Stationery Hospital, Number 9 Ordnance Detachment, and "B" Squadron of Royal North-West Mounted Police.

General Elmsley, the Commanding Officer, recognized the importance for the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia) of having an adequate number of officers and men possessing command of the Russian and Ukrainian (Little

Russian, as it was then called) languages to facilitate communication with Siberian authorities and the surrounding population, 47 per cent of which was of Ukrainian origin who formed compact rural communities in the province.²

It was decided to select some 150 or 200 former "Russians", i.e., Ukrainian Canadians, serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in England and France, and to include them in the two infantry battalions, 259 and 260, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (Siberia).

A considerable number of these men were serving with the Canadian Forestry Corps to which they had been transferred from various front line units. Their transfer from combat to non-combat units was motivated by the events happening in the Russian Empire, the takeover of power by the Bolsheviks, who had signed a truce agreement with the Central Powers, and appealed to soldiers of all armies to cease fighting and to make peace.

Military authorities were of the opinion that it was essential that the "Russians" chosen to serve with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force should be interrogated first as there were indications that some anti-war propaganda was reaching Canadian ranks.

As the overseas military forces of Canada did not have any Commissioned Officers of Russian or Ukrainian origin who had command of the Russian and Ukrainian languages and could undertake the difficult task of interrogating and assembling the necessary contingent of "Russian" Canadians, the services of a former Russian officer, Vladimir de Yourkevitch, who had come to London at the outbreak of the revolution in Russia and volunteered for special service with the Overseas Military Force of Canada Headquarters on an honorary basis, were accepted. He entered service 12 April 1917, was given the rank of "Honourary Major without pay", and became attached to the Russian Government Committee representing the Russian Provisional Government in England. 1 February 1918, he was promoted "Honourary Lieutenant Colonel, on Command" and became attached to the Overseas Military Forces of Canada Headquarters in London, with the special task of interrogating Other Ranks assigned to serve with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force.

The assembly of the "Russian" contingent for the Siberian expeditionary force began early in August 1918, when the Overseas Military Force of Canada Headquarters sent out orders to the Canadian Section General Headquarters, France, to despatch all Russian-speaking men to Bramshott Camp, Hants, in England, which was chosen to be the assembly point of the Canadian Forestry Corps.³

One of the first to be selected to join the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force was Acting Corporal Philip Konowal, V.C.

16 September 1918, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Sparling, for Brigadier General Elmsley, informed the Secretary of the War Office, Whitehall, that the group of 15 officers referred to in the letter dated 6 September were now ready to embark for Canada.

I am directed to inform you that arrangements have been made for the undernoted Officers, who have been selected for the various appointments as

shown opposite their names in the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, to be despatched to Canada on the next available boat, on or after September 18th.⁴

There follows the list of names of the fifteen Officers, headed by Brigadier General J. H. Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force. Among the fifteen Officers we encounter the name of Lieutenant I. E. Sherbinin, to serve as Liaison Officer. He had command of the Russian, Ukrainian, Swedish, and English languages. He was the son of Professor Michael A. Sherbinin and "a lady said to be a Swedish Countess by birth."⁵

Lieutenant G. Engelhardt of 259 Battalion, and Lieutenant I. E. Sherbinin of Headquarters were the only two Russian-speaking officers serving with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force. Lieutenant Engelhardt was a descendant of a rich landowner from Ukraine, Vasili Engelhardt, who owned many serfs, among them one who later became a famous poet and painter, Taras Shevchenko.⁶

The approximately one hundred Ukrainian Canadians serving with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force rendered valuable services to the Command. They acted as interpreters and as liaison with local Russian troupes, with municipal authorities in Vladivostok and with Ukrainian rural communities in the vicinity of Vladivostok. For their services a number were given Non-Commissioned Officer rank, such as Private R. Saluk, who was made Acting/Sergeant, and Acting/Sergeant Elias Tartak who was promoted first to Staff Sergeant and subsequently on 23 March 1919, was granted Commission as Lieutenant attached to the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force's Headquarters.

27 January 1919, General Elmsley received a cable from the Headquarters of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada Headquarters in London, England, with the request:

1477 M.S.3 Your Siberian A.G. 93. Cable such recommendations as you may consider deserve reward giving brief statement services and specify reward proposed. Distinguished Service Order, Military Cross, Distinguished Conduct Medal. For service under fire only. Understand clearly any recommendations for service will have to be referred to France by us for support.⁷

In reply to this cable, General Elmsley submitted to London several recommendations for awards for officers and two recommendations for Other Ranks, Private Francis Garder and Private Basil Shvets:

Troopers London.

Reference your 1477 M.S. 25th January. . . No. 191376 Private Basil Shvets, Machine Gun Company, C.E.F. (S) late Nineteenth Canadian Battalion for continuous service and devotion to duty in France from twenty-seven July 1916 to seventeen September 1916 and from eighteen April 1917 to eighth

May 1917 and from thirteen June 1917 to twelve September 1918 wounded three times stop Previous rewards nil stop Recommended for Meritorious Service Medal stop Elmsley.⁸

Private Basil Shvets was the son of Trofym Shvets of Kamianets Podilsky, in the province of Podillia, Ukraine; he came to Canada after the 1905 revolution and was employed as a labourer in the Toronto area before enlisting with 88 Battalion 12 August 1915.

In the meantime events in Europe were developing with staggering rapidity. On 18 September Bulgaria surrendered, with Turkey following suit. In Austria a revolution broke out in October 1918, Emperor Charles was forced to abdicate, and on 4 November Austria-Hungary capitulated. The Empire disintegrated. On 11 November defeated Germany signed the armistice and Emperor Wilhelm and his family fled to Holland.

Every military reason which lead to intervention in Siberia had now disappeared. The original purpose of the formation of an Allied Siberian Corps to prevent Germany from dispatching her Eastern divisions to France, now ceased to exist.

Sir Robert Borden, bowing to prevailing opinion, was inclined to advocate the withdrawal of all Allied troops from Siberia. At the end of January 1919, the Canadian troops waiting in Victoria for shipment to Vladivostok were detained and quietly demobilized. In February an order to prepare for general demobilization of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, beginning in April 1919 was passed to General Elmsley and Sir Robert Borden informed the British Prime Minister about it who accepted the move.⁹

The Siberian campaign was at its end. It lasted some eight months and the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force did not participate in any serious action. The only casualties of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force were accidental deaths and cases of epidemic influenza or other illnesses.

Of approximately one hundred Ukrainian Canadians who served with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force all returned to Canada, with the exception of a few who remained in Siberia hoping to find means to proceed to Ukraine to join their relatives.

Among those who returned to Canada was Corporal Philip Konowal, V.C.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Records Group 9 III A3, Volume 363, file 125, Privy Council Order Number 2378, 25 September 1918.
2. *Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva (Encyclopedia of Ukraine)*, 10 vols., Paris-New York: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 19-19, 2:768.
3. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Records Group 9 III B1, Volume 2899, file 0-225-33, Volume 1, Staff Captain D.A.A.G. for Brigadier General, Adjutant-General, H.Q. Overseas Military Forces of Canada to Headquarters, Canadian Troops, Bramshott, 11 September 1918.

4. Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Sparling for Brigadier-General, Headquarters, Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force to Secretary, War Office, Whitehall, London, 16 September 1918, Volume I, file 0-225-33, Volume 2899, Records Group III B1. Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
5. M. H. Marunchak, *Istoria Presy (History of the Press)*, p. 194, quoting "The Woman's Missionary Society in Manitoba 1884-1956". Professor Michael A. de Sherbinin, father of Lieutenant I. E. de Sherbinin, was a graduate of the St. Petersburg University and, according to Reverend Ivan Bodrug, Pastor of the Ukrainian Presbyterian Church in Winnipeg, he had an excellent command of the Ukrainian language. The Sherbinin family originated in Ukraine. Belonging to a Protestant sect not recognized in the Russian Empire, the family, to escape discrimination, emigrated to Canada, settling in Winnipeg. His university education, his knowledge of the English and Ukrainian languages and his being of Protestant denomination, facilitated his obtaining engagement as a lecturer with the Manitoba College in Winnipeg. He taught Ukrainian history to students preparing for religious careers. Professor Michael A. de Sherbinin was the co-author with Reverend John Bodrug of the "*Ruthenian-English Glossary or Dictionary as English Manual for Ruthenians*." (1904) He was also the author of a twelve page pamphlet entitled "*The Galicians dwelling in Canada and their Origin*", published by the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, No. 71, 16 April 1906. During this time with the Manitoba College he maintained close ties with the Ukrainian Presbyterian community and with its weekly *Ranok* (The Dawn). He even translated one or two of Shevchenko's poems into the English language. His connections with Manitoba College lasted from 1904 until 1910, when the family moved to live in Toronto, residing at 27 Dupont Street. Michael A. de Sherbinin's son, Ingwar Edward, was taken on strength in Toronto, joining the Artillery Brigade, C.A.R.D.
6. Taras Shevchenko, *Kobzar*, 4 vols. Winnipeg: Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada, 1952, I:15.
7. Troopers, London, to General Elmsley, 25 January 1919, file 25, Volume 371, Records Group 9 III A3, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
8. General Elmsley to Troopers, London, 29 January 1919, file 25, Volume 371, Records Group 9, III A3, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
9. John Swettenham, *Allied Intervention in Russia 1918-1919 and The Part Played by Canada*. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1967, pp. 148-186.

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PART V

Biographies

Philip Konowal, V.C.
1888-1959

Corporal Philip Konowal, V.C., was born in 1888 in the village of Kudkiw, Province of Podillia, Ukraine. He came to Canada in 1913 and worked in lumber camps. When the First World War broke out, he volunteered for military service 12 July 1915, and was detailed to 77 Battalion of Infantry. After one year's training, he was attached to 47 Battalion and on 19 June 1916, sent overseas. During battle in France, 7 November 1917, Corporal Konowal distinguished himself conspicuously. For his heroic deed he was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

The London Gazette No. 30400 of 26 November 1917 contained the following citation: "DEED OF ACTION Award of Victoria Cross TO:

No. 144039 Acting Corporal Philip Konowal: For most conspicuous bravery and leadership when in charge of a section in attack. His section had the difficult task of mopping up cellars, craters and machine-gun emplacements. Under his able direction all resistance was overcome successfully, and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy. In one cellar he himself bayoneted three enemy and attacked single-handed seven others in a crater, killing them all. On reaching the objective, a machine gun was holding up the right flank, causing many casualties. Corporal Konowal rushed forward and entered the emplacement, killed the crew, and brought the gun back to our lines. The next day he again attacked single-handed another machine-gun emplacement with explosives. This Non-Commissioned Officer alone killed at least sixteen of the enemy, and during the two days' actual fighting carried on continuously his good work until severely wounded."

Discharged from the hospital he was decorated with the Victoria Cross by King George V. On his return to Canada Konowal remained nine years in a veteran's hospital and when he left the hospital, became unemployed. One of his regimental comrades met him on the street of Ottawa one day, took him to the Parliament Buildings, introduced him to its maintenance supervisor and Konowal was given employment with the cleaning service. One day when he was washing the floor Prime Minister Mackenzie King passed by and became interested in the floor washer with the Victoria Cross ribbon. From that day on Philip

Konowal was caretaker of Room No. 16. He remained in this employment for many years. He died 3 June 1959. Funeral services were held with military honours in the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist in Ottawa. He was buried in Notre Dame Cemetery.

Corporal Philip Konowal, V.C., was Patron of Ukrainian Branch No. 360 Royal Canadian Legion, Toronto.

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Reverend John Ovsianitzky 1865-1921

It is surprising how little is generally known about Reverend John Ovsianitzky, the only Commissioned Officer and the only Chaplain of the Russian Orthodox Church to serve with the Canadian Armed Forces during the First World War. For a brief period of time he was the parish priest of the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas in Quebec City. The parish ceased to exist after 1915 when Reverend Ovsianitzky and the majority of his parishioners, with the outbreak of the First World War, volunteered to serve with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. The present Russian Orthodox parish of Holy Trinity in Quebec was founded by Russian post-World War Two immigrants in 1953, whereas the founders of the original parish of St. Nicholas were almost without exceptions Ukrainians ("Little Russians") from the provinces of Podillia, Kiev, Volyn and Bessarabia, who arrived in Canada before the First World War, predominantly during the years 1905-1912.

John (Ioann) Ovsianitzky was born 1 April 1865, as his passport states, in "Staraya Sinyava, Litinskavo Uezda, Podolskoi Gubernii", Ukraine, son of Dionisius and Irena Ovsianitzky. He obtained his elementary education in his home town, his secondary education in the Gymnasium (classical high school) at Zhytomir. In 1896 he joined the civil service and became a clerk in the local post office. He married Maria Ivanovna Alexandrovskaya, born 20 January 1870, and they settled in Staraya Sinyava to live. About 1910 the Ovsianitzky family left Staraya Sinyava and moved to the town of Khmelnyk, where John Ovsianitzky took a lively part in municipal affairs. Ovsianitzky was an ardent admirer and follower of the Progressive Prime Minister, Peter Stolypin, and after Stolypin's assassination in Kiev in 1911, Ovsianitzky resigned his position and in 1912 emigrated to Canada with the intention of settling down in the New World and bringing his family over as soon as he became established.

Possessing no command of the English language and no possibility of obtaining other than manual work, he applied to Bishop Alexander, Russian Orthodox Bishop of Alaska and Acting Archbishop of North America¹ in New York to be admitted as a candidate for priesthood to the Theological Seminary in New York. His application was accepted and Ovsianitzky immediately launched on a condensed theological course which he completed 23 December 1914. A few

months later 2 May 1915, he was made a deacon and on 6 May 1915, he was ordained as a priest and assigned to take over St. Nicholas parish in Quebec City which had been established sometime before his arrival in Canada by immigrants from the Russian Empire, mostly manual workers who emigrated to Canada after the 1905 Revolution when emigration restrictions were relaxed, to earn some money and to return to their home villages with enough funds to improve their holdings. The overwhelming majority of these immigrants came from Ukraine.

During his sojourn in Quebec, until his enlistment with the Canadian Armed Forces in 1915, Reverend John Ovsianitzky resided at No. 60 rue D'Aiguillon. The number and the house are non-existent today.²

When in August of 1914 War broke out on the European continent, the majority of his parishioners, many of whom had served with the Russian Armed Forces before emigrating to Canada, joined the Canadian Forces, although still not naturalized Canadians. Most of them were of peasant stock, illiterate and with scant knowledge of the English language.³ Reverend Ovsianitzky was an exception and logically was regarded and accepted as their leader. Following the example of his parishioners, he also volunteered for military service and on 5 September 1915, was taken on strength in Quebec, joining the 57 Battalion. The Canadian military authorities bestowed upon him the rank of Honourary Captain (he had received military training in the Russian Army) to serve as Chaplain to Canadian soldiers of Orthodox faith.

57 Infantry Battalion consisted of 1,500 men, 45 of whom were former Russian subjects. Ethnically they were: 33 Ukrainians, 6 Byelorussians, 2 Poles, 2 Lithuanians and 2 Russians. Twenty-two came from the same province as their Chaplain, from Podillia, 5 from Kiev, 3 from Volyn, 2 from Bessarabia and 1 from Kharkiv; 6 came from the Byelorussian provinces of Minsk and Grodno, two from the Polish province of Lublin, two from the Lithuanian province of Vilna, and two from the Russian province of Saratov.⁴

57 Battalion, together with other units, was booked to sail for England 31 May 1916. A day before the departure of the units for England the Director of Chaplain Services announced that the Divisional Command had decided to attach Ovsianitzky to 167 Battalion and to retain him in Quebec. The Orthodox soldiers of the Battalions prepared for sailing, insisted that their Chaplain accompany them overseas. The Divisional Command communicated by phone with General Headquarters in Ottawa and in the last moment, two hours before the departure of the units the decision to retain Ovsianitzky in Canada was changed and he was ordered to be ready to join the departing units. He described his departure and experiences on the sea in a lengthy letter written to the Archbishop Eudokim in New York.⁵ "At 5 a.m. I was given the order to pack my belongings and to join the units at the railway station in two hours" which he did with the help of five orderlies sent from the Divisional Command.

With the departure of Ovsianitzky for England, and with most of his parishioners from Quebec joining the armed forces, the Russian Orthodox St. Nicholas parish ceased to exist.

During the passage on the sea, on Sunday, five Military Chaplains served

Mass (one Orthodox, two Church of England, one Methodist and one Presbyterian). After the Mass an official dinner was served during which the military band of the 99 Battalion (London, Ontario) also played "God Save the Tsar". . . .⁶

On arrival in England, the Canadian units were distributed among various military camps and Colonel Reverend R. H. Stacey, Director, Canadian Chaplain Services, attached Captain Reverend John Ovsianitzky to the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot stationed at Caesar's Camp, Shorncliffe, Folkestone. This camp became his headquarters, although he seldom remained in the camp more than a few days at a time.

He received his outfit allowance of \$150 from the Canadian Expeditionary Force Command and his assignments began. The first few months were spent visiting various camps to become acquainted with the various units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to establish the numbers of Orthodox soldiers in the units.

Captain Ovsianitzky joined 119 Battalion at Bramshott and found that it had only 16 men of Orthodox Faith, twelve Ukrainians, mostly from the province of Podillia, and four Byelorussians from the province of Grodno. He pointed that out to the Director of Chaplain Services and consequently, when his assignment at Bramshott terminated, he was posted to 144 Battalion (Winnipeg Rifles) stationed at Witley Camp in Surrey.

144 Battalion was 1140 men strong of whom 87 were of Orthodox and of Greek Catholic Faith, originating from the following Ukrainian provinces: Kiev — 44, Volyn — 8, Halychyna — 12, Podillia — 5, Kharkiv — 2, Kherson — 3, Kuban — 3. There were also five from Byelorussia, two from Poland, and two from Russia, from the province of Saratov.

As Captain Ovsianitzky had only slight command of English, an orderly with satisfactory knowledge of the language was detailed to him to act as interpreter. He was Private Michael Ploschansky, who was Captain Ovsianitzky's countryman, coming from the village of Ivankivtsi, district of Staraya Sinyava, province of Podillia. Private Michael Ploschansky spent several years in Canada before enlisting 24 March 1916, with 144 Battalion, at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.⁸

During his association with 144 Battalion at Witley, Captain Ovsianitzky was ably assisted by another Private, Dimitri Kovalenko, a native of Voronoa, province of Kiev, taken on strength of the 144 Battalion 10 December 1915 at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.⁹ He possessed a good elementary education and during the years spent in Canada he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of English which qualified him to act as an interpreter. He spoke Russian well, in addition to his native Ukrainian. As time progressed, Captain Ovsianitzky applied to military authorities to assign Private Kovalenko to him as an orderly and as an interpreter. His request was granted and from that time on, Private Dimitri Kovalenko became an inseparable companion of Captain Ovsianitzky, up to the day of Captain's return to Canada in May 1918. After the War, Dimitri Kovalenko returned to Canada and in 1920 resided at 643 Manitoba Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Captain Ovsianitzky was warmly accepted by his "soldier-parishioners" who regarded him as one of them. He possessed an excellent command of the

Ukrainian language spoken by approximately 85 per cent of the "Russians" serving with the Canadian Armed Forces, many of whom originated from the villages of the same province and district as Captain Ovsianitzky. His democratic views supporting the peasant reforms introduced by Prime Minister Stolypin, assassinated in 1891, enhanced his popularity still more.

As the only Chaplain of the Russian Orthodox Church with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and still holding Russian citizenship, he received special attention from the officials of the Russian Imperial Embassy in London. On invitation from the Embassy he performed various functions, such as the blessing on 12 November 1916 of the Russian Battleship "Gorislava" stationed at Liverpool with the following main participants: Captain (Imperial Russian Navy) V. Luter, Commanding Officer; Lieutenant (Imperial Russian Navy) B. Lankovsky; Lieutenant (Imperial Russian Navy) Nicolai Wereschaguine; Lieutenant (Imperial Russian Navy) Basil Valkovitch; Sub Lieutenant (Imperial Russian Navy) A.E. Rubinstein, and honoured guests, H. M. Swindon, A. E. McCartney, Colonel Reverend Richard Henry Stacey.¹⁰

A few weeks later the Director, Canadian Chaplain Services, received another request from E. Leman, Secretary of the Russian Government Committee:

It is intended to ask the Military Chaplain, Captain Reverend John Ovsianitzky to go to Newcastle tomorrow, Thursday the 23rd inst. (November) for consecration service on board of our new icebreaker "Kosma Minin", and I should be very much obliged if you would be so kind as to arrange for the Reverend John Ovsianitzky to come to my Department, India House, tomorrow afternoon before leaving London for Newcastle.¹¹

Captain Ovsianitzky, as requested, went to Newcastle and performed the consecration ceremony on board the icebreaker "Kosma Minin". Apart from these various official functions, Captain Ovsianitzky had to attend to his duties as Chaplain in the first place. He held Sunday Masses at the Camps at Witley and Shorncliffe. On December 10th he went to Netley Hospital to attend to a dying Private, Vladimir Petrovsky who had been brought over from France severely wounded.¹² From Netley he went to Bramshott to celebrate Sunday Mass and to attend to other duties.

On request from the Russian Government Committee, Colonel Stacey forwarded a brief description of Captain Ovsianitzky's position:

This is to certify that Captain Reverend John Ovsianitzky, Orthodox Priest attached to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces for service with Russian Troups is the only Russian Priest with the Canadians. Captain Ovsianitzky joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces September 7, 1915, and did much to aid recruiting.

In June 1916 Captain Ovsianitzky came to England with the Canadian Forces and has since that time served with the highest devotion in Camps and Hospitals. He is always bright and cheerful and most eager to serve his

Countrymen. He is loyal to his Commanding Officers and ever faithful to the performance of his duties to all.¹³

Two more Russian icebreakers were launched at Newcastle on Tuesday 19 December 1916 and Captain Ovsianitzky again performed the consecration ceremony. The Christmas services according to the Julian Calendar were celebrated by Captain Ovsianitzky on 7-8 January 1917, in the Military Camp at Seaford. On 10 January he held Mass at the Base Depot, Canadian Railway Troops, at Camp Borden, Hants (formerly), now Furfleet by London. From there he went to Seaford and to other Camps. Once more consecration of an icebreaker was scheduled to take place at Glasgow. The Russian Government Committee again requested "to allow the Reverend John Ovsianitzky to go to Glasgow to consecrate an icebreaker on Friday (February 9th) or Saturday (February 10th).¹⁴ Captain Ovsianitzky received permission to go to Glasgow and to perform the consecration.

On 21 February the Director of Chaplain Services attached Captain Reverend Ovsianitzky to the Crowborough Area with the task of visiting hospitals. After fulfillment of his duties, he was posted from 1 March to 3 March to Bramshott, and on the same day, 3 March, Saturday, he was ordered to proceed to London to minister to a condemned soldier and to proceed to Hastings to celebrate Mass next day, 4 March, Sunday, for Orthodox soldiers of that Camp.

During his service in England, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia presented Ovsianitzky to His Majesty King George V at Buckingham Palace 7 March 1917.¹⁵

While Captain Ovsianitzky continued to pursue his duties as Chaplain, the Headquarters of Overseas Military Forces of Canada received certain denunciations directed against him and a confidential investigation was ordered. Lieutenant Colonel Yourkevitch and Vladimir Nowitski, representing the Provisional Government (which in the meantime had ceased to function, its head, Alexander Kerensky, having gone into exile) were responsible for the denunciations. On 24 April 1918, the Director of Chaplain Services, acknowledged the receipt of confidential information sent by Lieutenant Colonel Yourkevitch:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your Communication M-4-1625, dated April 23rd concerning the marginally noted Chaplain (Captain Reverend J. Ovsianitzky) and thank you for information therein contained. . .¹⁶

Captain Ovsianitzky was called to London to answer the accusations and after consultation with Headquarters of Overseas Military Forces of Canada, a "Confidential Report on Officers of Chaplain Services O/S M.F. of C." was prepared which Captain Ovsianitzky was asked to read and to sign it. Two weeks later, 13 May 1918, he was returned to Canada. On 14 May the Director of Chaplain Services informed the Senior Chaplain of the Canadian Railway Troops of Parfleet, Essex, to which Captain Ovsianitzky was attached:

I beg to advise you that the marginally noted (Honourable Captain J.

Ovsianitzky) was returned to Canada on May 13th under A.G. Policy.

He will let you know as soon as information is obtained through Headquarters O.M.F.C., the effective date of his sailing, upon receipt of which you will kindly notify your Headquarters).¹⁷

Captain Ovsianitzky left for Canada before he had a chance to receive the Montenegrin decoration which the King of Montenegro bestowed upon him in recognition of his religious services rendered to Montenegrin soldiers serving with Canadian Armed Forces. It appears that the Montenegrin Cross of Danilo 3rd Class was dispatched in care of Lieutenant Colonel Yourkevitch some time after Captain Ovsianitzky left England for Canada. On enquiry by Colonel Reverend W. Beattie, the Director of Chaplain Services in Canada, Lieutenant Colonel Yourkevitch replied:

... The Montenegrin Cross of Danilo 3rd Class was received by me for Reverend Ovsianitzky and forwarded by me for transmission to the Assistant Military Secretary, Argyll House in the first week of July this year.¹⁸

It took a long time and extensive searches before Captain Ovsianitzky was finally able to receive his decoration. On 12 January 1920, the Director of Canadian Chaplain Services wrote to Reverend John Ovsianitzky at Maynard, Massachusetts:

My Dear Ovsianitzky,

I have received information from the Department of Honours and Awards, advising that the Cross of Danilo was awarded to you, and that the decoration, together with the Warrant and Letter of Presentation, were forwarded to the General Officer Commanding Military District No. 1, London, Ont., on the 25th of June last.

Why this was not immediately forwarded to you by him, I do not know, unless that it was he did not know how to find your address. He has been instructed this day, concerning your present address, and you will doubtless receive the decoration in due course. Please let me know if you get it. Allow me to congratulate you on this additional decoration.

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) Wm. Beattie¹⁹

On arrival in Canada, Captain Ovsianitzky reported to the Director of Canadian Chaplain Services in Ottawa, who in his turn passed the information on 13 June to Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia:

The Officer/Honourable Captain J. Ovsianitzky reported on arrival. There is no work that can be assigned to him. We, therefore, recommend that he be struck off strength of Chaplain Service C.E.F.

After you have approved this recommendation it is requested you will pass the file to Per. for insertion in Orders.²⁰

Captain Ovsianitzky wrote to Archbishop Alexander in New York requesting him to intercede on his behalf with the Director of Chaplain Services for restoration of his position as Chaplain with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Archbishop Alexander willingly responded to the request and wrote a very warm recommendation for Reverend Ovsianitzky to the Director of Chaplain Services in Ottawa:

It has been made known to me that for some unknown reason (perhaps a complaint) Captain John Ovsianitzky, the only Orthodox priest for Russian soldiers fighting in the Canadian Army was discharged in reserve. In view of this the spiritual needs of the Russian soldiers are administered by Chaplains of other denominations.

Reverend Ovsianitzky is a duly ordained priest, having been ordained by me, and is personally known to me as an honest, genteel and energetic pastor of whom the soldiers were very fond, and of which they wrote to me.

I have written to the Minister of Militia with the request that Reverend Ovsianitzky be returned to his post in London. And I ask you in this case to give your cooperation.

Hoping that you will assist me in this matter, I am

Very respectfully yours,
etc.²¹

Colonel W. Beattie sent Archbishop Alexander a polite reply but at the same time voiced his regrets that "the services of Captain Reverend John Ovsianitzky will not be acceptable in England." The refusal was regrettable because Captain Ovsianitzky's departure from England was much deplored by the soldiers, as his former orderly, Private Dimitri Kovalenko wrote:

To begin with I inform you, Father John, that I already sent you a letter but no news was received from you. I now advise you that your decoration has been sent to Canada to the Ministry at Ottawa; you should receive it together with the document confirming your decoration; they have been sent to Yourkevitch. I also sent you two letters which were handed to me at the Palace Hotel. I forwarded them by registered mail to make sure of their safe delivery.

I also informed all my friends that our priest is no longer here and I wrote asking who was responsible for this. A great many people are writing to Yourkevitch asking why nothing is being done for our religion. "Why", they say, "did they send our priest to Canada?" And they write me asking when you come to us. My answer is that there is no priest; Yourkevitch, I tell them, has sent him to Canada. Many, many indeed know that Novitski and Yourkevitch sent you to Canada, though you told me not to refer to the matter. All our soldiers say that Yourkevitch should be dismissed, and not our priest. The deacon also told me that Yourkevitch and Novitski wanted to make him acting incumbent, but he did not want it, as he would only be so

for the time the war lasts, and would have to relinquish his duties after the war, while it would be better for him to remain a deacon. He also said that he should apply for a priest if Ovsianitzky did not appeal for one.

This is the news I am sending you, dear Father John, I regret very much and go every week to the Russian Church to remember you. Mrs. Novikoff, General Novikoff's wife, regrets you very much too. When I showed her your portrait she was moved to tears and wished that you would return as soon as possible, as she is very ill.²²

In 1919 Reverend Ovsianitzky left Ottawa and spent some time at Maynard, in Massachusetts, in the United States of America, but when his health did not improve, he went to the Russian Monastery at East Greenbush, New York, hoping to be able to recuperate there. The hoped for improvement was not forthcoming and he was advised by the doctors of the Red Cross to go to a hospital for treatment.

By December 1920 Reverend Ovsianitzky was in the Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver, Colorado, undergoing treatment for tuberculosis. A few months later, 26 June 1921, John Ovsianitzky succumbed to his illness and was buried in Denver, Colorado.

Captain Reverend John Ovsianitzky died without the consoling presence of his wife Maria and his daughter Sofia, who during the World War served as an Army Nurse with the Russian Armed Forces. Twenty years after her father's death Sofia was able to visit his grave at Denver, Colorado and to pay her last homage by erecting a monument at her father's grave.

APPENDIX

Schedule of Captain John Ovsianitzky

6	May 1915	Ordained priest, Russian Orthodox Theological Seminary, New York, New York, United States of America.
1	Jun. 1915	Priest, St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church, Quebec, Quebec; residing at 60 rue d'Auguillon.
7	Sep. 1915	Taken on strength, 57 Battalion; rank: Honourary Captain.
16	Jun. 1916	Sailed for England with Canadian Expeditionary Force.
15	Jul. 1916	Attached to Canadian Pioneer Training Depot South Caesar's Camp, Shorncliffe, Folkestone, England.
26	Sep. 1916	Attached to 119 Battalion, Bramshott, Hants.
12	Nov. 1916	Attended and performed consecration of Russian battleship "Gorislava".
23	Nov. 1916	Performed consecration of Russian icebreaker "Kosma Minin" at Newcastle
5	Dec. 1916	Performed consecration of Russian icebreaker Ledocol 5.
8-9	Dec. 1916	Visiting Netley Hospital.
16	Dec. 1916	Performed consecration of Russian icebreaker, Newcastle.
8	Jan. 1917	At Seaford, Sussex.

10	Jan. 1917	At Base Depot, Canadian Railway Troops, Camp Borden, Hants (formerly) at Purfleet.
9-10	Feb. 1917	At Glasgow, consecration of icebreaker.
21	Feb. 1917	Attached to Crowborough Area to visit Hospitals.
27-28	Feb. 1917	Attended Court in Murder Case, London.
1-3	Mar. 1917	Church services at Hastings.
4	Mar. 1917	At Hastings.
3	Mar. 1917	In London to minister to condemned soldier.
5	Mar. 1917	London, visiting hospitals.
7	Mar. 1917	London, presented to His Majesty the King, George V.
8-10	Mar. 1917	Services at Hastings.
11	Mar. 1917	At Hastings.
13	Mar. 1917	Attended court on murder case in London.
20	Mar. 1917	At Newcastle for launching of battleship.
21	Mar. 1917	At South Shields, blessing of Russian icebreaker.
29	Mar. 1917	Posted to London from Shorncliffe, Kent. Oath of Allegiance to new Russian Government.
15	Apr. 1917	From Shoreham to London.
16-17	Apr. 1917	In London, receiving instructions.
18	Apr. 1917	In Reading.
19	Apr. 1917	In Lincoln.
20	Apr. 1917	At Sheffield.
21-22	Apr. 1917	At Newcastle and North Shields.
23	Apr. 1917	At Glasgow.
24	Apr. 1917	At Barrow.
25	Apr. 1917	At Bradford.
26	Apr. 1917	At Manchester.
27	Apr. 1917	At Selby.
28	Apr. 1917	At Birmingham.
29-30	Apr. 1917	At London.
1	May 1917	At Dartford.
2	May 1917	At Abbey Wood.
2	May 1917	At London. End of Assignment.
10	May 1917	To Bramshott, Hants, for afternoon service.
12	May 1917	To Witley, Surrey.
13	May 1917	Bramshott parade.
12	Jun. 1917	Russian Cedar House Camp, Bellmont Hill, Lewisham.
28-30	Jun. 1917	Bramshott, Church Services.
12	Jul. 1917	To Hastings, Church Services.
13-14	Jul. 1917	At Hastings.
24-26	Aug. 1917	Witley, returning to London Monday
7	Sep. 1917	Witley until 9 September.
8-9	Sep. 1917	Witley.
12-22	Sep. 1917	Sick leave, scabies.
28	Sep. 1917	At Shoreham.
12	Oct. 1917	At Purfleet.

- 14 Oct. 1917 Left Purfleet for London.
- 10 Oct. 1917 At Witley, Friday, until Monday, 22 October.
- 27 Oct. 1917 At Caesar's Camp, Shorncliffe, Folkestone.
- 11 Nov. 1917 At Smith's Lawn, Sunningdale, Berks.
- 25-30 Oct. 1917 Folkestone Deal, and visiting Hospital at Dover.
- 29 Oct. 1917 Visiting Canadian hospital. The Beach at Walmer.
- 24 Nov. 1917 At Witley Camp from 23 to 25 November, Sunday.
- 9 Dec. 1917 At Shorncliffe, serving Mass in the Chapel of Lord Roberts Hut.
- 17 Nov. 1917 Serving Mass, Sunday at Purfleet Camp, Essex.
- 22 Dec. 1917 Christmas Day Service December 23 and 25 at Witley Camp, Surrey.
- 1 Jan. 1918 To Witley Camp, Surrey.
- 7 Jan. 1918 Christmas according to Julian Calendar, Mass at Deepcut Barracks, Aldershot.
- 3-5 Jan. 1918 At Devenport.
- 2 Feb. 1918 At Bramshott Camp.
- 3 Feb. 1918 Sunday Parade at Bramshott.
- 30 Mar. 1918 Service at Witley Camp, Surrey.
- 6 May 1918 Service at Epsom.
- 13 May 1918 Sailed for Canada.
- 13 Jul. 1918 Residing at 273 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
- 3 Sep. 1918 Residing at 131 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
- 21 Jun. 1918 Residing at 128 Pine Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
- 30 Dec. 1919 Residing at 25 Elm Street, Maynard, Massachusetts, United States of America.
- Dec. 1920 Denver, Colorado, Residing: 349-47th Avenue.
- 18 Jan. 1921 Arrived at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, United States of America.
- 26 Jun. 1921 Died at Fitzsimmons General Hospital at Denver, Colorado.

FOOTNOTES

1. Bishop Alexander (Nemolovsky) was appointed Bishop of Alaska in 1909; in 1916 he became the first Bishop of Canada. He also acted as Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church for the whole of North America from 1915.
2. Professor G. Sotiroff of University Laval kindly investigated the situation and found that the original No. 60 did not exist. It must have been an apartment building which has been demolished since. The new building bears the number 804.
3. G. Okulevich, *supra*.
4. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Records Centre, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Nominal Rolls of Officers and Other Ranks, Sailing Records 57 Battalion.
5. Captain Reverend John Ovsianitzky to Most Reverend Archbishop Eudakim (Meshshersky), Archives, Orthodox Church in America, New York, United States of America.
6. Ibid.
7. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Records Centre, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Nominal Rolls of Officers and Other Ranks, Sailing Records, 144 Battalion.

8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Chaplain Services, Records Group 9 III C15, Volume 4637, File C.O. 9, Report on the Blessing of "Gorislava", 12 November 1916.
11. E. Leman, Russian Government Committee, to Colonel Reverend R. H. Stacey, Director, Chaplain Forces, 22 November 1916, File C.O. 9, Volume 4637, Records Group 9 III C15, Chaplain Services, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Department of Militia and Defence, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
12. Private 417340 Vladimir Petrovsky, taken on strength 27 July 1915, in Montreal, Quebec. Home address: Stavki, Volyn, Ukraine. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Records Centre, Canadian Expeditionary Force Nominal Rolls of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, Sailing Records, 41 Battalion.
13. Ottawa, Ontario, Public Archives of Canada, Department of Militia and Defence, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Chaplain Services, Records Group 9 III C15, Volume 4637, File C.O. 9, Colonel Reverend R. H. Stacey, Director, Chaplain Services to Russian Government Committee, 12 December 1916.
14. Ibid. Russian Government Committee to Colonel Reverend R. H. Stacey, 6 February 1917.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid. Colonel Reverend R. H. Stacey, to Colonel Yourkevitch, Russian Embassy, London, 20 April 1918.
17. Ibid. Colonel Reverend R. H. Stacey, to Reverend C. R. Cumins, Senior Chaplain Canadian Railway Troops, Purfleet Essex, 14 May 1918.
18. Ibid. Lieutenant Colonel Yourkevitch, Russian Embassy, London, to Colonel William Beattie, Director Chaplain Services in Canada, 20 July 1918.
19. Ibid. Colonel Reverend William Beattie, to Reverend J. Ovsianitzky, 25 Elm Street, P.O. Box 1234, Maynard, Massachusetts, United States of America, 12 January 1920.
20. Ibid. Colonel Reverend William Beattie, to Adjutant General, Canadian Militia, 13 June 1918.
21. Ibid. Bishop Alexander of Canada, Acting Archbishop of North America, Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral, 15 East 97th Street, New York to Colonel Reverend William Beattie, 128 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, 3 August 1918.
22. Ibid. translated by V. J. Kaye, Private Dimitri Kovalenko to Captain Reverend John Ovsianitzky, 16 August 1918.

SOURCE

Primary:

Ireney Metropolitan. Orthodox Church in America. 59 East Second Street, New York, New York, United States of America.
 Sotiroff, Professor G. Universite Laval, Quebec, Province de Quebec.
 Theakson, Mrs. Sofia. Richmond, Massachusetts, United States of America.

Secondary:

G. Okulevich. *Russkie v Kanade (Russians in Canada)*. Toronto: Federation of Russian Canadians, 1952.

PART VI

Internment of Ukrainian Canadians

Introductory Note

Canadian internment camps of the Second World War have been well publicized and a general awareness of them exists.

In contrast, the internment camps of the First World War are unknown. The majority of those interned were Ukrainian Canadians, and the report by General Otter deals with the conditions under which a significant number of Ukrainian Canadians lived during the First World War.

Andrew Gregorovich

Report on Internment Operations

CANADA

INTERNMENT OPERATIONS
1914-1920

REPORT BY
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM OTTER, K.C.B., C.V.O.
DIRECTOR INTERNMENT OPERATIONS

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

17177-1

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INTERNMENT OPERATIONS
1914-1920

OTTAWA, September 30, 1920

The Right Honourable
The Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

Sir,-I have the honour to report upon the care of alien enemies entrusted to my charge during the years 1914-20, in a branch of the Department of Justice named "Internment Operations," and by virtue of an Order in Council (No. 301) of the 6th November 1914, which provides as under:-

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a report from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, dated 3rd November, 1914, with reference to an Order in Council (P.C. 2721), dated 28th October, 1914, providing for the registration and internment in certain cases of aliens of enemy nationality.

"The Minister States that he considers it desirable for the effective carrying out of such of the provisions of said Order in Council as relate to internment of aliens of enemy nationality as prisoners of war, that an officer be appointed who shall be authorized to take whatever military action may be necessary or expedient to carry out effectively such provisions and who shall be given command of sufficient military forces for that purpose.

"The Minister, therefore, recommends as follows:-

"1. That Major-General Sir William Dillon Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., be appointed as such officer, with the title or designation of Officer Commanding Internment Operations," with a salary (exclusive of his present pension) of \$5,000 per annum.

"The Department of Militia and Defence shall from time to time, put at the disposal and under command of such officer, such military forces as may be reasonably required at any time or place the proper carrying out of said operations and the effective internment of all such enemy aliens as aforesaid.

"It shall be the duty of such officer:-

(a) To make such provisions as may be necessary for the maintenance of aliens of enemy nationality interned as prisoners of war, and to require such prisoners to do and perform such work as may be prescribed;

(b) To provide for the proper quartering and rationing of the troops employed and prisoners interned, and for these purposes to lease or otherwise procure such premises or places of detention on such terms and for such periods as may be necessary or advisable."

"All contracts entered into and expenditures incurred for the purposes hereinabove set forth shall be subject to the authorization or approval of the Governor in Council.

"Such officer may call upon the Royal North West Mounted Police and Dominion Police for police and secret service aid when required.

"2. That in order to meet the expenditure requisite for the services aforesaid a sufficient portion of the war appropriation fund be made available, and that the Minister of Finance be authorized to cause credits to be issued upon application of the Auditor General not only to the Deputy Minister and authorized officers of the Department of Militia and Defence* but also to the said Officer Commanding. Internment Operations as occasion may require; and that the said fund or advances made thereout as so authorized shall be chargeable with all necessary expenditures for the transport and maintenance of the said military forces and of the said prisoners, the acquisition and upkeep of all necessary premises and places of detention, and generally all expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the carrying out of the powers aforesaid."

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEADQUARTERS

It will be noted that the care only of aliens was my responsibility and not their original arrest, which was that of the police and other specially appointed persons.

My duties were assumed on the 1st November, 1914, in the Banque Nationale building, Ottawa, as headquarters, with the following principal officers:-

One staff officer—Lt. Col. Duncan MacPherson (from Retired List).

One supply officer—Major Gerald A. Dillon (Quartermaster 58th Regiment).

One accountant—Mr. A.G. Campbell (civilian).

A staff which was eventually increased as the demand warranted, until at one time, July and August, 1916, the total number reached some forty individuals in this office alone.

At the same time the services of Lt. Col. W. Ridgway-Wilson, who had then recently appointed by the Provincial Government of British Columbia to observe and report upon the aliens in that province, were placed at my disposal and utilized until the internments ceased.

On the 5th November, 1914, the first prisoners were handed over to me at

Montreal, for whom proper quarters, clothing, subsistence and supervision had to be found, and my responsibilities fairly entered upon.

From the opening of the war until that time these requisites had been tentatively provided by the Militia Department, and naturally in a more or less haphazard way, but now with the prospect of a large addition to the "interned," improved and more stable arrangements had to be furnished in order to meet the international regulations of The Hague Convention and keep in touch with the Bureau of Information of England.

CAMPS OR STATIONS

It might here be well to state that The Hague Regulations call "for the provision of quarters equal to those furnished to our own troops."

The situation of suitable locations for internment camps or stations was the first consideration, and as some of the temporary ones already in operation, together with buildings, were found satisfactory, no change was made save in the way of additional accommodation, but as the prisoners increased in number further stations had to be found until at one time twenty-three were in existence, these being gradually reduced either by elimination or amalgamation, as discharge on parole, or repatriation occurred.

The character of the accommodation at these stations varied; in two cases large manufacturing premises were rented, at other places Government buildings were taken into use; again Provincial Governments and agricultural societies came to our aid, a series of rough bunkhouses had often to be erected, and in the summer tents were at times resorted to, while in all but the latter these premises were enclosed by strong wire fencing.

Below is given a list of these stations, with the period of their occupation and description.

Those marked * being "Receiving" where prisoners were only kept until they could be sent to a permanent one.

Name	Date of Opening	Date of Closing	Description
*Montreal, Que.	Aug. 13, 1914	Nov. 30, 1918	Immigration Bldg.
Kingston, Ont.	Aug. 18, 1914	Nov. 3, 1917	Fort Henry
*Winnipeg, Man.	Sept. 1, 1914	July 29, 1916	Fort Henry
Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 8, 1914	Oct. 3, 1918	The Citadel
Vernon, B.C.	Sept. 18, 1914	Feb. 20, 1920	Provincial Government Building
Nanaimo, B.C.	Sept. 20, 1914	Sept. 17, 1915	Provincial Government Building
Brandon, Man.	Sept. 22, 1914	July 29, 1916	Exhibition Building
Lethbridge, Alta.	Sept. 30, 1914	Nov. 7, 1916	Exhibition Building
Petawawa,			
Petawa, Ont.	Dec. 10, 1914	May 8, 1916	Militia Camp
*Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 14, 1914	Oct. 2, 1916	Stanley Barracks

Kapuskasing, Ont.	Dec. 14, 1914	Feb. 24, 1920	Bunk Houses
*Niagara Falls, Ont.	Dec. 15, 1914	Aug. 31, 1918	The Armoury
Beauport, Que.	Dec. 28, 1914	June 22, 1916	The Armoury
Spirit Lake, Que.	Jan. 13, 1915	Jan. 28, 1917	Bunk Houses
*Sault Ste.			
Marie, Ont.	Jan. 13, 1915	June 29, 1918	The Armoury
Amherst, N.S.	Apr. 17, 1915	Sept. 27, 1919	Mallcable Iron Works (rented)
Monashee-Mars Lake, B.C.	June 2, 1915	July 29, 1917	Tents and Bunkhouses
Fernie-Morrissey, B.C.	June 9, 1915	Oct. 21, 1918	Rented premises
Banff-Castle, Alta.	July 14, 1915	July 15, 1917	Dominion Park Building at Banff Tents at Castle
Edgewood, B.C.	Aug. 19, 1915	Sept. 23, 1916	Bunk Houses
Revelstoke-Field-Otter, B.C.	Sept. 6, 1915	Oct. 23, 1916	Bunk Houses
Jasper, B.C.	Feb. 8, 1916	Aug. 31, 1916	Dominion Parks Building
Munson-Eaton, Alta.	Oct. 13, 1918	Mar. 21, 1919	Railway Cars
Valcartier, Que.	Apr. 24, 1915	Oct. 23, 1915	Militia Camp

THE STAFF OF CAMPS OR STATIONS

The immediate supervision of stations was entrusted to a staff usually composed of a

Commandant,
Adjutant,
Supply Officer or Quartermaster,
Medical Officer,
Dental Officer (occasionally),

with a subordinate staff of

Sergeant-Major,
Supply Sergeant,
Quartermaster Sergeant,
Orderly Room Sergeant,
Hospital Sergeant,
Provost Sergeant,
Interpreter (civilian),
Matron (where women and children)

At "Receiving" and a few small stations, a considerable reduction or an amalgamation of the above appointments were made.

GUARDS

For the guarding of the prisoners it will be observed that authority was given me by the Order in Council already quoted to call upon Military Districts for such troops as were considered necessary, the cost of quartering and subsisting them for the time being falling upon Internment Operations.

The duties entailed on these troops consisted of:-

1. Sentries upon the enclosures and buildings.
2. Escorts to working parties.
3. Police for the good order and supervision of prisoners' quarters, the proportion of troops to prisoners being generally 1 to 5, though conditions and circumstances varied.

The calls thus made upon both officers and men were anything but pleasant and usually very arduous ones, as they demanded tact and control of temper, long hours, monotony, fatigue, inclement and bad weather; consequently much credit is due all concerned that very little friction occurred between troops and prisoners.

PRISONERS

The total of male prisoners actually interned numbered some 8,579, the nationalities were various and may be designated as follows with the totals of each, while accompanying them were 81 women and 156 children; their families who were also provided with quarters and food in the camps to which the men were sent:

1. Austro-Hungarians, covering Croats, Ruthenians, Slovaks and Chzecks	6954
2. Bulgarians	99
3. Germans	2009
4. Turks	205
5. Miscellaneous	312
	<u>8579</u>

They were arrested generally throughout the Dominion, many at the border leaving or coming into the country, while 817 were received from the British Islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermuda, St. Lucia and Newfoundland, with four from British Guiana, those from outside British possessions being maintained at the expense of their respective Governments.

Of the total interned not more than 3,138 could be correctly classed as prisoners of war, that is captured "in arms" or belonging to enemy "reserves," the remainder being "civilians" who under The Hague Regulations became liable to internment if considered to be "agents" attached to, the army or persons whose "activity is of service in the war."

It is also suspected that the tendency of municipalities to "unload" their indigent was the cause of the confinement of not a few.

In trade or calling they were of all sorts, including ministers of the gospel, officers of navy and merchant service, and of the army reserves, merchants, professional men, mechanics, seamen and labourers.

ADMINISTRATION

Upon assuming charge of the "interned" my first duty was the promulgation of Regulations or Standing Orders for the administration of the several internment camps or stations, the foundation of which were the Rules of the Hague Convention, together with such additions or amendments as were particularly applicable to conditions in Canada.

Apart from the specific Hague Rules, these regulations called for the adoption of the same system as in the military service of Canada, and a reference to the principal points will be found later on in this report.

Owing to the difference existing in their previous occupation and in order to observe the Hague Regulations, which call for a better quartering and subsistence of those of the officer class or its equivalent, it became necessary to divide our prisoners into 1st and 2nd classes.

Again, many of the prisoners had wives and families dependent upon them for support, consequently when the bread winners were interned their women and children had to be cared for.

This was accomplished in two ways, either by allowing families to remain at their former homes and issuing to them a monthly sum for rent, food and fuel, in which manner 40 women and 81 children were cared for, or by permitting them to accompany the men to the internment station and there providing for them.

The number looked after by the latter mode was as already intimated 81 women and 156 children, for whom the necessary additional accommodation was only available at the Spirit Lake and Vernon camps.

DISCIPLINE

By the Rules of the Hague Convention prisoners of war "cannot be regarded as criminals or convicts, but become amenable to the laws, regulations and orders in force in the army of the state in whose power they are, and in case of crimes and misdemeanours may be tried in the same way as a soldier of that army. They can be fired upon if attempting to escape."

Commenting upon the behaviour of those coming within the jurisdiction of Internment Operations, and considering the number, but little complaint can be made. There were of course a number of very vicious and insubordinate characters with whom stringent measures had to be adopted, particularly when the daily ration of food was reduced, and again over a question of what constituted obligatory and what voluntary labour, resulting in each instance in an incipient insurrection easily quelled.

Apart from the natural irritation consequent upon a deprivation of liberty, the general disposition of prisoners was philosophical acceptance of the situation, the policy adopted being that of humane treatment throughout.

SUBSISTENCE

In the matter of food the Hague Regulations prescribe that "Prisoners of war must be given the same scale and quality of rations as the troops of the Government which captured them."

An ordinance that was strictly observed until June 1, 1917, when owing to the fact that food supplies in Canada ran short and the public generally were curtailed in the quantity obtainable, a corresponding reduction was made in that issued to the interned prisoners, except those engaged in heavy manual labour such as clearing land, cutting wood, etc. who continued to receive the full daily ration.

Following this reduction the physical condition of the prisoners was closely watched by the station medical officers and no adverse result was found to follow — as a matter of fact benefit became apparent, for the soldiers' ration was much too large for those who were not actually engaged in physical labour.

The preparation of their food was delegated to the prisoners themselves, their modes varying, as between the Austrian, German and Turkish.

Our food supplies were obtained by contracts made in the vicinity of the various stations and it might be of interest to here state the actual cost per prisoner per day for each year, the articles furnished being bread, meat, fresh vegetables, tea or coffee, sugar, rice, beans, butter or oleomargarine, jam or syrup, salt, pepper and cheese.

1915.....	30.73	cents per day
1916.....	29.03	cents per day
1917.....	30.019	cents per day
1918.....	22.29	cents per day
1919.....	24.912	cents per day
1920.....	33.17	cents per day
Or an average of 28.368 cents per day.		

CLOTHING

Again, the Hague Regulations order that "clothing equal to that of the troops be issued to prisoners."

To carry this out economically and effectively entailed considerable attention and care, for two seasons had to be considered in all cases, while the varying conditions of our stations, east, west and north, demanded a different class of article in each; then where women and children were interned they had also to be looked after in this particular; undoubtedly the most difficult proposition of all.

The articles provided for the male prisoners consisted of mackinaw coats, sweaters, trousers, shirts, underclothing, boots, socks, handkerchiefs, overalls and towels.

The average cost per prisoner per year being \$24.39.

THE INSANE

Insanity was by no means uncommon among the prisoners, many being interned it was suspected to relieve municipalities of their care, while in others the disease possibly developed from a nervous condition brought about by the confinement and restrictions entailed.

In all instances such individuals were at once placed in insane asylums, being for the time supported by Internment Operations, and ultimately deported to their native countries, except three who have now been turned over to proper institutions in the provinces from which they came, the Federal Government being relieved of their charge.

Below is given a summary of the cases dealt with:-

Nationality	Provincial Institution								Totals
	Ponoka, Alta.	Esson- dale, B.C.	Brandon Man.	Hamil- ton, Ont.	St. Jean de Dieu, Que.	Mimico, Ont.	Rock- wood Ont.	Nova Scotia	
Austrian	2	14	3	14	10	7	8	3	61
German		11	2	3		2	12	10	40
Turk	1				1			1	3
Miscellaneous				1				1	2
Totals	3	25	5	18	11	9	20	15	106

THE SICK

Provision for the sick in the form of a permanent medical officer, together with a building for use as a hospital was made at all stations except those coming under the class of "Receiving," at which a local practitioner was called in whenever necessary.

As might be supposed under the circumstances the claims for admission to hospital were very numerous, every trifling ailment being made an excuse therefor.

So many instances of tuberculosis appeared among the prisoners, that it was thought advisable to establish a separate hospital for their special treatment. This was first done at the Spirit Lake camp then later transferred to Kapuskasing, and in both places with great advantage owing to the climatic conditions of those locations. Altogether some 41 of such patients were treated, of whom 26 unfortunately died.

Hernia was a quite common disease, and generally these cases had to be treated at the nearest regular civil hospital as affording the only proper facilities.

Besides the ordinary diseases and cases of accident, of which later, however, few occurred, troubles from the teeth were very prevalent and at some of the larger

stations a dentist was kept quite busy at regular periods, but if such was not available resort was made to a local operator, except at Kapuskasing, where the services of a qualified prisoner became available.

It should however, be noted that while free medical attendance was given for accident and uncontrollable disease, it was not so for the teeth unless immediate injury to health was threatened.

SANITATION

Every endeavour possible consistent with the situation was made at each camp or station towards proper sanitation, a system of baths with hot and cold water for the use of individuals and wash-houses for the cleansing of underclothing being everywhere installed, together with sufficient water closets or latrines provided, as well as the means for the immediate destruction of all deleterious matter.

EMPLOYMENT

The Hague Regulations permit of three classes of employment by prisoners according to their rank and capacity, viz:-

1. For the prisoners own comfort, cleanliness and health (obligatory).
2. For the advantage of the Government (paid).
3. For the service of private individuals or corporations (paid).

Under the first is embraced self-cleanliness, ventilation and the order of their own quarters, together with the preparation of the food issued them.

The second covers the erection and repairs to buildings, the clearing, draining, etc., of the property of the internment Government, and carries with it the "working pay" authorized for the soldier, which in Canada is 25 cents per day.

For the third the conditions and rates of pay, it is prescribed, shall be settled in agreement with those in authority.

As it happened all three modes came into operation and were prosecuted with more or less success, though at times objection was taken by many to doing their own chores; and while much work for the Government was performed in the following directions and considerable advantage gained, the enthusiasm shown was not very great as might be expected.

Kapuskasing, Ont.

1. Clearing and stumping 1,000 acres of new land.
2. Erection of large barn on Experimental Farm.

3. Erection of bunk-houses, store-houses, fencing, etc. for troops and prisoners.
4. Making of roads in connection with the station and farm.
5. Installing drains at station and farm.
6. Laying water pipes through station and farm.

This station has been handed over in its entirety to the Department of Agriculture.

Spirit Lake, P.Q.-

1. Clearing and stumping 500 acres of new land.
2. Erection of a very large barn.
3. Erection of log-houses for families of prisoners.
4. Erection of bunk-houses, store-houses, fencing, etc. for troops and prisoners.
5. Making of roads in connection with the station.
6. Installing drains at station.
7. Laying water-pipes through station.

This station has also been handed over to the Department of Agriculture.

Nappan, N.S. — Clearing and draining 100 acres on Dominion Experimental Farm.

Banff. — Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Castle. — Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Field. — Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Jasper. — Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Petawawa. — Road-building and clearing for Militia Department.

Revelstoke. — Road-building and clearing Dominion Parks, B.C.

Edgewood. — Road-building and clearing for province of British Columbia.

Mara Lake. — Road-building and clearing for province of British Columbia.

Monashee. — Road-building and clearing for province of British Columbia.

In connection with the third mode numerous individuals with a few municipalities and corporations made application for the prisoners' labour, but difficulties occurred either in the wages offered or the provision of the necessary escorts by the militia force, that prevented their consummation, except in the case of the National Railways which when deprived of a large number of their road-gangs by the operation of the Military Service Act had recourse to the Internment camps and many prisoners were employed at the points below named covering a period of 27 months and on the following terms:-

To Prisoners — Quarters, and 20 cents per hour, (less 50 cents per day subsistence.)

To Escorts — Quarters and subsistence.

Munson, Alta.
Eaton, Sask.
Cochrane, Ont.
Jacksonboro, Ont.
North Bay, Ont.
Horne Payne, Ont.
Foleyet, Ont.
Capreol, Ont.
O'Brien, Que.
Doucet, Que.

Parent, Que.
St. Malo, Que.
Moncton, N.B.
Sackville, N.B.
Campbellton, N.B.
Edmunston, N.B.
New Glasgow, N.S.
Truro, N.S.
Borden, P.E.I.
Summerside, P.E.I.

Those engaged gave complete satisfaction and a practical cessation of certain railway traffic was by this means averted.

Another advantage arising from this employment of the prisoners labour was a direct benefit to the Government in the relief from all expense during the time employed likewise that of the subsistence of their escorts, besides affording a way of distracting the individual mind from the monotony and restraint of his internment.

A further mode of employment was permitted to prisoners in the manufacture and sale of various articles, by the many clever artisans among them, the proceeds of which were placed at their credit, though the results were not very extensive or lucrative.

RECREATION

Freedom of movement within the confines of the wire enclosure was always permitted at reasonable hours and at every permanent station a small recreation ground and gymnastic apparatus existed, where such of the prisoners who desired might indulge during seasons in football, quoits, gymnastics, skating, and lawn-tennis, the latter being a favourite amusement; besides which at stations situated beyond inhabited areas, walking exercise was given at regular intervals under escort.

LIBRARIES

Small libraries were instituted at the larger stations for the use of the prisoners, the books and magazines for which were donated by alien benevolent societies in Canada and the United States, all, however, being strictly censored before issue.

Subscriptions to and the use of certain Canadian and American newspapers were permitted at the expense of the individual.

SCHOOLS

In four of the stations, viz.: Amherst, Kapuskasing, Morrissey and Vernon, the prisoners having expressed a desire for study, classes of instruction for both adults and children were organized in English, arithmetic, grammar, etc., etc., the teachers coming from themselves and amongst whom there was considerable proficiency.

These classes were generally fairly attended, and at any rate had the advantage of occupying the minds of certain individuals who might have been worse employed.

In this connection the aid given by the Young Men's Christian Association cannot be overlooked, as not only was a part of the two buildings provided by it at Amherst and Vernon, devoted to these classes, but a supervisor of studies was maintained at each, without expense to the public.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES

Ministers of all denominations were given permission to see prisoners, and hold services at any time not interfering with the regular routine or duties of camps, but owing to the scarcity of troops for escort, attendance at a public place of worship could not be allowed, although the Hague Rules permit of such a concession.

CORRESPONDENCE

Prisoners were permitted to write two letters per week and receive such as came to them, both classes being censored previous to despatch or delivery.

They were also allowed to send or receive parcels under similar regulations.

In both cases free carriage was granted in accordance with the Rules of the Hague Convention.

The censorship of both letters and parcels was a difficult operation, as practically all letters were written in a foreign language or dialect requiring expert interpreters at each station, while many were in cipher or veiled form.

As to parcels all sorts of subterfuges were resorted to for the purpose of getting in letters, tools, money and other prohibited articles, through the medium of outside donations of food, clothing, fruit, etc., and upon which a most careful watch had to be maintained.

CANTEENS

Incidental to the collection of so many prisoners, it was soon found that a large demand for tobacco and other luxuries was made, to meet which canteens for the

exclusive use of the "interned" were established at the various stations, where such articles as were most in demand could be obtained at reduced prices.

These institutions were entirely under our control and management, and as the majority of prisoners either had money of their own or were earning it by their labour, the canteens were self-supporting, in fact a small monthly profit accrued, which was used for their benefit in the form of material for recreation, extra supplies at Christmas and an allowance of tobacco, etc. for such as had no funds, or for whom employment under pay could not be furnished. A statement in detail of the administration of these adjuncts is appended.

LIQUOR

The sale or use of wines, beer or spirituous liquors of any description was debarred in all of the camps, and numerous attempts at manufacture by prisoners frustrated.

PRIVATE PROPERTY OF PRISONERS

According to The Hague Rules all "personal belongings" of prisoners of war remain their property, but this rule does not, however, authorize the retention of money or articles that might facilitate their escape, therefore, everything in the form of money or jewellery, etc., was at once taken from them on internment, the former being deposited in a "Prisoners of War Trust Fund" to the credit of the Receiver General, and the articles in a safety vault.

The total amount of cash taken from prisoners was \$329,153.17 of which the sum of \$298,015.11 was returned to various owners during their retention through the medium of the canteen for luxuries and cash not exceeding \$75 per individual on their release or repatriation, in accordance with instructions, leaving \$31,137.73 still in the hands of the Receiver General.

A further regulation of the Hague Convention lays down that everything other than "personal belongings" becomes the property of the belligerent Government.

As many of those interned were residents of Canada and possessed real estate, securities, etc., such have been turned over to the "Custodian of Alien Properties," for the future decision of the Government.

ESCAPES

That many attempts at escape by prisoners should occur is quite natural, and that success would often result equally probable, but on the other hand I cannot speak too highly of the vigilance displayed by those in charge of all our stations in watching for and frustrating such efforts, nor when the individual did clear himself of the wire fencing, the determination and ardour with which he was followed in

all weathers and under all conditions until recaptured, a contingency that generally happened.

Tunnelling was a very common means of escape employed, though the artifices practiced were many, therefore, the observation and supervision necessary on the part of the staff and troops at a station made their duties anything but a sinecure.

Unfortunately serious results followed some cases of attempted escape, as for instance at—

Montreal	John Bauzek	Killed by gunshot	May 1, 1915
Spirit Lake	Iwan Gregoraszcruk	Killed by gunshot	June 7, 1915
Brandon	Andrew Grapko	Killed by gunshot	June 15, 1915
Amherst	Fritz Klaus	Killed by gunshot	June 24, 1915
	August Buchna	Wounded right leg	June 24, 1915
	Max Baumgart	Wounded left arm	June 24, 1915
	Albert Esslinger	Wounded left breast	June 24, 1915
	Eberhardt Helle	Wounded right leg	June 24, 1915
	Kurt Becker	Killed by gunshot	Aug. 25, 1916
Capreol	Carl Rebers	Killed by gunshot	Dec. 30, 1918

As an example of the efficiency above referred to the following might be given:-

On the afternoon of the 8th June, 1918, Captain T.W. Kirkconnell, of the C.O.T.C. left Kapuskasing with a detail consisting of Sergeant C.B. Brown, Privates I., Marshall, M. Nelson and A. Gauthier in two canoes for the recapture of two escaped prisoners.

The route taken was up the Kapuskasing river, a wide deep and rapid stream, in which some twelve portages varying from a quarter to three miles in length had to be overcome in a distance of 80 miles, occupying four whole days, when the delinquents were overtaken and brought back to camp.

The journey was a most trying one, as independent of its fatigue the supply of food ran short on the return journey, entailing increased privation.

CASUALTIES

During the continuance of internment operations, practically six years, a small percentage of prisoners died, and a statement is here given of the number, with the cause, from which it will be seen that save in the case of those killed while attempting to escape, the diseases were natural ones, the total being 1½ per cent of the interned.

Tuberculosis and the epidemic of pneumonia in 1918, it will be noted, accounted for a large proportion.

Great care was observed in having the cause of death established and recorded, the place of burial marked, due regard being paid to the latter ceremony, while the effects of the deceased were cared for and whenever possible their nearest of kin informed.

	Nationality					Total
	Austrian	Bulgarian	German	Turk	Mis.	
Killed when attempting to escape	3		3			6
Accident on work train			1			1
*Altercation with fellow prisoner			1			1
Insanity	1					1
Endocarditis	2					2
Tuberculosis	23		3			26
Cardiac Valvular failure	1			1		2
Septicemia	1					1
Gumma	1					1
Spinal meningitis	1					1
Natural causes	2			1		3
Typhoid fever	1		1			2
Pneumonia	11		10	1		22
Edema	1					1
Influenza	2					2
Hemorrhagic dysentery	1					1
Phthisis pulmonis	2					2
Nephritis	1					1
General paralysis of the insane	1					1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1					1
Carcinoma of the stomach	1					1
Tubercular meningitis	1					2
Renal Dropsy	1					1
Dropsy	1					1
Myocarditis	4		5		1	10
Hemorrhage	1		1			2
General debility	2					2
Peritonitis	1					1
Syncope	1					1
Bright's Disease			2			2
Malaria (Meningitis)			1			1
Diabetes			1			1
Wood Alcohol Poisoning			1			1
Heart Disease			2			2
Tetanus			1			1
Pericarditis			2			2
Cerebral Oedema			1			1
Drowned	1		1		1	3
Suicide	1		1		1	3
	69		32	3	3	107

*The trouble in this case arose between the children of two prisoners at Vernon, B.C., instantly resulting in a fight between the fathers, in which the aggressor "butting" the other with his head broke his own neck. The defending prisoner was duly tried by the Civil power and acquitted.

PAROLE OR RELEASE

Power is given by the Hague Rules for the paroling or releasing of interned prisoners upon certain conditions and during the years 1916 and 1917 when the most strenuous call for reinforcements was made by the Allies, the depletion of men in many of the large corporations of the country was so keenly felt that application made for the services of our prisoners to supply the want, and as many of these were suitable for the purpose some 6,000 of Austrian nationality were released from confinement on signing a "parole" which demanded loyalty and obedience to the laws and a periodical report to the nearest police authority.

This system proved a great advantage to the organization short of labour, and save with very few exceptions, all those given freedom complied with the terms of their undertaking.

REPATRIATION

Following the settlement of the terms of peace arrangements for the repatriation of the prisoners still remaining were effected on the dates below named, thus closing all stations:-

Date	Nationality			Steamer	From	Totals
	Austrians	Germans	Mis.			
1919						
Mar.	24	76	—	Empress of Britain	St. John	100
July 24	1	868	2	Sicilian	Quebec	871
Sept. 5	6	436	1	Pretorian	Quebec	443
Oct. 27	205	184	8	(Pretorian	Quebec	397
	32	9	—	(Women and Children	—	41
1920						
Feb. 27	33	53	7	(Melita	St. John	93
	1	18	—	(Women and Children	—	19
Grand Totals	302	1,644	18			1,964

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Before concluding a most cordial acknowledgement is due that excellent organization, The Young Men's Christian Association, for its ever ready willingness to assist in providing entertainment and recreation for our troops in the form of "sing songs," cinematographs, lectures and religious services, the erection of special buildings at Amherst and Vernon for the purpose, and most materially aiding in the amelioration of the monotony of the prisoners' lives in numerous ways.

Special agents were detailed for long periods at the Amherst, Kapuskasing, Morrissey and Vernon camps, who were most indefatigable in their efforts to render every possible help in a situation that had no attractions for any one concerned.

Among may be mentioned the following under the immediate direction of Mr. F. S. Shepard, of Toronto: Amherst, N.S., Dr. W. L. Harvey and Mr. E. T. Hiller, Kapuskasing Ont., Captain P. Goforth; Kingston, Ont., Mr. H. M. Peach; Mara Lake, B.C., Mr. R. M. Jones and Mr. R. M. Harvey; Morrissey, B.C., Mr. M. J. M. Pfeffer; Petawawa, Ont., Mr. H. N. Pearson; Vernon, B.C., Mr. M. S. Tuttle.

INSPECTIONS

The inspection of stations took place periodically every three to four months, principally by myself, although the officers commanding military districts had similar authority in their capacity as "visitors," a right, however, that was seldom exercised.

Personal touch with the administration of camps was likewise kept by staff and supply officers at odd times as occasion required.

Various visits were also made by the consuls below named representing various enemy Governments, and who duly reported the result of such inspections for the information of those in whose behalf they were acting.

Country		Camp	Date	Representing
United States	W.B. Kirk	Kapuskasing	Mar. 12, 1915	Austria Germany Turkey
United States	E.V. Richardson	Amherst	April 5, 1915	Germany
United States	H.D. Clum	Lethbridge	May 14, 1915	Austria
United States	A.G. Marsh	Kapuskasing	Oct. 1, 1915	Austria Germany Turkey
United States	A.G. Marsh	Kapuskasing	Mar. 3, 1916	Austria Turkey Bulgaria
United States	F.M. Ryder	Brandon	May 2, 1916	Austria Germany Turkey
United States	H.D. Clum	Banff	May 14, 1916	Germany
United States	E.V. Richardson	Amherst	Aug. 15, 1916	Austria Germany Turkey Bulgaria
United States	G.C. Woodward	Field	Aug. 22, 1916	Austria
United States	G.C. Woodward	Edgewood	Sept. 3, 1916	Austria Turkey
United States	G.C. Woodward	Mara Lake	Sept. 4, 1916	Austria Germany
United States	E.V. Richardson	Amherst	Sept. 27, 1916	Austria Germany Turkey Bulgaria

United States	F.S.S. Johnstone	Kingston	Oct. 4, 1916	Austria
United States	G. Willrich	Spirit Lake	Nov. 16, 1916	Germany
				Austria
				Germany
				Turkey
				Bulgaria
Sweden	D. Bergstrom	Amherst	July 19, 1917	Austria
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Morrissey	Aug. 1, 1917	Germany
Sweden	D. Bergstrom	Vernon	Aug. 5, 1917	Austria
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Amherst	Aug. 16, 1917	Germany
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Kapuskasing	Sept. 12, 1917	Germany
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Vernon	Sept. 21, 1917	Germany
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Amherst	May 6, 1918	Germany
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Vernon	July 15, 1918	Germany
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Morrissey	July 20, 1918	Germany
Switzerland	Beny Iseli	Kapuskasing	Sept. 28, 1919	Germany
Sweden	Carl de Dardet	Kapuskasing	Sept. 28, 1919	Austria

COST OF THE SERVICE

In computing the cost of internment operations to the 31st May, 1920, an abstract of which is now given below, it must be understood that the pay, allowances or clothing of troops employed is not included save the salaries of myself and the two officers associated with me at the Headquarters office at Ottawa.

<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Administration headquarters	\$ 232,903.20
Administration stations	173,449.29
Buildings	219,711.42
Equipment	179,234.80
Medical Service	107,564.62
Clothing	363,400.54
Supplies (food, fuel and light)	2,244,335.63
Transportation in Canada	13,939.31
Transportation overseas	152,011.08
Relief, subsistence and burial	212,636.77
Earnings (prisoners of war)	<u>555,905.67</u>
	\$4,445,092.35

As an offset against the above expenditures, the following items are to be credited:-

Cost of prisoners of war from Newfoundland	\$ 21,703.90
Cost of prisoners of war from Jamaica	898,135.30
Cost of prisoners of war from Bermuda	28,792.15
Cost of prisoners of war from Barbadoes	19,255.20
Cost of prisoners of war from British Guiana	2,029.80
Dept. of Immigration	<u>1,357.45</u>
	\$971,273.80

Refunds from Department of Agriculture	\$ 27,862.14
Refunds from C.N. Railways	129,825.50
Refunds from B.C. Government	14,534.53
Refunds from Ontario Government	3,866.53
Refunds from National Parks, B.C.	1,132.59
Proceeds, sale of buildings	13,584.66
Proceeds, sale of clothing	8,387.85
Proceeds, sale of drugs	675.00
Proceeds, sale of equipment	31,863.08
Proceeds, sale of pulpwood	<u>16,600.23</u>
	\$248,321.91
Total of Credits	<u>\$1,219,595.71</u>
Leaving the actual cost as	\$3,225,496.62

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report I cannot forbear noticing the excellent services rendered by the undermentioned, to whose energy, integrity, tact and zeal were due whatever credit accrues to the administration of Internment Operations:-

The duties falling upon the Commandants of Camps or Stations were particularly trying and commendation therefore well deserved.

Lt. Col.D. MacPherson	)	
Major G.A.P. Dillon	)	
A.G. Campbell	)	Headquarters Office
E.J. Collingwood	)	

Lt. Col. W. Ridgway-Wilson, Staff Officer, British Columbia
 Lt. Col. W.E. Date, 17th Hussars, as Commandant at Montreal, Lethbridge, Kingston and Kapuskasing, at various periods.
 Major A. Rowan, 6th D. of C. Rifles, Commandant at Nanaimo and Vernon.
 Lt. Col. F.F. Clarke, 12th Regiment, as Commandant at Kapuskasing
 Lt. Col. Geo. C. Royce, Queen's Own Rifles, Commandant at Kapuskasing.
 Major E.A. Nash, (late Queen's Own Rifles), Commandant at Vernon.
 Col. A. Morris, C.M.G., D.S.O. (late Imperial Army), Commandant at Amherst.

Major P.G.C. Campbell, 14th P.W.O. Rifles, Commandant at Kingston.
 Lt. Col. H.J. Dawson, 14th P.W.O. Rifles, Commandant at Kingston.
 Major H.F. Adams, 63rd Halifax Rifles, Commandant at Halifax.
 Major P.W. Spence, 103rd Regiment, Commandant at Banff.
 Major G. Anderson (late 54th Battn. C.E.F.), Commandant at Morrissey.
 Major C.A.F. Shaw, 50th Regiment, Commandant at Mara Lake and Morrissey.
 Captain J.R. Mitchell, 102nd Regiment, Commandant at Morrissey.
 Lt. Col. J.F.T. Rinfret, 87th Regiment, Commandant at Spirit Lake.

Captain R.D. Gurd, C.A.M.C., Commandant at Montreal.
Captain A.W. Godfrey, 48th Highlanders, Commandant at Toronto.
Major G.T. Chisholm, 48th Highlanders, Commandant at Toronto.
Lt. Col. W.H. Ptolemy, late 77th Regiment, Commandant at Niagara Falls.
Lieut. M.M. Gibson, late C.E.F., Commandant at Niagara Falls.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W.D. OTTER, Major-General.
Director, Internment Operations.

PART VII

The Civilian Front

Introductory Note

The two articles that follow reflect the ambiguous position of Ukrainian Canadians following the First World War. On the one hand was the persecution resulting from ignorance. On the other hand was an appreciation by opinion makers with sufficient knowledge for a positive appraisal.

Andrew Gregorovich

An Appeal

AN APPEAL

To Legislative and Executive Bodies
and to Our Fellow Citizens of Canada

1st day of March, 1919

Gentlemen:

Herewith we beg to submit to your attention and consideration the following statement:

On the 24th of February last there was a meeting of the Shareholders of the National Co-Operative Co., Ltd., at which about one hundred persons were present who came from various points of Northern Alberta.

After the conclusion of the usual business a general meeting was held for the purpose of deciding how to co-operate with the Government in its reconstruction work and to assist the returned soldiers who wish to settle on the land. A committee had been selected and prepared the following resolution which was unanimously approved:

Resolution:

Having experienced the hardships of a newcomer and wishing to help the returned men to settle with their families on the land.

THE RESOLUTIONS

"We the Ukrainian fathers assembled at this meeting hereby volunteer and promise to gratuitously help any returned soldier settling in my district on the land by offering to do all the required improvements on their farms such as hauling lumber, erecting buildings and fences, clearing, breaking, and disking the land and will also arrange to do all necessary work with our teams and machinery during the seeding and harvesting operations free of charge.

We also wish to solemnly assure such newcomers that friendly and neighborly assistance will always be at their disposition and they will not suffer any want or hardships of a beginner. And we will greatly appreciate the presence of the returned men in our communities who would be able, willing and anxious to

teach us the great British ideals to promote our loyalty and to help us to attain the standard of British citizenship.

Another resolution was also passed, whereby the Ukrainians of Vegreville and surrounding district promised to solicit and contribute towards the Memorial Hall which is to be built at Vegreville. The members of the Ukrainian Literary Society, an incorporated body under the Provincial Act announced to present a Ukrainian play that evening and devote one half of the proceeds to the Hall fund. All were enthusiastic over the resolutions and were glad to be able to do their bit.

In the evening when the Opera House was brimful and all the seats were taken up by English and Ukrainian patrons and when the curtain was about to be raised then... like lightning from the blue sky, Constable Nicholson assisted by Policeman McWilliams appeared on the stage and prohibited our play, saying that it was against the law to hold any meeting and speak in Ukrainian language.

In vain we tried to explain and persuade him that it was not a political meeting as everybody had to pay 50-75¢ admission and revenue tax to get in and see the innocent play; and that similar plays were presented in Edmonton and Winnipeg in Ukrainian language, where Bolshevik elements and returned men might come in conflict, but we English and Ukrainian gathered here are peaceful and any disturbance or trouble is out of the question. We told him that turned (sic) men in town are our personal friends and we were playing for the Memorial Fund; but all our assurance was of no avail as Constable Nicholson said he did not care what they did in Edmonton, but if he were there he would not permit it unless the play was presented in English and then translated in Ukrainian language. He ordered the amateurs to clear the stage else he would arrest the whole bunch and the patrons must retire home immediately if they didn't care to get into trouble. So the play was interrupted and stopped and the manager had to explain to the audience what happened. Inflamed and indignant they became at such treatment, as they never expected it. Deliberating for sometime every one went home peacefully, discussing the incident and trying to find out to whom to attach such a crime against civilization. Are the Ukrainians to blame they they speak Ukrainian language or is the Dominion Government for trying to banish such language from Canada or is the Provincial Government for keeping such a man on the job, who in trying to administer the law does more harm than good to the community, and who is hated like a Prussian Uhlan by nearly all the residents of Vegreville and surrounding district and who for his arrogance has been licked twice and should be transferred or dismissed long ago if the petition heavily signed by the Vegrevillians would have been properly considered by the authorities.

We are sorry for being compelled to refer this occurrence to the public attention but the incident shows the inconsistency of the present order of things and proves that in spite of our best efforts we can not please everybody. Our consciences are clear as we have done our duty as loyal Canadians. Thousands of our boys served overseas but in order to enlist they had to change their names in English style or assume the Russian nationality otherwise they would be considered as Austrian spies. We have liberally contributed toward a Patriotic fund and Red Cross Society bought Victory Bonds and increased production in order to win the war. We rejoiced over the victory of the Allies and over the downfall of

Austria, knowing that our brothers in Galicia will be liberated. We don't know a single Ukrainian who has been sentenced or tried for high treason or even for pro Austrian utterances, but we know of hundreds of cases where morally innocent but technically guilty of an offence, many ignorant Ukrainians fell victims and have been fined or imprisoned for not being able to keep track of and to comply with requirements of various orders-in-council. We didn't complain about this in wartime as we knew well the meaning of the War Measure Acts, but now we dare to ask those responsible for retaining such and order of things; "Quousque tandem abutere Catelina patiencia nostra"? How long are we going to wait for the reinstatement of our citizenship? When this abominable dis-franchisement Act, the order-in-council respecting enemies, publication and censorship will be wiped off the Statues of Canada? How long do we remain in a trying position when we believe that we have stood a great trial in war-time, to our credit, and do not wish to be embarrassed any longer? Surely such measures are not needed now. We can forgive the past but are not reconciled to the present.

It is not our fault that we were born as Czecho-Slovaks or Jugo-Slavs or Poles under the Austrian yoke just as Alsace and Lorraine were under the German or Armenia under Turkish yoke. The comparisons runs paralie (sic), but why the discrimination that some of the liberated nations are welcom (sic) friends and others despised enemies?

We appeal to all Members of the Assembly, especially to those we elected as our representatives for the Legislative Body and ask any one of our friends to put an interpellation before the House through reading this paper and proposing a resolution, urging upon the Dominion Government to abolish Acts and orders of persecution, clear the atmosphere and correct the mistakes that have been made in haste, through confusion and under the war pressure.

"There is a silver lining through the dark clouds" and so we believe and hope that in co-operation with the legislative and educational bodies, the clergy and sober press will do their best to avert the calamity which is disgracing this great country of Canada, which we have adopted for our own, learned to love it and held its freedom in high esteem until recently when oppression and persecution started.

To show that there are proofs to substantiate this clamour, refer the interested to Jack Canuck, published in Ottawa, which in its issue of February 1st last, says in part: "The way to handle the Ukrainian swine is to disfranchise them till they not only take a cast iron oath of allegiance to Canada accomplished by bail bonds, but also prove that they can read, write and speak English as good citizens should. If Liberals want these swine they are welcome to them — as they are too rotten to be Conservatives."

Anyone reading this stuff can readily conceive what indignation and ill feeling it must create in the hearts and souls of those to whom it refers. Jack Canuck is not the only paper of that kind which is stirring up racial prejudice, as the anti-alien rancor and naked campaign of hatred is being launched by many narrow minded chauvinists against men and women who the only offence is that they were born in a foreign country.

Therefore we are raising the cry and denounce the deplorable state of affairs and we do this not for our selfish motives, but for the love of our new country and for the sake of our growing children and for the benefit f (sic) the whole community. We have been lured by immigration agents to come to Canada and we came to stay and to die here. The majority of us have spent the best part of our lives and since we came here have improved 100 percent and our children have grown up for the pride of this country. From time to time we hear cries to deport and expel the undesirable aliens, but what do we see? We see thousands of auction sale bills posted up daily in every corner in Ukrainian districts and we notice that the cream of the most progressive farmers; the best taxpayers and money makers are selling out and getting ready to get out as soon as possible. They are not undesirables but enterprising farmers; an asset to any country, who do write and read, not only the Ukrainian Voice but Jack Canuck as well. Their sons have not only High School education but some of them are taking University courses and these are the ones that made up their minds to leave the country on account of persecution.

There is also another aspect to this deplorable situation. It is a fact that the returned soldiers are prejudiced and inimical towards the foreign element and where ever the clash occurs they blame the returned men and the mob. But to be frank it should be admitted that there are certain mean politica (sic) hypocritical forces hidden behind this honourable body of men which instigate them and they reckon to take advantage of their disastrous crusades. Soldiers should be watchful and not be deceived by the idea that the campaign of hatred against the foreigners will expel them from Canada and leave good positions for returned men, as the positions held by the Ukrainians is hard tedious labor in hardest undertakings and not special favors but their preverance holds jobs for them.

There are also some intelligent Ukrainians who owing to their ability and endurance made good progress in business and their success makes their English competitors envious and hence the antagonism and anti-alien campaign.

Submitting this appeal to your due deliberation and decision we conclude it with words of the immortal Shakespeare, who said in part: "He——— who fliches (sic) from me my good name/Robs me of that which not enriches him/And makes me poor indeed."

Dated at Vegreville this 1st day of March, 1919.

Published on behalf of peaceful, law-abiding and loyal Ukrainian Canadian citizens.

UKRAINIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

Wm. Kieryluk, President

W. A. Czumer, Secretary

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CO. LTD.

P. Svarich, President

Andrew Svarich, Secretary

Nation Building in Saskatchewan

“Then we have the Ruthenians. You often hear them spoken of as Ukrainians, and they are commonly but improperly called Galicians. We have 85,000 of them in the province of Saskatchewan, and they have until recently constituted a problem. Now I should like to emphasize this point, that I have absolute faith in the common people among the Ukrainians. The illiterate peasant type who came in here with their shawls over their heads and wearing their sheepskin coats to some people looked almost hopeless, but their children are developing into very good types of Canadian citizens.

When the war broke out we had a test, perhaps the greatest test that could come in the experience of any nation, and these people responded in very large numbers. I understand that some 20,000 of the Ukrainians or those of Ukrainian descent took part in the Canadian army. I know personally many of them who enlisted at the outbreak of war; and I know also that where Canadianizing influences—if you like to put it that way—were at work, where they had been going to public schools under good teachers for a period of years previous to the outbreak of war, the enlistment was much better and much more encouraging than in other districts, where similar influences were not at work. I believe the Ruthenians, like a great many other foreign nationalities have their contribution to make to the future national life of this country.”¹

FOOTNOTE

1. Speech by Dr. J.T.M. Anderson, Regina, Saskatchewan, 29 April 1922, to Canadian Club, Ottawa, Ontario. *The Canadian Club Yearbook, 1922-23, 1923-24*, page 9.

PART VIII

Casualties

Explanatory Note

The present list of fatal casualties of Ukrainian Canadian servicemen serving during World War One is an enlarged and revised list of the original Parliamentary List desposited in the Central Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. The revised list contains the Regimental Numbers of the casualties, the description of the causes of death, places of death, and places of enlistment, details which are missing on the original Parliamentary List.

It may be noted that the majority of the listed fatal casualties of the years 1918-1920 were not caused by the deaths in action but by the influenza epidemic.

The list contains 393 names of Fatal Casualties which are divided as follows:

1915.....	8 names	1916.....	97 names
1917.....	225 names	1918.....	42 names
1919.....	11 names	1920.....	8 names
1921.....	2 names		

List of Ukrainian Canadian Fatal Casualties 1915-1921

ACHISEN, Alex: Private 703099: 102 Battalion. Killed in action 1916 in France. Enlisted: Prince George, British Columbia.

ADAMCHUK, Jack: Private 491543: 14 Battalion, Formerly Jewish infantry Company. Killed in action 4 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

ADAMSKY, Steven: Private 2203441: 32 Company Canadian Forestry Corp. Died of disease after serving in France 11 February 1919 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted New Westminster, British Columbia.

ALEX, Mike: Private 27991: 15 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 29 May 1915 in France. Enlisted: Owen Sound, Ontario.

ANDRICHUK, Samuel: Sapper 279064: 8 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 218 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 16 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

ANDRIEVSKY, Peter: Private 457929: 60 Battalion. Killed in action 16 August 1916 in France, Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

ANTONENKO, Michael: Private 19363: 4 Battalion, Formerly 9 Battalion. Killed in action 13 February 1916 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

ANTONUK, John: Private 1018625: 28 Battalion, formerly 232 Battalion. Killed in action 6 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

ARAMCHUK, Alexander: Sapper 730763: 1 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 111 Battalion. Killed in Action 3 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Galt, Ontario.

BADIUK, Vasili: Private 449269: 3 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 11 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

BAN, Ichyi: Private 697036: 50 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 11 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

BARANECK, Joseph: Private 18016: 3 Battalion, formerly 9 Battalion. Killed in action 25 May 1915 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

BARCA, Karpo Vladimir: Private 1054842: 14 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 29 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

BASARABA, Joseph: Private 925634: 5 Battalion, formerly 152 Battalion. Killed in action 20 July 1917 in France. Enlisted: Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

BATUK, Sam: Private 1054806: 14 Battalion, formerly 244 Battalion. Killed in action 6 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

BELECKY, Dan: Private 898390: 49 Battalion, formerly 172 Battalion. Killed in action 11 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Blairmore, Alberta.

BELENKIY, Semen: Private 243563: 22 Battalion. Died of disease, 11 November 1921 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

BELIK, Oufry: Private 808589: 10 Battalion, formerly 137 Battalion. Killed in action 29 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

BENDEK, Emil: Private 552961: Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. Died of wounds in action 11 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Pincher Creek, Alberta.

BETSKO, Matviy: Private 868172: 2 Battalion. Killed in action 6 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Washago, Ontario.

BEZPALKO, Prokop: Private 871198: 20 Company, Canadian Forestry Corps, formerly 183 Battalion. Killed in action 16 October 1918 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BOBLO, William: Private 926021: 102 Battalion, formerly 152 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

BOBROFF, Andrew: Private 3082395: 106 Company Canadian Forestry Corps. Died of disease 29 October 1920 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: United States of America.

BODNAR, Daniel: Private 454863: 58 Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Missing, presumed killed in action 20 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: _____

BODNARCHUK, Peter: Private 489172: 1 Battalion, formerly 66 Regiment Reinforcement Draft. Died of wounds in action 27 July 1917 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

BOHOMOLIK (BOHOMOLEC), Mike: Private 439183: 52 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Port Arthur, Ontario.

BOIK, John: Private 195707: 93 Battalion. Accidentally drowned 24 April 1916 in Canada. Enlisted: Peterborough, Ontario.

BONDAR, Alexander: Private 210069: 20 Battalion, formerly 98 Battalion. Killed in action 17 January 1917 in France. Enlisted: Welland, Ontario.

BONDAR, Fiodor: Private 228429: Princess Patricia Light Infantry, formerly 13 Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles. Killed in action 4 January 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

BONDAREVSKY, George: Private 886409: 28 Battalion, formerly 188 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 6 January 1917 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

BONDAROSKI, Max: Private 410028: 38 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 6 January 1917 in France. Enlisted: Smith Falls, Ontario.

BORICH, Michael: Private 1004097: 227 Battalion. Died of injuries 8 March 1917 in Canada. Enlisted: Hamilton, Ontario.

BORSISHIN, Gavril: Private 448232: 3 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Killed in action 8 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

BRABYN, William John: Private 671507: 1 Battalion. Killed in action 5 April 1918 in France. Enlisted: Woodstock, Ontario.

BROYAK, Vladimir: Private 417944: 1 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 23 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

BUDZAN, Charlampiy: Private 877780: 185 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

BUGERA, Frank: Private 3212948: 21 Reserve Battalion. Died of disease 5 November 1918 in England. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

BURLASHKA, Kindrat Danilovich: Private 445337: 26 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 23 August 1916. Enlisted: Sussex, New Brunswick.

CAZMIRCHUK, William: Private 18331: 3 Battalion. Killed in action 22 May 1915 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

CHABOVSKY, Ivan: Private 455176: 27 Battalion. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

CHAIKOVSKI, Semen: Private 830657: 52 Battalion, formerly 144 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 20 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CHARCHENKO, Alexander: Private 721848: 16 Battalion. Killed in action 2 July 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CHARNOCK, George Herbert: Private 782001: 46 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 26 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

CHARNOCK, Walter: Sergeant 142469: 20 Battalion, formerly 76 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Hamilton, Ontario.

CHERNUCK, Alexander: Sapper 279602: 8 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 218 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 13 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

CHERNUHA, Pawel: Private 121717: 49 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 8 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

CHERNYSH, Peter: Private 808092: 10 Battalion, formerly 90 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 11 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

CHIMITCH, Michael: Private 455524: 1 Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles. Killed in action 20 December 1916 in France. Enlisted: Belleville, Ontario.

CIBOTIUK (SYBOTIUK), Maksim: Private 478767: 5 Battalion formerly Royal Regiment Reinforcement Draft. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CLYNICK, John Henry: Private M 558: C.P.A.S.C. Died 22 July 1917 in Canada. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

COZNIK, Nicolai: Private 491584: 14 Battalion, formerly (Jewish) Infantry Reinforcement Draft. Killed in action 5 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

CUSHNIE, George Robert: Lance/Corporal 460692: 44 Battalion. Killed in action 8 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

CUSHNIR, Thomas: Private 624088: 21 Battalion, formerly 151 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

CYBULSKI, Anthony Henry: Sapper 166502: 9 Pioneer Battalion. Died of wounds in action 5 May 1918 in France. Enlisted: Sudbury, Ontario.

DEMUSIK, Roman: Private 875264: 78 Battalion, formerly 184 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 6 December 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DEMIDOVICH, John: Private 898389: 47 Battalion, formerly 192 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Blairmore, Alberta.

DERKATCH, Zenoviy: Private 820408: 8 Battalion, formerly 141 Battalion. Killed in action 10 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Fort Frances, Ontario.

DIMIANYCH, Lazar: Private 1009433: 229 Battalion. Died of disease 30 May 1917 in Canada. Enlisted: Rouleau, Saskatchewan.

DIVIDENKO, George: Private 19361: 1 Battalion, formerly 9 Battalion. Killed in action 22 May 1915 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

DMITRUCK, George: Sapper 684960: 4 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 171 Battalion. Killed in action 8 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

DOBRODEY, Sofron: Sapper 898038: 2 Tunnelling Company, formerly 192 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 21 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Coleman, Alberta.

DOBROVSKY, Joseph: Private 886535: 44 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 17 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

DONCHUK, George: Sapper 279010: 8 Canadian Rail Transport. Killed in action 16 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

DOWNEY, William: Private 781079: 50 Battalion. Killed in action 28 March 1917 in France. Enlisted: Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

DRAVINSKI, John Peter: Private 696042: 31 Battalion, formerly 175 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 20 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Medicine Hat, Alberta.

DROBAHA, Sergey: Sapper 279374: 8 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 218 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 15 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

DROZDOVSKY, Keith: Private 135130: 2 Battalion, formerly 74 Battalion. Killed in action 9 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

DUBIE, Joseph: Private 47848: 15 Battalion, formerly 37 Battalion. Killed in action 7 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Parry Sound, Ontario.

DUTKA, Peter: Private 491640: 24 Battalion, formerly Infantry Reinforcement Draft, Jewish. Died of wounds in action 16 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

DRZEWIECKI, Charles: Private 214142: 19 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

DZHOBIEWSKI, Michael: Private 417951: 4 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 26-27 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

DZIOBIEWSKI, Michael: Private 417951: 5 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 26 September 1916. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

EFEMOV, Simeon N.: Private 145135: 73 Battalion, formerly 77 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 4 February 1917 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

ELNISKI, Steve: Private 657671: 2 Battalion, formerly 169 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 23 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Parry Sound, Ontario.

ELUK, Mike: Private 931744: 5 Battalion, formerly 225 Battalion. Killed in action 10 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Fernie, British Columbia.

EREMA (YAREMA), Pawel: Private 4485990: 18 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Killed in action 7 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

EVANIUK, Peter: Private 3355172: Depot Battalion Saskatchewan Regiment. Died of disease 23 December 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

FEDOROFF, Roman: Private 907733: 5 Battalion, formerly 195 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

FEDOSENKO, Lazar Frederick: Private 1051265: 80 Company Canadian Forestry Corps, formerly 253 Battalion. Died of disease 25 June 1920. Enlisted: Perdue, Saskatchewan.

FELEPCHUK, Fred: Private 479037: Royal Canadian Regiment. Killed in an explosion 6 December 1917 in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

FOOTORANSKY, David: Private 163572: 75 Battalion, formerly 84 Battalion. Killed in action 18 November 1916 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

GANZUR (GRANDZUR), Daniel: Private 417833: 5 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

GARDELOUK, Pavel: Private 889264: 87 Battalion. Killed in action April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

GARLENKO, Alex: Private 704123: 102 Battalion. Killed in action 8 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Prince George, British Columbia.

GARRYUK, Joseph: Private 904392: 49 Battalion, formerly 184 Battalion. Killed in action 9 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

GAVRIK, Timofey: Private 417959: 4 Battalion. Killed in action 19 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

GORCHINSKI, Benny: Private 448656: 18 Battalion. Killed in action 3 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Bury, Quebec.

GORDILOSCH (GORDELOUK), Pavel: Private 889265: 87 Battalion, formerly 189 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

GRASCHUK, Alexander: Private 279029: 218 Battalion. Died 30 May 1916 in Canada. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

GRECH, Jan: Private 177833: 87 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

GRESCHUK, Michael: Private 417825: 29 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 21 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

GRIGORA, John: Private 2528334: 102 Battalion. Killed in action 2 September 1918 in France. Enlisted: Hamilton, Ontario.

GRIGORIEFF, Mike: Sapper 279830: 8 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 218 Battalion. Killed in action 30 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

GRIGORIEFF, Philip: Private 808949: 31 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 10 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

GRYNIEWICZ, Felix: Private 207179: Royal Canadian Regiment. Killed in action 31 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

HALKOW, Theodore: Private 3212857: 121 Battalion Company Canadian Forestry Corps. Died of disease 26 October 1918 in England. Enlisted: Wostok, Alberta.

HAVRIK, Timotey: Private 417959: 4 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 19 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

HALCHUK, Paul: Private 898067: 49 Battalion, formerly 192 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 28 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Hillcrest, Alberta.

HALACHUK, Philip: Private 886481: 188 Battalion. Killed in action 21 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

HALOPOFF, William: Private 442683: 7 Battalion, formerly 54 Battalion. Killed in action 10 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Cranbrook, British Columbia.

HARBUS, Thomas: Private 823687, 14 Battalion, formerly 142 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 10 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: London, Ontario.

HERMANOVSKY, Stepan Petrovich: Private 455197: 27 Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Killed in action 15 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

HIBALIUK, Emilian: Sapper 685035: 4 Canadian Rail Transport. Killed 10 February 1919 in Bramshott, England. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

HIRSHUK, H.: Private 448121: 14 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

HOCKALUK, George: Corporal 220454: 54 Battalion, formerly 80 Battalion. Killed in action 18 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

HOLDICH, George Lawrence M.M.: Private 15470: Royal Canadian Regiment. Killed in action 30 March 1918 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

HARBOVOY, Nicholas: Private 415256: 2 Pioneer Battalion. Killed in action 28 May 1918 in France. Enlisted: Aldershot, Nova Scotia.

HRINORIEV, Philip: Private 808949: 31 Battalion, formerly 157 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 10 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

HRISKEVICH, Evan: Private 649348: 4 Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly 159 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 21 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: New Liskeard, Ontario.

HULEKOWICH, John: Private 491624: 14 Battalion. Killed in action 17 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

IVANOSKI, Anthony: Sapper 3030603: 2 Canadian Rail Transport, died of disease _____ 1920 in France. Enlisted: The United States of America.

IVASIK, Ahapiy: Private 704095: 102 Battalion. Killed in action 8 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Prince George, British Columbia.

ILYUK, Mike: Private 931744: 54 Battalion, formerly 225 Battalion. Killed in action 10 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Fernie, British Columbia.

JARUSH, Joseph: Private 624611: 44 Battalion, formerly 151 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 9 January 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

JASKALA, Anton: Private 437374: 7 Battalion, formerly 51 Battalion. Killed in action 8 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

JOURINSKI (ZURENSKY), Trofim: Private 416300: 19 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 15 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

KACHUK, Peter: Private 183340: 10 Battalion, formerly 89 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 10 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

KADANNOK, Adam: Private 871161: 43 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 25 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KALABZA, William: Private 26654: 14 Battalion. Killed in action 27 April 1915 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

KANONUK, Alex: Private 931244: 102 Battalion, formerly 225 Battalion. Killed in action 16 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Cranbrook, British Columbia.

KARONOVICH, Louis: Sapper 279815: 5 Canadian Rail Transport. Died of disease after serving in France, 24 November 1918 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

KARPIUK, William: Private 3349045: Depot Battalion Manitoba Regiment. Died of disease 15 September 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Ranchville, Manitoba.

KARZAK, Paul: Private 883696: 50 Battalion. Killed in action 3 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

KASIONUK, Yustyn: Sapper 2497809: 8 Canadian Rail Transport. Died of wounds in action 22 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

KERILUK (KIRILIUK), Klementy: Private 913160: 197 Battalion. Killed in action 24 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KISSACK, George: Private 460098: Royal Canadian Regiment. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

KIT, Samuel Alexander: Private 100526: 67 Battalion. Killed in action 12 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

KITTEGA, Joseph: Private 246269: 38 Battalion. Died of disease 30 January 1921 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

KLIMASHEVICH, Ivan: Private 775932: 20 Battalion, formerly 126 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 20 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

KLIMUK, Osin: Private 442703: 7 Battalion, formerly 54 Battalion. Killed in action 12 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Fernie, British Columbia.

KLOLESKI, Frank: Sapper 929030: 13 Canadian Rail Transport. Died of wounds in action 29 September 1918 in France. Enlisted: Amherstburg, Ontario.

KLUBOK, John: Private 145873: 47 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 23 November 1916 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

KLUSS, Yustin: Private 704088: 102 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 9 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Prince George, British Columbia.

KOLBASIUK, Nick: Private 830561: 49 Company Canadian Forestry Corps. Died of disease 10 July 1919 in Canada. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KOLESAR, George: Private 42466: 5 Battalion, formerly 45 Battalion. Killed in action 2 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Minnedosa, Manitoba.

KOLTON, Paul: Sapper 898069: 2 Tunnelling Company, formerly 192 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 8 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: MacLeod, Alberta.

KOOMAS, Stephen: Private 404871: 20 Battalion. Killed in action 15 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

KONONCHICK, Vasil: Sapper 684907: 3 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 171 Battalion. Killed in action 17 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

KOPERSIUK, Nicholas: Private 602889: 2 Battalion, formerly 34 Battalion. Killed in action 3 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: London, Ontario.

KOPTY, Metro: Private 148363: 78 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KORNOVSKI, Joseph: Private 53583: 18 Battalion. Died of disease 30 September 1920 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

KOSS, Mike: Private 12865: 5 Battalion. Killed in action 26 April 1915 in France. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

KOSTENKO, Max: Private 21967: 7 Battalion, formerly 11 Battalion. Killed in action 9 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

KOSTENKO, Michael: Private 657979: 2 Pioneer Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 22 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Parry Sound, Ontario.

KOSTIUK, John William: Private 739126: Royal Canadian Regiment, formerly 114 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Cayuga, Ontario.

KOSTUKOVICH, Kuzma: Private 886186: 52 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 1 July 1917 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

KOSZELSKI, Stanley George: Gunner 86655: 6 Field Artillery Brigade, formerly 5 Brigade. Killed in action 21 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: _____.

KOUTER, Philip: Private 198806: 5 Battalion, formerly 94 Battalion. Killed in action 28 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Fort Frances, Ontario.

KOVANKO (KOVHANKO), Konstantine: Private 161216: 8 Battalion, formerly 82 Battalion. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

KOVLUK (KAVTUK), Afanasi: Private 471135: 5 Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly 64 Battalion. Killed in action 2 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

KOZAKEVITCH, Matvie: Private 417124: 8 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

KRAWCHENKO, Thomas: Private 904744: 49 Battalion, formerly 194 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 30 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

KRIVORUK, Justin: Private 491509: 24 Battalion. Killed in action 10 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

KRUT, Maxim (Mike): Sapper 279116: 8 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 218 Battalion. Died of disease 7 January 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

KUBIAK, Martin: Private 264098: 116 Battalion. Killed in action 23 July 1917 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

KUCHAR, Vasili (KUCHER, Wasyli): Private 742116: 24 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: St. John, New Brunswick.

KUCHER, Trofem: Private 144322: 47 Battalion, formerly 77 Battalion. Died of disease 23 December 1919 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

KUCHERUK, Filip: Private 121770: 49 Battalion, formerly 69 Battalion. Killed in action 9 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

KULCHICKI, Vasili: Private 505663: 2 Battalion, formerly Canadian Engineers Training Depot. Killed in action 6 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

KURAZH, Michael: Private 808500: 50 Battalion, formerly 137 Battalion. Killed in action 31 March 1917 in France. Enlisted: High River, Alberta.

KURYK, Benjamin: Private 859832: 43 Battalion, formerly 179 Battalion. Killed in action 4 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KURYN, Sarbe: Private 895183: Killed in action 10 August 1918 in France. Enlisted: Macleod, Alberta.

KUSNIERZ, John: Private 255536: 5 Battalion, formerly 215 Battalion. Killed in action 14–15 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

KUTZ, Kuka (Luka): Private 448379: 28 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

KUZIMA, Pavel: Private 455191: 58 Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Killed in action 22 December 1916 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

KUZYK, Joseph: Private 216922: 78 Battalion, formerly 100 Battalion. Killed in action 30 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LANDKASKI, John George: Private 433141: 49 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 29 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

LANKO, Peter: Private 426556: 27 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 25 May 1916 in France. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

LASOTA, Stephan: Private 210532: 20 Battalion, formerly 98 Battalion. Killed in action 24 March 1917 in France. Enlisted: Welland, Ontario.

LATTA, Thomas: Private A 24031: 5 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Dauphin, Manitoba.

LAVISKI, Stanley: Private 835393: 20 Battalion, formerly 146 Battalion. Killed in action 11 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Kingston, Ontario.

LEASHUK, Karpo: Private 448150: 14 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Killed in action 5 April 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

LEMK, Joseph: Private 6698: 1 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 6 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: St. Thomas, Ontario.

LENGOWSKI, Stanislaw: Private 121672: 58 Battalion. Killed in action 1917 in France. Enlisted: _____

LETESKI, John Francis: Private 788510: 3 Battalion. Killed in action 12 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

LEVITSKY, John Samuel: Private 14680: Fort Garry House. Died of disease after service in the United Kingdom 9 January 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LISENKO, Mike: Private 913157: 197 Battalion. Died of disease 11 May 1916 in Canada. Enlisted: The Pas, Manitoba.

LISOWAY, William: Private 633805: 44 Battalion. Killed in action 12 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LITVINOVICH, Mike: Private 925921: 52 Battalion, formerly 152 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 17 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

LOYKO, Nicholas Dimitrievich: Private 198021: 2 Battalion. Killed in action 3 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: St. Thomas, Ontario.

LUCASEVITCH, Ivan: Private 417156: 14 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 29 November 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

LUCKASEVITCH, Frank: Private 788916: 3 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 3 May 1917 in France. Enlisted Barry's Bay, Ontario.

LUGOVOL, Fred: Private 721733: 16 Battalion. Killed in action 2 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Selkirk, Manitoba.

LUKIANOVITCH, Alexander: Private 791124: 47 Battalion, formerly 131 Battalion. Prisoner of War, to 20 February 1918, died 1 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: New Westminster, British Columbia.

LUKKA, Harry: Private 23018: 2 Battalion. Killed in action 5 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

LULCHENKO, John: Private 886203: 28 Battalion, formerly 188 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 8 November 1917 in Belgium. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

MAKSIMOVICH, Diomid: Private 820199: 8 Battalion, formerly 141 Battalion. Killed in action 10 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Fort Frances, Ontario.

MANOLES, Kost M.M.: Private 283535: 85 Battalion, formerly 219 Battalion. Killed in action 28 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

MARZO, Frank: Private 688141: 54 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 8 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Armstrong, British Columbia.

MAZUK, Steve: Private 439621: 52 Battalion. Killed in action 3 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Port Arthur, Ontario.

MAZUR, Fred: Private 871872: 1 Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly 183 Battalion. Died of disease 31 May 1918 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MAZUR, Harry: Private 898452: 49 Battalion, formerly 102 Battalion, died of wounds in action 16 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Blairmore, Alberta.

MAZUR, Steve: Private 808412: 50 Battalion. Killed in action 3 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Drumheller, Alberta.

MAZUR, Zachar: Private 145230: 47 Battalion, formerly 77 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 22 July 1917 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

MAZURIK, Andrey: Private 823862: 18 Battalion, formerly 142 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 14 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Amherstburg, Ontario.

MAZURKIEVICH (MATZUKIEVICH), Anton: Private 105809: 24 Battalion, formerly 244 Battalion. Killed in action 15 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

MELESHKO, Stephen: Sapper 905146: 2 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 194 Battalion. Died of disease after serving in France 28 January 1919 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

MELESKI, Marko: Private 449380: 28 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 17 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

MELNICHUK, Steve: Private 904161: 49 Battalion, formerly 194 Battalion. Killed in action 9 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

MELNIK, Damian (Daniel): Private 417901: 7 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 10 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

MELNIK, Denis: Private 186626: 44 Battalion, formerly 90 Battalion. Killed in action 23 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MELNIK, Harasim: Private 755200: 52 Battalion, formerly 119 Battalion. Killed in action 24 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

MELNIK, Ihnatiy: Private 478634: 7 Battalion, formerly Royal Canadian Regiment. Missing, presumed dead, 10 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MELNIK, Ivan (MIRONOFF MEMNIK Ivan): Private 417646: 14 Battalion, formerly 144 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 23 March 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

MERHULIK, Frank: Sapper 294655: 1 Battalion Canadian Engineers. Died of disease 30 October 1918 in France. Enlisted: _____.

MERIK, Joseph: Private 195410: 5 Canadian Mounted Rifles. Killed in action 15 March 1918 in France. Enlisted: Peterborough, Ontario.

METELKA, Alexander: Private 214359: 14 Battalion. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

MICHALCHUK, Stephen: Private 3348931: 10 Reserve Battalion. Died of disease 31 October 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Russell, Manitoba.

MICHOROD, Feodosy: Private 121809: 49 Battalion, formerly 69 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 15 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

MICHUNOVICH, Saletto: Private 1015582: 1 Motor Machine Gun Brigade. Killed in action 2 September 1918 in France. Enlisted: Dawson, York Territory.

MILATOVICH, Marko M.M.: Private 1015585: Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. Missing, presumed dead, 13 August 1918 in France. Enlisted: Dawson Yukon Territory.

MINCHUK, Pavel: Sapper 471062: 64 Battalion. Died of disease after serving in France 28 October 1919 in Canada. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

MIZUM, Vasili: Private 491638: Infantry Draft. Killed accidentally 6 February 1917 in Canada. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

MOCHOW, James: Private 3032493: 2 Canadian Mounted Rifles. Killed in action 6 November 1918 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

MOCHRIE, John Karp: Private 55893: 19 Battalion. Died of disease received in France 5 November 1918 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

MOKSAN, Joseph: Private 258481: 211 Battalion. Died of disease 1 April 1919 in Canada. Enlisted: Prince George, British Columbia.

MOSHNIAGA, Ivan: Private 417858: 15 Battalion. Killed in action 7 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

MOTYL, Joseph: Private 474268: 46 Battalion. Killed in action 11 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

MOVSHUK, Dimitry: Private 823608: 14 Battalion, formerly 142 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 5 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: London, Ontario.

MOYNSKY, Andrew: Private 1013039: 230 Battalion. Died of disease 11 February 1919 in Canada. Enlisted: Vancouver, British Columbia.

MUCHOWSKI, Walter: Private 1286592: Canadian Army Service Corps. Accidentally killed 31 October 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

MURAVIEFF, Andrey: Private 449042: 25 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

MUZYKA, Peter: Private 455174: 3 Pioneer Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Died of wounds 17 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

NAPLAVA, Dominik: Private 294914: 107 Battalion. Killed in action 12 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NARESKY, John: Private 105119: 5 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 26 July 1918 in France. Enlisted: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

NAUM, Christo: Private 697310: Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, formerly 169 Battalion. Killed in action 9–10 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

NECAK, Steve: Private 288632: 78 Battalion. Killed in action 28 September 1918 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NETHKOWSKI, Charles: Private 773077: 75 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 10 September 1918 in France. Enlisted: Paris, Ontario.

NIKITIN, Feofilakt: Private 448185: 14 Battalion. Killed in action 19 May 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

NIKITISHEN, Harry: Private 868911: 49 Battalion, formerly 137 Battalion. Killed in action 30 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

NOSAL, Ilko: Private 907971: 5 Battalion, formerly 195 Battalion. Killed in action 10 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

NOVAKOVSKY, Ignaty: Private 282817: 85 Battalion. Killed in action 17 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

NOVIK, Mike: Private 261717: Royal Canadian Regiment, formerly 212 Battalion. Killed in action 13 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Camp Hughes, Manitoba.

OBMINSKI, Roman Peter: Private 61112: 22 Battalion. Killed in action 9 March 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

OGORODNIK, John: Private 145847: 47 Battalion, formerly 77 Battalion. Killed in action 26–28 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

OLYNICK, Joseph: Gunner 613: (Driver) 4 Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, formerly Divisional Ammunition Column. Killed in action 25 November 1916 in France. Enlisted: _____

OMILUSIK (OMELESIUK), Dimitri: Private 898195: 10 Battalion, formerly 192 Battalion. Killed in action 15 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Coleman, Alberta.

OSABLIUK, Anton: Private 919835: 24 Battalion, formerly 199 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 18 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

OSIPA, Andrew Anton: Private 13537: 5 Battalion. Killed in action 2 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

OSTAPIUK, Matvey: Private 478672: 20 Battalion, formerly Royal Canadian Regiment. Killed in action 17 January 1917 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

OSTROWIEC, Eftime: Private 425173: 31 Battalion. Killed in action 15 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Sewell, Manitoba.

PACHAL, Fred: Private 887430: 5 Battalion, formerly 188 Battalion. Killed in action 10 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

PACHUCKI, Frank: Sapper 827205: 8 Canadian Rail Transport. Killed in action 19 April 1918 in France. Enlisted: Vancouver, British Columbia.

PALIBRAM, Konstantin: Private 657960: 2 Pioneer Battalion, formerly 162 Battalion. Killed in action 5 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Parry Sound, Ontario.

PANACEVICH, Vasili: Private 649349: 4 Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly 159 Battalion. Killed in action 26 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: New Liskeard, Ontario.

PANASIUK, Vasyi: Private 1003887: 54 Battalion. Died of disease 1 March 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

PANKOFF, Vasily R.: Private 1096217: 124 Battalion, formerly 255 Battalion. Killed in action 6 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

PAPHNUTIEFF, Mark: Private 808878: 10 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

PARAZINSKI, Mike: Private 721709: 16 Battalion, formerly 108 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

PASHLEY, Thomas: Private 458447: 60 Battalion. Killed in action 14 August 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

PAVLUCHUK, Anthony: Private 448193: 14 Battalion. Killed in action 12 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

PEDAN, Alexander: Private 210739: 75 Battalion, formerly 98 Battalion. Killed in action 1 March 1917 in France. Enlisted: Grimsby, Ontario.

PELCHAT (PALCATT), Clodimir (Volodymir): Private 3286332: Depot Battalion 1 Quebec Regiment. Died of disease 23 October 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: St. Isidore, Quebec.

PERCHALUK, William: Private 259006: 211 Battalion. Died 5 December 1916 in Canada. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

PESKYP, James: Sapper 101291: Number 1 Tunnelling Company formerly 66 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 30 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Peace River Crossing, Alberta.

PESTERNEK, Rudolph: Private 100638: 49 Battalion, formerly 66 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 9 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

PETROFF, Louis: Private 164169: 75 Battalion. Missing, believed dead 1 March 1917 in France. Enlisted: Hamilton, Ontario.

PIASTUCKE, Andrew: Private 234922: 78 Battalion, formerly 203 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

PIGULSKY, Joseph: Private 2497940: 79 Company Canadian Forestry Corps. Died of disease 9 October 1918 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

PIKULA, Trofim: Private 887929: 44 Battalion, formerly 144 Battalion. Killed in action 3 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Radisson, Saskatchewan.

PITCHKO, Prophor: Private 267166: 5 Battalion, formerly 214 Battalion. Killed in action 30 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Wadena, Saskatchewan.

PITTICKI, Yosip: Private 219373: 47 Battalion, formerly 80 Battalion. Killed in action 13 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

PLEMENNIK, Ivan: Private 417850: 41 Battalion. Died of disease 5 March 1916 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

PLOSHINSKY, Mike: Private 886508: 144 Battalion, formerly 188 Battalion. Died, prisoner of war 23 August 1917. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

POCHACK, Peter: Private 2004643: Motor Machine Gun Brigade. Died of disease 10 March 1919 in France. Enlisted: Vancouver, British Columbia.

POHORLUK, Ivan: Private 455343: 7 Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 11 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Cornwall, Ontario.

POLEVOY, Alexander: Private 417906: 2 Canadian Pioneer Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 2 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

POMIRSKY, Nikita: Private 417648: 26 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 29 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

PONOMAREFF, John: Private 234059: 44 Battalion. Killed in action 12 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

POPLAWSKI, Elias: Sapper 563191: 2 Tunnelling Company, formerly Canadian Engineers. Died of wounds in action 27 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

POPOFF, Nicholas: Sapper 706654: 4 Canadian Rail Transport. Died of disease 9 February 1919 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: _____

POPOW, Fred: Gunner 41856: 2 Brigade Canadian Field Artillery. Killed in action 25 April 1915 in France. Enlisted: Valcartier, Quebec.

POPRAWKA, Peter: Private 1004110: 54 Battalion. Killed in action 19 May 1918 in France. Enlisted: Parry Sound, Ontario.

PORTULAK, Maxim: Private 454625: 21 Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Killed in action 15-17 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Brockville, Ontario.

POSIK, Gregory: Private 775855: 38 Battalion. Killed in action 30 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

POTULAK, Vasily: Private 622144: 27 Battalion, formerly Princess Louise Fusiliers. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

POVAR, Simeon: Private 448198: 14 Battalion. Killed in action 3 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

POVAR, Teofan: Private 41787: 26 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Died of disease 28 March 1920 in Canada. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

POZNIK, Joseph Walter: Private 823849: 142 Battalion. Died of injuries 2 August 1916 in Canada. Enlisted: London, Ontario.

PRIMAK, Moss: Private 279 632: 49 Battalion. Killed in action 9 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

PROCHKO, John: Sapper 1021282: 5 Canadian Rail Transport. Died of wounds in action 5 October 1918 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

PSHINKA, Kiril (PSHIENKO, KYRIL): Private 886252: 52 Battalion. Killed in action 16 March 1917 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

RADZEMER, Vladimir: Private 183290: 31 Battalion, formerly 89 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 27 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

RAK, Ivan: Private 160745: 16 Battalion, formerly 82 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 8 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

REMINSKI, John: Sapper 279539: 8 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 218 Battalion. Died of accidental wounds 17 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

RESHITNYK, Gavril: Private 455242: 27 Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Killed in action 3 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Vancouver, British Columbia.

RIBKOI, Peter: Private 907749: 5 Battalion, formerly 195 Battalion. Missing, believed dead, 16 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

ROMANCHUK, Mike: Private 865757: 44 Battalion. Killed in action 10 August 1918 in France. Enlisted: Melita, Manitoba.

ROMANIUK, Roman: Private 416063: 2 Pioneer Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 15 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

ROMANOFF, Michael: Private 416683: 2 Pioneer Battalion. Died of wounds in action 17 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

ROZONIUK, Stepan: Private 449360: 29 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

RUN (ROKE), Alexei: Private 417981: 16 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

RUDYK (RUDIK), Mark (Nat): Private 267053: 214 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Died 17 September 1916 in Canada. Enlisted: Clair, Saskatchewan.

RYBACZUK, Jakim: Private 288331: 21 Battalion. Killed in action 30 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SABISTON, Peter: Private 430838: 28 Battalion. Killed in action in 1916 in France. Enlisted: Victoria, British Columbia.

SADROWSKI, Leo Jack: Private 842211: 10 Battalion. Killed in action 5 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

SADOWINSKI, Victor: Private 23706: 13 Battalion, formerly 12 Battalion. Killed in action 22 July 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

SANDULIAK, Dmytro: Private 471036: 29 Battalion, formerly 64 Battalion. Killed in action 26 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SASKACHICK, Steve: Private 442798: 7 Battalion. Killed in action 15 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Fernie, British Columbia.

SASKO, Steve: Private 722062: 16 Battalion, formerly 108 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 19 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Selkirk, Manitoba.

SASKOWICH, John M.M.: Lance Corporal 439403: 52 Battalion. Killed in action 26 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Port Arthur, Ontario.

SCHEVELEFF, Adolph R.: Driver 2001344: Reserve Field Artillery Brigade Canadian Field Artillery. Died of disease 3 October 1917 in Canada. Enlisted: Campbellton, New Brunswick.

SCHIMNOWSKI, William: Lance Corporal 460856: 44 Battalion. Killed in action 25 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SCHISCHLOFF, Vasili: Private 1045639: 20 Battalion. Killed in Action 16 December 1917 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

SCHOUMIK, Serva (Savva): Private 448215: 14 Battalion, formerly 57 Battalion. Killed in action 28 November 1916 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

SCOLNUCK (SKOLNYK), Harry: Private 491622: 24 Battalion. Killed in action 7 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

SCOREY, John: Private 460855: 3 Battalion. Killed in action 7 February 1918 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SEDOR, John Steven: Private 2115643: 44 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 2 September 1918 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SEDOR, Acil (Vasil): Private 252927: 28 Battalion. Killed in action 7 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Shaunavon, Saskatchewan.

SEMCHENKO, Semen: Private 417824: 2 Pioneer Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 16 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

SENKOSKI, Benjamin D.C.M.: Private 439884: 52 Battalion, formerly 42 Battalion. Killed in action 6 February 1917 in France. Enlisted: Estvan, Saskatchewan.

SERGEENKO, Peter: Private 721802: 16 Battalion, formerly 108 Battalion. Killed in action 2 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SERGEYCHUK, Mike: Private 886613: 44 Battalion. Killed in action 3 June 1917 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

SHAHLEVICH, Konstantin: Private 697003: 31 Battalion, formerly 175 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 3 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Medicine Hat, Alberta.

SHLAPAK, Petro: Private 161207: 16 Battalion, formerly 82 Battalion. Killed in action 8–9 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Calgary, Alberta.

SHINKARUK, Ivan: Private 417980: 3 Pioneer Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Died of disease 7 November 1917 in Canada. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

SHIRKO, Fred: Private 889263: 14 Battalion, formerly 189 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

SHKAROVSKY, Pavel: Private 417665: 25 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

SHPERAK, Grigori: Private 455180: 3 Pioneer Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

SHOSTAKOFF, Kiril: Private 220356: 80 Battalion. Died of disease 23 February 1920 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Belleville, Ontario.

SHPYND, Harry: Private 101619: 1 Tunnelling Company. Killed in action 27 February 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

SIDESKI, Martin: Private 4006024: 1 Battalion. Died of disease 28 October 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: London, Ontario.

SIEMASZYKO, Kierylo: Private 190380: 87 Battalion, formerly 91 Battalion. Killed in action 29 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Amherstburg, Ontario.

SIKORSKI, Francis: Private 410401: 38 Battalion. Killed in action 18 November 1916 in France. Enlisted: Smith's Falls, Ontario.

SINICKY, Dmytro: Private 230020: 52 Battalion, formerly 144 Battalion. Killed in action 9 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SKAKUN, Thomas John: Private 145522: 38 Battalion. Killed in action 18 November 1916 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

SKANDUK, Anatholy: Private 279379: 9 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 218 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 22 September 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

SKIBA-JAROCHOVICH, Michael: Private 469773: 25 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 20 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SKORY, Petro: Sapper 904267: 8 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 194 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 30 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

SLIVKA, Timofey: Private 417662: 16 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Killed in action 4–7 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

SMOLUK, Paul: Private 657524: 2 Pioneer Battalion. Died of disease 27 June 1918 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Parry Sound, Ontario.

SOBOTA, Vor.: Private 140552: 87 Battalion. Killed in action 20 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

SOKOLOSKI, Victor: Private 159559: 2 Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly 81 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 29 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: St. Catharines, Ontario.

SOKOLOVSKY, Andrew: Private 886402: 52 Battalion, formerly 144 Battalion. Killed in action 16 March 1917 in France. Enlisted: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

SOKOLUK, John: Private 907940: 102 Battalion, formerly 195 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 2 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

SOLAR, Nicola: Sapper 258614: 8 Canadian Rail Transport. Died of disease 30 November 1920 in France. Enlisted: Vanderhoof, British Columbia.

SOLLEROZ, Paul: Private 925690: 5 Battalion, formerly 152 Battalion. Killed in action 28 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Weyburn, Saskatchewan.

SOMEK, Stepan: Private 775883: 38 Battalion, formerly 126 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

SOSNOSKI, Frank: Sergeant 126137: 3 Machine Gun Company, formerly 71 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 19 August 1916 in France. Enlisted: Stratford, Ontario.

SOSNOVCHIK, Nicholas: Private 1054810: 24 Battalion, formerly 244 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

SPYTKO, Charles Edward: Private 1009732: 46 Battalion, formerly 229 Battalion. Killed in action 26 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Melville, Saskatchewan.

SREDANOVICH, Nicola: Private 821062: 44 Battalion. Killed in action 22 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Fort Frances, Ontario.

STASUK, Ivan: Private 716119: 26 Battalion, formerly 106 Battalion. Killed in action 6 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Picton, Nova Scotia.

STAVSKI, Josip: Private 417983: 19 Battalion, formerly 41 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 18 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

STIJEPCICH, Arsen: Private 121334: 14 Battalion. Killed in action 10 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Quebec, Quebec.

STAWITZKY, Sam: Private 419141: 42 Battalion, formerly 37 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Georgetown, Ontario.

STECIUK, Klym: Gunner 248526: 8 Artillery Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, formerly Draft Canadian Field Artillery Howitzer. Died of wounds in action 9 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Sydney, Nova Scotia.

STELMASHUK, Fred: Private 797647: 132 Battalion. Died of disease 17 November 1920 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Waterford, Ontario.

STOZJUK, Harasym: Private 455334: 3 Pioneer Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Cornwall, Ontario.

STUPARYK, Michael: Private 624800: 78 Battalion, formerly 151 Battalion. Died of disease 13 February 1917 in France. Enlisted: Vermillion, Alberta.

SYSLAK, Francis Philip: Private 152692: 10 Battalion. Killed in action 15 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Minnedosa, Manitoba.

SYNSKI, Steven: Private 141996: 24 Battalion, formerly 76 Battalion. Killed in action 6 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Parry Sound, Ontario.

SZASTKIW, Fred: Private 3348115: 10 Detachment C.G.R. Died of disease 2 December 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SZYIKO, Georgiy: Private 721805: 16 Battalion, formerly 108 Battalion. Killed in action 15–16 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

TERENTIV, Samoil: Private 748693: 24 Battalion, formerly 117 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Sherbrooke, Quebec.

TOKARCHUK, Nikifor: Private 865882: 44 Battalion, formerly 181 Battalion. Missing, prisoner of war, presumed dead, 23 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Brandon, Manitoba.

TOMOV, Platon: Private 478721: Royal Canadian Regiment. Missing, presumed dead, 8 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

TRACH, Gregory: Private 454508: 43 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 5 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Ottawa, Ontario.

TRAINOFISKY, Paul: Private 142326: 76 Battalion. Died of disease 30 December 1916 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Hamilton, Ontario.

TREVITHICK, Joseph: Private 406192: 1 Battalion. Killed in action 13 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Hamilton, Ontario.

TWERDUN, Tony: Private 859786: 43 Battalion, formerly 179 Battalion. Killed in action 26 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

USZY, William: Private 288429: 78 Battalion. Killed in action 30 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VASILIANCHUK, Michael: Private 916430: 48 Company Canadian Forestry Corps, formerly 148 Battalion. Died of disease 1 November 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

VITWITSKI, Adam: Private 471090: 3 Pioneer Battalion, formerly 64 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

VUSACHENKO, Damian: Private 748646: 24 Battalion, formerly 117 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Danville, Quebec.

WESENSKI, Wasyl: Private 1009500: 46 Battalion, formerly 229 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 28 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

WIK, John: Corporal 79555: 31 Battalion. Killed in action 15 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

WILOVCHICK, Nickola: Sapper 684887: 4 Canadian Rail Transport. Killed in action 19 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

WODZEWODA, Peter: Private 3255383: Depot Battalion Saskatchewan Regiment. Died of disease 31 October 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Regina, Saskatchewan.

WOJCIESZUK, Fedor Ivanovich: Private 152728: 20 Battalion, formerly 79 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 8 May 1917. Enlisted: Brandon, Manitoba.

WONSOWITCH, Nicholas: Private 871869: 16 Battalion, formerly 183 Battalion. Died of wounds received in France 27 September 1917 in the United Kingdom. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WOROBETZ, Nick Henry: Private 3207268: Depot Battalion Alberta Regiment. Died of disease 16 November 1918 in Canada. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

WOYTIS, Joe: Private 721626: 78 Battalion, formerly 108 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WRENNICK, Ernest James: Lance Corporal 440998: 5 Battalion, formerly 53 Battalion. Killed in action 6 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

YAROMICH, Zachary (YARMOMITCH, Harry): Private 454407: 58 Battalion, formerly 59 Battalion. Killed in action 20 September 1916 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

YASKEVITCH, Peter: Private 19465: 8 Battalion, formerly 9 Battalion. Killed in action 16 June 1916 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

YERNOCK, Mike: Private 279139: 2 Railway Troops, formerly 218 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 5 November 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

ZACHAREVICZ, Sergey: Private 684949: 14 Battalion, formerly 171 Battalion. Killed in action 6 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Windsor, Ontario.

ZACHARY, John: Private 830497: 8 Battalion. Killed in action 5 August 1917 in France. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ZACHARKO, Michael: Private 907637: 5 Battalion, formerly 195 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 28 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Viscount, Saskatchewan.

ZAHAHA, Samuel Thomas: Private 216655: 100 Battalion. Died of disease 14 September 1917 in Canada. Enlisted: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ZAKOTUK, Diomid: Gunner 204755: Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. Died of disease 21 April 1919 in St. Lucia. Enlisted: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ZARICHUK, Dionisim: Private 121469: 5 Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly 69 Battalion. Missing, presumed dead, 1–2 October 1916 in France. Enlisted: Montreal, Quebec.

ZAVERUHA, Osyp: Private 775389: 38 Battalion, formerly 126 Battalion. Killed in action 9 April 1917 in France. Enlisted: Toronto, Ontario.

ZIEPOWSKI, Peter: Lance Corporal: 142032: 24 Battalion. Killed in action 2 February 1918 in France. Enlisted: Oshawa, Ontario.

ZINKOI, Kost: Private 190341: 24 Battalion, formerly 91 Battalion. Died of wounds in action 5 May 1917 in France. Enlisted: Amherstburg, Ontario.

ZORICH, Bob: Private 19466: 4 Battalion. Killed in action 16 June 1915 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.

ZOTOV, Vasily: Sapper 279482: 8 Canadian Rail Transport, formerly 218 Battalion. Killed accidentally 17 October 1917 in France. Enlisted: Edmonton, Alberta.