HERO OF CORREGIDOR - COLONEL KALAKUKA

UKRAINIAN-AMERICANS 1870-1970

No. II Winter, 1969-1970

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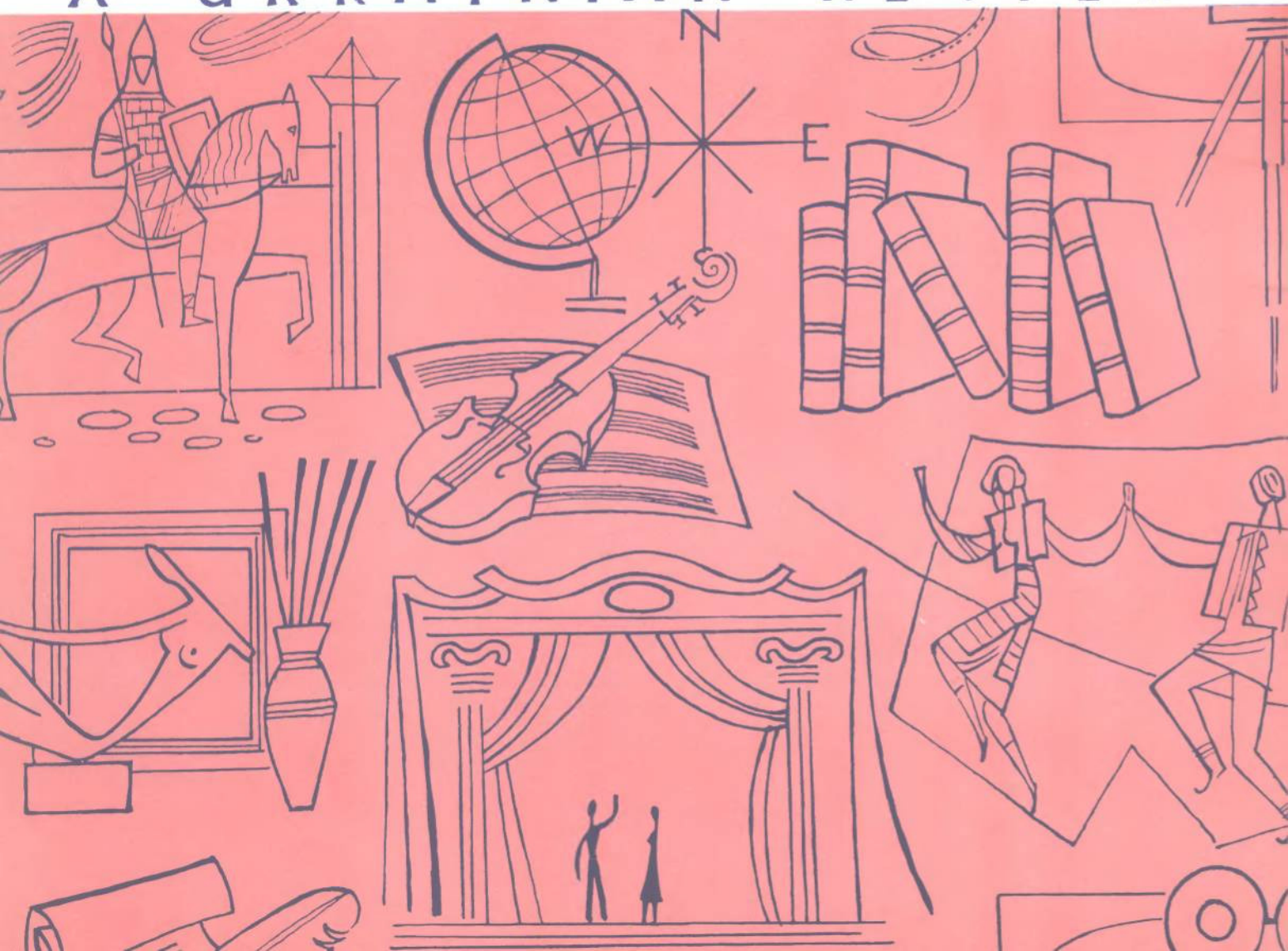
FORUM

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW



FORUM

A UKRAINIAN REVIEW

440 Wyoming Avenue
Scranton, Pa. 18501

No. 11 Winter, 1969-1970

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Hero of Corregidor
Col. Theodore Kalakuka

SCRANTON'S UKRAINIAN AMERICAN WAR HERO PLAYED A MAJOR PART IN SURRENDER OF CORREGIDOR, 1942

PEARL HARBOR, the American naval base in Hawaii, suffered a devastating blow from Japanese air and sea forces on December 7, 1941 which brought the United States into World War II. Following this surprise attack the Japanese army and navy in a hundred days destroyed American and European power throughout the Far East and Western Pacific.

"The story of the first four months of the war in the Pacific," says the official U. S. Army historian Louis Morton, "was one of unrelieved tragedy and disaster. Everywhere, from Hawaii to Burma, the Allies had suffered humiliation and defeat at the hands of a foe who seemed almost super-human . . ."

Corregidor, an American island base of about two square miles in the Bay of Manila in the Phillipines was one of the obstacles in the path of the gigantic Japanese sweep. The Japanese military planned to take Corregidor in 50 days, but it took them five months. This is the story of one of the men on that island, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Kalakuka, and the part he played after a gallant, but vain, struggle in the heroic surrender of Corregidor.

THE JAPANESE LIGHTNING war attacked by sea, land and air the Phillipines and Malaya in addition to Pearl Harbor. Japan took Guam (December 13, 1941), and Wake Island (December 20). British Hong Kong, with numerous Ukrainian Canadian soldiers in the garrison finally had to surrender on December 25. Singapore fell on February 15, 1942. Manila and Cavite were captured January 2, 1942. American and Phillipine forces held the Bataan Peninsula (15 by 30 miles in size) until April 9. Only the island fort of Corregidor at the entrance of Manila Bay prevented the Japanese forces from using the finest natural harbor in the Orient.

General Douglas MacArthur, an advisor to the Phillipine government, had directed the retreat into the Bataan Peninsula showing brilliant generalship. On December 23 he established his headquarters on Corregidor. He stayed here, often courageously watching Japanese bombing and strafing attacks while standing in the open, directing operations and analysing Japanese tactics. President Roosevelt finally ordered MacArthur to leave Corregidor for Australia on March 12, 1942 (he returned on March 2, 1945) and Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright was left in command of U. S. Forces in the area.

American military strategy in the Pacific was based on Corregidor, the "Rock." The U.S. had won this island in the 1898 war with Spain after Comm. Dewey steamed into Manila Bay in the dark of night. In 1904 the first American defenses were built and in 1908 Corregidor was chosen by the U. S. military strategists as its stronghold in the Far East. Extensive barracks, gun placements, tunnels and trenches were established in the years up to 1941.

In 1908 orders were given to the Commander that American forces in an attack should defend Manila as long as possible and then retreat to Corregidor. It was estimated they could hold out six months until the U. S. Navy brought reinforcements. The Japanese apparently did not know of the 1908 official U.S. plan. In 1942 4,810 regular U.S. troops, plus others, on Corregidor did last five months which is an amazingingly close figure to the estimate made a third of a century earlier. One officer who contributed greatly to the staunch defense was Theodore Kalakuka an executive officer to the Quartermaster of the United States Army Forces in the Far East.

TED KALAKUKA was born on April 11, 1905 in Jersey City, N.J. When he was still a young boy his Ukrainian parents, Stephen and Eudokia Kalakuka, moved to 1009 North Main Avenue in Scranton, Penna. His father was a clerk and his parents were long-standing members of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association. Ted was described as "a second-generation Ukrainian American, well known to the Scranton Community" at the time of his last promotion in the Army.

At the age of 12 young Ted graduated from Marshall Public School and entered Scranton's Technical High School in September, 1917. He left an excellent school record with high marks in all subjects.

His ability in languages is clear from his marks of 94 in English, 90 in German and 88 in French in various years. Kalakuka was fluent in the Ukrainian language, which he learned from his parents, and he also knew Russian, making a total of five languages at his command.

Although he was late only two times in four years at high school he was absent 33 days in his last year, presumably from a serious illness. However, this did not prevent him from graduating from Technical High School on June 15, 1921 with a high final standing of 85.5 per cent!

During his final year of high school Ted started his military career by enlisting in the 109th Infantry of the Pennsylvania National Guard in January, 1921. By March he was appointed Corporal of the 109th's Howitzer Company. His brilliant intelligence gained him appointment by competetive examination as a Cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York on July 2, 1923.

West Point, founded in 1802, has occupied a colorful and important place in American history. Among its more than 28,700 graduates it lists names such as Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, John Pershing, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Mike Collins and Edwin Aldrin. Theodore Kalakuka, the first Ukrainian American to enter the Academy, graduated on June 14, 1927 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry in the United States Army.

IN 1927 KALAKUKA graduated from the United States Military Academy and in 1940 he became a member of General Wainwright's staff in the Phillipines. When Major Kalakuka was stationed in the Phillipines he took along to Manila his wife, the former Marion R. Ross of Washington, D.C., and his two girls Page and Christine. After six months in tropical Manila the war broke out and his family was evacuated to Arlington, Va. He last visited Scranton in September, 1940.

Kalakuka, just three days before the surrender of Corregidor, wrote to his sister Catherine:

"Although I had not worried about either Marion or the children especially, because Marion is a very good mother, and is able to take care of them and of herself, I did want to know how they were getting along, how the kids took to the cold weather after more than six months in the tropics . . ."

Among Kalakuka's friends on Corregidor was

Colonel (now Brigadier General) Stephen P. Mellnik. Colonel Mellnik was the assistant supply officer to Major General George F. Moore and in 1943 escaped from a Japanese prison camp on Mindanao Island and reached Australia. Mellnik, like Kalakuka, was a Ukrainian American who had graduated from West Point.

On December 24, 1941, Major Kalakuka was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and became the Executive Officer to Brigadier General C. C. Drake, chief Quartermaster of the U. S. Army in the Far East.

"I have a good (job) . . ." wrote Kalakuka, "It's the No. 2 quartermaster job here and I am the youngest officer in the army to be holding such a big job. (don't tell anyone—people would think we are boasting)".

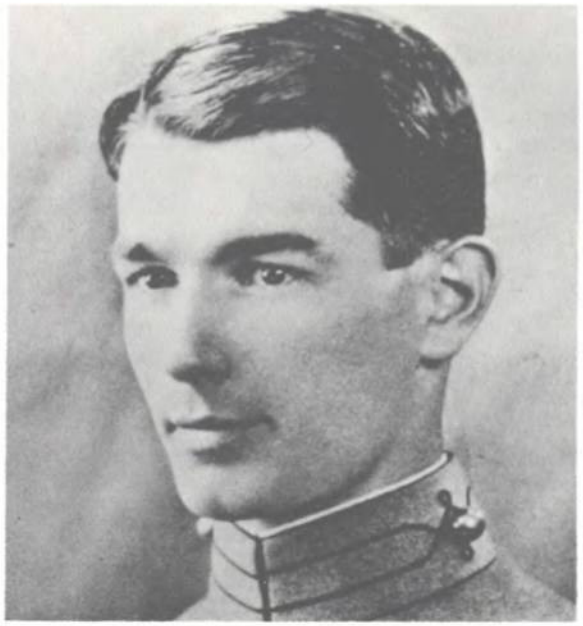
A silver star for heroism beyond the line of duty was awarded to Kalakuka while he was on the Island of Cebu, Phillipines, early in the war. According to *Ukrainian Life* (May 1942) the "star was awarded for his heroism in saving a group of wounded comrades" during the fierce fighting in Cebu.

MacArthur's rapid retreat into the Bataan Peninsula with an army of 80,000 meant the loss of huge food supplies. A "major change in MacArthur's tactics meant that supplies, stores and equipment of all kinds in Bataan and Corregidor required to be augmented. Hasty efforts were made to transfer stocks of food, ammuition, fuel and other necessities, as well as vehicles, guns and weapons, to Corregidor and Bataan and to destroy everything that could not be moved. Time was short and the confusion and muddle great. As there was only one road into Bataan, most supplies were moved by sea. . ."

Transferring, moving and distributing military and food supplies was the job of the Quartermaster and Kalakuka needed great ingenuity to move supplies quickly where they were needed or out of the hands of the enemy. One unidentified quartermaster officer (Kalakuka?) transferred 25,800 tons of food to wartime storage in two weeks time on an electric trolley line the Japanese neglected to bomb.

Another unidentified quartermaster officer wrote his report at 2:30 a.m. on December 24th:

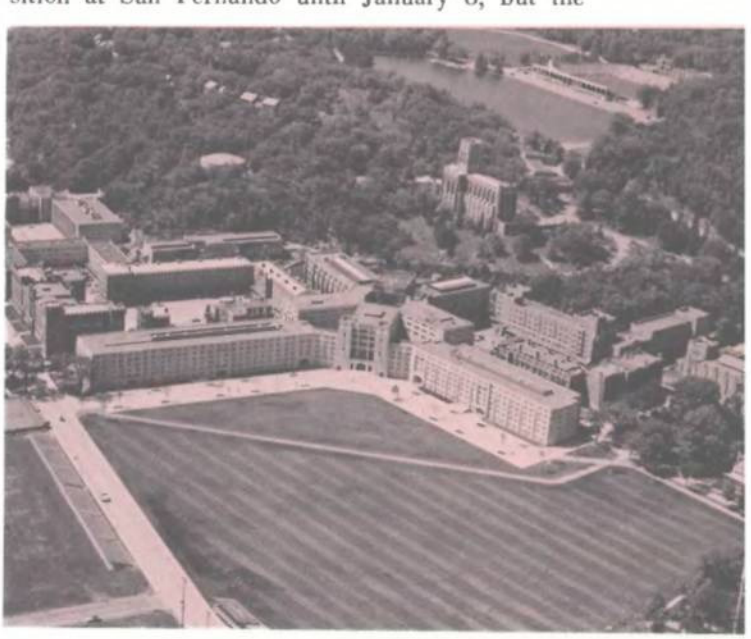
"This was one hectic day. MacArthur and his whole damn staff swarmed to Corregidor. Just completed making all transportation and unloading details . . . What a mess, thousand one questions about this and that, I never in my life have seen such disorder and excitement, officers and men swarming around like ants—Barges and barges of supplies are being pushed over to Corregidor, yes, supplies and equipment we have been crying for for months and then could have handled in orderly fashion but now it's one hell of a job. Dogtired, good nite."



Kalakuka was the first Ukrainian graduate of West Point

COLONEL KALAKUKA was the first Quartermaster corps officer in W.W. II to win the Distinguished Service Medal. His wife and five year old daughter Page, unaware of his death, received it on his behalf in November, 1942. The New York Journal American, July 2, 1944 carried a photo of the event. The medal was awarded to him "for exceptionally meritorious service" from Dec. 8, 1941 to March 11, 1942 in "supervising the requisitioning of large quantities of additional supplies in the Manila area and their collection for transportation." (*Scranton Times*, May 28, 1946)

The first weeks of the Phillipines war went badly for the American forces. For example, General MacArthur ordered Wainwright to hold a position at San Fernando until January 8, but the



United States Military Academy

Japanese smashed through by December 26. In six days the American and Filipino soldiers had to retreat 50 miles. Men were worn out by heavy fighting and constant marching and were harrassed by continuous aircraft strafing and bombing attacks. On January 2 the Japanese entered Manila and 13,000 Americans and Filipinos were dead or missing compared to Japanese losses of 627 killed, 1282 wounded and 7 missing.

But MacArthur's army of 80,000 soldiers (13,000 American) was still not defeated and remained a threat by withdrawing into the Bataan Peninsula. Japanese military equipment was excellent but their military maps were poor. One Japanese colonel led his army into an impenetrable jungle on Bataan for several days which gave a few days relief to U. S. forces.

The jungle was unbearably hot and droned with insects, the most dangerous of which was the mosquito which caused up to 750 cases of malaria a day among the allies. In addition, other diseases such as dysentery took their toll.

Surrender was the only answer on Bataan for a starving army racked with disease. The battle of Bataan finally ended when General Edward King surrendered the Luzon Force on April 8. About 64,000 Filipinos and 12,000 Americans became prisoners of the Japanese. On April 10 they began the 55 mile march from Mariveles to San Fernando that has become known as the infamous "Death March of Bataan." The Japanese had planned on only about 22,000 prisoners so transport and food supplies broke down completely.

Marching under a tropical sun with few rest periods, with little or no food or water, often clubbed or bayoneted, thousands of prisoners died. Between 7,000 and 10,000 men including 2,330 Americans died during the Death March of Bataan from disease, exhaustion or brutality, says Bateson.

Japanese pressure now increased on Corregidor, the last major holdout. About 150 guns were concentrated on the island and on one day, April 3, sixty tons of bombs rained on the island. One estimate was that a shell landed on Corregidor every second of the day. After the Japanese barrage for 28 days from April 9 to May 7 (some shelling continued after the surrender) the island was mostly demolished and lay "scorched, gaunt and leafless, covered with the chocolate dust of countless explosions."

SOME 10,000 MEN AND WOMEN, soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses were on Corregidor. Many had sought refuge from Bataan on rafts and survived the shark and barracuda in the water and the treacherous tides around the island. About 1,000 casualties were suffered in the last month. No food supplies existed by May 6 and only four days of water supply remained making the situation hopeless.

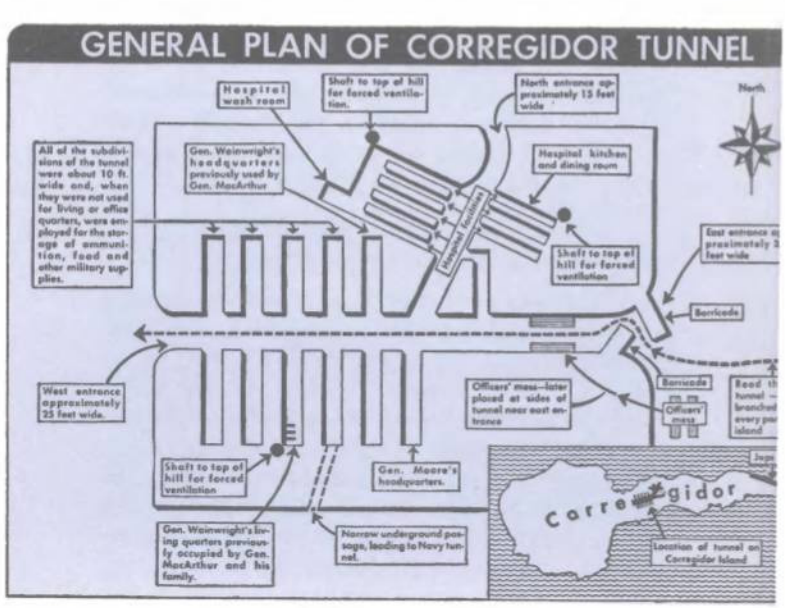
Malinta Tunnel, a honeycomb of bomb proof tunnels in the Rock was the final shelter and was safe but full of dust, dirt, great black flies, vermin and wounded. Morale was low in the tunnel because the people, about 5,000 men and 58 women, felt trapped, helpless and stifled.

Air raid number 300 and a first Japanese assault wave was repulsed with great losses to the enemy. Only 30 per cent of the Japanese soldiers reached the beach alive. A second wave brought tanks onto the island. General Wainwright feared a Japanese tank might enter the tunnel and by firing down the packed passages it would start a mass slaughter of all Corregidor's defenders by Japanese troops. With most of the soldiers exhausted, no anti-tank weapons, and fearing a gas or flame thrower attack on the tunnel the General decided he must surrender. On the morning of the 6th he gave instructions to destroy all secret papers, large weapons, radio equipment, to burn the American flag and prepare to surrender.

One American sergeant trying to destroy a .50 calibre machine gun was frustrated by the interruptions of a strafing Japanese plane. He finally turned it on the plane, hit it, chased it away and then proceeded to destroy the gun.

The General wrote to the President: on May 6th: "With broken heart . . . I report . . . that today I must arrange terms for the surrender of the fortified islands of Manila Bay . . . With profound regret . . . I go to meet the Japanese commander."

BY A TWIST OF FATE the actual surrender of Corregidor, and the preservation of the lives of some 5,000 men and women, actually fell to Colonel Theodore Kalakuka. This strange event was described by Wainwright's third in command, Brigadier General Charles C. Drake in his story, "I Surrendered Corregidor" (*Collier's*, January 8, 1949, pages 12, 13, 64). Although Wainwright had made



the actual decision to surrender, his negotiations were a failure and he ended up helpless while others of his party were held with bayonets at their necks until after Kalakuka was successful.

During a lull in the Japanese gunfire at 1:00 p.m. under a white flag Wainwright went out of the Malinta Tunnel with a group of officers to negotiate a surrender with the Japanese. He was taken by boat to meet Japanese General Mosahuru Homma, who refused to accept Wainwright's surrender of the island without all other forces in the Phillipines. Wainwright refused to agree. Meanwhile, despite the negotiations underway the Japanese continued shelling furiously.

Brigadier General Drake as senior officer, was left in command of the tunnel but he was not concerned because it was expected the surrender would be swift. After the lull during which Wainwright exited the Japanese started a furious onslaught of both East and West tunnel entrances.

"And as the tunnel continued to rock under the blasting it dawned on all of us that something had gone wrong," said General Drake. After waiting an hour and a half following the exit of the surrender party he concluded that he had to assume command since Wainwright was perhaps dead or a prisoner. Here is how Brigadier General Charles Drake told the story of the Corregidor surrender and of Kalakuka's courageous part in it:

Standing in lateral No. 3, my headquarters as chief quartermaster, I consulted with my executive officer, Colonel Kalakuka. A West Pointer, born of Ukrainian parents, he was fluent in five languages. He was ready to go out alone into the firing and make another try at surrender:

"I have a hunch," said Ted, "that some Jap officer out there, if I can just find him, will talk one of my languages. I will explain the conditions and tell him we are ready to surrender."

Reluctantly, I agreed. It was a desperate venture.

First, I saw about clearing the tunnel for at least 100 feet from the east entrance through which Ted hoped to introduce the Japs. Notoriously skittish, they would certainly be leery of entering unless assured a clearance from which they could size up the situation. We procured a rope which, stretched across the entrance near my lateral, marked off the necessary space. As the men, unaware of the purpose, grunted resentfully out of the way to crowd toward the west end of the tunnel, I quieted their murmurings:

"Men, listen to me. We are going to try and contact the nearest Jap troops outside. We are going to tell them what conditions are like in here; that we have laid down our arms in surrender and ask that all firing stop so we can get out of here properly and as soon as possible.

"If we can convince the Japs that we will show no resistance, they will come in here. If they do, I want every man of you to stand fast. Don't move an inch, and keep absolutely silent. Any demonstration, even the motion of a hand, could mean the end of all of us. We are helpless and at the absolute mercy of the enemy. If you want to live, don't move."

With that Kalakuka disappeared through the sandbag barrier at the east entrance. I stood inside

Kalakuka on Corregidor before surrender

Exodus from Malinta Tunnel
Captured Japanese photo

MAJOR THEODORE KALAKUKA

Manila, Phillipines — Aug. 25, 1941

U. S. Army photo

Silver Star

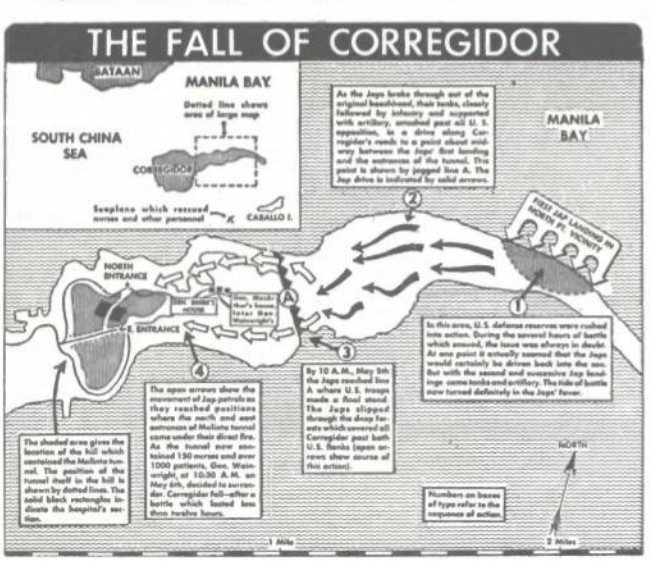
For gallantry in action in the vicinity of the Mariveles-Bagac Road, Bataan, Phillipine Islands, on Jan. 29, 1942. During an enemy aerial attack Lieutenant Colonel Kalakuka observed a wounded soldier lying in a position fully exposed to further aircraft fire. Without regard to his personal safety and although enemy bombers were still active in his vicinity, he emerged from shelter and carried the casualty to a covered position, administering first aid and standing by until the arrival of a medical officer.

First Oak Leaf Cluster

In recognition of the following act of gallantry occurring at Fort Mills, Corregidor, Phillipine Islands, on Jan. 4, 1942. Learning that a fire had been started in the vicinity of the North Dock as a result of a severe enemy aerial bombardment, Lieutenant Colonel Kalakuka, on his own initiative, left the bomb shelter before "all clear" signal had sounded and proceeded to the burning area where he took immediate action to save valuable and important equipment and supplies. This courageous officer persisted in his efforts despite the hazards of exploding ammunition and the threat of explosion and fire from a large fuel oil storage tank in the immediate vicinity of the conflagration. This gallant and conscientious exploit resulted in the preservation of a large amount of much needed supplies and military equipment.

Second Oak Cluster

For gallantry in action in the vicinity of Agioloma Bay, Bataan, Phillipine Islands, on Jan. 24, 1942. During an attack to expel an enemy landing party, Lieutenant Colonel Kalakuka, who was engaged in a reconnaissance of the general area, voluntarily joined in the attack when he learned that the company commander had been woundedd and that the company was without an officer. This gallant officer assisted in reorganizing stragglers, and in the face of heavy enemy small arms and mortar fire, and despite a wound received in the action, demonstrated courage and leadership in proceeding through heavy jungle terrain to a position within twenty yards of the enemy line. Lieutenant Colonel Kalakuka's example of courage and leadership was significant factor in the ultimate success of the attack.



the cleared space watching the men take their places along the walls of the tunnel. Gradually, as they found position, their voices died out; the last scuffings stopped. The brown figures crammed shoulder to shoulder in the dim niches, blurred into faceless, muck-shrouded lumps.

Only an occasional cough marred the illusion that the tunnel had become a tomb of mummies awaiting the final trumpet or the pick of the excavator. Meanwhile, those inside the laterals were, at my orders, similarly frozen. Under no circumstances were they to approach the main tunnel.

A Soldier's Sorriest Task

THE DEAD SILENCE of our tomb now gave the din outside a deafening echo. Standing there, awaiting the sorriest task that can befall a soldier, I became aware of another kind of echo. For the first time in my life I felt my heart, like a little machine kicking against my shirt. If this were fear, it was as much for the command as for myself.

Five ghastly minutes passed, then ten! My God, I prayed, could it be that the resourceful Ted had also been killed? My eyes watered from the strain of peering at the entrance.

It was a terrible relief when Kalakuka swam into view framed by two Nips. One was a major in command of a battalion near the entrance and the other a lieutenant who, by his knowledge of Russian, had been the "contact."

The Japs stepped up to me. They studied the men and, with a roll of brown eyes, cased the tunnel all the way up to the arch. The major muttered in Jap to the lieutenant who tossed it in Russian to Kalakuka who put it in English for me:

"We are coming in and will give you 10 minutes to get everybody through the west entrance. If you are not out by that time it will be too bad."

At this arrogance I momentarily forgot my role and flared to Kalakuka: "You tell him there are 2,000 men in this tunnel alone. It will be impossible to get them out in that time. Also, there is firing going on outside that entrance and it must be stopped before the men will place themselves in a position to be shot down."

Then, remembering the necessity for appeasement, I added: "Give them my guarantee that I will get every man outside of this tunnel as quickly as I can, if they will give me time to do it."

This was fed to the major and I watched the faces of the Japs closely. Incorrigible liars themselves, they judge their enemies by their own standards. Those slant eyes, buried behind the raw cheekbones, were inscrutable; their features did not so much as twitch. My hopes rose, however, as the pause lengthened.

Even before the major's gibber got to me in English, I knew I had won the point:

"All right! You make a line through your

soldiers so we can get through to the other entrance, and stop the firing."

Taking Kalakuka, they disappeared east through the barrier. I turned to the men, few of whom had heard this exchange, and explained the situation. Once again I warned:

"Squeeze back just as close as you can to both walls and open the widest possible aisle from the west entrance. Remember what I said about silence and, for God's sake, don't move a finger."

The poor fellows actually did back themselves so close that even if, as was not unlikely, one or more of them fainted, there was no room to fall to the floor.

BACK THROUGH THE SANDBAG barrier strode the major and lieutenant with Kalakuka between, behind them a procession which, to the Western mind, could exist only in a nightmare or the fevered imagination of a Floyd Gibbons.

In crept four weird military coolies at hesitating pace; they had flame throwers strapped to their backs and carried bamboo poles to the ends of which were attached sticks of dynamite, evidently for blowing up barricades.

Then followed more — about twenty in all — with tommy guns, rifles and bayonets. All wore black shoes with the rubber soles and the split toes common to the Japanese army. They were clad in camouflage suits with hoods of green netting thrown back from their faces.

The tension was terrible. The hatred among the men could be felt in the fetid air and, momentarily crazed as some of them were, I still feared an outburst. Had it come, we should all have been instantly wiped out. These conquerors, quite unfamiliar with their part, had a jittery fear of Americans or, for that matter, of all Westerners. Our discipline held however. I think the dead-pan immobility of the men rivaled anything the Orient could have produced.

The major halted the procession when it reached me. Swiftly, the Japs on the flanks raced down the eastern laterals. Apparently they feared a trap of some kind. When these fellows had panted back to position the major, who had been returning my cold stare, rapped out an order which ricocheted through the tunnel.

"As soon as my men have passed through the west entrance you will order your men to follow as quickly as you can. I will stop firing. Once outside, you will remain where you are."

Brushing down the tunnel past our men, they went out of the west entrance. In a few minutes firing ceased at that point and our evacuation began. It went off without a hitch and, by 4:00 p.m., it was all over.

Waiting for the Enemy

WALKING BACK THROUGH the tunnel I turned off into my headquarters at lateral No. 3 to await the coming of the Japs. I was now alone in the honeycomb, except for the rats which squeaked and scampered in their own continual conflict.

Despite the anguish of the last days in this place, I was filled with the melancholy of moving day. It was like waiting in an empty house, an old home still echoing departed voices where the familiar furniture is either gone or scattered about in unseemly postures. Torn paper lay calf-deep in virtually every office in the laterals; though it seemed ages ago, it was only the night before that we had set about to destroy all records.

I sat among the litter — waiting. Soon the firing stopped at the east entrance and I heard the Japs' shoes slapping down the tunnel.

In no time at all my office was filled with the enemy. I stood at attention and, as they circled me, I sadly contemplated the runtiness of these men. I knew the shame of a mastiff being sniffed at by a pack of poodles.

They took my jewelry and watch — everything of personal value except the West Point ring which I had had the foresight to conceal under my dog tag. Touchy as the Japs are about their own samurai swords, they find exquisite pleasure in filching the nearest equivalent from an American officer.

The Nips were hardly gone before General Moore and his aide Major Bob Brown entered the tunnel. All through the surrender procedure, I now learned, these two were being held against a tree with bayonets at their throats. Wainwright and the rest of the group had, meanwhile, been packed off to Homma's headquarters on Bataan.

That night, while the rest of the command lay in the open space just outside the west entrance, we senior officers sat up in the tunnel wondering what in the world was happening to Wainwright and his party.

Their personal safety was now our only concern since, regardless of the outcome of his negotiations, the surrender had been accomplished. Except for a small number of men still holding out on Topside, all of us on Corregidor were prisoners of the Japs.

Early the next morning the Wainwright party at last arrived to fill us in on the rest of the story. His mission had been a total failure. In conference, Homma had refused to accept surrender of Corregidor unless it included all other forces under General Wainwright's command in the Phillipine theater.

Kalakuka as a Rail Transport Officer

Grim Choice for the General

SPECIFICALLY, WAINWRIGHT'S alternative was to submit to annihilation on the Rock, or order Major General William F. Sharp to quit in the Visayan-Mindanao area.

Sharp still had lots of fighting possibilities and, as the American writhed in dilemma, the Jap had suddenly stalked out.

General Wainwright had no choice but to rejoin his men in the suffocating hell-hole.

On returning to the island he was, by his own account, astonished to find his men under guard at the west entrance of the tunnel, with the Japs in complete control of Malinta Hill. Only then did he finally decide to meet the enemy's terms.

The papers Wainwright signed that night merely gave formal recognition to the fact that Corregidor was in possession of the enemy.

Not until May 8th, two days after the actual surrender described here, did General Homma deign to acknowledge it on paper.

Though Wainwright and I spent considerable time together in prison camp, we never discussed

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
MANILA, P. I.

In the Philippines
May 3, 1942.

Dear Catherine - a chance to write a letter to you with the hope that it will go through. I have written several to Marion since the war started and have managed to get off several radiograms, three in December then one in March. I got a reply on the last one, but since then our radio communication via RCA has been cut off. You can't begin to appreciate how delighted I was to get the reply from Marion - it came four months to the day from the last air mail letter she wrote to me, which arrived in Manila on the thirtieth of November. Although I had not been worried about either Marion or the children especially, because Marion is a very good mother, and is able to take care of them and of herself, I did want to know how they were getting along, how the kids took to the cold weather after more than six months in the tropics, and so on.
The war has been strenuous at times, but not unbearable. You read as much probably in the newspapers as we get here. We check the news reports which come from the United States by radio daily, and find out a lot of news about what is going on near us which we don't get otherwise.
Let me check about myself - I've written all this to Marion, and repeat parts of it in each letter, so when one of the letters does get through she will know - I was promoted to lieutenant colonel on December 24 - I have been cited for heroism under fire, and have been decorated three times for gallantry in action - awarded the Silver Star medal for the first time and the Oak Leaf Cluster to wear with the medal for each of the other two times - also I have been awarded the Purple Heart medal for a wound received in action - just a small scratch on the back of the hand from machine gun fire. I have been very well throughout the entire war - although I lost weight when we were very active and I was in the field most of the

Part of one of Kalakuka's letters

ly 51 weeks till I finish my tour
at time the war in Europe will be
ll start returning home or we we
nd all officers who can be spar
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done here - executive officer to
The United States Army Forces in
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holding such a big job. (d
anyone - people would think we ar
How is everything by you a
did you think about Army t
Notre Dame to no-score. An
real coach for a change - I h
Keep him. he did a good job a
When you hear a game Saturda
at two o'clock its Sunday
two o'clock here - look at a
figure it out - don't tell Joe
will think I'm joking
I have been travelling all o
Philippines by motor, water &
I go for a 6 day trip by gove
plane to arrange
I want to get this letter o
leave.
My best to all of you
P.S. Please send the short
note to Marian
T.

this matter. I assumed he had learned the facts. On reading the book he copyrighted in 1946, however, I found that he was still unaware of them.

When he reads this he will know that it was the bravery of Kalakuka that broke his dilemma and saved countless lives on Corregidor.

As for my decision in sending Ted Kalakuka out, the public and the men who were on Corregidor with me must judge.

GENERAL JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT (1883-1953) felt a deep personal responsibility and was greatly distressed when he learned of Theodore Kalakuka's death from the final mission he had sent him on. In a *Scranton Times* series in October 1945 Wainwright wrote:

"I had chosen Col. Theodore Kalakuka to find Colonel Nakar in the desolate guerilla country of North Luzon. Colonel Kalakuka was a tough, vigorous soldier with considerable talent as a linguist. But these were to be some of the last hours I ever spent with him. He was never heard of again after setting out to find Nakar."

A little less than six months after the surrender of Corregidor, Colonel Kalakuka died on October 31, 1942 of cerebral malaria in a Japanese prison camp. In recognition of his courage he was given the unusual honor of a military funeral by the Japanese Army and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Bayombong, Phillipines. His wife received official notification of his death nearly three years later.

President Harry S. Truman ordered the U.S. War Department in May 1946 to posthumously award the Silver Star and Two Oak Cluster decorations to Kalakuka for three events of gallantry in January 1942. (*Scranton Times*, May 28, 1946).

What did Corregidor achieve? Many of those who fought on Corregidor were certain that their stand saved Australia from a Japanese invasion. Corregidor was of value not only as a symbol, it also was a vital radio link. The island relayed Japanese military radio messages, for which Americans had broken the code, and thus contributed to the important naval victories in the Coral Sea and Midway. Americans and Filipinos can take pride in the tenacity and courage shown by the Corregidor garrison.

For an Allied world full of gloom, defeat and despair, said one historian, the epic of Bataan and Corregidor was a symbol of hope and a beacon of success for the future. It was the courage and sacrifice of men like Theodore Kalakuka that made Corregidor and Bataan immortal names in American and world history.

"Colonel Kalakuka was a tough, vigorous soldier with considerable talent as a linguist. . .

— General Jonathan M. Wainwright"

NOTES—There are four excellent books on the Pacific War which touch on Corregidor: **Corregidor: The Saga of a Fortress,** by James H. and William M. Belote. New York, Harper & Row, 1967. **The War With Japan: A Concise History,** Charles Bateson. Sydney, U. Smith, 1968. **Strategy and Command: The First Two Years,** by Louis Morton. Washington, Dept. of the Army, 1962. **General Wainwright's Story: The Account of Four Years of Humiliating Defeat, Surrender and Captivity.** Edited by Robert Considine. New York, Doubleday, 1946.

Maj. Gen. Thomas B. Larkin (second from right) and Brig. Gen. Charles C. Drake, chat with Mrs. Theodore Kalakuka and children after presenting her with first and second Oak Leaf Clusters posthumously to the Silver Star awarded her late husband. U. S. Army photo

CAPSULE SUMMARY OF COL. THEODORE KALAKUKA'S CAREER

Captain Theodore Kalakuka, U. S. Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kalakuka, 1009 North Main Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Born 11 April, 1905, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Educated in public schools of Pennsylvania.

Enlisted in 109th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, January, 1921.

Appointed Corporal, Howitzer Company, 109th Infantry, March, 1921.

Graduated from Technical High School, Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1921.

Appointed Cadet, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, from Pennsylvania National Guard, 2 July, 1923.

Graduated from United States Military Academy and commissioned Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army, 14 June, 1927.

From 1927 to 1930 served in following stations in Texas: Fort Clark, Brooks Field, Fort Sam Houston, Camp Marfa, Fort Ringgold, Fort McIntosh and Fort Brown.

From 1930 to 1931 attended United States Signal School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Graduated 17 June, 1931.

From 1931 to 1933 served at Fort Riley, Kansas, and attended United States Cavalry School. Graduated Cavalry School 23 May, 1933.

From June to December, 1933, served with the Civilian Conservation Corps at the following locations in Iowa: Fort Des Moines, Atlantic, Spencer, Milford.

Detailed in Quartermaster Corps 23 December, 1933. From December, 1933, to August, 1934, served as Base Supply Officer for 34 Civilian Conservation Corps Camps in Southern Michigan.

From September, 1934, to June, 1935, attended United States Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Graduated 17 June, 1935.

From June, 1935, to 1939, stationed at Washington Quartermaster Depot, Washington, D.C., as Officer in Charge of Rail Transportation Activities.

Awarded degree of Bachelor of Science by United States Military Academy.

Stationed at Manila at the outbreak of the War.

Executive Officer to Brig. Gen. Charles C. Drake, chief quartermaster of the U. S. Army in the Far East under Generals MacArthur and then Wainwright.

First Quartermaster Corps Officer to win the Distinguished Service Medal in World War II.

Died October 31, 1942 of cerebral malaria in a Japanese prison camp, Bayombong, Phillipines. Received the honor of a U. S. military funeral by Japanese Army.

Awarded Silver Star and Two Oak Leaf Clusters (posthumously) by President Truman, May, 1946. ▼

The Case of the Missing Letter "G"

Restoration of the Letter "G" to the Ukrainian Language Proposed after 40 Years Absence by Borys Antonenko-Davidovich

This article explains why the letter "g" which existed alongside "h" in the Ukrainian language should be restored. The letter was abolished in Ukraine in 1933 but it is still used in Ukrainian language publications in the Western world. The article was printed first in Literaturna Ukraina *(Kiev) November 4, 1969. Our version is slightly condensed from the translation by* Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press *(Munich)*

. . . There are two separate sounds in the Ukrainian language which are similar to the Latin "h" and "g". Formerly they were written and printed as the letters "Г" (h) and "ґ" (g). During one of the reforms of Ukrainian orthography in the 1930s, the letter "g" was abolished. The reason given for this reform was that this letter when used in writing foreign words and names supposedly caused a great deal of confusion. It had to be written in words of Latin and contemporary European origin where we hear the "g" sound—for example in "generatsiya" (generation) and "Hugo." In words of Greek or contemporary foreign origin, where we hear the "h" sound, the need for this letter no longer existed —for example: "heohrafiya" (geography) and "Herodot" (Herodotus).

I care very little about the orthography of foreign words and names, but time and again I keenly feel the absence of the abolished letter when writing Ukrainian words in which the "g" sound occurs at the beginning or in the middle of a word because the sound itself has not been abolished from the language. Obviously this sound cannot be abolished from the spoken language, even if we should like to do so for the sake of simplicity or some other purpose. Thus a rather odd situation has been created in which a certain sound exists in the language, but there is no symbol for it in orthography. And whether we like it or not, each time we come across a Ukrainian word containing the "g" sound, we cannot help but conclude that this letter was abolished from our alphabet imprudently and hastily.

We should add that the liquidation of this letter came at a time when many mistakes and deviations were made, when not only Ukrainian orthography, but the Ukrainian language itself came under the scrutiny of "reformers. . . ."

When we seriously consider the second part of the reason given for abolishing the letter "g"—that there are supposedly very few truly Ukrainian words which contain the "g" sound, and that these are easily remembered for practical purposes—then we see that this argument does not stand up to criticism either.

B. Hrinchenko's dictionary, which was republished by the academic council of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistics in 1958-59, contains nearly 270 such words, and, as we know, this dictionary is far from complete when it comes to the lexical wealth of contemporary Ukrainian. Thus it appears that there are quite a number of these "troublesome" words in our language. So what is simpler—to commit to memory at least these 270 words in order to correctly pronounce them when reading them or to reintroduce the abolished letter and read the text as it was written? Any high school beginner can give the answer to this.

We all understand that the need to restore this abolished letter to our alphabet is a pressing and urgent one. Every cultural worker is aware of this need. The only argument against reintroducing it into our language—and this an unscientific one, one motivated by the indifference and inertia of human nature which hates all changes and their subsequent complications—can be the following reason: "What?! Another reform of Ukrainian orthography? Have we not already had too many reforms and have they not done enough harm to establishing certain orthographic norms? Let things be"

True, we have reformed our orthography many times and this was not always to its advantage, but what has this to do with reform as such? Every reform means introducing into our orthography something new, providing the final solutions to certain problems, normalizing dubious questions. Here, in the case of restoring the letter "g", there is nothing new, nothing problematic.

Since P. Kulish (1819-1897) created an alphabet for the Ukrainian language, which is somewhat different from the Russian one because of the phonetic peculiarities of our language, this letter exists in order to represent in writing a sound unlike other sounds. We are still using this alphabet which Kulish's grateful heirs named "kulishivka" in honor of its compiler, having abolished only the letter "g". Therefore, it appears that we need no new reform of our orthography; we need only to provide our printing shops with this letter and begin using it when printing publicistic and scientific works, handbooks, dictionaries, periodicals, artistic works, and everything will return to normal. There will be no more problematic phrases; writers, journalists, and scientists will no longer need to figure out how to put their thoughts into writing; grammatical errors in writing Ukrainian names will disappear; and school children will learn to pronounce Ukrainian words correctly. Most importantly, the abolished letter itself will no longer appear "by way of an accomplished fact" so to speak, as we see happening at present in the works of our linguists, but will take its own rightful place.

Songs from a Sincere Heart

by Ivan Sova

THE SONGS OF THE Ukrainian composer Alexander Bilash can be heard in the festive streets of Kiev, at student parties, gala concerts, army units and on radio and TV. His melodies, quite distinguishable from any others, are at times sad and placid, at others lyrical, gay and humorous.

Regardless who is the critic, his songs always earn justifiable praise.

Bilash shares many things in common with his famous counterpart Platon Maiboroda. Both of them hail from Poltava region, and even from the same district, where the folk song is in high esteem. Both of them graduated from a music school and then from the Kiev Conservatory. Basing themselves on classical principles, they compose their songs in the native melodic idiom. To a large extent this has determined their popularity with a broad circle of song lovers, for the people accept them as their own. And at the same time the tradition in no way contradicts their styles and does not distract from their quest for individuality.

Alexander Bilash's work as a composer is an eloquent example of how the traditional and modern element in songs combine to make a beautiful whole. He is an extensively travelled person and the things that happen around him find their way into his songs. Many of the compositions were born during such journeys. Bilash knows how to pave the way to the hearts of his listeners. He lives with their problems and thoughts. In turn, the listeners reward him with comprehension and high praise.

Today there is probably no vocalist in the Republic, no ensemble which would not have some of Bilash's songs in their repertoire: *Ash-trees, Two Colors, Chestnuts Are Falling on the Sidewalk, Storklings, Oh, Don't Cut the Braid* . . . In all, the composer has written more than one hundred songs.

A NUMBER OF HIS works were picked up by the people from the movie screen. He wrote distinctive songs to the films *The Dream, Bag Full of Hearts, And Now Judge, Weeds, Roman and Franceska.*

To whose lyrics does he write his songs? Every time he tries to find new poets who introduce some fresh current into poetry. Probably the best of his songs, *Two Colors,* he wrote in collaboration with the talented young poet Dmytro Pavlychko. This cooperation has also yielded the songs to the films *Roman and Franceska* and *The Dream.* Just recently they had written the song *My Ukraine* which is successfully performed by Larisa Ostapenko. Many songs had been composed to the verse of Mikhailo Tkach: *Ash-trees, Oh, That Mount Is High, Chestnuts Are Falling On the Sidewalk* . . . The jocular song *I Was Driving for Gravel* he wrote to the lyrics of Vasil Yukhimenko.

But Alexander Bilash is not only a famed composer of songs. His opera *Haidamaks* is still one of the largest and best written modern operas. It has not been staged yet, but many fragments have already gone over the air and been performed at concerts.

HE ALSO DISPLAYED his mastery in such complex genres as the symphonic poem *Pavlo Korchagin,* ballet suite *Buratino* and a vocal for mezzo-soprano with accompaniment by symphonic orchestra.

Once a journalist asked Bilash when he experiences his greatest agitation. "When I am carrying a song to the people," he said. The latest of the author's great experiences of joy was his concert which was held in the Lysenko Column Hall. The auditorium was packed to the rafters and there were even more who were left on the other side of the door.

At the concert his songs were performed by Dmytro Hnatyuk, Diana Petrinenko, Anatoly Mokrenko and the trio of bandura players Eleonora Mironyuk, Yulia Hamova and Valentina Parkhomenko.

When the concert ended, his song was carried into the street:

When, as a youth, in spring I left my home
To roam the world on pathways new and unknown,
My mother gave a parting gift to me:
In red and black,
In red and black,
She stitched a shirt in red and black embroidery. ▼

IVAN KOTLYAREVSKY

Founder of Modern Ukrainian Literature

(*continued from previous issue*)

THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE was in peril until Kotlyarevsky's successful *Eneida* appeared. Church officials and scholars in Ukraine tended to use the Old Church Slavonic or Latin. Because of the domination of Poland and Russia over Ukraine the government officials favored or demanded use of the Polish and Russian languages. The Russian Tsar Peter the Great (1672-1725) about the year 1720, instituted the first ban and censorship of books in the Ukrainian language. This repression of the Ukrainian language, effective for three-quarters of a century, was broken by the *Eneida* in 1798. Writers of Ukraine usually turned to the Polish and Russian languages because they had established literatures and were considered "cultured."

The everyday language of the Ukrainian people, the vernacular, was considered a "peasant" language or a dialect of Russian called "Little Russian." Even such a great Ukrainian philosopher as Gregory Skovoroda (1722-94) preferred to write in an artificial mixture of Church Slavonic, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian rather than the vernacular.

Many years after the publication of the *Eneida* the question whether Ukrainian was a language was hotly debated. Izmail Sreznevsky argued in one letter of August 7, 1834 that Ukrainian was a language, not a dialect. As proof he gave these authors as examples of Ukrainian literature: Skovoroda (!), Kotlyarevsky, Artemovsky, and Osnovianenko. Six years later he would have added Taras Shevchenko.

Kotlyarevsky has sometimes been criticized for writing a travesty and using a ribald, satirical and humorous genre for the book that was to become the foundation stone of Ukraine's modern literature. Yet his judgment has proven correct because his book was so popular and so widely read that its impact was lasting. The first aim of any writer is to be read and Kotlyarevsky achieved this to the extent of immortality.

A serious work may well have been of interest to a handful of scholar antiquarians but then could very well have disappeared without a trace. Ukrainian literature's *Eneida* is a lusty work somewhat akin to the role Boccaccio's erotic *Decameron* played in establishing Italian literature. Today Boccaccio's Latin works are completely forgotten.

Ivan Kotlyarevsky spent over thirty years slowly and carefully writing the *Eneida*. He spared no effort in bringing the melodious Ukrainian language to the clear, beautiful literary perfection he saw in it. His careful style, joined to his magnificent humor, resulted in a lasting work of genius which firmly established the Ukrainian literary language.

THE GREAT ENEIDA was written over a period of thirty years but the first three parts were finished in about three years. The "Aeneid Rearranged" is a truly national and original creation which preserved only a hint of Virgil's names, places and adventures. In it Kotlyarevsky presented the past of his own people, he turned the Trojans into wandering Cossacks, depicted the spirit of heroism and the life of different levels of Ukrainian society, the upper classes, the rich and the poor.

Manuscript copies, which Kotlyarevsky freely permitted, were circulated widely in literary circles. Several copies came into the hands of a wealthy Ukrainian, Maksym Parpura (1756-1828) who was then at the Medical College in St. Petersburg.

Parpura quickly recognized the significance of the *Eneida* for the development of the Ukrainian language and resolved to publish it. Publishing was very expensive then but Parpura managed in 1798 to publish the first three parts of the *Eneida* in Petersburg which thus became the first book printed in the modern Ukrainian language.

Kotlyarevsky was furious with Parpura when he saw the book because he had not been consulted before it was published. He was bitter enough towards Parpura to include some caustic lines about him and condemn the book's errors in his own third edition of 1809.

However, Parpura's great service to Ukrainian literature did not justify Kotlyarevsky's criticism. Parpura had managed to get a Ukrainian book past the Russian censors. He had carefully given Kotlyarevsky credit as the author on the title page. He instructed Joseph Kamenetsky, editor of the 1798 edition, to take great care in editing the text and variants were supplied from the manuscript copies he had. His intent was clearly not commercial as is shown by his dedication of the book to lovers of the Ukrainian language.

Years later Kotlyarevsky perhaps appreciated Parpura's gesture more since he found it difficult to find publishers willing to finance his book. After the 1798 edition Parpura published a second edition in 1808 identical to the first. Kotlyarevsky published the third edition, adding part four, in 1809. After finishing the six parts he attempted in 1828, with the help of M. Melgunov, to publish the complete *Eneida*. The Petersburg and Moscow publishers were not interested and it finally appeared only in 1842 four years after the author's death.

The early difficulty the author had in getting his works published has changed since they have become classics. Up to 1960 there were 37 separate editions of *Eneida* published and his *Works*, also containing it, were published 29 times. In the same

period 26 separate editions of *Natalka Poltavka* and 13 separate editions of *Moskal Charivnyk* were printed.

The first and subsequent editions of *Eneida* contained a Ukrainian-Russian dictionary of 972 words as an appendix which is a pioneer effort in Ukrainian lexicography. This was the first Ukrainian-Russian dictionary of the new Ukrainian literature. Apparently the idea of the dictionary was Parpura's but Kotlyarevsky turned around and added it with 153 new words to his own third edition. Kotlyarevsky also devoted some effort to compiling a dictionary but its relation to that printed in the *Eneida* is unclear.

NATALKA POLTAVKA was the result of Kotlyarevsky's great interest in drama and with this work he won a permanent place in Ukrainian drama. *Natalka Poltavka*, literally "Natalie, the girl from Poltava" was staged in 1819. It describes the social conflict in Ukraine through Natalka an ordinary, but pretty, peasant girl and the hero Peter who is in love with her. The author's sympathy with the common people is clear.

Natalka Poltavka has been called the "grandmother of Ukrainian theater" as it was the first drama in Ukrainian (he called it an "opera") and it established the beginning of the Ukrainian national theater. A century and a half have established the play's popularity and greatness. From the first production its popularity was enhanced by Ukrainian folk songs which had been skillfully woven into the play. The composer, Mykola Lysenko in 1890 wrote the great opera of the same name to Kotlyarevsky's play.

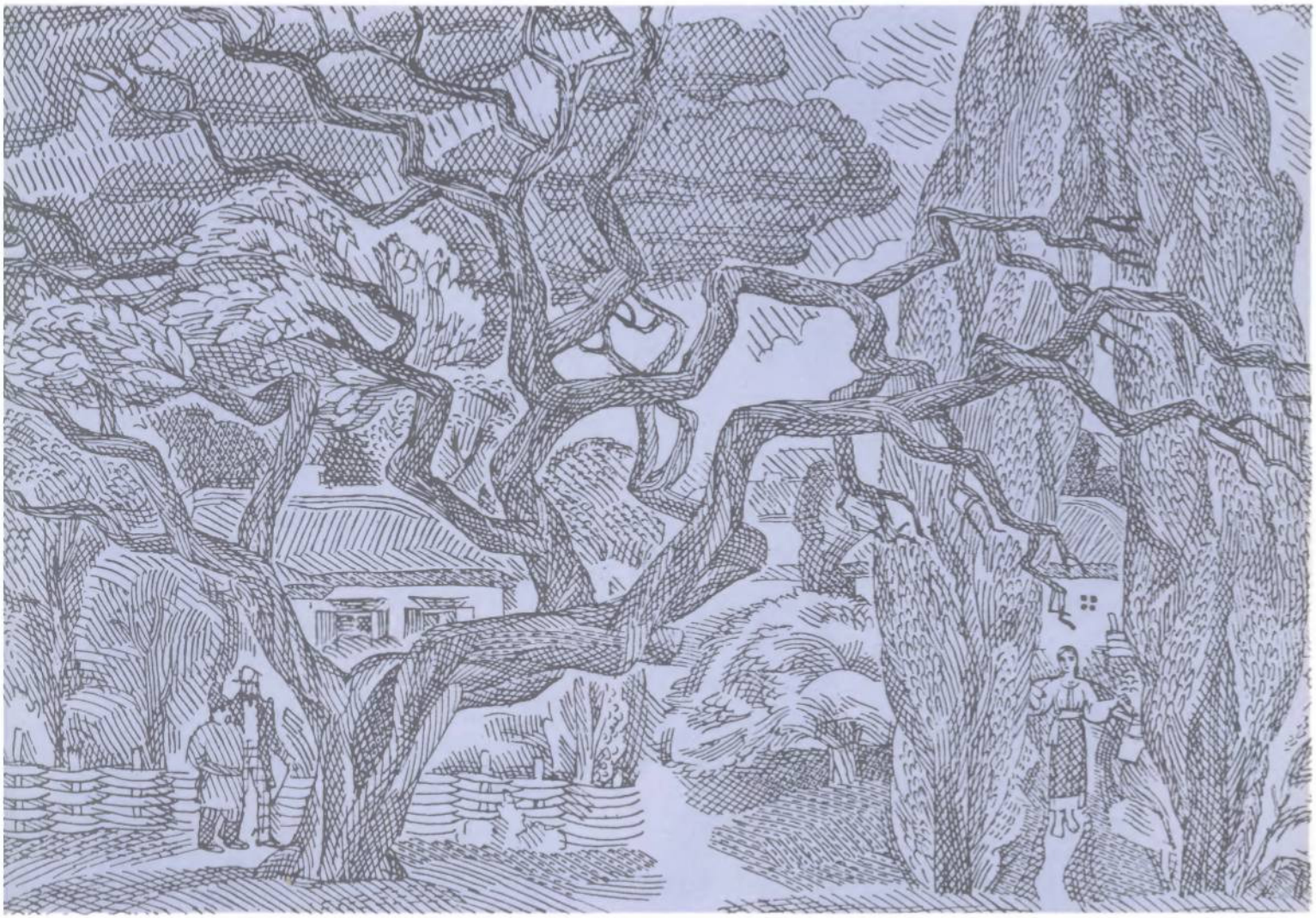
Many years later the author gave the manuscript of *Natalka Poltavka* to Sreznevsky who published it in 1838 and the author managed to see it in print just a week before he died. Sreznevsky commented that *Natalka Poltavka* had a great influence "on the study of the Ukrainian nationality, you could even say it awakened it."

Moskal Charivnyk (Muscovite or Russian Wizard) is the author's second play. It was produced in 1819, with *Natalka Poltavka*, and is a gay one-act comedy which the author called an "opera" but when it was printed was called a "vaudeville." It has maintained popularity with amateur drama groups.

Two other minor works of Kotlyarevsky are the *Poem to Prince Kurakin* (1805) and a translation of the *Ode to Sappho*. A translation of his from the French of Lafontaine has not survived.

THE FAME OF THE WRITER has been marked on many occasions. In 1898 the centennial of the publication of the *Eneida* was celebrated and the question of a memorial to the writer was discussed. In 1903(after five years of struggle with the authorities, a monument to Kotlyarevsky was ready for unveiling in the city of Poltava.

The sculptor, L. Pozen, designed a monument with a bust of Kotlyarevsky on a pedestal and basrelief scenes from the *Eneida* and *Natalka Poltavka* around the base. The cost of the work was carried by public donations. Many donations came from the Kuban Cossacks who were the descendants of the famous Zaporozhians glorified in the *Eneida*. Invitations went out all over Europe for the unveil-



Artist—Mykola Kompanetz

ing and such famous Ukrainian writers as Kotsiubinsky, Lesia Ukrainka, Khotkevich, Stefanyk, Olena Pchilka and M. Starytsky were there.

Government officials decided that the Ukrainian language would not be allowed in the official speeches or greetings at the unveiling of the Kotlyarevsky monument. The Russian Minister of the Interior had sent a telegram forbidding the Ukrainian language to be used except for those persons from Austria. Writer M. Kotsiubinsky disregarded the ban and gave a fast, short speech in Ukrainian before the officials could stop him. The meeting then marched out in protest.

The writer M. Sosnovsky expressed his amaze- at the paradox:

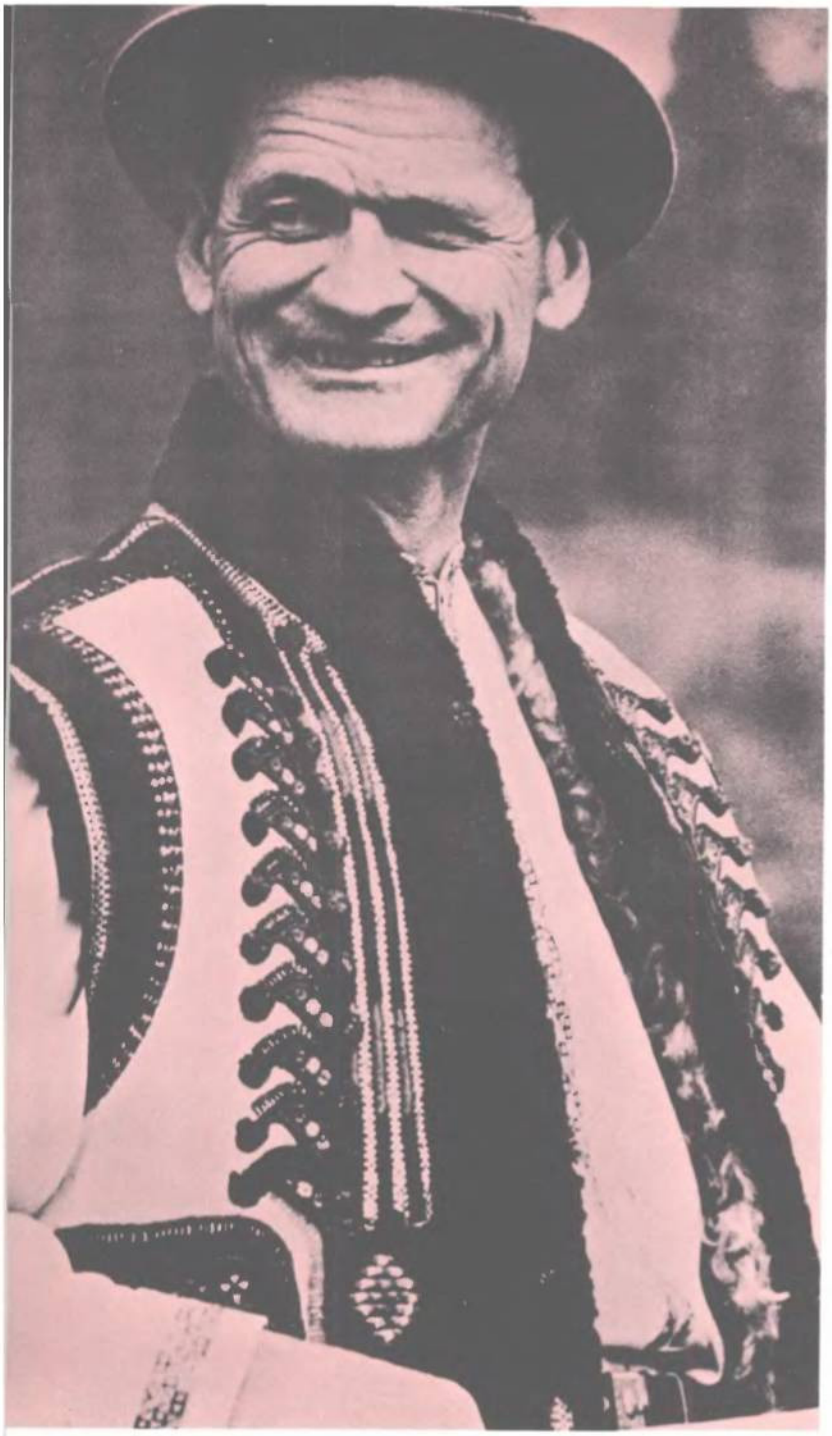
"It's strange that it is permitted to unveil in Poltava a monument to the writer who brought Ukrainian to a stature of a literary language, and at this time the (Russian) administration feels it necessary to ban greetings in this language." (*Ukraina*, Kiev September 1969).

It is ironic that the memorial to Kotlyarevsky marking his contribution to the establishment and development of Ukrainian as a literary language was erected at a time when Ukrainian was banned from publication. The Russian Tsar had passed a secret decree in 1876 banning books in Ukrainian and this law was in force until 1905.

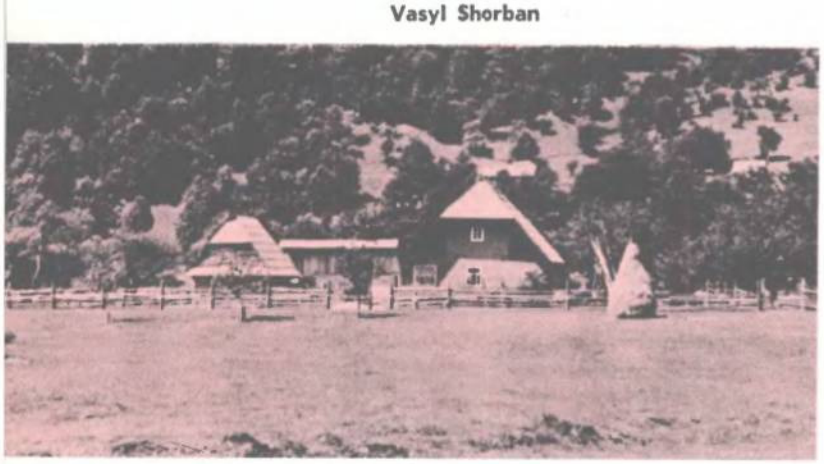
Although Kotlyarevsky's 150th anniversary fell in 1919, in the middle of the turmoil of the Ukrainian Revolution, he was not forgotten. Panas Mirny and a group of Ukrainian writers gathered at his monument to honor the writer but was dispersed by the Tsarist Russian armies of General Anton Denikin.

UNESCO included Kotlyarevsky's bicentenary in the world jubilee list of 1969 and many celebrations around the world marked his achievement. One Canadian tribute to the writer, for instance, was a Kotlyarevsky book exhibit held September 30-October 31 at the University of Manitoba by the Ukrainian Literary Circle under chairman Zorianna Hrycenko assisted by Sophia Kachor. ▼

—Andrew Gregorovich



Vasyl Shorban



Homes of Transcarpathian Lumberjacks in Carpatho-Ukraine

STRENGTH OF A LUMBERJACK

by Ihor Kozak

IVAN CHUSA packed his Hutsul topir (axe) and together with Vasyl Shorban went in the Summer of 1967 to visit Montreal, Canada. A month later they returned home to Carpatho-Ukraine as world champion lumberjacks after winning the traditional International Competition of Lumberjacks.

Ivan and Vasyl competed more than 50 times with colleagues "from 14 countries in their skill and ability and each time they were tops," says V. Popov. Ivan Chusa was in the lead in tree felling. A tree 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter was felled by him in just 26 seconds. Vasyl Shorban won distinction in bucking. It took him only 16 seconds to bucksaw trees, and he, like Chusa, established a kind of world record.

Thus both Ukrainian lumberjacks added to their collection of prizes the awards given by the Canadian Expo 67 World Exhibition as top masters of world lumberjacks.

Lumberjack Ivan Chusa, age 40, graduated from a forest technical school last year and is now qualified as a logging technician. He lives in the village of Lopushno which is on the bank of a rapid mountain river. His wife Maria cares for their three-room house which he built with his own hands. His 14-year old son Volodymyr is a whiz at mathematics in school.

Vasyl Shorban is forty-four and for thirty years he drove log rafts down the rapids of the swirling Tisa River, risking his life many times. As a boy he was delighted with the exciting trade of raftsman which calls for bravery, special skill and self-control. Modern methods, however, have replaced the Hutsul raftsmen so now Shorban can only dream of the good old days.

Carpatho-Ukraine is known as a "land of green gold" consisting mostly of densely wooded mountains. European spruce is the mistress of the forest here and because of its light weight, strength and ease of construction, it's tops. Other tree species growing in Transcarpathia include fir, pine, hornbeam, yew and the rare "resonant" spruce, an indispensable material for making musical instruments. Carpathian resonant spruce is bought by many musical instrument factories and this valuable species is also exported to 20 countries. ▼

Adapted from: Champions Live in the Transcarpathians, by V. Popov 1968.

POETRY

ETUDE IN SNOW

K. Levkiw

The Winter Monarch from his lofty throne
Surveyed the frozen scene
Then satisfied with one task done
Called Night to intervene.

A myriad of crystal flowers
Covered the vast domain below
While silently, more irridescent flakes
Joined the glistening quilt of snow.

The earth, attune to quiet repose,
Lay steeped in fleece - like, snowdrift folds
Unruffled save for ice capped trees and shrubs
Frost insulated against cold.

Snow studded cottages arose
From spotless canopies of white,
Discernible by wisps of smoke that trailed
Like phantoms in the night.

Windows declared soft luminance
Bespeaking warmth and cheer within,
And cast networks of quicksilver
Outside onto the snowy fins.

Land of white - pastelled wizardry
Trimmed with radiant pearls of frost;
Silent splendour that took on
The semblance of a world lost.

The stern Monarch looked again
And felt surprise at his own power:
Here were the winters of a thousand years
Reflected in one magic hour.

Poems by

Paul Nedwell

THE WINE OF LIFE

The
Years roll
By so fast,
But slow enough
For all to drink their
Fill.

MY STAR

I looked into the clear night sky
And claimed the first star seen as
mine.
As my true love it was so high
Above and sparkling as of wine.

UKRAINE

She is a land far rich indeed
Of stories gay and hardy deeds,
A land with beautiful forests
and streams,
Which has always shared our
dreams.
(*Translated from the Ukrainian*)

AN AUTUMN WALK

The autumn air was crisp and cool,
And in the west the sun had sunk
Quite low to now become a jewel
Of yellow radiance that filled
The landscape now before him with
A golden glow that warmed the soul
Of one alone upon the road,
Alone upon a country stroll.
He walked in loneliness that was
At times dispersed by the sounds
of some
Of the country creatures, and
His loneliness would then succumb
To the company of nature's sounds
And to each and every autumn hue.
But when his walk was ended,
His loneliness returned anew.

WHY?

Why do words pass on the wind
As whispers soft, too soft to hear?
I'd rather have them echo far
And wide to reach all men everywhere
That I might share them hence
with all
And reach their hearts with these
gems so dear .
Why do my words pass on the wind
As whispers soft, too soft to hear.

O. P. Melnychenko

BOOKMARK

The world of books and writers. Reviews, news and notes of new, recent and old books and their authors.

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Available through your local or Ukrainian Book Stores.

THE SLAVIC LITERATURES. Compiled by Richard C. Lewanski, assisted by Lucia G. Lewanski and Maya Deriugin. New York, The New York Public Library and Frederick Ungar Pub. Co., 1967. xiii, 630 pages. (The Literatures of the World in English Translation, a bibliography, vol. 2) $18.50

This thorough reference work on Slavic literature in translation is a tribute to the excellence of the New York Public Library and the careful work of compiler Richard C. Lewanski, Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University Bologna Center for Advanced International Studies in Italy.

All the thirteen Slavic languages, even the smallest, are covered by this volume. A list of languages along with pages gives some indication of the quantity of English translations for every Slavic language. Belorussian literature (3 pages), Bulgarian (4), Croatian (4), Czech (39), Kashubian (1), Lusatian (2), Macedonian (1), Polish (74), Russian (261), Serbian (11), Slovak (7), Slovenian (6), Ukrainian (18; pages 427-444).

Although this bibliography does not necessarily reflect the exact quantity of English translations in these languages the dominance of Russian (261), Polish (74) and Czech (39) is a clear contrast to Ukrainian at 18 pages. Although there are far more speakers of the Ukrainian language compared to either Polish or Czech this book is evidence of the backward state of Ukrainian translation of literature into English.

Perhaps the major criticism that can be made of this volume is that it covers only up to 1960. As a result it omits the large number of Ukrainian translations which appeared since then, especially on the Shevchenko anniversaries in 1961 and 1964. Probably the most important title since 1960 is **The Ukrainian Poets 1189-1962,** by C. H. Andrusyshen and W. Kirkconnell (University of Toronto Press, 1963). This is now the single most useful book on Ukrainian literature in the English language.

The Slavic Literatures is the fullest study on the subject ever published and should be in all college libraries. A supplementary volume to cover the period 1960-1970 would greatly increase the value of this work.

Andrew Gregorovich
Scarborough College Library

CANADIAN UNION OF STUDENTS: Report on Intellectual Dissent in Ukraine SSR. Port Arthur, Ont., Lakehead University Press, 1960, 40 p., map. Free.

This report was prepared for CUS, the national university student organization in Canada. CUS has just folded up, but we believe there's no relation between the appearance of this report and its fall. The report, it's really a compilation, presents excerpts from three recent important books on Ukraine: **Internationalism or Russification,** by Ivan Dzyuba (London, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1968); **Education in Soviet Ukraine,** by John Kolasky (Toronto, Peter Martin Associates, 1968) and **The Chornovil Papers,** by Vyacheslav Chornovil (Toronto, McGraw Hill, 1968). See FORUM Summer 1968 for reviews of these books.

This booklet, printed in 2,000 copies, was distributed to university libraries, members of Parliament and Canadian senators, all embassies in Canada, news media and student newspapers. As it contains no new information its main value lies in drawing attention to books of Dzyuba, Kolasky and Chornovil. The foreword (misspelled "forward") to the booklet is signed by the initials "wrp."

CONCERN: A Conference to Study Canada's Multicultural Patterns in the Sixties, December 13-15, 1968, Toronao. Published by Canadian Cultural Rights Committee (Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Chairman, The Senate of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario) 147 p. facsims. This volume constitutes the Proceedings of the Thinkers' Conference on Cultural Rights planned by Prof. Paul Yuzyk, a Canadian Senaaor.

PRINCE MAZEPA HETMAN OF UKRAINE in Contemporary English Publications, 1687-1709, by Theodore Mackiw. Ukrainian Research & Information Institute (2534 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60622) 1967. 126 pages, illus., facsims., maps. $3.00

Prof. Theodore Mackiw of the University of Akron, one of the leading authorities in the world on Ivan Mazepa, is the author of this scholarly study of the famous Ukrainian Hetman which provides new material for the study of Ukrainian, Russian and East European history.

Prince Mazepa (1639-1709) is a colorful and controversial Ukrainian Cossack leader who joined with King Charles XII of Sweden in a struggle for independence against Moscow. However, the Russian Tsar, Peter the Great, defeated the Swedish-Ukrainian armies at the famous Battle of Poltava (1709) and Mazepa died in Turkey shortly after. Mazepa's name caught the imagination of many artists and has lived on in poetry, fiction, music and art as well as the pages of history.

Famous men such as Byron, Hugo, Pushkin, Liszt, Tchaikovsky and Vernet have been attracted to the legend and personality of the famous Hetman of Ukraine and created works of art relating to his life.

Dr. Mackiw's study is carefully documented and is provided with a detailed and valuable six-page bibliography which in itself is an important contribution to the study of Ukrainian history. The book is a companion to his earlier study, **Mazepa im Lichte der Zeitgenossischen Deutschen Quellen** (Munich, Verlag Ukraine, 1963) on Mazepa in German literature.

This study is the third book on Mazepa in English. The first was the popular book **Hetman of Ukraine: Ivan Mazeppa,** by Clarence A. Manning (New York, Bookman Associates, 1957) and the second was an excellent collection of articles reprinted from the 1959 **Ukrainian Quarterly** as a book, **Ivan Mazepa: Hetman of Ukraine** (New York, 1960).

It is regrettable the publisher did not put more effort into the quality of printing and the distribution of this significant book. FORUM received no answer to its inquiries from the publishers. **Prince Mazepa Hetman of Ukraine** provides new information on a man of major importance in East European history who played a central role in the history of his time. This book is vital to all students of Russian as well as European and Ukrainian history.

UKRAINIAN LITERATURE IN CANADA

It has been established that the first literary work written in Ukrainian in Canada was Ivan Zbura's poem "Kanadijski emigranty" ("The Canadian Immigrants"). It was dated "Beaver Creek, Alberta, December 30, 1898" and published on February 2, 1899 in **Svoboda,** at that time the only Ukrainian newspaper in the U.S.A. **The Canadian Farmer** (since 1903) and **The Ukrainian Voice** (since 1910), both still flourishing in Winnipeg, should also be credited for their great contribution to the early output of Ukrainian writing. Before World War I, some fifty pioneer authors published in these newspapers, their poems, short stories and plays.

In his history Mr. Mandryka divides Ukrainian literature in Canada into four main periods: (1) beginnings of Ukrainian letters and pioneer folklore; (2) late pioneer era and beginnings of literature; (3) new horizons and new achievements (since the early 1920's); and (4) influx of new intellectuals. It seems to this reviewer that it would have been more proper to unite the first and second periods. Sava Chernetsky, who produced poetry and prose on Canadian themes in 1899-1900, is not worse than, for instance, Semen Kovbel who wrote twenty years later, and thus his work has the same right to be considered among the beginnings of genuine Ukrainian literature in Canada. With this exception, Mr. Mandryka's periodization truly reflects the reality of Ukrainian literature in this country.

Mr. Mandryka should be praised for his excellent treatment of Ivan Danylchuk (1901-1944), a Canadian-born author who broadened the horizons of Ukrainian poetry, as well as of Elias Kiriak (Illia Kyriyak 1888-1955) and Oleksander Luhovy (1904-1962), who greatly contributed during World War II with their novels on Ukrainian pioneer life in Western Canada. E. Kiriak's trilogy is translated into English as **Sons of the Soil** (1959).

I. Danylchuk, H. Ewach, E. Kiriak, O. Luhovy, T. Shevchuk, M. Ichniansky, and M. Mandryka himself, author of four collections of poetry and five narrative poems, including **Canada,** have brought Ukrainian literature in Canada to a higher level. Newcomers, among them Ulas Samchuk, Levko Romen, and L. Murovych, have enriched it with various fresh themes and techniques. Important also are the scholars, L. Biletsky, J. B. Rudnyckyj, Metropolitan Ilarion, Watson Kirkconnell, C. A. Andrusyshen, G. Luckyj, C. Bida and others, who helped to make Ukrainian literature, abundant in its styles and significant in its ideas and artistic accomplishments, an integral part of Canadian culture as a whole.

Mandryka's **History of Ukrainian Literature in Canada** is well organized, and rich in factual material and in quotations from typical works. It has a few errors of fact: for example, I. Danylchuk's **Svitaje den** was published in 1929 (not in 1920 as stated in the book), and Honore Ewach's **Ukrainian Songs and Lyrics** appeared in 1933 (not in 1931). But these and similar shortcomings do not lower the value of this important publication, a lasting contribution of literary scholarship to the cultural mosaic of Canada, which proves that national groups in this country have the opportunity to retain and develop the heritages they brought here from Europe.

The book has a "Selected Bibliography on Ukrainian Canadian History and Literature," and an index of Ukrainian authors who have lived and written in Canada, some 120 names in all. The foreword by J. B. Rudnyckyj and the 50 photographs add to the value of this book.

Yar Slavutych
University of Alberta

* * * * *

There are better things in life than money. Unfortunately, it takes money to buy them.

MY FATHER, SHOLOM ALEICHEM, by Marie Waife-Goldberg. Simon and Schuster, New York, 1968. 333 pages, portraits, bibliography: p. 318-19 $7.50

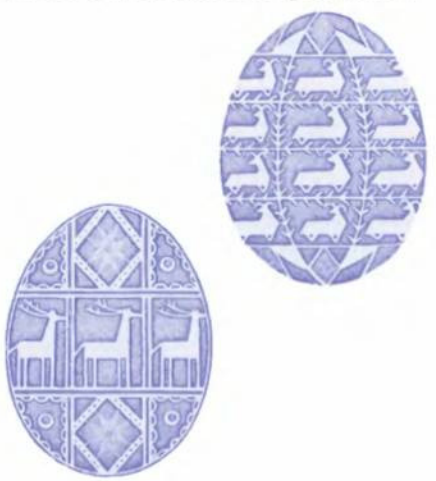
A biography of the famous Ukrainian Jewish writer Solomon Rabinowitz (1859-1916) by his daughter. Under his pen name Sholom Aleichem he became a famous Yiddish short story writer and dramatist. He usually wrote about ragged and quaint Ukrainian Jews with a deep Jewish humor. He was born in Pereyeslav, Ukraine and lived most of his life in several Ukrainian cities but at the age of 47 he left for the United States, coming to New York in 1906. Although this is an interesting biography it is a pity the author shows insufficient knowledge of Ukraine and confusion between Ukrainians and Russians. She shows the Jewish attachment for the Ukrainian capital city by calling it "our city of Kiev."

UKRAINIAN "PYSANKA" — Ukrainski Pysanky. Kiev, Mystetstvo, 1968. Introductory article, water-colors and compilation by Erast Bilyashevsky. 91 pages colored illus. $3.25.

This attractive book on the art of the Ukrainian Easter Egg (Pysanka) has been eagerly awaited. Although the Pysanka is one of Ukraine's most highly developed and beautiful folk arts, it has been badly neglected until recently in Soviet Ukraine while it flourished in the United States and Canada. This brief monograph seems to be the first book on the subject published in Ukraine during the past half century.

The real beauty of the book lies in the 140 water-color paintings of Pysankas done twice life size in vivid colors. By contrast, the end pages, which are photos of decorated eggs, are printed in somewhat muddy colors and soft focus. Attractive artistically perhaps, but not useful to persons who would like to copy them.

The text of the book is very brief and in addition to the five-page Ukrainian text one-page versions are given in Rus-



sian, English, French, German and Spanish. The language of the English version unfortunately is imperfect, for example, the bronze age is given as the "brazen age." It is unfortunate also that in the title the popular English form **Pysanka** is used while in the English text it is misspelled as **Pisanka.** It is a pity also that the Ukrainian Hutsul mountaineers have been Russianized as "Guzuls."

These are minor criticisms however, since this book, printed only in 6,000 copies and nicely edited by I. N. Buhaienko, will be treasured by lovers of Ukrainian folk arts around the world.

A.G.

Book Notes

ADAM'S SONS, by Hannah Polowy and Mitch Sago. An English Stage Play based on Olga Kobylyanska's Ukrainian Literary Classic "Zemlya" (Land). Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian (1164 Dundas St. W.), 1969. 110 p. illus. ports., facsim. $1.00.

BEGINNING LESSONS IN UKRAINIAN by N. I. Sarten. New York, Oko Publishers, 1968. 102 p. $2.00.

FOLK ART OF THE UKRAINE, by P. Yurchenko. Translated by A. Mistetsky. Kiev, Mystetstvo, 1968. unpaged. illus. (part col.) $1.50.

LET US LEARN UKRAINIAN Book I, by William Sawchuk. Northland Printing, 216 McLeod Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta, 1968. 96 p. illus. $2.50.

TWO YEARS IN SOVIET UKRAINE: A Canadian's personal account of Soviet Russian oppression and the rising opposition, by John Kolasky. Peter Martin Associates, 17 Inkerman St., Toronto 5, Ontario. 230 pages, illus. Paperbound $3.95, Casebound $6.95

UKRAINIAN FOR BEGINNERS, by Yar Slavutych. Edmonton Slavuta Publishers, 72 Westbrook Drive, Edmonton 76, Alberta, 1968. 60 p. illus. $1.50.

THE UKRAINIAN EASTER EGG IN CANADA, by Robert B. Klymasz. Ottawa, National Museum of Man, 1969. 7 pages.

This folder was prepared by the Folklore Division of Canada's National Museum of Man in conjunction with an exhibit held in Spring of 1969. A well written summary, it is printed in blue ink with a cover illustration and is available in English and French language versions.

A UKRAINIAN, PIERRE DE POLETICA, CO-AUTHOR OF THE CANADIAN-ALASKAN BOUNDARIES (Historical-Geographic Outline), by M. Huculak. Vancouver, The Author, 1967. 132 p. maps, facsims. (Shevchenko Scientific Society. Ukrainian Studies, Vol. 24) Text in Ukrainian with English summary.

GERMAN INVASION OF UKRAINE, 1941-1945

A quarter of a century has passed since the day October 14, 1944 when the German Army after 22 months of occupation left Ukraine and retreated to the shambles of Berlin. Adolf Hitler had invaded Ukraine on June 22, 1941 with 57 divisions, 13 brigades and 1,300 fighter airplanes.

The German Army was at first welcomed by many Ukrainians but then became a nightmare of oppression so many thousands of guerillas fought the occupation force. The struggle in Ukraine was a three cornered battle between the German Army, the Soviet Army and partisans and the Ukrainian Nationalist (UPA) Army which fought both of them.

After the war Ukraine was in "ashes, rubble and ruin" said writer Yuri Deychuk. The material losses of Ukraine from the war were 285 billion rubles. (Today the official value of the ruble is just over one American dollar). Some 16,150 factories, about 1,300 vehicle and tractor garages were ruined. About 714 Ukrainian cities and 28,000 villages were left in ruins by the Second World War.

Ukrainians suffered from one of the largest losses of population in the war. Officials say that 4,500,000 civilians lost their lives in Ukraine. Over 2,000,000 persons were transported to Germany from Ukraine to serve as slave labor. Some of these survived the German slave labor and concentration camps and eventually made their way as Displaced Persons (DP's) to the United States and Canada.

Although the economy of Ukraine was rebuilt in about five years, the war losses of men, women and children, of destroyed historical monuments, and burned rare books and art treasures can never be replaced.

Encyclopedia Americana gives 20,000,000 as the total USSR war casualties including 7,500,000 battle deaths. By comparison the United States lost 407,318 in W. W. II casualties in its armed forces. Other military casualties are: France 210,671; United Kingdom 244,723 (plus 60,595 civilians); Poland 320,000. Germany had 3,500,000 battle deaths and Italy had 77,494. ▼

FIREPROOF PAPER INVENTED

Scientists of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute in the field of cellulose and paper industry have created a paper similar to that used in the heavy cover of notebooks but which does not burn at 700°C. This miraculous quality is the result of incorporating basalt in the production. Basalt is an inexpensive rock mineral which has been used in the porcelain and glass industry and in building construction.

Cossack Hair Dressing

No, the Cossacks didn't use it. The virile warriors of Ukraine, the Cossacks have had their name registered as an English hair grooming spray. A full page in London's **Mayfair** (vol 4 no 4, 1969) carries an advertisement for Cossack Hair Dressing at 5/10 (85c) a can which, no doubt, is cashing in on the manliness of the Ukrainian Cossack reputation.

UKRAINIAN VS. RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN UKRAINE'S PERIODICAL PRESS

Over one-third of the periodicals of Ukraine available to Western subscribers are in the Russian language. This fact emerges from the manuscript of the offical Soviet catalog **1970 Gazety i Zhurnaly SSSR** which lists 100 titles for Ukraine. Of these 65 are in Ukrainian language, 34 are in Russian (plus seven more with resumes) and one paper is in English. **(News From Ukraine).** It appears however that in the final printed catalog **News From Ukraine,** published in Kiev, was omitted. The over-representation of Russian language periodicals by about 10% in this list is an indication of the pressure of Soviet government language policy which promotes Russian at the expense of Ukrainian and other languages. Orest P.

Ukrainian Americans 1870-1970

by Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick, Jr.

I

THE DESCENDENTS of the early Ukrainian immigrants have been in the United States since the last decades of the Nineteenth century. Although the Americanization[1] of them is complete, ethnic awareness and nationality consciousness exists. Often these people refer to themselves as Ukrainians, Ukrainian Americans, or as Americans of Ukrainian ancestry. Since the end of World War II the study of Eastern and Slavic Europe has intensified in North America; yet many Americans still know little about Ukraine. In part this is due to the strong tendency in the United States to identify Ukraine with Russia.

In addition a dichotomy exists among Ukrainian Americans in regards to the priority of ethnic awareness and nationality consciousness. On the one hand, many associate totally with the folk customs, songs, dances, and foods of Ukraine. While, on the other hand, many of these same people tend to stereotype the political activities of other various Ukrainian organizations as "extreme nationalism." Yet it is not difficult to understand the Ukrainian American. A century of Ukrainians in America has revealed similarities between the respective immigrations. Most important is the Ukrainian's desire to maintain his heritage whatever the focal point. More striking, however, is the observation that as generations in America have passed the concept of Ukrainian nationalism has returned again to ethnic awareness (songs, dances and foods).

Ukrainian immigrant scholars in the United States have been active. They have conducted much research on Ukrainian topics, and about Ukrainians living beyond the borders of Ukraine. In this respect, the history of the first Ukrainians in the United States and their early settlements has been discussed. However, much of this material is scattered throughout various early church and Ukrainian organization "Calendars." Also, the majority of the material is in the Ukrainian language. However, this does not imply that English language studies have not been made.

The noteworthy English language works on the Ukrainians in the United States are *Ukrainians in the United States*[2] by Wasyl Halich, "*The Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States*"[3] by Yaroslav Chyz. "*Ukrainians in the United States*"[4] by Samuel Koenig, and "*Ukrainian Immigration in the U. S. A.*"[5] by Vasyl Mudry. The following article presents additional information and combines the previous efforts in regards to the first immigrations. The study was underaken to honor the first immigrants; and for their non-Ukrainian-speaking grandchildren —the American of Ukrainian ancestry.

II

THE EMIGRATION OF THE EAST Slavic peoples from the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires began in earnest in the latter third of the nineteenth century. Ukrainians and other peoples from the geographical area of Ukraine composed a great portion of these emigrants.[6] The respective periods of Ukrainian immigration into the U. S. were: 1870-1899, 1899-1914, 1914-1930, and post World War II. Today, the present population statistics on the people of Ukrainian background in the United States range between 1,100,000[7] and 1,500,000[8] to 2,000,000.[9] However, these figures also include some Ukrainians who classify themselves as Russian-Americans, Ruthenians, Carpatho Russians, Carpatho-Rus'naks, and Lemkos.

The earliest meaningful emigration from the Ukrainian areas was cradled in the westernmost regions of the Carpathian Mountains (*Zarkapattya*) between 1870 and 1875. The exodus from the eastern sections of the Carpathians and an area known as *Lemkivshchyna* followed; while, from Galicia proper (*Halychyna*) emigants began to depart around 1877.[10] At the same time the areas of *Boykivshchyna, Pidhirya, Halecke podillya,* and *Pokuttya* experienced similar waves of migration. Eastern Galicia (Eastern *Halychyna*) and *Bukovyna* were affected around 1890.[11] as were the areas near *Kholm* and the regions beyond the *Zbruch*[12] In contrast, there were very few immigrants from Russian controlled Ukraine. Emigration thereafter was from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania. These people from the Trans-Carpathian and Western territories were:

> "impelled to migrate because of hopeless economic conditions prevailing in their native lands, sections of which (were) among the most backward in Eastern Europe. Overpopulation, excessive subdivision of land and resultant poverty and political and religious oppression (were) the most important motives. On the other hand, the propaganda of American industrialists, anxious to obtain cheap labor played an important role in inducing the immigrant. The vast majority (were) peasants, most of them illiterate."[13]

THE PREVALENT ATTITUDE of the pre-World War I immigrant was the desire to establish oneself financially and economically. The majority of the immigrants intended to earn and save money in the United States, and eventually return to their homes in Western Ukraine to pay the debts they had incurred there.[14] In addition, many desired either to purchase land or to establish themselves in business in the old country. However, World War I, the collapse of Austro-Hungary, and the national and social revolutions within the Russian Empire halted the desire of the Ukrainians to re-emigrate to their homeland. On the other hand, East Slavic immigration into the United States increased. As a result, the United States Immigration Act of 1921 was passed by the American government, and the flow of immigration into the United States was considerably reduced. The Immigration Act of 1924 halted all European and Southern European immigration.[15] H. L. Mencken, states that the aim of these acts was to curtail the number of undesirable immigrants; for it was felt they were more difficult to assimilate.[16]

GREATLY DUE TO illiteracy and to the process of Russification in the Transcarpathian and Western Ukrainian territories, the "nationality" awareness of the pre-World War I Ukrainian immigrant was infinitesimal.[17] It was only after World War I that a clear distinction of Ukrainians in the United States was made by the non-Slav. For the most part, the new immigrants wanted to be known as Americans, yet they were extremely conscious of their ethnic and later nationality identity. The non-differentiation of Ukrainians and the anomalies produced by the American authorities (e.g. Ellis Island) and the Ukrainians alike created confusion.

This confusion, largely created by the arrogance and discrimination of the non-Slav and Slav alike, is clearly illustrated by the fact that people from the Ukrainian territories were officially entered into government statistics and school records, and were known under many names.[18] (See Ukrainians and Their Many Names—Ed.)

In addition many Ukrainians were merely registered under other nationalities such as Austrian, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Russian and Slovak or called by derogatory names as Bohunk or Hunky.

The majority of these immigrants obtained work mainly in the coal mines, railroads, and industries of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, and New York. In the process of acclimatizing and integrating into America, the immigrants established their churches and organizations. However, ethnic bigotry and discriminatory practices often split the immigrant settlements into factions. This manifested itself in the political and religious life of the immigrant. To complicate events there prevailed intra-organization rivalries, "nationality" loyalties, at times an advantage taking professional class (lawyers, clerics, insurance agents, doctors, etc.), and personality conflicts.

THE LANGUAGE CUSTOMS, and traditions of the first Ukrainian immigrants in the United States have been to some extent passed on to their descendants. However, the American acculturation of these descendants is complete. It is the new immigrants who have given the Ukrainian settlement some prospect of continuance. Parallel to the first wave of immigrants, some of the post World War II immigrants also came to America with the desire of someday returning to Ukraine. Yet in the process of waiting these political emigres also are experiencing Americanization. Their situation today is much the same as that of the Ukrainian immigrant before World War II.

How to preserve the mother language? How to maintain a cultural heritage in a vacuum with no emigration from Ukraine? and, how to combine

ethnic awareness and nationality consciousness into meaningful tangibles for the youth? To become an American does not mean an abandonment of a cultural heritage. It means an individual has the right to develop as a complex human being with parallel interests: A Good American, A Good Ukrainian, A Good Christian, etc. Whereas the educational institutions and the social pressures of a generation or two ago served to de-ethnicize or de-nationalize an individual, the same medium today is giving impetus to the study of one's past. ▼

(Presented at the Junior Ukrainian Orthodox League Conference in Zelinople, Pa., Aug. 19, 1969.

NOTES—

1. Berry Brewton. *Race and Ethnic Relations*, 3d ed. (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1951). p. 340-41.
2. Wasyl Halich. *Ukrainians in the United States*. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1937) xiii, 174 pages.
3. Yaroslav J. Chyz. *The Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States*. Reprinted from the Almanac of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association for 1940 (Scranton, Pa., 1939) 32 pages.
4. Samuel Koenig. "Ukrainians in the United States," *Slavonic Encyclopaedia*, Edited by Joseph S. Roucek (New York, 1949) p. 1330-33.
5. Vasyl Mudry. "Ukrainian Immigration in the U.S.A." *Guide to Ukrainian-American Institutions, Professionals and Business*, Edited by Wasyl Weresh. (New York, 1955) p. 5-17.
6. Yaroslav J. Chyz. "Chyslo i rozmishchennja ukrayintsiv u spoluchenykh derzhavakh" (The Number and Settlements of Ukrainians in the United States), *Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, Calendar for* 1937 (Scranton, Pa. *Narodna Volya*, 1936), p. 117-19. Compare with Paul Dubas, "Pochatky ukrains'koi imigratsiyi do ameryky" (The Beginnings of Ukrainian Emigration to America), *Sixty Years of the Ukrainian Community in Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, Published in commemoration of the 35th Anniversary of the Ukrainian-American Citizens' Association, 1944) p. 8-9. Also see Wasyl Halich p. 150-153. Compare to Samuel Koenig p. 1330-1333. And see Samuel Koenig, "Russians in the U.S.A." *Slavonic Encyclopaedia*, p. 1098-1100.
7. Mykola Mushyna, "Skil'ko ukrayintsiv v sviti" (How Many Ukrainians are there in the World?) *Holos Lemkivscena* (May 1969).
8. J. B. Rudnyc'kyj, "Ukrainian Literary Language and Dialects in Diaspora," *Orbis: Bulletin International de Documentation Linguistique*, XI, No. 2 (Louvain, Center de Dialectologie Generale, 1962), p. 491.
9. Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA). The 1968 population figures on Ukrainian-Americans are given in *The Ukrainian Orthodox Word*, II No. 5 English edition, South Bound Brook, N.J. Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., 1968, p. 3.
10. *Ibid*, Paul Dubas, p. 8
11. *Ibid.*, p. 8.
12. Matviy Stachiw, *"Nashe mynule i maibutne v amerytsi"* (Our Past and Future in America), *Calendar of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association*: 1951 (Scranton, Narodna Volya, 1950) p. 7-21.
13. *Ibid*. Samuel Koenig p. 1330. It should be mentioned that many left to escape military conscription into the Austrian Army. The "propaganda" of American industrialists attracted many. However, to the Slavs surprise he was used as a "strike breaker."
14. Paul Dubas states that 15,000 people returned to Ukraine before 1908. He also mentions the calculations of Wasyl Halich. According to Halich, 29,305 people returned to the old country during the years 1908-1938. The importance of this lies in the fact that many people born in the United States were brought up in Ukraine. In the pre-World War II era these "American born" people returned to America. The reason they returned is that they fell victim to Polish rule. Most significant was the "American born" person's resistance to the Polish conscription. Consequently, the Polish government asked these "Americans' to return to their land of birth and citizenship. This immigration was active in the late 1920's and in the 1930's.
15. H. L. Mencken, *The American Language: An Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States*. 4th ed. (New York, Knopf, 1945) p. 212.
16. *Ibid*. p. 212-13.
17. Omelian Reviuk, 'Rozviy politychnoho svitohlajdu ukrains'koho imigranta" (The Development of the Political Outlook of the Ukrainian Immigrant), *Jubilee Book of the Ukrainian National Association: In Commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of its Existence* (Jersey City, N.J., Svoboda Press, 1936), p. 301-322.
18. Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick, Jr., *East Slavic Surnames in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio* (M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, May 1969) p. 6-8.

Ukrainians and Their Many Names

UKRAINIANS were known in the United States and Canada under many names up to the years 1918-20 when the name Ukraine, after two centuries, finally again appeared as a republic on the map of Europe.

Ukrainians living under Austrian, Polish and Russian rule until recently were subjected to great pressures to identify with the ruling nation and remain ignorant of their distinct ethnic origin and national heritage.

Ukrainian peasants arrived in North America from 1870 and due to their ignorance, illiteracy and lack of national consciousness they were registered by immigration and government officials under many names.

These names are mostly regional ones relating to cities, counties or provinces of Ukraine. For example, a person is both a Lemko and a Ukrainian at the same time. It is the same situation as a Yankee (New Englander) who is still an American. Southerners, Texans, New Yorkers and Hillbillies are still all Americans just as Canucks or Manitobans are Canadians, and Bukovinians, Carpatho-Rusins, Lemkos, and Rusniaks are all Ukrainians.

The regional or local pride that leads a person to call himself Lemko, Boyko, or Bukovinian is to be admired. However, it does not negate the fact that these are regional or provincial names and that the modern term Ukrainian has largely replaced them.

Although some of these names continue to be used in North America (Carpatho-Russian, Lemko, Russniac) the people carrying them are of Ukrainian origin.—A.G.

OLD NAMES FOR UKRAINIANS

Boykos	Kozaks	Rusniaks
Bukovinians	Lemki	Russins
Carpatho-Rusins	Lemkos	Russniacs
Carpatho-Russian	Little Russians	Ruthenes
Cherkasi	Lvovians	Ruthenians
Chumaks	Malorussians	Ukraintsiv
Cossacks	Roosins	Uniates
Galicians	Roxolanians	Volyniaks
Halychans	Rus	Yugo (South-Russians
Hutzuls	Rusins	
Kievans	Rusky	

Famous Ukrainian Artist

VASIL KASYAN

VASIL KASYAN, THE FAMOUS painter and illustrator of Ukraine, is a professor at the Kiev Art Institute. In 1920 he graduated from the Prague Art Academy and since 1927 he has worked in Ukraine producing a wealth of etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, sculptures and pictures. In 1914-45 he produced mostly political posters, the best known of which is, "Into battle, Slavs!" (1942). He is one of the major illustrators of the works of poet Taras Shevchenko and one of his most famous portraits is the striking profile of the famous poet of Ukraine.

DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS Kasyan as an artist has created more than five thousand works of graphic art of which one and a half thousand were preserved. Some of them are in the art museums and galleries of the Soviet Union, some of his early pieces are in the archives of the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague and some are in private collections. A large number of his pre-war works, which were kept at the Kharkiv picture gallery, were burnt in 1943 when the German army set fire to it when retreating. Kasyan's works have been displayed at 340 exhibitions. Thirty-three of them were private exhibits, 26 international, 85 foreign and 206 were exhibited in the Soviet Union. At the last jubilee exhibition in 1966-1968 dedicated to his 70th anniversary, 900 works were displayed in Kharkiv, Kiev, Donetsk, Lviv, Moscow, Leningrad, Prague and Plezin.

As an art expert Kasyan was the editor-in-chief of the complete works of Taras Shevchenko in four volumes, the fifth volume of the History of Ukrainian Art, and a member of the editorial board of the complete six volume edition. He is a member of the editorial board of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia and the author of several articles, a member of the editorial board of Historical Sketches of Ukrainian Art and the author of several chapters. Books by Kasyan such as Etchings by Taras Shevchenko (1964), Art by Taras Shevchenko (1964) booklets of Graphic Art (1960-1963), Political placards (1963) and others, and also books written with Turchenko as co-author Ukrainian Graphic (1957) Ukrainian Pre-October Realistic Graphics (1961), The History of Kiev, and articles on art which were published in two volumes (1959 and 1960).

KASYAN HAS PUBLISHED over 400 articles about art in magazines and newspapers. More than 40 monographic articles and sketches have been written about his creative work. Other monographs were published in 1931, 1948, 1957, 1960 and an album of works was published in Kiev in 1962 and in Moscow in 1969.

Kasyan is an active public figure. He is a member of the Government and Shevchenko Prizes in the branches of literature, art and architecture. He is a member of the department of Social Science at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in conferring titles to candidates of doctorates of art. He is also a member of the expert committee of the Literature Commission in conferring scientific degrees to docents or professors of Art Institutes.

Kasyan is a member of the editorial board of several magazines and publications, museum art, council and publishing houses.—A.G. ▼

FORUM will feature Kasyan's autobiography in the next issue.

SPORT as an Art

by Ihor Ter-Ovanesyan

WHAT IS PROFITABLE for the human body is not always so beneficial for the human mind and spirit. I think all of us have come across those ugly Hercules' of men with perfect musculature and an underdeveloped mind; and there are just as many people with powerful minds and flabby muscles. What is necessary is the harmonious unity of a person's mental and physical development.

If sport is considered primarily as a means of improving form and the functions of the body, if it is used as a means of distracting people from intellectual, aesthetic and all other social interests, it will inevitably produce athletes with backward minds, however sound their bodies may be. Therefore, any educational effect of sport is lost if one of the basic principles of education—the principle of all-round harmonious development—is broken.

Long and successful competetive experience, loud praises from friends and the press are truly dangerous for a young man without sufficient education and sufficient modesty. They can lead to a situation where the athlete acquires an exaggerated image of himself: a natural striving to be first in competition turns to arrogance, and the athlete becomes unpleasant for people around him and society at large.

Speaking for myself, I think that the fact that I have not allowed myself to become a slave of sport has helped me to keep in the top flight. I am ready to part with many things for the sake of sport. I do not smoke, but on the other hand I do not force myself to abstain from smoking. To me, the pleasure derived from smoking is nothing to the feeling of being really fit. I eat what I like, and I sleep as long as I think necessary for my body. I hardly sacrifice more for the sake of my favourite occupation than a card player or a stamp collector does. But I gain more than I sacrifice, because for me sport is the highest pleasure.

THE WAY sporting events are presented tends increasingly to turn them into a kind of sporting theatre, and this theatrical element is seen most clearly in the modern Olympic Games. The rituals of these games are highly aesthetic. Individually, too, every sportsman strives to become more artistic. A sportsman who has reached the peak of his form knows very well that during competition a moment comes when his body becomes obedient to him like his voice is to a master singer. It is only at this stage that sporting activity can give an athlete—whether he is a gymnast, a runner, a swimmer or a football player—truly aesthetic pleasure and satisfaction. And when an athlete reaches this stage, even people who do not like sport or actively dislike it may suddenly begin taking pleasure in it. I have experienced this many times. For instance, when someone who is not interested in football watches an outstanding footballer in action, he gradually becomes aware that there is excitement and beauty in the game, and that there is something more to it than the senseless kicking of a ball.

An athlete who has reached this stage is never rude or aggressive and never despises his opponents. He pays more attention to his appearance and to his image in the eyes of the public, and always aims to give his spectators as much aesthetic pleasure as he can. When these feelings of the athlete are multiplied by the mysterious uncertainty of the outcome of the game, a true sporting drama emerges which can keep millions of people locked in suspense. (UNESCO Features) ▼

Ihor Ter-Ovanesyan of Ukraine was until recently world broad-jump champion. This article is taken from an address given by him at the General Assembly of the International Council for Sport and Physical Education (ICSPE), held in Mexico City in October 1968, just before the Olympic Games.

KOROLEV MUSEUM IN ZHITOMIR

For Ukrainian who designed the first earth satellite and Cosmic Ship

A memorial museum has been established in the Ukrainian city of Zhitomir at 4 Levanevsky Street, the home of Serhei Korolev, designer of the first artificial earth satellite and cosmic ship.

Serhei Pavlovich Korolev was born in 1906 in the Zhitomir area of Ukraine, west of Kiev the capital city. His name is pronounced Koroliv in Ukrainian and Korolyof in Russian. Much interesting material has been found about the scientist's father, Paul Korolev, who taught language in a Zhitomir high school.

In 1930 Korolev graduated from Moscow's Higher Technical School. In 1952 he joined the Communist Party and was a delegate at the 1959 CPSU Congress. He was a full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences from 1958 and a laboratory head of the Institute of Machine Science. **Who's Who in the USSR 1961-62** describes Korolev as a "specialist in mechanics" but does not give him credit as designer of the first sputnik.

Research scholars of Zhitomir have gathered a lot of material for the museum's exhibits. The birth certificate of the scientist was found in the local archives. Many documents, photos and personal items were donated to the museum by his wife Nina, mother Maria and daughter Natalia. Among the exhibits are photostats of diplomas and books from the personal library of the great Ukrainian scientist. ▼

UKRAINIAN CHEMISTS DEVELOP GLUE TO REPLACE SURGICAL NEEDLE

A chemical-pharmaceutical plant in the west Ukrainian city of Lviv has distributed the first shipments of a new medical glue MK-2 which has proven to be a good substitute for surgical suture (sewing) materials in certain cases. Surgeons use this clear and colorless solution in various operations on the lungs, liver and even on the heart. Lengthy experiments with the glue showed that it is not toxic and firmly holds the edges of the surface tissues. A film is formed and depending on the thickness, it dissolves in a period of two weeks to four months which is sufficient for the wound to heal. ▼

SHONIN: THIRD UKRAINIAN ASTRONAUT

When John Diefenbaker, former Prime Minister of Canada, visited Ukraine in October 1969 he asked whether there were any astronauts from Ukraine. "Yes," replied his guide, "three in all: Popovich, Berehovy and Shonin." George Shonin, the third Ukrainian astronaut participated in the group flight of three space ships Soyuz (Union) 6, 7, and 8 with six others in September, 1969. Another astronaut in the group is Lt. Col. Anatole Filipchenko who has a Ukrainian name but was born in Davidovka, Voronezh Region, just north of the border of Ukraine.

Lt. Col. George Shonin, the Ukrainian born pilot of space ship Soyuz 6 was launched at 2:10 p.m. on October 11, 1969. When the two following space ships were launched the group of seven cosmonauts were the largest in space history at one time.

Shonin was born on August 3, 1935 in Rovenki, Luhansk Region and attended school in Balta, Odessa Region in Southern Ukraine. He graduated from the Army-Navy School of Aviation in 1957 was stationed in the Baltic for a while, and then studied at the Zhukovsky Army and Air Force Engineering Academy which trains cosmonauts. He is married and has two children, a daughter Nina, and a son, Andrew. ▼

KIEV SUBWAY EXTENDED

In the next ten years the Kiev subway will expand more than three times. This transport network will connect the outskirts of the city with its center. The total length of the subway will be close to 40 miles. A new line is being extended in the direction of Svyatoshino on the western outskirts of Kiev. By November 1970 a four mile line with three new stations will be put into operation. ▼

LVIV INDUSTRY

Lviv today is an important industrial and cultural center of Ukraine. Lviv plants daily produce 28 heavy-duty vehicles (trucks), 24 buses, 1,500 television sets, 500,000 electric bulbs, many different instruments, metal cutting lathes and light and food industry products. Goods produced in Lviv are exported to 67 countries. ▼

JAPAN LEARNS FROM UKRAINE

Japanese firms plan to incorporate the best Ukrainian metallurgical know-how into their own methods of work. After visiting a number of steel-smelting enterprises in the Republic during 1969, metallurgical experts from Japan highly praised what they saw and expressed the wish to purchase patents for some of the technological inventions introduced into the Ukrainian steel industry.

Ukraine is one of Europe's leading metallurgical countries. Its scientific and technological achievements are being widely utilized in Great Britain, France, Sweden and other countries. International courses on metallurgy are annually held in Ukraine under the auspices of the United Nations. ▼

ANATOLE BONDARCHUK SETS WORLD RECORD HAMMER THROW

Los Angeles Stadium was the scene of the USA-USSR Track and Field Meet in the Summer of 1969 where the 29-year old Ukrainian athlete Anatole Bondarchuk set a new world sports record. In gaining victory over his American rivals Bondarchuk also beat the world record-holder Romuald Klim.

Bondarchuk is an athletic coach from the city of Rovno in Western Ukraine who was originally a discus thrower but switched five years ago to throwing the hammer. He swept the 1969 hammer throw competitions by winning the title of USSR Champion and setting a new Ukrainian record. At the 1969 European Track and Field Championship in Athens, Greece, he set a new world record by throwing the hammer 74 meters 68 cm. He was one of fifteen Ukrainian athletes who participated in the Athens meet. They won three gold, one silver and one bronze medal, making this the most successful Ukrainian participation in the European sports championships.

Anatole Bondarchuk broke the world record again in Rovno, his home town with a remarkable throw of 75 meters 48 cm. (about 240 feet). ▼

WORLD OF WRESTLING

Volodymir Holyutkin and Yuri Husov from Kiev, Ukraine, became 1969 European champions in free-style wrestling in Athens. This was the second time Volodymir won this title. In the post-war years Ukrainian wrestlers have won the titles of champions of the Olympics, the World and Europe almost every year. ▼

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

Your picture feature "Old Engravings of the Pecherska Lavra" was very lovely. How about more picture stories on Ukrainian architecture. For example, Ukrainian wooden churches are a fascinating subject.

Roman Radienko

Dear Sir:

I am sending you a money order for 75 copies of FORUM. I would like to mention another matter. I believe that devoting one-third of the last issue to the American astronauts was a little too much as . . . they were well reported in many American papers.

(Translated from Ukrainian-Ed.)

Zenoviy Klish
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

FORUM is a treat to the eye. I had been used to expecting all Ukrainian publications to be muddy grey looking items on cheap paper devoted to politics, politics, politics . . .

I'm happy to see that you have kept to the principle of variety. Every time I open a new issue it's with a sense of discovery. I always thought I knew a lot about Ukrainian history and culture but in every issue I learn something new and interesting. It's a pleasure to learn through the pages of FORUM about the wealth of the Ukrainian heritage. Congratulations to the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association for sponsoring such a magazine.

Myroslav Melnik

Dear Sir:

After reading the Fall, 1969 FORUM I can now appreciate Zenowij Lysko's monumental achievement in compiling the 10 volume Ukrainian Folk Melodies. Congratulations on the Lysko story. I like your biographical articles best. How about more of them on our leading Ukrainian American personalities past and present.

A. L.

Dear Sir:

FORUM's issue number 10 was a spectacularly attractive one. Some of our Ukrainian magazines should follow the fine example you set. The pictures, text, layout and artwork of FORUM are of excellent quality. In appearance and content it often equals pages in American commercial magazines. Not often do you slip with a badly written article. I like the variety of articles but find those on the Ukrainian Americans most interesting.

S. Pavliuk
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I saw only some of the earlier issues of FORUM and thought you should print more serious material. Why not publish more scholarly articles on Communism, Ukrainian organizations, the religious struggle, the importance of the Ukrainian language. All Ukrainians should know their language. Who cares that John Paul Jones and Mark Twain were in Ukraine. I want to know about Ukraine's struggle for independence and the threat of Communism.

Boris Kowaluk
Washington, D.C.

Although FORUM has published some scholarly articles complete with footnotes it is not intended to be a scholarly journal. We have a great range of readers from university professors down to grade school students. Some of our readers are interested in American connections with Ukraine such as our story on John Paul Jones. Other journals are doing an admirable job of reporting Ukrainian and Ukrainian American political struggles. To keep up on these aspects we would recommend that you read The Ukrainian Quarterly (New York), Ukrainian Review (London), Ukrainian Weekly (Svoboda, Jersey City) and America English Section (Philadelphia) in addition to many Ukrainian language papers such as Narodna Volya (Scranton, Pa.) — Ed.

Dear Sir:

I was first shown your magazine a few months ago by a Canadian friend of mine who is now the city planner in Macon, Ga. His name is Anatole Stechishin whose mother wrote the very well known book "Traditional Ukrainian Cookery."

I went on a tour of the USSR with the Shipka Travel Agency of Cleveland this past August. I thought some of the experiences I had might be of general interest.

First, quite coincidentally we were on the same Pan Am flight to Moscow with the Kowbasniuk Agency of NYC. Upon arrival at the Moscow Airport we were assigned an Intourist guide by the name of Irene Trantina who is a Ukrainian from Kiev. Irene spoke excellent English but generally spoke Ukrainian to our group as our group was essentially a Ukrainian tour who for the most part had relatives in the Lviv area.

This was my first trip to the USSR and it was a wonderful experience. Many of our group were new immigrants who hadn't been back home since World War II. The emotional experience of seeing parents, relatives, & friends they hadn't seen for many years can't be described. There seemed to be tourists from everywhere, including France & Canada.

Ivan Sawchyn
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

I have your magazine the best of the Ukrainian publications and would like to subscribe to it.

Also, in your issue, No. 8 Spring 1969, I noticed a beautiful wood cut that I enjoyed very much. But I do not know who the artist is. Therefore could you please send me the name of the artist and where it is possible to buy some of his work.

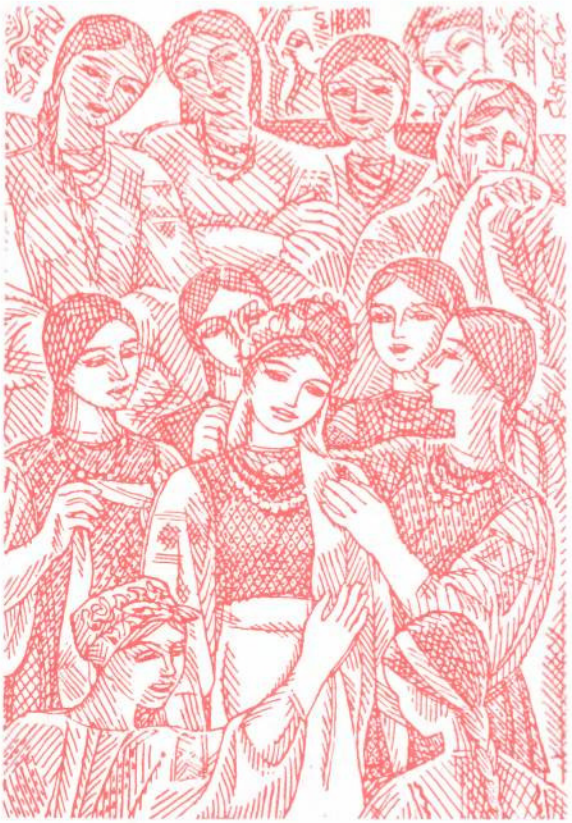
William P. Juli
Stamford, Connecticut

The woodcut of the Kobzar is from a Kiev edition of Shevchenko.—Ed.

Dear Sir:

The last FORUM, "Man on the Moon" was exceptionally attractive. Good work, keep it up. One of my Ukrainian friends (an Engineer, like myself) has a German wife and three children. Since they know very little of the Ukrainian language I want him to get interested in FORUM. I hope his children will devour the magazine so I am enclosing a gift subscription for him.

George Bachur, PhD
Detroit, Michigan



▼ **FORUM** has fascinating articles on Ukraine and the Ukrainians in Europe and America.

▼ **FORUM** is unique as the only English language magazine for the young adult reader interested in Ukraine and Eastern Europe.

▼ **FORUM** has stimulating articles with high quality illustrations which reveal the art, music, past and present history culture, famous people and present day personalities.

FORUM

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GERMAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

SPORT AS AN ART

CASE OF THE MISSING LETTER "G"

IVAN KOTLYAREVSKY

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