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UKRAINIAN INTERNED IN 1914-1920 YEARS: THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL DETERMINISM

The end of the nineteenth – early twentieth century for Canada was the period of the mass settling by emigrants from the countries of Europe and, in particular from Austria-Hungary. Among emigrants there were Ukrainians from Galychyna and Bukovyna. The Canadian government and encouraging emissaries were promised equal citizenship for all newcomers, free allocation of plots of land, labor in enterprises and railways, as well as a good life in the future, but the reality was different. With beginning of war (in 1914) almost three ten of relocation centers were organized, where natives held out from Austria-Hungary. On a draught 1914–1920 Galychyna, Bukovyna (Ukrainian), although they arrived to Canada on invitation of government as settlers of the first wave of emigration, yielded different family to the repressions. 3 Due to publication in printing, edition of books in the end XX and at the beginning XXI of century it knew to the whole world about suffering, oppressions and internments of Ukrainians from Austria-Hungary on a draught 1914-1920. At the beginning XXI of century in memory about internment everywhere on Canada memorable boards and memorials are set. In 2005th prime Minister of Canada Paul Martin admitted internment of Ukrainians the dark page of history of Canada. The government of Canada gave 2,5 million dollars on financing of memorable events and educational programs related to internment. The government of Canada created in 2008 Canadian Fund of Confession of Internment in the First World War-time.

Key words: internment; memorials; communities; oppressions; property; Ukrainians; emigrant.

Кінець XIX – початок XX століття для Канади був періодом масового заселення емігрантами з країн Європи, і зокрема з Австро-Угорщини. Серед емігрантів були й українці з Галичини та Буковини. Канадський уряд і емісари обіцяли всім новоприбулим рівноправне громадянство, виділення ділянок землі, працю на підприємствах і залізниця, а також добре життя в майбутньому, але реальність була іншою. З початком війни (серпень, 1914 р.) були організовані майже три десятки концентраційних таборів, де утримувалися вихідці з Австро-Угорщини. У 1914–1920 рр. галичани, буковинці (українці), хоча й прибули в Канаду на запрошення уряду як поселенці першої хвилі еміграції, відчували на собі різного роду репресії. Але завдяки публікаціям у пресі, виданню книг в цей період, стало відомо всьому світу про страждання, утиски та інтернування українців з Австро-Угорщини протягом періоду 1914–1920 років. На початку XXI ст. на вшанування пам'яті про інтернування скрізь на території Канади встановлені пам'ятні дошки і меморіали. У 2005 році канадський прем'єр-міністр Пол Мартін визнав інтернування українців темною сторінкою в історії Канади, уряд Канади надав 2,5 млн доларів на фінансування пам'ятних заходів та освітніх програм, пов'язаних з інтернуванням. У 2008 році було створено урядовий Канадський Фонд «Визнання інтернування під час Першої світової війни». Рада Фонду включає представників тих етнічно-культурних громад, які постраждали внаслідок інтернування. Фонд підтримує освітні та меморіальні заходи, які вшановують пам'ять постраждалих і нагадують всім канадцам про потребу бути пильними в обороні громадських свобод і людських прав, особливо під час національних і міжнародних криз.

Ключові слова: інтернування; меморіали; громади; утиски; майно; українці; емігранти.

In August 1914 the First World War. Canada, which became the new home for Ukrainian immigrants at that time was a British colony. West-land (Galicia and

Bukovina) were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which at odds with Canada. Ukrainians, who showed loyalty to Canada and became its «enemies». In the late

twentieth and early twenty-first century. Lutsyuk through publication L., B. Kordan, Gumenyuk V. et al.

The world became aware of the suffering and oppression of the Ukrainian internment of Austria-Hungary during 1914–1920 years. Even two years after the war Ukrainian (people from the provinces of Austria-Hungary) continued to be subjected to harassment and various repressionⁱ Only at the end of the XX–XXI century. began appearing articles and books, which to some extent raised the issue of persecution of people in Canada during the First World War, including immigrants from Galicia and Bukovyna.ⁱⁱ

Not so long ago in Canada began to speak widely on Ukrainian persecution during World War II. August 22, 2012 agreed to establish plaques in 7 Canadian provinces, where there were internment camps 4 (Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec). These boards were established in honor of Ukrainian citizens were interned during World War.ⁱⁱⁱ

In 1914, the Canadian government issued a decree on registration and internment of foreigners «enemy nationality». As a result of the decree against the Ukrainian – immigrants from areas that at that time was part of Austria-Hungary, were sent to various repressive measures. For six years, Galicia, Bukovina, although they came to Canada at the invitation of the Government as the settlers were subjected to various kinds of repression. Tens of thousands of immigrants from Europe, recognized as «enemy aliens» were forced to produce documents that certify the person and report regularly to the police about his presence and activity. Many others have been authorized by the state, humiliation, including deprivation of civil rights, restrictions on freedom of speech, movement and association, deportation and confiscation of property. Property interned, usually at the end of the war was not returned. In total 88000 «enemy aliens» during this period had to regularly report to the police authorities of the place of stay.^{iv}

Now left much evidence of internment. In particular, the Canadian newspaper «Calgary Herald» (article «city architect commissioned to exhibit the war») states that «There is little evidence today of the camps, but during World War II, hundreds of people who came to this country for a better future had destroyed dream, immigrants from certain countries were interned in the war».^v

Of course, the public vote filed against repression. For example, in July 1916 a group of Canadian editors published an appeal to the Canadian people, «Ukrainian Western Canada after the war hard hit because they were citizens of Austria. Not their fault that the war began. Their former country was in the enemy camp, but that does not mean that people are arriving enemy spies and the people of Canada».^{vi}

Canadian employers are unfairly categorized Ukrainian Galicia and Bukovina as Austrian and as enemy aliens." A substantial number of people hoping for a way out of the war, having their own national autonomy with wide privileges. But in the early twentieth century (During World War II) to the Ukrainian in Canada treated as an "enemy of the Austrians." They were persecuted, thousands of them were interned, expelled from work.

Their requests for work are not met. These actions were carried out, though, the British Foreign Office reported that Ottawa these eastern Europeans ("friendly aliens") recognizes residents of Canada, gives them certain privileges. But the truth was different. Men, women and children were suffering not because of what they did against Canada, but only because they were from the Austrian lands. Interestingly, even in the late twentieth century. came from Bukovina (Ukrainian) saw themselves as Austrians.

Ethnographic survey of residents of Alberta in the 1989–90 biennium. Showed that those who moved to Canada from Bukovina, Austrians considered themselves to the end. In particular, one of the informants was a Canadian citizen at the age of nearly a hundred years George Struts, Ukrainian-immigrant (a native of the village. Mykhalcha, which is located near the city. Chernivtsi), born in Bukovina in the late nineteenth century. Only a detailed survey indicated that he Ukrainian from Austria, although initially claimed that he Austrian.^{vii}

In August 1914, the Canadian government issued a Statement of adequate action to appeal to all "hostile nations" who have officially registered. More than 10 % of the total number of those who left for permanent residence in Canada were interned. Total interned by the Canadian government, according to incomplete estimates, amounted to 8,579 persons.^{viii} In addition, were interned 5954 Austro-Hungarian origin (mainly from Ukrainian Transcarpathia). Placed interned in concentration camps where life was very difficult 6. Internees had no access to newspapers and correspondence. They are used in a variety of jobs.

In particular, the internees were organized 24 concentration camps:

– Montreal, Quebec (from 13 August 1914 to 30 November 1918). Immigration Hall. – Kingston, Ontario (from 18 August 1914 to November 3, 1917). Fort Henry. – Winnipeg, Manitoba (1 September 1914 to 20 July 1916). Barracks at Fort Osborne and Fort Gary. – Halifax, Nova Scotia (on 8 September 1914 to 3 October 1918). Citadel. – Vernon, British Columbia (from 18 September 1914 to 20 February 1920). The house of the provincial government. - Nanaimo, British Columbia (from 20 September 1914 to 17 September 1915). The house of the provincial government. - Brandon, Manitoba (from 22 September 1914 to 29 July 1916). House exhibitions. – Lethbridge, Alberta (since September 30, 1914 to November 7, 1916). House exhibitions. – Petawaua, Ontario (from December 10, 1914 to May 8, 1916). Police camp. – Toronto, Ontario (from December 14, 1914 to October 2, 1916). Stanley Barracks. – Kapuskasing, Ontario (from 14 December 1914 to 24 February 1920). Hostel. – Niagara Falls, Ontario (from December 15, 1915 to August 31, 1918). Arsenal. – Bouport, Quebec (from 28 December 1914 to 22 June 1916). Arsenal. – Spirit Lake, Quebec (from 13 January 1915 to 28 January 1917). Hostel. – Soo Saint Marie, Ontario (from January 3, 1915 to January 29, 1918). Arsenal. - Anherst, New Shotladiya (from 17 April 1915 to 27 September 1919). Plant for the production of iron things. – Monastic Mara Lake, British Columbia (from 2 January 1915 to 29 July

1917). Tents and dormitories. – Fernie-Maurice, British Columbia (from June 9, 1915 to October 21, 1918). Leased premises. – Banff Cave and Mount Beynes and Kesl, Alberta (from 14 July 1915 to 15 July 1917). House administration and tents in the park Kesl Mount. – Edgewood, British Columbia (from 19 August 1915 to 23 September 1916). Hostel. – Revelstoke-Field-Otero, British Columbia (from 6 September 1915 to 23 October 1916). Hostel. – Jasper, Alberta (since February 8, 1916 to August 31, 1916). Buildings Administration park. – Munson, Alberta, Eaton, Saskatchewan (from 13 October 1918 to 21 March 1919). Railway carriages. – Valkartye, Quebec (from 24 April 1915 to 23 October 1915). Police camp (see. Map internment camps in Canada).^{ix}

Inmates working in the camps in the construction of roads and railway bridges, cut down the forest and mastered new territory. Ukrainian internees constantly protesting against the circumstances in which they find themselves. For example, in a concentration camp Kapuskasinu in 1916 there was a real riot, which involved about 1,200 inmates and 300 guards. In areas of Nova Scotia Sydney and interned Ukrainian who worked hard in the mines and factories organized a hunger strike. They demanded the return of Ontario or eviction in Austria. Internees tried to escape, while many died during the flight. People could not bear the humiliation and finished off suicide. In Alberta, the newspaper «Calgary Daily Herald» in the war was the treatment of women. Calgary and Alberta, which said: "We, the undersigned, Ukrainian and Austrian women, women turn to the city. Calgary and this province. We came to this country to build a new life in Canada. We are not spies. Thousands of our men are fighting under British and Russian flags. We dismissed, because we consider hostile to foreigners, yet true Canada. What we do not work? We were hungry? Do seek income by dissolute life? Do not support us women Calgary?" (Anna Berlin, Olga Kranoka, Kaskinen Mary, Mary Zebrovka, Daina Dobrizka, Mary Zechn, Anna Krashiski, Mary Brooch, 29th February 1917 The newspaper" Daily Calgary Herald»).^x

Arriving in Canada from Ukrainian Galicia and Bukovina used joining the Canadian army to avoid being interned. Often immigrants provided incorrect information about his place of birth, and sometimes even changed their names. G. Maki wrote to Prime Minister Borden in October 1918: «Calculate the number of Ukrainian (rutents) located at Canadian Expeditionary Force, will be very difficult because they are in different battalions scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific the ocean, but you can certainly argue that the army of half a million Canadian (if such information will be provided to the military department) number of interest concerning their civilians than among those nations that already enjoy the privileges of British nationality hundred years and more».^{xi}

One of the internees (Mary Manco Gasquet, co-chairman of the National Council compensation Ukrainian-Canadian associations in defense of civil liberties) wrote in January 1994: «I was one of thousands of Ukrainian Canadians who were detained as «foreign enemies "and interned in concentration camps in 1914–1920, respectively. I was only six years old. I was born in

Canada, lived in Montreal with his parents, brother John and sisters, Anne and Nellie. Nellie was born in Quebec. She was only two and a half years when we buried her near the camp internment Spirit Lake. Ukrainians in Canada were traitors. Our conclusion was wrong, we were Canadians, my parents and those who like them, moved from Ukraine to Canada and came here in search of freedom. They were invited here, they worked hard and invested in this country their blood, sweat and tears. The last most. The fact that we have been wrong, because no one bothered to remember or learn from how we have wronged and repeatedly insulted others. Perhaps there is still a great injustice».^{xii}

In the 90's of last century found in Quebec grave, funeral Ukrainian who were interned during the First World War. «During Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920 thousands of Ukrainians and other Europeans were branded as 'enemy aliens' not because of any wrong they had done but only because of who they were. The internee cemetery found at La Ferme, Quebec has 16 people, most of whom were Ukrainians and included both adults and children. The cemetery, now in private hands, has been allowed to decay and will soon be lost to the boreal forest forever. Many of the internees were rounded up from St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic parish, in Montreal».^{xiii}

For years interned and Canadian public expressed the need to recognize the State of the offense was committed in the early twentieth century. But only in the beginning of XXI century Government of Canada recognized the persecution of Ukrainian immigrants, during the First World War.

In 2005, the Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin acknowledged the internment of Ukrainian dark page in the history of Canada. The Government of Canada has provided 2.5 million dollars in funding for commemorative events and educational programs related to the internment. Government of Canada, in consultation with representatives of the Ukrainian-Canadian society, 9 May 2008 established the Canadian Foundation for the recognition of internment during the First World War (WWI internment with Bill C-331). For commemorative activities related to the internment has been allocated 10 million dol.^{xiv}

The Supervisory Board includes representatives of ethnic cultural communities affected by internment. The Foundation supports educational and memorial events, which commemorate the victims and remind all Canadians of the need to be vigilant in protecting civil liberties and human rights, especially during national and international crises.

Marking the centenary of the First World War, 22 August 2014 in Manitoba, Laurence Toyota – a member of the Conservative Party MP, said: "I decided to visit the celebration ceremony of the" Opening centesimal sign in honor of the 100th anniversary of the First World War «Ukrainian-Canadian Society for Civil Liberties in partnership with the Society of Shevchenko. However, Canadian society recognize this dark period in Canadian history. Members of the Ukrainian Society of Canada have made enormous contributions to the foundation of our nation and I wish to extend my wishes to each warmer».^{xv}

Another MP James Bezan of Manitoba at the meeting said: «It is important to understand the impact that this action (internment. – GK) had in Canada. Innocent new Canadians with Ukraine, as well as those who spoke German, Hungarians, Croats, Armenian settlers and other Eastern Europeans were meaningless imprisoned as enemy aliens through passport with which they immigrated to Canada. It is important to understand and recognize this important part of our history».^{xvi} Only at the end of the XX–XXI century. Canadian government acknowledged the internment. It was allocated some funds for compensation and redress for harassment Ukrainian who emigrated to Canada from different regions of Austria-Hungary. Back in the mid-1980s, the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (www.uccla.ca) started a campaign for recognition and compensation. The first plaque was established August 4, 1994 at Fort Henry in Kingston, where there was the first permanent internment camps.^{xvii} This year was a memorial plaque in Benff.^{xviii}

Back in 1994, the camp was installed stele Benfey «Why», which put in the memory inernovanym Ukrainian during the First World War.

At the opening of this were present of the Minister of Canadian Heritage Honourable Melanie Joly. He said: «I was fortunate in 1995, along with other Canadian youth of Ukrainian heritage, to witness the unveiling of the statue created in commemoration of the Castle Mountain Internment Camp in Banff National Park.

The statue is simply entitled "Why" in three languages. This was the question we asked ourselves as we came upon rusted remnants of the barbed wire which enclosed this internment camp. Please sign this petition!»^{xix}

In the second decade of the twenty-first century. drafted the installation of hundreds of plaques across Canada. Project Leader, Technical Director, Professor Lubomyr Luciuk on this occasion said: «One hundred years ago a wave of repression took place on this earth as" enemy aliens "Ukrainian drove in 24 internment camps from coast to coast. One hundred years have passed since then. Issued by the law of action and now we will see a wave of memories that moves across Canada, and so we remember all the victims of the first national internment in Canada in the 1914–1920 biennium. This project should remind everyone of the importance of our fellow citizens to remain vigilant in protecting our civil freedoms and human rights, especially in times of international and domestic crises».^{xx}

In August 2014 were established 100 memorial boards in 7 provinces Canada^{xxi} (funding for this initiative was made possible thanks to the financial support of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties (UCCLF) and Charitable recognition of internment during the First World War), organized memorials. Memorial was opened on the site of the camp in the national park «Benff». Open a Memorial and Museum, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village (50 km north-east of the city Edmonton).^{xxii}

Ukrainian-Canadian internment Committee adopted in 2014 a decision every year to celebrate October 28 as National Day of Remembrance internment in Canada. This day marked the first interned operations in Canada,

"noted internment 8.579 Eastern Europe as" enemy aliens «in 24 internment camps located across Canada from 1914 to 1920».^{xxiii}

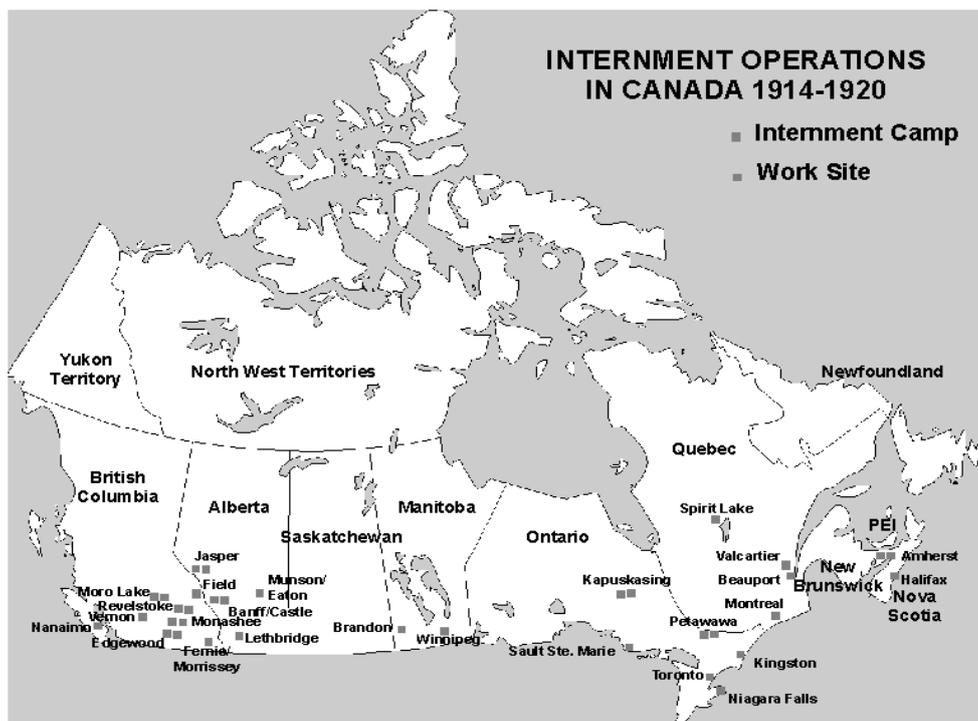
In Winnipeg, there was a scientific symposium «First Canadian internment operations» («Canada's First National Internment Operations – 1914–1920 – Winnipeg 2015»)^{xxiv} The symposium speakers (R. Yerynyuk, P. Melnytsky, D. Levandovski, O. Bodnarchuk, E. Yerynyuk, B. Kordan, D. Homyak, S. Hrynyuk etc.) Talked about the oppression suffered by immigrants from Europe during the First World War, the need for compensation by the Canadian government interned relatives and their financial, material and moral losses. During the conference was opened monument near Parliament of Manitoba – sculpture interned-Ukrainian emigrant (sculptor John Boxtel).^{xxv}

Thus, based on the above facts, it can be argued that during the First World War against Ukrainian emigrants from Europe and areas that were part of Austria-Hungary, the Canadian government held a variety of repressive measures. It was interned in camps and planted thousands of people who in most cases were placed in camps and worked as during the First World War and after it (by mid 1920).

During the First World War and the 1920 Ukrainian emigrants to Canada suffered internment and only in the late twentieth century at the beginning done research on the subject.

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Opening of the monument to Ukrainian interned in 2015 along with Taras Shevchenko monument near Parliament of Manitoba (Winnipeg, Canada) (skulptor John Boxtel) Canada's First National Internment Operations – 1914–1920, Winnipeg, 2015.

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