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Regina's Mosaic 2010

—Photo: Mark Greschner



The Poltava Ensemble, including dancers, musicians and singers, welcomed the exuberant audiences of Mosaic 2010. A report on the event, with pictures, appears on Page 9.

The Drama Continues

The G8 and G20 meetings are over, and the media have pretty much moved on, but the consequences of the style of policing in Toronto leading to and during international gatherings linger.

For one thing, about 300 defendants (including almost all who face criminal pro-

ceedings) are scheduled to appear in court on August 23 (too late for the "UCH" to report) on various charges. Demonstrations continue, with the Toronto Community Mobilization Network calling a rally at police headquarters at 6:00 p.m. on the 23rd. TCMN is calling for all charges to be dropped.

Unless the charges are dropped or the defendants plead guilty (neither likely to happen in all cases), court related activity will continue some time into the future.

The federal government has provided some funds to compensate businesses who lost revenue as a result of the G20 meeting. Originally this applied only to businesses within the security perimeter who chose to close. Now the area which is covered has been extended to include the main streets where vandalism occurred. The deadline for claims has also been extended, to November 17. Business owners have to establish quite clearly that their profits suffered during the summit.

Businesses in the area, reportedly supported by the city, (Continued on Page 11.)

The 2010–2011 Season Begins!

Welcome back!

September is here and all sorts of activities are getting back into full swing. That includes activities in AUUC Branches and the AUUC community across the country.

Nationally, the AUUC is starting with much on its program: the national orchestra seminar at the beginning of this month, and an ongoing discussion in preparation for the 44th AUUC National Convention in October. More will follow.

Dance schools are resuming classes in many Branches. Performing arts groups, if they have not already started rehearsals, will begin practising this month.

In Toronto, the Taras Shevchenko Museum is preparing an opening reception for the exhibition of Roger Golden sculptures, and the AUUC Branch is about to mark Ukrainian Pioneer Day, as the first of its many varied gatherings for the year.

What these and other activities need is you — you the performer, you the crew, and you the audience! Come, join us for a season of soul-satisfying participation!

Our Rights Are Fragile

An Editorial by Wilfred Szczesny

Our rights are fragile. The rights we believe we enjoy as members of a democratic capitalist country — the civil rights, the human rights, the constitutional rights the rights specified in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the legal rights specified in legislation and case law — can be removed by the stroke of a pen wielded in a secret meeting, sealing a secret deal between the state organs of repression (who will protect us from our protectors?) and the political executive branch.

That may be the single most important lesson of the events surrounding the G20 meeting in Toronto.

Unless they are still lying about it, Toronto Police Chief Bill Blair, without consulting even Mayor David Miller, asked Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty (directly or through an intermediary) to provide special powers to police, supposedly to increase security forces' ability to guard the G20 meeting. Premier McGuinty complied by issuing an order-in-council amending the Public Works Protection Act.

Adopted on June 2, the law declared the entire G20 security zone a "public work" for a limited period June 21 to June 28. This law, vastly expanding police powers, was posted, without announcement, to e-Laws on June 16, and was not due to be printed in the *Ontario Gazette* until July 3.

Police made an arrest or two under the law on June 24, bringing it to the public's attention through media reports the following day, June 25. Police claimed the law applied to an area five metres outside the security fence, which was later found to be untrue. Provincial authorities, and in particular Premier McGuinty, made no effort to correct the lie publicly. Chief Blair chose — along with everyone else who knew — not to inform the public, considering misinformation a useful policing tool.

As the G20 weekend approached, throughout the city, police acted repeatedly as though they had unlimited rights to search and seizure, rights to limit protest gatherings, and rights to demand identification.

Those who objected or resisted did so at their own peril

On June 26 and 27, acting without apparent regard for the rights of citizens, they ultimately detained over 1100 people (injuring many in the process), keeping many for extended periods in brutal conditions in an Eastern Avenue cage.

As the police terrorized the citizens, and as time went by, the politicians with power — Mayor Miller, Premier McGuinty and Prime Minister Harper — praised the police without expressing any concern for the rights of innocent people. Indeed, some gave the impression that they did not believe innocent people were involved.

Polls (true, they should always be taken with a grain (Continued on Page 4)

Khadr Not Tortured!

Col. Patrick Parrish, the US military judge at the trial of Omar Khadr for war crimes has ruled that the defendant's confessions were voluntary and reliable, and admissible as evidence against him.

The colonel ruled that threats of gang rape did not influence Mr. Khadr, 15 years old at the time of his arrest, and that there was no evidence that he had ever been tortured.

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Current Eclectic — Long and Short

Interesting Aspects of the G20 in Toronto

Lies They Told Us

There are many kinds of lies, not just the usually recognized three (lies, damned lies, and statistics). In and around the G20, the police authorities (particularly Toronto Police Chief Bill Blair) and the various government representatives (particularly Premier McGuinty) have resorted to most of them.

Some examples in the list below, which is far from complete, may raise some objections such as, "It wasn't really a lie, technically," or "Yes, but they changed it later." For purposes of this discussion, criteria for lying are simple: a

statement intending to misinform or to leave a mistaken impression is a lie. To suppress the truth is to lie. A statement contrary to fact, even in ignorance of the facts, is a lie (especially when categorical and/or avoidable).

The big one in this list (restricted to the streets, and not touching what the G20 leaders accomplished — or not) is the story that the Order-in-Council which declared the entire G20 security zone a "public work" under the Public Works Protection Act (PWWA) applied to a distance of five metres outside the se-

curity fence.

Dave Vasey was reportedly arrested on June 24 under this interpretation of the law, after refusing to identify himself. Chief Blair reportedly told media on June 25 that this was the law.

Ontario told Chief Blair of the difference within hours, but the Chief did not make this public.

Later, the province and the Chief both insisted that the public had been given sufficient and clear information.

On the other hand, Chief Blair claimed he had to ask for a clarification because the law was not clear. Furthermore, the arrest of Mr. Vasey, supposedly under this law, was followed by evasive answers concerning this Order-in-Council.

Finally the province said that the police had not been given special powers, and on June 29, Chief Blair admitted that there had been no 5-metre law. The Chief apparently had felt that keeping the pub-

lic misinformed was a useful policing tool.

(When Dave Vasey appeared for his court date on July 28, the charges against him had mysteriously "disappeared", nowhere to be found. The paperwork showed up the next day, but police said the charges would not be refiled.)

On June 29, Chief Blair had a press conference at which he displayed items which were supposedly weapons confiscated from protesters and demonstrating a "criminal conspiracy".

One journalist pointed to some items on display (among them a chain saw, a crossbow with arrows, and other items) which had been confiscated on June 24, and labelled as not related to the G20. Chief Blair quickly agreed that those items should not have been included.

It turned out that other items on display also had nothing to do with the G20. These included role playing paraphernalia confiscated from a gam-

er's car during one of the many questionable search-and-seizure episodes. The gamer was released after questioning, but his toys, it seems were kept as evidence.

Other items on display, supposedly proving a conspiracy, were things like gas masks, helmets, ear plugs and so on.

Some of them were confiscated from journalists to whom they were issued by news media as protection against possible dangers — police batons, police tear gas, sound cannons, and so on.

Toronto lawyer Julian Falconer, representing several media complainants, called the display a "public relations exercise (that) borders on the absurd." (*The Globe and Mail*, June 30, 2010)

(Incidentally, the owner of the chain saw and many other interesting items, many of which were carried in a homemade chest atop his car, was initially taken to the Eastern Avenue G20 holding cage. The media were told he was prepared to scale the G20 security fence. After it was determined that the person, who has some sort of mental health problem, was not a G20 threat, he was sent to Maplehurst Detention Centre in Milton, outside of Toronto. Still in detention on August 10, he had not been examined by a mental health professional, though he had been treated for cracked ribs suffered in a to-do with another inmate. Facing only one weapons charge, related to the crossbow, with a trial date of October 6, he was denied bail as a danger to the public.)

As reported in the *Toronto Star* on June 27, Chief Blair denied that police had fired rubber bullets against protesters at Queen's Park on the evening of June 26, calling it misinformation put out by "these anarchists".

It turns out that the only misinformation was from Chief Blair. On July 27, Toronto Police spokesperson Mark Pugash was reported in *The Toronto Sun* as saying of rubber bullets that, "The only place we used them was at Queen's Park."

That, it turned out, was also untrue. Mark Pugash made his statement while denying that rubber bullets were used at the Eastern Avenue detention centre. However, on July 28, the "Sun" reported that Mark Pugash had corrected his error, which was based on wrong information. Rubber bullets were, in fact, used outside the Eastern Avenue detention centre.

Toronto Police Chief Bill Blair tried mightily to discredit The Toronto Community Mobilization Network. First, before June 26, he accused the group of encouraging violence because they declined to denounce it in advance.

(Continued on Page 11.)

G20 Firsts

There were a number of firsts recorded during the G8 and G20 meetings in Ontario, in the Huntsville area and in Toronto.

Here are a few which have been noted. (The "UCH" does not vouch for the legitimacy of the claims.)

In a May 21 *Toronto Star* report, Jennifer Yang wrote that John Clarke, associated with the Ontario Coalition Against Poverty (OCAP), had said that police had been getting store owners to sign "trespass waivers", giving police officers *carte blanche* to enter private property and "remove anyone who did not belong". Immigration consultant MacDonald Scott, who had never heard of such waivers before, learned about it a month before telling Mr. Clarke. Integrated Security Unit spokesperson Meaghan Gray was "unable to confirm reports of trespass waivers being used".

A new thing for Toronto, though used previously as a weapon in Pittsburgh, was the **sound cannon**. The Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD), which can cause permanent hearing loss, was cleared for use in Toronto by Superior Court Judge D.M. Brown. Judge Brown reportedly dismissed the safety concerns of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association (CCLA) and the Canadian Labour Congress. However, recognizing in fact the dangers of the weapon, Judge Brown said Toronto police could only use the "alert" setting, while the better-trained OPP could use them at full power.

The Government of Ontario declared the entire G20 security zone a "public work" un-

der the Public Works Protection Act (PWWA), effective June 21 to June 28. The CCLA believes that the **temporary designation of a site** is a first.

Lawyer Julian Falconer is cited in the *Toronto Star* on June 26 to the effect that the **secrecy around the Order-in-Council** amending the PWWA, apparently intended to avoid constitutional challenge, was "brand new in our world ... and it's disturbing".

Another first, according to Toronto Police Chief Bill Blair, was the **use of tear gas** in the city of Toronto, at Queen West and Peter streets on June 26.

Kettling, also known as corraling, has been used elsewhere but was new to Toronto on June 26 and 27. In this tactic, police contain people on all sides with solid walls of police in full riot gear. Having left their captives no place to go, the police then order them to disperse under threat of arrest. Those who try to leave through the police lines are assaulted and charged with assaulting police or some such. From time to time, police may advance on the captives, often banging their batons on their shields, reducing the size of the "kettle" and raising the tension. To increase tension even more, from time to time a flying squad of officers may charge into the crowd, targeting an individual who is assaulted and removed, charged with resisting arrest or assaulting police or some such. This is a tactic with no purpose other than to terrorize members of the public — whoever happens to be caught in the "kettle" (including observers, passers-by, local residents, journalists and, yes, legitimate demonstrators).

G20 Disappointments

The Paper Cup for the biggest disappointment of the G20 meeting in Toronto (excluding what happened in the official meetings) must go to Mayor David Miller.

Mayor Miller, who was not consulted about the Order-in-Council cooked up between Police Chief Bill Blair and Premier Dalton McGuinty, who witnessed deliberate misrepresentation of that law to the general public, who saw some 20,000 police standing by while public and private property was damaged by a relatively few vandals, and who saw over the course of a week and on June 26 police acting unlawfully against Torontonians' rights, nevertheless issued a statement focusing with the strongest language on the few vandals, and supporting with the strongest praise the police force and Chief Blair.

Mayor Miller had many options on that day, but he chose exactly the path followed that day and later by the most right-wing of the law-and-order crowd.

One may well start to wonder whether the Mayor, who is not running for re-election and gave up his NDP membership long ago to appear more neutral at City Council, is planning to pursue a continuing political career in another arena under other colours.

Runner-up for the Paper

Cup has been Toronto City Council, which decided on July 7, by a vote of 36-0, to "commend the outstanding work" of Chief Blair and his officers and other police during the G20 summit. The unanimity does not reflect concerns expressed by Mayor Miller and other Members of Council, who nevertheless voted for the motion.

Of greater concern was that the vote did not reflect the opposition of Councillors who abstained or absented themselves. It would have been difficult to note against the motion which had such support, and might have been politically inadvisable. Nevertheless, it is disappointing that not one opponent of the motion stood up to be counted.

Janet Davis, Councillor for Beaches-East York, who explained in *The Toronto Sun* on July 9 that she abstained because she "did not have the information "needed to make an informed decision". What a cop-out! A vote against the motion need not have been a vote condemning the police, but a strong voice expressing the need for more consideration, especially as investigations into events were being announced. Her abstention, and that of those others who did not vote, was in fact, an abdication in favour of Councillors who, with no more information than Ms. Davis, have a unanimous decision.

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN

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Our Rights Are Fragile

An Editorial by Wilfred Szczesny

(Continued from Page 1)

of salt, if considered at all) suggested that the majority of those expressing an opinion believed that all those who were brutalized, including passers-by, were to blame for being abused.

Lest you believe that strongly critical opinions are the property exclusively of the wild-eyed left, consider this paragraph from a *Toronto Star* article on July 12 by Randy Hillier, Progressive Conservative, Member of Provincial Parliament in Ontario:

“McGuinty and Harper set the stage, created the environment and controlled the unfolding of these events, and together they have lowered the threshold of protecting our civil liberties. No longer are our freedoms and liberties in peril only during times of war or a direct threat upon our democratic institutions. They are now in peril every day we have such political leaders such as this.”

There have been many voices expressing similar opinions, including many in the commercial media, incensed by abuse of their journalists. These represent some measure of defence for our rights.

The strongest guarantee of our rights, however, are people like Sherry Good, representative plaintiff in a class action suit. Ms. Good had not intended to protest, *The Toronto Sun* columnist Michele Mandel wrote on August 7, 2010, “but changed her mind after she felt police were trying to intimidate people into staying home”.

Or people like Patrick Heenan of Mississauga, Ontario, who wrote in a letter to the editor of the *Toronto Star* on July 1, to explain why he demonstrated on June 26, after warnings to stay away:

“What is the difference between being told that you do not have the right to public assembly and being told that if you do assemble you run the risk of being injured or arrested? In the first instance, your right has been given away. In the second, if you stay at home, you have given up your right. The only way to protect your right, therefore, is to assemble after all.”

People who will not be cowed or deterred by threats from exercising our rights, people who will rise to the defence of our rights when they perceive that those rights are threatened — these are the real defenders of our liberty and the true champions of law and order.

Our rights are fragile, subject to a whim and the stroke of a pen in secret. People who care and dare are the only measure of the real strength of our rights.

COMMENTARY

The Miami Model

On June 26, the day of the big G20 demonstration, the *Toronto Star* carried an article by Catherine Porter, concerning the so-called Miami Model of control techniques used against crowds of protesters. Ms. Porter consulted with Naomi Archer and summarized the 40 or so points of the model; Wikipedia provides more, but less organized, detail.

Was the Miami Model applied in Toronto for the G20 meeting?

Ms. Archer starts with the pre-event “information warfare” which might also be called the “propaganda assault”. The main objectives of the authorities at this stage, which may begin weeks before the event, are: to turn the public against the demonstrators by painting them as dangerous extremists; to establish evidence justifying police violence; to frighten people away from participating in demonstrations, and to disrupt preparations for the main demonstration.

In Toronto, the process started in April, with a controversy about using Trinity Bellwoods Park, north of Queen Street, for demonstrations. Though the location had been agreed upon by the police and the Ontario Federation of Labour, on May 6 the police announced that the park would not be used.

In May conflict was reported between the Toronto Community Mobilization Network and authorities trying to restrict TCMN activity to the north part of Queen’s Park. Queen’s Park is much farther from the site of the G20 meetings than Trinity Bellwoods, and the north part has much less visibility.

In mid-May reports started about a jail (Eastern Avenue) for “G20 rowdies”. As the G20 approached, the publicity around the detention facility and the security fence intensified, under headings like “Fortress Toronto”.

The authorities tried the typical Miami Model effort to split protesters by pressing TCMN to condemn certain tactics. The Toronto Community Mobilization Network declined, and was later the subject of a vicious attack by Toronto Police Chief Blair.

For their part, the police would not forswear the use of *agents-provocateurs* during the demonstrations. The Toronto Police Association launched an attack against OFL President Sid Ryan for even suggesting the possibility, even though it had happened in Montreal.

There were reports, as early as May, of police targeting street people.

The *Toronto Star*, featuring a dozen organizations of the scores planning to participate in the demonstrations, with a heading about barricades, included a disproportionate two anarchist groups, with the requisite attention to confrontation.

Letters to the editor added to the “us vs them” tension, whether supporting demonstrators with comments like “security police have become the new terrorists” or opposing demonstrators as “rabble rousers” and “those who just want to make trouble”.

It was reported in the week before the G20 came to town that businesses were boarding up their windows in anticipation of trouble.

Water cannons were among the weapons mentioned for

crowd control “if protests become unruly”. A weapon new to Toronto — the sound cannon — was front and centre, as a judge ruled that this ear-splitting (literally) threat could be used. Restrictions were placed on use by the Toronto force, which was not well-enough trained.

Stress was placed on the billion-dollars bill, and the 20,000-officer police strength composed of officers from about ten different forces.

Still within the Miami Model, before the main event, on June 21 among reported events was the arrest of a young woman at a demonstration, after she handed a bamboo pole to another protester. She was held for hours then released after police dropped charges of obstructing police and carrying burglary tools (her work keys).

Again in line with the Miami Model, on June 25 it was reported that life partners Byron Sonne and Kristen Peterson had been arrested on June 22 and accused of planning deadly attacks, after their Forest Hill home was raided.

Further on the theme of pre-demo disruption was a 4:00 a.m. raid by police with guns drawn, resulting in the arrest of three alleged “associates” of the Southern Ontario Anarchist Resistance.

(Ms. Peterson was released on bail on June 26. Mr. Sonne, who faces various charges, including stuff like “intimidation of the justice system”, was denied bail at a hearing on July 20.

On June 25, at a demonstration starting at Allan Gardens, a deaf restaurant kitchen worker who could not make out orders by police, was charged with assaulting police and resisting arrest. Taken to the Eastern Avenue detention centre, he was later released on bail. Four others were also arrested.

The trade union leadership was encouraging people to bring their children to the People First demonstration, the main G20 demo. The police, in contrast, advised against bringing children.

The big weapons-cache story was about a 53-year engineer, apparently with mental health issues who had a fantastic list of supposed weapons. Though the police soon deemed the weapons not to be G20 related, nevertheless they displayed them as G20 weapons several days later, at a press conference on June 29. More information is given in the article “Lies They Told Us”, on Page 3.

Police abuse of their powers, and legitimate protesters, is well exemplified by action at a June 25 demonstration at Allan Gardens, about 3 km removed from the G20 security zone. Hundreds of police in riot gear surrounded the park.

(Continued on Page 11.)

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<http://ult-wpg.ca/>

Ukrainian News Briefs Selected by George Borusiewicz

Swim Champions

Olga Beresnyeva of Ukraine won the 25-kilometre open water race in a photo finish recently at the European Swimming Championships.

After swimming 25 kilometres, Beresnyeva touched the finish line first to beat Angela Maurer of Germany by just 0.1 seconds, finishing in 5 hours, 48 minutes, 10.2 seconds. Martina Grimaldi of Italy was third, 20.6 seconds back.

In the gruelling race held on Lake Balaton in Hungary, Beresnyeva and Maurer swam together stroke-for-stroke leading up to the final sprint, where the Ukrainian timed her finish better.

"This was my first race in the 25K and I can't believe that I became European champion at the first attempt," Beresnyeva said after claiming her country's first medal in an open water event. "Since the race wasn't too fast in the first three laps I still had enough power left for a finishing sprint."

The Ukrainian team also sparked in other events at the meet. Daria Iushenko and Kseniya Sydorenko took the bronze medal in the synchronized swimming duet competition, and also took the bronze in the synchronized free combination event.

Organ Trafficking

An Israeli man was arrested last month, allegedly for running an organ trafficking network in Ukraine. The Israeli, whose name was not revealed, was arrested by Ukrainian police along with twelve other people.

According to available information, the network operated for over three years and recruited donors via the internet.

Most of the donors were young women who agreed to sell a kidney for \$10,000. According to the head of the Ukrainian organization for combating trafficking, the organs were then allegedly transferred to Israelis in need of a kidney transplant at a price of over \$200,000.

Ukrainian police estimated that the network made a gross sum of \$40 million.

World Wheat Shortage

"Wheat out of Ukraine and Russia has started to drain out," said the chairman of the Flour Mills Association in Indonesia, Asia's biggest buyer.

Prices surged to a 22-month high on August 2, after post-

ing the biggest monthly gain since 1973, on concern that the worst drought in at least 50 years in Russia, and persistent dry weather in Ukraine, may curb supply from some of the world's biggest exporters.

The number of hungry people in the world has climbed to more than 1.02 billion, the highest level since record-keeping started in 1970, and "hunger has increased not as a result of poor harvests but because of high domestic food prices, lower incomes and increasing unemployment," according to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization web site.

Stakhanov Exhibition

The Luhansk regional museum in eastern Ukraine has unveiled an exhibition commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement that lionized productive workers in the former Soviet Union.

The Stakhanovite movement was named after Soviet miner Aleksei Stakhanov, who in 1935 extracted a record 102 tons of coal in a single shift, 14 times the required quota. That feat was widely publicized in an attempt to increase worker productivity and demonstrate the superiority of the socialist economic system.

The exhibition comprises over 300 items, including postcards, posters, commemorative diplomas, miners' masks and lamps, and sledgehammers.

A particularly rare exhibit, according to museum director Anatoly Kulishov, is a copy of Stakhanov's book *My World*, published in 1935.

Luhansk regional council Deputy Chairman Yevhen Kharin believes the Stakhanovite movement has become a Luhansk trademark. He hopes that the new school year that begins on September 1 will start with a lesson about Stakhanov.

A member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Stakhanov received the Hero of Socialist Labour award in 1970.

Asthma? Allergies?

If you have problems with allergies or asthma, a new therapy is now available in the United States that is both ancient and cutting edge. Florida's first salt room therapy centre, "Breathing Clear," is now open.

According to the manager, Robert McDermott, "The salt bricks are mined in Ukraine.

They are brought by boat. We unload them, and build salt rooms where the four walls are surrounded by these bricks.

"They are 98 percent sodium chloride so they are pure salt. What happens is, if you keep the temperature and humidity at the right levels, the salt naturally comes out of the bricks."

According to McDermott, the particles are so small you easily breathe them in as you relax. "It has the effect of thinning the secretions, any congestion in the lungs or in the sinuses."

"After five sessions, I started cutting down on my medications, and this is my 12th session now, and I'm drug free," said satisfied customer Nozomi Mueller.

According to McDermott, television's Doctor Oz backs the therapy.

Chornobyl New Threat?

Large areas of western Russia have recently been ravaged by the worst drought and fires in over 100 years.

These fires are inching closer to Ukraine.

However, fears that fires scorching forests polluted by Chornobyl fallout may propel dangerous amounts of radioactivity into the air are overblown, scientists say, and the actual health risks are very small. Even firefighters tackling the blazes, which officials say have hit forests in Russia's Bryansk region tainted by radioactive dust from the 1986 Chornobyl reactor disaster, are unlikely to run any added nuclear contamination risks.

The amount of radiation in smoke would be only a fraction of the original fallout, they say. "Of the total radioactivity in the area, much less than one percent of it will be remobilized," said Jim Smith, an expert on Chornobyl and a specialist in Earth and Environmental Sciences at Britain's University of Portsmouth.

"Most of the radioactivity is in the soil, which will not be affected by the fires, and only a small proportion is in the vegetation," said Smith. "And of that, only a very small proportion of that will get re-suspended in the smoke from the fires."

Both France's Institute for Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety and Germany's Federal Office for Radiation Protection said that, while some radiation was likely to be re-mobilized in smoke, the health risks were minimal and would have no impact on either Russia or neighbouring countries.

Maria Neira, the World

Health Organization's director of public health and environment said the WHO had data from controlled burning experiments conducted in the region in recent years and these suggested no reason for concern.

"We know from these experiments that the redistribution and re-suspension of radionuclides (radioactive particles) will be negligible for people's health," she said.

Ukraine's History in a Nutshell

(I just read a travelogue about Ukraine in a magazine. I was struck by one particular paragraph.)

A visitor to a Ukrainian village strikes up a conversation with an old man, and asks him about his life.

The old man replies, "I was born in Austria, I went to school in Poland, I got married in Russia, and now I live in Ukraine."

The visitor comments, "You have certainly travelled a lot during your life."

"No," replies the old man, "I have never left my village."

Chess Champion

Ruslan Ponomariov of Ukraine only needed a draw to win the Sparkassen Chess-Meeting Tournament in Dortmund, Germany, recently. He accomplished that without too much difficulty against Le Quang Liem of Vietnam, and finished with a score of 6.5 points.

The result put Ponomariov in the top 10 in the world, according to "Live Top List", an unofficial ranking site that has proved accurate in the past.

Le Quang, 19, who was playing in his first elite tournament, performed far better than expected, and was second with 5.5 points.

Vladimir Kramnik of Russia, the top seed, who has won Sparkassen nine times, had a disappointing tournament. He tied for third with Shakhriyar Mamedyarov of Azerbaijan with 5 points each.

Economy

A new deal with the International Monetary Fund (with headquarters in the United States), will bring temporary financial relief for Ukraine, but the painful IMF conditions seem certain to rebound on the popularity of the cash-strapped Ukrainian government.

(The IMF, a world bank, uses its financial power to impose right-wing policies on countries that can't get credit

anywhere else. — GB).

In July, Ukraine finally sealed an agreement with the Fund for a fresh credit line of \$15 billion. An initial portion of about \$1.9 billion was disbursed early in August, and the credit rating agencies quickly signalled optimism, with Standard and Poor's raising Ukraine's foreign currency rating by a notch.

The deal could be costly in raw political terms for the leadership of President Viktor Yanukovich: his government had to cave in to IMF demands that he boost domestic gas prices and chop pensions, both of which could dent his popularity.

As a direct result of the IMF conditions, gas prices paid by the average Ukrainian jumped a staggering 50% on August 1, and will jump another 50% next April.

The election of Yanukovich last winter has defused much of the political tension in Ukraine. It also allowed Ukraine to normalize its relations with Russia, which gave Ukraine a \$2 billion short-term loan when talks with the IMF dragged on longer than expected.

Ukraine's trade unions have accused the International Monetary Fund of unlawful interference in domestic policy, and are demanding that the conditions of the \$15 billion crisis loan be reviewed.

The Ukrainian Trade Unions Federation said in a recent web site statement that the terms of the loan are unlawful and "cynically interfere in a sovereign state's domestic policy".

In addition to the major jump in gas prices, the conditions oblige Ukraine to raise the women's retirement age from 55 to 60, to increase the minimum period of employment to qualify for a state pension from 5 to 15 years, and impose several other onerous terms.

Soup in an Ice Bowl

In a travelogue, the author describes stopping at "an ethnic food joint" called *Batkovska Khata* (My Father's Hut) which offered Okroshka Soup, in a plate made of thick ice.

A Google search reveals that there are dozens of recipes for the soup, each recipe being quite different to the others. None of the references mentioned using an ice bowl, but one did specify adding ice cubes to the soup when serving.

For those who are curious, I offer the description I found in Wikipedia.

"Okroshka is a cold soup (Continued on Page 14.)

**Ukrainian
Page
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Separately**

**Ukrainian
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Canada/Shevchenko Day at Toronto Branch

On Thursday, July 1, the AUUC Toronto Branch held its annual Canada/Shevchenko Day celebration at the AUUC Cultural Centre. While this event is traditionally co-sponsored by the Branch and the Taras H. Shevchenko Museum and Memorial Park Foundation (the Foundation), this year's gathering was sponsored by the Branch as a fundraiser for the Foundation. The hall was decorated with summertime outdoor trinkets and gadgets to give the feeling that was once felt on this day in the open air at the park in Oakville.

To celebrate our country's birthday, the hall was a splash of red and white, from the tablecloths to the serviettes to the décor of the bar table and

the flag-draped walls.

To honour Ukraine's revered poet and artist, the enlarged photo of his monument, which once stood majestically at the Taras Shevchenko Memorial Park, was mounted in a place of honour.

With Nancy Stewart acting as MC, the afternoon began with a tribute to Taras Shevchenko. This particular program started with a beautiful recitation of Shevchenko's "Zapovit" (My Testament), delivered in Ukrainian by Bill Malnychuk and then in English by Wilfred Szczesny.

The presentation of flowers at the photo of the monument followed, beginning with Bill Harasym placing an attractive flowering plant on behalf of the Foundation and concluding

with individual family offerings.

Newly-elected Foundation President Andrew Gregorovich delivered a most insightful tribute to Taras Shevchenko, drawing very interesting contrasts and comparisons between the lives and works of Ukraine's beloved bard and England's William Shakespeare.

The program concluded with a very emotional audience singing "O Canada".

Well now, what could go better at this point than the aroma and taste of a picnic barbecue? A fine luncheon of sausages and hot dogs, masterfully prepared by Jerry Dobrowolsky, was served, accented by Natalie Mochoruk's legendary *kapusta* (cabbage), Bernardine's potato salad, and Nancy's downtown mixed green salad.

As the delicious dessert of carrot cake disappeared, the main hall became a very dedicated Bingo hall, with Mike Stefiuk and Nita Miskevich as managers.

For those otherwise interested, the showing of a video of the 1998 Shevchenko/Canada Day picnic at Camp Palermo (the last with the pavilion and cabins) was shown. Much emotion and comments of remembering.

This is definitely a tradition worth repeating, so thank you to everyone who helped to make it a success again! Thanks to John Manning for assisting in the food assembly line, to Ann and Bill Malnychuk for managing the door, to Anne Bobyk for managing the bar, and to all of those mentioned above for their contributions.

See you next year!!

—B. Dobrowolsky



Nancy and Mark Stewart placed a plant on behalf of their family.

— Story photos: Bernardine Dobrowolsky



Some participants ended the afternoon by watching a video of the farewell picnic at Camp Palermo, after the land was sold.

First Movie Day

On Sunday, July 4, the AUUC Toronto Branch very happily celebrated its first official Movie Day since purchasing a great new 52" TV and Blue Ray DVD player.

Approximately 25 members enjoyed the air conditioned hall watching two wonderful, nostalgic films: the 1990 live production of *Malanka* at the old Ukrain-

ian Labour Temple at 300 Bathurst Street, and the 1990 concert of Dmytro Hnatiuk at the same venue.

The aroma and taste of fresh popcorn and the refreshment of cold soft drinks added to the pleasant experience and took the edge off the sizzling heat wave!

Stay tuned for more Movie Days to come. — BD



Bill Malnychuk read Taras Shevchenko's "Zapovit" (Testament) in Ukrainian. Wilfred Szczesny followed with a reading in English.



Andrew Gregorovich, President of the Taras H. Shevchenko Museum and Memorial Park Foundation, made the main presentation.



Bill Harasym, former President of the Taras H. Shevchenko and Memorial Park Foundation, placed a potted plant on behalf of the Foundation.



Lydia Kit, Rose Manning, Helen Banville, Teresa Pulfer, and Otti Nicolai shared a table on Canada/Shevchenko Day.



Bill Harasym, Mike Stefiuk, Bill Hrynchak and Trofim Horod were among those who enjoyed the carrot cake dessert.



Mike Stefiuk and Nita Miskevich accommodated those who wanted to play Bingo.

Poltava Pavilion Shines

Regina's Mosaic Festival of Cultures was held June 3, 4 and 5, with the Poltava Pavilion of the Regina AUUC Inc. being a popular destination for young and old.

Opened for 19 hours in the three days, the pavilion was visited by some 8,000 patrons.

The Poltava Pavilion was located at the Regina Performing Arts Centre, allowing an atmosphere that can't be matched for enjoying both the wonderful performances and the fantastic food.

Audiences enjoyed 22 half-hour performances by the Poltava Ensemble of Song, Music and Dance and the Poltava School of Ukrainian Performing Arts. Many patrons commented on the incredible sounds of the orchestra and singers and the daz-

zling dancers for which the Poltava Ensemble is known.

Some of the best comments were reserved for the Poltava School of Dance, which included the rousing Western Ukrainian "Carpathian Suite", featuring the entire school.

Of course, the Poltava Pavilion is well known for its wonderful food, from the perogies and borscht to the cheesecake and poppy seed squares for dessert. Line-ups were long and steady for three days, and many returned to enjoy a second helping.

The success of the Poltava Pavilion relies entirely on the hundreds of volunteers that prepare for, and man, the Pavilion.

Along with the cultural component, which includes the Poltava Ensemble (a 50 mem-



Hutzul Suite 2 – The Poltava School of Ukrainian Performing Arts came together to perform the Hutzul Suite "Karpatski Vizerunki". The children performed for three days during Regina's Mosaic Celebration.

ber ensemble of musicians, singers and dancers) and the Poltava School of Ukrainian Performing Arts (55 children), recognition is given to the kitchen staff for the hundreds of volunteer hours of food preparation, the bar tenders, technical staff, display preparers, clean-up staff, masters of ceremonies, pavilion ambassadors, managers and directors who took a leading role in making Mosaic 2010 such a success.

The Regina AUUC is truly indebted to all of them.

— Sasha Lapchuk

Correction and Apology

In my reporting on AUUC Winnipeg Branch activities in the July-August number of the *Ukrainian Canadian Herald* (see "Winnipeg AUUC Ends Its Cultural Season", Page 9), I made reference to "the late Oscar Brand", the eminent folklorist and performer. Two weeks later, and after *the "UCH"* went to press, I had the pleasant surprise of reading in the Winnipeg newspaper that Oscar Brand was appearing at the Winnipeg Folk Festival with his band. He is 90 years old, and very much alive.

I apologize to Mr. Brand, his family and friends, and all readers of the *Ukrainian Canadian Herald*.

— Brent Stearns



Smiles were on the faces not only of the performers, but of the audiences as well, as the Junior Group, instructed by Laura Fellingner and Zack Evans, performed "Tropotyanka".



The Lileya Dancers, instructed by Lisa Wanner with the assistance of Mark Gordon and Zack Evans, performed the Transcarpathian dance "Na Polonyni", choreographed by Lisa Wanner.

—Story photos: Mark Greschner



The Poltava Ensemble staged a new fast-paced Moldovan Dance entitled "Moldovanyaska" at Mosaic 2010.

AUUC National Committee Meets in Winnipeg

— Photo: Wilfred Szczesny



Among those attending the National Committee Meeting at the AUUC National Office in Winnipeg on July 10-12 were: (foreground) Joan Kowalewicz, Myron Shatulsky, Blyth Nuttall, Larry Kleparchuk, Brent Stearns; (background) Kathy Schubert, John Horstman. The focus of the meeting was on preparations for the 44th AUUC National Convention, taking place in Winnipeg on October 9-11, 2010.

The National Committee of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians met in Winnipeg on July 10-12 for its last meeting before the AUUC 44th National Convention, scheduled for the Thanksgiving weekend in October.

As might be expected, the concentration of the AUUC National Committee was on Convention preparations.

A report showed that technical and housekeeping aspects of Convention preparations were well in hand. Most delegates had been selected. (Since the meeting, the process has been completed.) Required residential and meeting accommodations have been reserved. The National Committee considered some re-

maining items, such as Convention transportation and the final questions concerning the Convention Banquet.

With the AUUC entering a financially challenging time, the National Committee prepared a package of recommendations which should ensure adequate funding to carry the organization through the tough period.

As part of that picture, the NC considered a report from a committee which had been studying the *Ukrainian Canadian Herald*. The National Committee will be recommending measures to cut the cost of publishing the paper, while maintaining the publication's ability to play its traditional role in its community.

The National Committee also considered questions of AUUC programming, and the importance of building membership.

Other questions also found a place on the agenda of the meeting. Among them was a report from the National Performing Arts Committee, indicating that a successful dance seminar was in its final days, with preparations well under way for a new AUUC venture — an orchestra seminar scheduled for the Labour Day weekend in September.

All those in attendance thanked the Winnipeg Branch for the excellent hosting, and people like Gloria Gordienko and Kathy Schubert for work "above and beyond". — Sz

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The Miami Model

(Continued from Page 4.)

They searched all bags being brought into the park, seizing such items as gas masks. The march from this point started west along Carleton-College to University Avenue and then south. There had been several incidents along the way (including the arrest, mentioned above, of the deaf demonstrator). At Elm Street, well north of any security zone (the report in *The Toronto Sun* notwithstanding), the police forced the march to loop back to University and retrace their route to Allan Gardens.

The secret Order-in-Council was also within the Miami Model, though police abuse of powers such as that at Allan Gardens on June 25 is a Toronto variant, as enabling laws are usually passed to "allow" such abuse.

Building the case that the demonstrators were violent, or at least shielding violent people, the story was put out that stones and golf balls had been thrown at police on June 25.

On June 26, the police continued to build the case that the demonstrators were violent. Knowing that there were among the demonstrators those who would attack the abandoned vehicles, they left unattended police cars on the parade route, as well as at King and Bay. While the cars were smashed and burned, the police did not interfere. After the vandals had moved on, the police attacked the spectators.

The police were equally disciplined when ordered not to stop the vandalism on Yonge Street in the general area of Dundas to King.

Along the parade route, police used pepper spray and batons against demonstrators who obeyed orders too slowly. Later, at Queen's Park, they added tear gas and rubber bullets to their arsenal. Kettling, as described on Page 3 of this issue, was the featured tactic at Queen's Park.

Among the victims was a 57-year-old one-legged man who was assaulted by police

who ripped off his prosthetic leg because he was too slow to obey an order to move. He lost his glasses, walking sticks, and \$33.00. He was a former policeman.

Such weapons were also used against demonstrators who gathered at the Eastern Avenue detention centre to demand the release of detainees and to greet those who were let out.

Again in keeping with the Miami Model, leaders at all three levels of government praised the good work of the disciplined police in the face of criminal thugs, who had come for no other purpose than to cause trouble. We were assured that the troublemakers, unwelcome in these parts, would be properly dealt with by the police, who would defend the rights of legitimate protesters.

The commercial media, though showing varying degrees of support for the right to protest, or even to be on the street, followed the same general line of support for rights of assembly and protest in the abstract, with support of stern police action against criminals and/or terrorists in the concrete.

Having established on Saturday that the demonstrators were violent, the police proceeded with a vengeance on Sunday, June 27, to restore law and order.

According to *The Toronto Sun*, the city's law-and-order paper, "... the restraint the police had shown during the worst of the violence evaporated Sunday..." and "... police indiscriminately rounded up everyone, including bystanders, media and the curious."

The military was not called in (the Miami Model includes military policing) except to patrol the skies overhead. However, a defence attorney who served 25 years as a Crown Attorney and once directed the provincial Special

Investigations Unit reportedly said, "This was a military operation under the guise of a police action, and it took place in an armed camp."

By 5:00 p.m. on Sunday there had been about 600 arrests. By the end of the day, that had climbed to more than 900, including 200 arresting in a kettling incident at Queen and Spadina, where people were kept standing for hours in teeming rain.

Almost anyone downtown who was wearing black, carrying a knapsack, or riding a bike was stopped and "investigated".

The Graduate Students Union of the University of Toronto, providing accommodation for out-of-town protesters, was raided and about 70 people arrested. Such raids, too, are part of the Miami Model, and in Toronto included at least one raid on the wrong premises as police got their information wrong.

On August 21, the Toronto Star reported that 1105 had been arrested, of whom 278 faced various charges, and 827 had been unconditionally released or never charged. Such numbers are typical of the Miami Model.

The Miami Model includes targeting of independent media, and several instances were reported in Toronto. A particularly well publicized case was witnessed by Steve Paiken, host of TVO's *The Agenda*. Mr. Paiken witnessed a reporter from *The Guardian* of London, whom Mr. Paiken described as a "scrawny fellow" and "totally defenceless" being punched by a policeman while being held by two others, and then elbowed in the back while lying on the ground. In addition to being physically small, the assaulted journalist was later reported to have only one kidney, and to be asthmatic.

Several other journalists have filed complaints.

In one way, the authorities let the situation drag them away from the Model. While they were able, for the most part, to count on the support of the commercial media at the editorial level, almost every news outlet, including even *The Toronto Sun*, had one or more reporters or other staff who either fell afoul of such practices as kettling or, like Mr. Paiken, saw other journalists treated brutally.

The media do not like to be abused. Over time, a growing tide of commentators, columnists and editorial writers, appalled by the violence of police action, were criticizing the police and calling for investigations.

Another feature of the G20 security in Toronto which was consistent with the Miami Model was the police command structure. There was a centralized chain of command,

with a Unified Command Centre in Barrie, which was the core of the Integrated Security Unit. In Toronto was the Major Incident Command Centre, operating out of Toronto Police Headquarters, controlling officers from the RCMP, Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto police and several other municipal police forces, including Montreal. In the days following the end of the G20 meeting, the public was being told that anyone with a complaint about abuse would have to take it to the force which provided the individual officer.

Aside from the difficulties this would have posed even if all the rules had been followed, additional problems were created because police officers did not always display their identification clearly. In effect, the public was being told that lodging a complaint would be extremely difficult.

Nevertheless, people did file complaints, hundreds of them. Under such pressure, investigations into G20 policing have been undertaken by the Toronto Police Services Board and by the Office of the Independent Police Review Director.

Several other investigations have been announced. These include one by the Ontario Ombudsman into the special Order-in-Council, and another by the provincial Special Investigations Unit into five allegations of police brutality. It was unclear, in mid-August, whether these would all be continued.

It is interesting that politicians who energetically defended police violence against demonstrators, whom they called criminals, terrorists and so on, then opposed investigations in the actions of police because, they said, no one was killed and the vandalism was minor.

And oh, yes, as is typical in the Miami Model, there were undercover agents among the protesters, as revealed by a statement made by Crown Prosecutor Meghan Scott. Their full role, in addition to having "photographed the mayhem", as Ms. Scott said, may never be known.

Horrendous Stuff

Here are just a few additional examples, to go with others reported on these pages, of the brutality of police on June 26 and 27, and the terrible conditions in which people were kept.

A 17-year-old who was drawing peace signs on the sidewalk was picked up in a raid by police on bicycles, who arrested everyone in the area She was strip searched

(Continued on Page 16.)

Lies They Told Us

(Continued from Page 3.)

At his June 29 press conference, at which were exhibited items deliberately intended to mislead the media (who turned out to be not quite that gullible), were displayed photos from the June 25 demonstration.

Referring to the photos and the demonstration, Chief Blair said, "It (the demo) was organized by the Community Mobilization Network. The Black Bloc terrorists were included within that crowd, clearly demonstrating the complicity of that organization and the people in the demonstration to facilitate the criminal behaviour of the people photographed before you."

The Chief should know better than to engage in such in-temperate and illogical hyperbole.

The items on display, including the photographs, demonstrate nothing about anything, except that Chief Blair, having ordered his officers not to interfere with the vandalism on Saturday, having terrorized people on the streets of Toronto for a week and having utterly bullied them, particularly on Sunday, was now continuing his campaign of disinformation to justify his policing violations by smearing all protesters.

It's shameful, and he should resign.

— Wilfred Szczesny

The Drama Continues

(Continued From Page 1.)

are demanding that compensation also be paid for losses due to vandalism. At an information session called by the Movement Defence Committee of the Law Union of Ontario, people were told that they had four options for redress if they had been unlawfully arrested, held in deplorable conditions, mistreated or injured. They could join a class action suit which had been filed, they could file a human rights complaint, they could lodge a complaint with the Office of the Independent Police Review Director, or they could take action in Small Claims Court.

Now the threats of lawsuits have started appearing.

The first widely publicized suit was a class action suit filed in the Ontario Superior Court on behalf of up to 800 complainants who were wrongfully arrested, or held by police but not charged. The \$45 million suit names the Toronto Police Services Board and the Attorney General of Canada. The representative plaintive was caught in the June 27 kettling at Queen and Spadina, where people were kept for over four hours in a downpour, without food or water or access to a toilet, and intimidated by the police in riot gear. She was later released without charge, but has continuing psychological effects.

A similar law suit after mass arrests in Washington, DC, in 2000, netted plaintiffs \$13.7

million in damages to 700 plaintiffs.

A lawyer in Montreal, Julius Grey, has sent a legal warning to that city's police, who supplied officers for the G20 force, including some who served at the Eastern Avenue detention facility. Mr. Grey represents at least two complainants, who claim that they were detained for more than 60 hours, given very little food, deprived of sleep and repeatedly strip searched. One of the clients, who is near-sighted, says she was deprived of her glasses.

Similar complaints have been made by others who were detained. Mr. Grey has called the treatment "torture".

An estimated 1,000 people from Quebec went to Toronto for the protests. About 100 of them were charged.

How We Came To Canada

Ivan Pylypiw and Wasyl Eleniak arrived in Canada in September of 1891. After investigating several sites in the west, they decided that Pylypiw would return to their native Nebyliw to lead settlers to the free lands of the new world. By this decision they wrote themselves into history as the first of a massive wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. Ivan Pylypiw's account of these events, based on an interview with Professor Bobersky in 1931, provides insights into both the conditions of the times and the psychology of this trailblazer. Reprinted by permission of the publisher, Western Producer Prairie Books from the book *Land of Pain, Land of Promise* edited by Harry Piniuta.

(Wasyl Eleniak and myself)... were the first ones in Nebyliw to go to Canada. It is a village near Kalush. I went to school and learned to read and write. The teacher used to talk about the United States and Canada, and later we heard about these places from some German people who had relatives there. Some men from our village worked on rafts at Lymnytsa, and they heard about Canada there, for at that time people everywhere were talking about this country.

One day I asked one of the Germans, "Do you have the address of your relatives?"

"I have."

"Write it down for me."

"Very well."

Harvey wrote the address of his son and daughter, and I wrote them a letter. They answered, "Leave the hills and the valleys behind and move here."

I wrote back, "Good, I will go."

I was seized by a strong urge to go. I would leave immediately. I reasoned, "There I will have bread, and I can read and write a little in German; in our village, none of my companions can read."

But my wife did not want to go. She had a fear of the oceans and foreign countries. Every day she would repeat to me, "I will not go; I will not go; I will not go."

"Very well, then stay here."

I lived at her place; she was my neighbour's daughter.

I sold a team of horses and my oxen to get enough money to pay for the passage. I also sold some land.

My father said to my wife, "Do not go with him at this time. Let him go alone first to see what the land is like over there; then we shall see what to do next."

I applied for a passport for myself and my wife. I obtained it with considerable difficulty at the *starostvo*...

I was born in the year 1859. I had three children. Wasyl was eight, Yurko was three, and Nykola was also three. But although I obtained a passport for the whole family, I went alone. The wife wasn't brave enough to go; she stayed home with the children. This was in the fall of 1891.

Three of us set out: Wasyl Eleniak, Yurko Panischak, and myself. I advised them how to get passports. The other two



IVAN PYLYPIW

were also from Nebyliw. Both were married, but they went without their wives, like myself. Yurko Panischak is my brother-in-law, my wife's brother. Fortunately, I had gone to the village school for four years and received my education there, for the teacher taught well. But the other two had not gone to school and did not know how to read. They listened to my advice and set out for Canada with me.

We arrived at Stryi, and then went to Peremyshl, and from there to Oswienci (Auschwitz). Here our papers were checked.

"Show me your money," one official demanded. I had 600 rynsky, Eleniak had 190 rynsky, and Panischak had 120 rynsky. The officials ordered Panischak to go back home to his village. He took the train back to Kalush. Only two of us reached Hamburg. There, an agent put us on a big ship which took us across the ocean.

We travelled for twenty-two days. It was a pretty fair voyage. The ship crossed the ocean and sailed up a river to a big city. It was Montreal.

We disembarked in the morning, and in the afternoon we boarded a train and were

on our way across Canada. The trip was quite long; time dragged for two and a half days as we traversed rocks, forests, lakes, and open spaces where no one lived. It was quite clear that we were traversing a wilderness.

We came to some fair-sized town with wooden frame buildings. At the station, the officials told us to get off. They could speak our language but they did not seem to be our people; apparently they were German. This was Winnipeg.

What day it was when we left Hamburg, what day when we arrived in Montreal, or when we got to Winnipeg, I honestly cannot recall. It was in the fall of 1891. My passport is gone; it was destroyed in a house fire on the farm at Bruderheim.

At the station in Winnipeg, an agent who spoke German and our language, Ukrainian, was assigned to our group. He was to show us the farmlands, and we could go wherever we wished, as travel by rail was free for us. This agent took us to Langenburg, to a farmer's home there — I forget his name. We both stayed at this farmer's place for a whole week. We were taken around and shown the lands so that

From Our History

Thirty years ago, in September, 1980, The Ukrainian Canadian had a special issue highlighting the 75th anniversary of Alberta and Saskatchewan as provinces. Among the items in that issue was this first-person account by Ivan Pylypiw, describing how the earliest Ukrainian immigrants came to Canada.

we could pick a farm for ourselves. Here I met some German acquaintances who used to work under my supervision in the forest at Lymnitsa.

The lands were to our liking. I jotted down the number of one farm for myself and another number for Eleniak since he did not know how to write. We returned to Winnipeg and paid ten dollars apiece for the land that we claimed as our homesteads.

One German fellow, a shoemaker from Winnipeg who also came from Kalush, said to me, "In Alberta, it is warmer; go there and see for yourself."

I went to the office and said, "I want to go to Alberta to see the lands there."

"Very well," came their answer. "You will get free tickets. Go and pick a good farm for yourself. We have plenty of land."

We took the train to Calgary, for as yet there was no railway to Edmonton. We went as far as Greenfeld. Lands everywhere, lands whichever way you turned, all vacant! Get hold of a plow and start plowing. Quite unlike the old country where people live on narrow strips of land and do not have even a small plot for a garden. But we did not see any trees. After that we returned from Calgary to Winnipeg.

Here we met some Jews from Russia. They said to us, "Go to Gretna in Manitoba, not far from here. There you will find good land."

We bought tickets to Gretna and went there to see for ourselves. At the station, we met some Germans who spoke Ukrainian. One of them hired us for threshing. There was plenty to eat and drink. We talked with the older ones in our language, but their young ones already knew English. They told us stories of their hard beginnings. They had suffered want for three or four years, but by hard work, they had become well-to-do.

I made up my mind to return to the old country for my wife and children. Eleniak asked me to bring his wife along with mine, as he himself would stay behind at his job at Gretna. I figured that it might be a good idea to bring other families from our village back with me as well. They would all be able to get land in a block, and thus they would not feel lonely in a foreign country. It occurred to me that it might even be possible to

acquire a whole township. Do you know what a township is? It is thirty-six sections; one section contains four farms; the whole township contains 144 farms of 160 acres or, as we say, 113 *morgs*. This way 144 families could live side by side.

I left Gretna on 1 December. On 15 December, I travelled from Winnipeg to Montreal and then on to Boston. Here I had to wait five days for my ship. The voyage across the ocean to London took twenty-two days. I waited two days there before crossing to Hamburg. From there I went through Berlin, Auschwitz, Cracow, and Krekhowychi. At the station, I hired a carriage to Nebyliw, and on the fourth day after Christmas, I arrived at the village. This was in the year 1892.

People asked me all kinds of questions: where I had been and what I had seen. I told them many stories about Canada and urged them, "Flee, flee this place, for here you have nothing, and there you will have free land and be your own boss."

But the villagers were simple folk. "It is so far beyond the ocean," they said. Here was a mother shedding tears; although she had ten children, she had no desire to leave even should all her children starve to death with her. People came to my house — a houseful of curious men and women, every one asking me the same question, "Where have you been?"

The peasants did not understand that across the ocean free lands were available, without landlords, which could actually be acquired for little or no money. They listened to my stories and wondered.

The news spread around that a man had arrived from God only knew where and wanted to lead the people out to some sort of place called America. One day the magistrate of the village, the priest, the clerk, and a trustee of the church paid me a call. They began to quiz me to see whether or not I was telling the truth. They spread a map on the table and told me to stand aside.

The clerk asked me, "Where were you?"

I answered, "In America."

Very few knew where this country was, and even today it is difficult to tell someone who has no knowledge about

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From Our History

(Continued from Page 12.)
the world.

"Which way did you go?" the magistrate asked.

I answered, "I went to Cra-cow, from there to Berlin, then to Hamburg. Then I travelled across the ocean to Montreal and from there by train to Winnipeg. I went by rail and by ship."

I stood aloof, talking, while they were searching the map.

"Where exactly have you been?" asked the priest.

I answered, "The country is called Canada. I was in Win-nipeg, in Calgary, in Gretna. Wasyl Eleniak stayed behind in Gretna, at a farmer's place."

There was nothing they could do about it; they just had to believe me. The magis-trate's only remark to me was "Watch yourself."

One day, I took a walk to Perehinska. A gendarme met me there and warned me, "Pylypiw, look out for your-self, or I'll lock you up one of these days."

"What for?" I asked.

"You'll see. Watch what you're saying."

It did not bother me a bit. I sat in the tavern and drank beer, either buying it myself or letting others pay for it. The curious ones would stand around me. I would tell them all they wanted to know. I would say, "Flee, flee, for here you have no land, and there you will have plenty of land. Here you are drudges; there you will be masters."

Altogether, twelve families got set for departure... They sold their fields and obtained their passports. To help them, I went with them to Kalush and interceded for them. They paid me a little for my assist-ance. It is no use concerning oneself about others for noth-ing, spending your time and effort so others might have everything in order. I struck a bargain with an agent in Ham-burg whereby I would direct emigrants to his bureau to book passage on his ships and he would pay me five dollars for each family. Such an ar-rangement would be a com-mon thing in Canada because a person must spend his time running around here and there, and he must live. Remunera-tion for work is a requirement, but our people were not wise to it. Raised in the village, they were simple in their ways. They found out that my work and my trouble would fetch me some cash, and they be-gan to gossip.

One morning, a gendarme came to my house. I forget his name. He ordered me, "Come with me to the magistrate."

I did as I was told. The magistrate's name was Ivan Hrynykiw. The clerk was there,

too. My brother-in-law was also summoned because he was helping me recruit peo-ple to go to Canada although he had never been there him-self.

The magistrate defended us. He argued that there was nothing wrong with what we were doing, but the gendarme marched us to Kalush and took us to the police station. Here we were both interro-gated and taken into custody.

The next day, the gendarme took us to court. He showed us a report and some letters from the agent in Hamburg. These were used as evidence that I was to be paid for re-cruiting emigrants to Canada. I did not think that I had done anything wrong. The judge spoke in our language, but he could not acquit us. He or-dered that we be taken to Stanislaviw. Another gen-darme conducted us to the railway station and accom-pañied us on the trip. The gen-darmes did not handcuff us but simply marched us at bayonet point.

Our train took two hours to reach Stanislaviw. Once there, we were taken into jail. As the saying goes, this was our Inquisition. We were each thrown into a cell. Then we were hauled before the court. I had a lawyer, but I forget his name now. I paid him, and he defended both of us. The court reviewed our case.

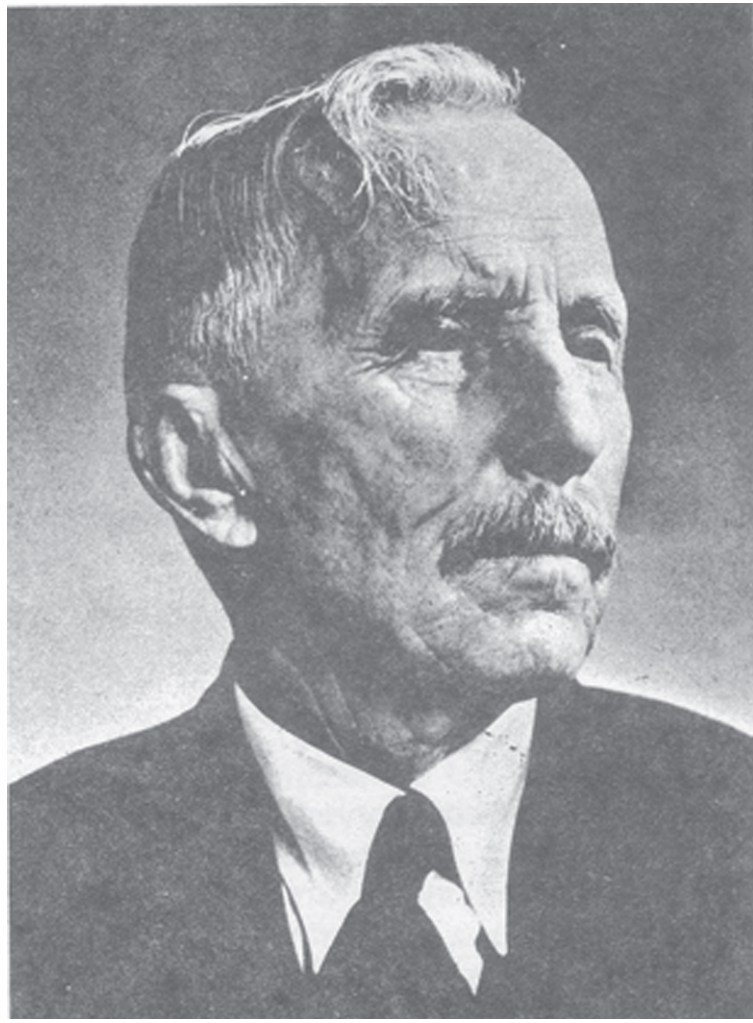
The judge asked me, "What do you need land for? Don't you have enough here?"

I replied, "We have too lit-tle land."

The judge said, "You are enticing people to leave."

I answered, "No, they want to go themselves."

The judge lashed out at me, "Why don't you hold your tongue? You should have gone alone without dragging others along with you. You sold out the people to the agent. Our most illustrious emperor once



WASYL ELENIK

helped to bring our people back from Argentina, thirty families at his own expense; do you expect him to come to the rescue again should any-thing go wrong?"

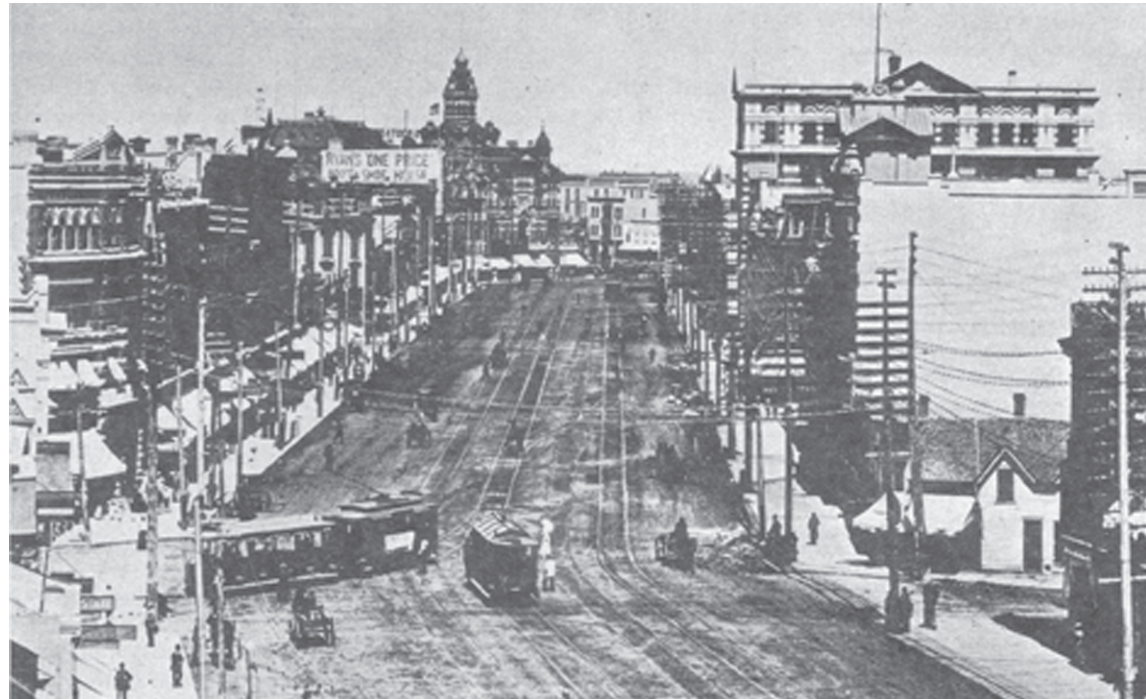
The trial lasted about three hours. We were sentenced to one month in jail.

We both went to jail, and those people went to the new country because they had made up their mind to go. Those who went were Mikhailo Romaniuk, now liv-ing in Chipman; Mikhailo Eleniak, who settled in Chipman but died of flu; Yusko Paish, now living at Delph; Antin Paish, who lived at Myrnam but is now dead; Mykola Tychkowsky; who died at Star; and Dmytro Wyzynowych, who died at Chipman. All of these settled in Alberta. Only Wasyl Yatsiv, whose son Ivan completed higher education, is farming in Manitoba, at Ladywood. The other families did not leave the country until later on.

When I finished serving my jail sentence, I made arrange-ments to leave for Canada with my whole family. To make our voyage possible, I had to earn some money first. I agreed to act as agent for a wood buyer in Odessa, at a commission of five cents a cubic (metre). I had people working for me, and I paid them so much per day. I got some horses, and we hauled the wood for shipment to Lymnitsa and then down the Dniester to Odessa. I worked in the bush until winter and then spent the winter at home.

In spring of 1893, on the third day after Easter, I set out. With me were my wife and four children. The youngest, Anna, was six months old. We were joined by Yurko Panischak with his wife and two children, and Stefan Chichak with his wife and four children. We made the journey together through Lawoczne, Budapest, Vienna, Paris, and Rotterdam. From

— Photo: Manitoba Archives



MAIN STREET IN WINNIPEG, 1984. IT WAS AT THIS TIME THAT MASS IMMIGRATION OF UKRAINIANS BEGAN.

there, we went by ship across the ocean and up the river to Quebec. From Quebec, we took the train to Winnipeg.

I left my family there in a rented house, and went to work in North Dakota. In December, when I had earned some money, I returned with some German people who were going to Athabasca. In Winnipeg, I bought a yoke of oxen, a cow, a plow, a wagon, a sack of flour, salt, and sugar. I took all these commodities to the railway and loaded them into a boxcar. The freight charges for the shipment were forty dollars, and the shipper could travel free of charge.

Thus I journeyed to Edmon-ton and from there to Bruderheim where I took a homestead. I stayed there about six months and then moved to the Star district. It was then called Edna but now both the station and the post office are called Star. I have lived here since 1903. I ac-quired a farm the location of which is described thus: town-ship fifty-six, range nineteen, section twenty-two, south-west quarter, 160 acres, west of the fourth meridian in Al-berta. In the course of all those long years, I have ac-quired four more quarters, so that now I have five, all paid for and registered in my name...

The years fly quickly. I am now seventy-three years old. I enjoy talking with people and getting together over a glass of beer. I am still keeping well but my wife is rather sickly. She stays at home and takes care of her health. We keep hired help to look after the farm, for it is hard for just the two of us to attend to all the chores.

Our people have made progress in Canada and have learned a great deal. Canada also has made progress. Peo-ple used to work with oxen, then with horses, and now with machines. Transportation by means of horses is too slow now, so people are buying cars. Most of our farmers now have cars. In Alberta, the Ukrainians have elected three members of Parliament, two to Edmonton and one to Ot-tawa... In Manitoba, our peo-ple have elected two members of Parliament...

In the old country, things are not so good; they have gotten worse for our people. From letters and newspapers, we learn that people are still being flogged there as in the days of serfdom. There they want our people to remain il-literate, without any school-ing. The young people born in Canada do not understand that, but anyone who came from the old country remem-bers what life was like there. We were despised by the Poles. And how long will this go on?

Sustaining Fund Donations

Brent & Lily Stearns, Winnipeg MB	\$110.00
Diane Trylinski-Garrett, Thunder Bay ON <i>In memory of my Dad's brother</i>	
<i>Dr. Zygmunt Trylinski</i>	100.00
Vera Seychuk, Ottawa ON	70.00
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Janet Tarasoff, Calgary AB	20.00
John Eleen, Toronto ON	15.00
Carol Snider, Vancouver BC	10.00

WE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE THESE CONTRIBUTIONS AND THANK THE DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROSITY. IF YOUR DONATION HAS NOT APPEARED ON THE PAGES OF THE "UCH", WATCH FOR IT IN FUTURE ISSUES.

Who, What, When, Where

Calgary — The Calgary Ukrainian Hopak Ensemble invites you to join us in celebrating the 2010–2011 year. **Ukrainian Dance School registrations** will be held on Thursday, **September 9**, at **7:00 p.m.**, at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre, **3316–28th Avenue SW**. Our Dance School is open to ages 4 to adult. We also welcome new members to our orchestra and mixed choir. **Remember you don't have to be Ukrainian to join us for a good time!!** Please call **403-295-3942** or **403-246-1231** to register.

* * *

Toronto — The Taras Shevchenko Museum unveils an **exhibition of work by Roger Golden** with an **opening reception**, starting at **3:00 p.m.** on Sunday, **September 12**, at the Museum, **1614 Bloor Street West**. **Admission is free** — donations appreciated. **For more information, see Page 16** of this publication, or **phone 416-534-8662**.

* * *

Toronto — AUUC Toronto Branch will commemorate **Ukrainian Pioneer Day**, starting at **1:00 p.m.** on Sunday, **September 19**, at the AUUC Cultural Centre, **1604 Bloor Street West**. The program will include a performance by the **Hahilka Singers**, **Bill Harasym** speaking on the theme of the day, and other items, followed by a **Ukrainian snack**. **Admission: \$10.00**.

* * *

Vancouver — AUUC School of Dancing registration will take place on Saturday, **September 11**, at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre, **805 East Pender Street**. All **new dancers register at 9:30 a.m.** If your classes started at 9:30 a.m. last season, report at 9:30 a.m. If your classes started at 10:45 a.m. last season, report at 10:30 a.m. Registration will be **followed by a shortened dance class**.

Readers of the *Ukrainian Canadian Herald* are invited to submit items of interest to the progressive Ukrainian Canadian community for free listing in this column. The deadline for material is the 10th of the month preceding the month of publication.

Ukrainian News Briefs

(Continued from Page 5.) usually attributed to Russian and Ukrainian cuisines.

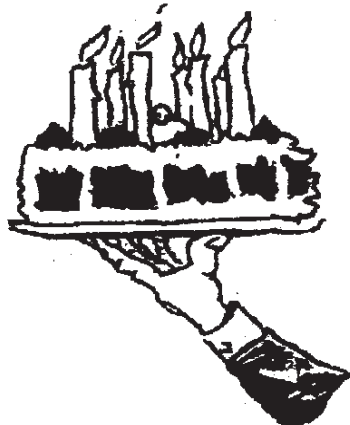
“The classic soup is a mix of mostly raw vegetables (like cucumbers and spring onions), boiled potatoes, eggs, and a cooked meat such as beef, veal, sausages, or ham with *kvass*, the so-called bread drink, which is a mildly alcoholic beverage made from fermented black or rye bread.

“Okroshka is usually garnished with sour cream.

“Later versions that appeared in Soviet times use light or diluted kefir, mineral water, or even beer instead of kvass.”

Enjoy!!

Happy Birthday, Friends!



The **Edmonton AUUC Senior Citizens Club** wishes a happy birthday to the celebrants of September:

- Olga Horon
- Sylvia Lawrence
- Ann Parfeniuk
- Shirley Uhryn

May you have good health, happiness and a daily sense of accomplishment as you go through life.

The **Toronto AUUC Senior Citizens Club** extends best birthday wishes to September celebrant:

- Otti Nicolai

May good health and happiness be yours in the coming year!

The **Welland Shevchenko Seniors** extend a happy birthday wish to September celebrants:

- Dorothy Boucock
- Walter Hunka
- Hal Porter
- Olga Turko
- Robert Young

May the coming year bring you all the best in health and happiness!

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Phone: (604) 254-3436 Fax: (604) 254-3436
E-mail: auucvancouver@telus.net

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Home Repairs & Renovations
By Eli Prociw

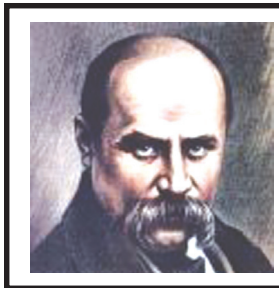
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From 13

Sent as a separate page.



Taras Shevchenko Museum

Golden Exhibition

On September 12, at the Taras Shevchenko Museum in Toronto, art lovers will be offered the opportunity to view a solo exhibition of sculptures by Roger Golden.

Roger Golden is a member of the Sculptors' Society of Canada. His works have been exhibited in various art galleries and museums of Toronto in group and solo sculpture shows, as well as in public spaces.

Roger Golden's subject is the human form, and he focuses on people who live outside the mainstream. He tells their stories to demonstrate that they, too, enrich our lives. Roger's art works are figurative, intensely personal and highly emotional.

Most of Roger's sculptures are life size, and are made from his preferred medium, a combination of Winterstone (a cement-like material) and burlap that he devised himself. By blending the two materials and draping the mixture around built forms, Roger is able to create unique sculptures. They are fluid and strong, yet extremely lightweight.

Roger Golden studied at the Toronto School of Art. He is represented by Ben Navaee Gallery and is a member of the International Sculpture Center in New Jersey, USA. He has been invited by an international jury to exhibit at the Florence Biennale, the largest contemporary art fair in the world, in Florence, Italy.

The exhibition at the Taras Shevchenko Museum, 1614 Bloor Street West (East of Keele), begins with an opening reception at 3:00 pm on Sunday, September 12, and will continue until October 29, 2010.

The museum is open Monday to Friday, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm; weekends and holidays by appointment. Although admission is free, donations are greatly appreciated.



Walking Man will be among the sculptures on display at the exhibition of work by Roger Golden at the Taras Shevchenko Museum in Toronto on September 12 to October 29. Another work being shown will be *Baba*, the sculpture honouring the sculptor's grandmother, which was stolen in January, 2010, and recovered a few weeks later. (See the *Ukrainian Canadian Herald*, February and March, 2010.)

Khadr Not Tortured!

(Continued from Page 1.)

The defence has claimed among other charges, that in addition to the threat of rape, Omar Khadr had been subjected to questioning before being treated for serious wounds, kept in solitary confinement for three years, subjected to sleep deprivation, and subjected to stress positions.

One of his interrogators later killed another detainee.

Addressing the fact that Mr. Khadr at age 15, should have been, and should be, treated as a child soldier (a victim, under international law), the colonel said that there was no evidence he was then immature for his age.

Horrendous Stuff

(Continued from Page 11.)

and left without her bra, held for more than 10 hours at the Eastern Avenue detention centre, and then released without charge. Requests to inform her parents were denied with a comment that she should have thought about her parents before getting involved in a protest or demonstration.

A 28-year-old who had just left a book store and was not involved in protesting, got caught up in a kettling incident. Partially paralysed because of a car accident, he walks with a limp, and so did not "move fast enough for their liking". He was released at about 3:00 a.m., having lost a backpack, a watch, and eyeglasses.

Some people who were detained reported that they had been driven around the city

The cages (they really were) at Eastern Avenue, at least in some instances had toilets without doors.

The Canadian Civil Liberties Association has filed five complaints about policing during the G20. The complaints, concerning activity by the "RCMP-led Integrated Security Unit" and the Ontario Provincial Police, concern:

policing at Queen's Park from 5:00 p.m. on June 26;

June 26 policing on the Esplanade, outside the Novotel Hotel (where the reporter from *The Guardian* was assaulted);

the June 27 detentions and arrests outside the Eastern Avenue detention centre;

detentions and arrests at Queen and Spadina on June 27, with hours spent in teeming rain; and

the conditions inside the Eastern Avenue detention centre.

JoKe TiMe

The biggest joke, though not funny at the time, is "Officer Bubbles". This beefy cop from Toronto's 52 Division threatened to arrest a young woman, who was blowing bubbles, with assault if she touched him with a bubble.

The recorded exchange made YouTube and "went viral", generating a spate of reaction, including cartoons.

The young woman was later arrested, without bubbles involved, and charged with one count of conspiracy to commit mischief over \$5000.

A local policeman had just finished his shift one cold November evening and was at home with his wife.

"You just won't believe what happened this evening," he said. "In all my years on the force I've never seen anything like it."

"Oh dear," she answered. "What happened?"

"I came across two guys down by the canal. One of them was drinking battery acid and the other was eating fire-crackers."

"Drinking battery acid and eating fireworks!! What did you do with them?"

"Oh that was easy. I charged one and let the other off."

A con said to his new cell mate, "Look at me. I'm old and worn out. You'd never believe that I used to live the life of Riley."

"I wintered on the Riviera, had a boat, four fine cars, the most beautiful women, and I ate in all the best restaurants of France."

The new man asked, "What happened?"

Came the sorrowful reply, "One day Riley reported his credit cards missing!"

A driver had to swerve to avoid a box that fell out of a truck in front of him. Seconds later, a policeman pulled him over for reckless driving. Fortunately, another officer had seen the box fall on the road. The policemen stopped traffic and recovered the box. It was found to contain large upholstery tacks.

"I'm sorry sir," the first officer told the driver, "but I am still going to have to write you a ticket."

Amazed, the driver asked for what.

The cop replied, "Tacks evasion."

A shoplifter was caught red-handed trying to steal a watch from an exclusive jewellery store. "Listen," said the shoplifter, "I know you don't want any trouble either. What do you say I just buy the watch and we forget about this?"

The manager agreed and wrote up the sales slip. The crook looked at the slip and said, "This is a little more than I intended to spend. Can you show me something less expensive?"

A police car pulled up at grandma Bessie's house, and grandpa Bill got out.

The polite policeman explained that this elderly gentleman said that he was lost in the park, and couldn't find his way home.

"Bill," grandma chided, "You've been going to that park for over 30 years! How could you get lost?"

Leaning close to grandma, so that the policeman couldn't hear, grandpa whispered, "I wasn't lost. I was just too tired to walk home."

Police Chief: What would you do if you had to arrest your mother?

Recruit: Call for backup!

Welcome to the only
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