

Recalling Canada's first national internment operations:  
Annual report of the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund



2009

Commémoration de la première opération d'internement menée au Canada :  
Rapport annuel du Fonds canadien de reconnaissance  
de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale



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Front cover illustration – Kapuskasing internee barracks, oil on canvas [Acquired from Peter Turner]

Back cover photographs – Internees at Spirit Lake [Photo courtesy of Yuriy Luhovy] & Prisoners of War list, Jasper, 10 February 1916

Compiled by Lesia Szwaluk, executive director, Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko  
with the assistance of Dr Lubomyr Luciuk, chairman, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association

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Nykola Sakaliuk and other internees celebrating Christmas in the Fort Henry camp, Kingston, 1916

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Lubomyr Luciuk, Mary Manko Haskett and John B Gregorovich on Parliament Hill, March 1993

[photo courtesy of Fernando Monte]



## Acknowledgements

The campaign calling upon the Government of Canada to acknowledge and offer symbolic redress to the Ukrainian Canadian community for what happened during Canada's first national internment operations was initiated in 1986 by the Civil Liberties Commission, then headed by J B Gregorovich. Subsequently educational projects and lobbying initiatives aimed at securing recognition, restitution and reconciliation were carried forward by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association chaired by Dr L Y Luciuk. On 9 May 2008 the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund was established. After nearly a quarter-century the volunteers of the CLC and UCCLA, and their many supporters across Canada, finally achieved what a survivor of the Spirit Lake internment camp, Mary (Manko) Haskett asked of them. In 1994 she wrote how she "would like to live to see the day when the record is finally set straight, when we, as a country, remember that past wrong and right that wrong." While Mary left us before this settlement was secured her faith in Canada and her prayer that a time for atonement would come has now been realized. The list that follows calls to mind many of the people across Canada, from all walks of life, who gave of their time, effort and resources and so helped us right an historical injustice.

Senator Raynell Andreychuk	Peter Dorn	Frank Jankac
Professor Donald Avery	Walter Doskoch†	Petro Jarmola
Ihor Bardyn, LLB	Walter† & Mary Dowhaniuk	Marko Kachmar
Pete Battye	Maria Dunn	Honourable Jason Kenney, MP
Mary (Hanchurak) Bayrak†	Glenda Eimantas	Halyna & Bohdan Klid
Cathy Beaudette	Amelia Fink	Jerry Kokodyniak
Nathan Berko	Joe Geurts	Donna Korchinski
Bernard Bigras, MP	Professor Peter Goheen	Professor Bohdan S Kordan
Peter† & Elizabeth Bilash	Honourable Ralph Goodale, MP	Yaro Koropecy
Bill Blaikie, MP	Stan Granic	Professor Leszek & Marytka Kosinski
Kathy Bohdan	John and Elizabeth† Gregorovich	Bohdan Kozak
Mary Boywicz	John H Grenville	Reverend Taras Krochak
J Patrick Boyer, QC	Andrew Griffith	Professor Myron Kuropas
John Boxtel	Jaroslav Grod, DC	Reverend Father Ihor Kutash
Otto Boyko	Paul M Grod, LLB	Stefan Kuzmyn†
Jan Brown, MP	Christopher Guly	Dr Jean Laflamme
Professor Orest Cap	Volodymyr Halchuk†	Bonnie Landego
André Caron, MP†	Michael Hantzsch	Laura Langston
David Carter	Andriy Harasymiw	Walter Lastewka, MP
Roman Chez	Eugene Harasymiw†	Father Jerry Lazoryk
John Chipman	Natalia Harasymiw	Stefan Lemieszewski
Right Honourable Jean Chrétien, MP	Rob Harding	Dr Leonard Leshuk
Alexandra Chyczij, LLB	Right Honourable Stephen Harper, MP	Marko Levytskyj
Right Honourable Joe Clark, MP	Mary (Manko) Haskett†	Gerry & Dona Locklin
Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson	Barry Hill-Tout†	Anne (Nusha) Logtenberg
Honourable Sheila Copps, MP	Andriy Hluchowecy	Father Bohdan Lukie
Donna Creighton	Professor Ian Hunter	Danylo, Maria and Nadia Luciuk
Professor Roger Daniels	Michael Ilynyck	Kassandra Luciuk

## Remerciements

En 1986, la Civil Liberties Commission, dirigé par J B Gregorovich, demanda au gouvernement du Canada de faire la lumière sur la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada et d'offrir à la communauté ukrainienne du Canada un recours symbolique. Par la suite, L'Association ukrainienne-canadienne des droits civils, sous la présidence du Dr L Y Luciuk, instaura des projets d'éducation et de lobbying axés sur la reconnaissance, le rétablissement et la réconciliation. Le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale fut établi le 9 mai 2008. Il a fallu presque un quart de siècle de travail aux bénévoles et aux supporters de la CLC et de la UCCLA dans tout le Canada pour accorder à Mary (Manko) Haskett, survivante du camp d'internement Spirit Lake, ce qu'elle leur avait demandé. Dans une lettre écrite en 1994, Mary avait souhaité voir de son vivant la lumière faite sur cette période noire de notre histoire et la mise en place par le Canada de mesures de commémoration et de redressement. Ces mesures ont été instaurées, mais seulement après que Mary nous ait quittés. La liste qui suit rappelle les noms d'un grand nombre de Canadiens qui ont donné de leur temps et argent pour nous aider à redresser cette injustice historique.

Yuriy and Zoriana Luhovy	Kim Pawliw	Honourable John Sopinka†
Terry Lys	Stefa (Mielniczuk) Pawliw†	Ron Sorobey
Nancy Lyzaniwski	Stefan Pawluk†	Ted S Sosiak, MD
Honourable Peter MacKay, MP	Janko Peric	Julia Stashuk
Professor Paul R Magocsi	John Perrochio	Roman Storoshchuk
Craig Mahovsky	Dr J Petryshyn	Ivan Swiatylo
Victor Malarek	Walter Petryshyn	Yurko Swiatylo
Andrea Malysz	Professor Richard A Pierce†	Borys and Donna Sydoruk
Inky Mark, MP	Harry Piniuta	Peter Sydoruk
Right Honourable Paul Martin, MP	Marko Preston-Horin	William, Katherine & Stephen Sydoruk
Dave & Megan Mason	Taras & Larissa Podilsky	Lesia Szwaluk
Audrey McLaughlin, MP	Fran Ponomarenko	Professor Paul Thomas
Art Miki	David Repetowsky	Professor John Herd Thompson
Honourable Peter Milliken, MP	Mike Reshtnyk	Ursula Tillmann
Peter Melnycky	Orest Rudzik, PhD	Myroslaw and Luba Trutiak
Mark Minenko	Professor Bryan Rollason	Judy Wasylcyia-Leis, MP
Myron Momryk	Anne Sadelain	Doris Watson
Taras Monastyrski	Nykola Sakaliuk†	Michael Wesolowsky
Kari Moore	Andriy Sawchuk	Halya Wilson
James Motluk	Paul Schleismann	Natalya Wilson
Rt Honourable Brian Mulroney, MP	Pat Sembaliuk	Andrew Witer, MP
Christine Musienko	Sandra Semchuk	Katharine Wowk
Bohdan Mykytiuk	Danny Schur	Borys Wresnewsykyj, MP
Ihor Novosilets	Marsha F Skrypuch	Honourable John Yaremko
John Nunziata, MP	Lydia Shawarsky	Roman Zakaluzny
Marta D Olynyk	Peter Shostak	Roman Zakaluzny, sr
Mark O'Neill	James Slobodian	
G R B Panchuk, MBE†	Yaroslav Sokolyk	

† In Memoriam / Вічна Память







## Contents:

	Acknowledgements	iii
	Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund	1
	An Endowment Secured	2
	Endowment Council Members	3
	The Foundation's Work	4
	The Endowment's Work	5
Reflections on the Redress Campaign – “And who says time heals all?”	Lubomyr Y Luciuk & Bohdan S Kordan ( <i>The Globe and Mail</i> , 28 October 1988)	7
	“Addressing the legacy of a dark period” by The Honourable Peter Milliken, MP	9
	“Truly an Honour” by Mr Inky Mark, MP ( <i>Bill C 331</i> )	11
	“A Descendant Remembers” by Fran Haskett	17
	Announcing the Fund - <i>The Globe and Mail</i> , 12 September 2009	19
	Applying for a grant - criteria, eligibility, application forms	20
	“Hommage à ma Grand-Mère – Tribute to my Grandmother” by Kim Pawliw	26
	Artifact Acquisition Efforts	28
	Projects Funded to Date – <i>Jajo's Secret</i> /Spirit Lake Camp Corporation Interpretive Centre	29
	Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund Website, Links and Contact Information	31
	Note on the Foundation's Objectives and the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund	33
	Appendix: Auditor's Report and Financial Statements	34
	Map & Camp List – Canada's First National Internment Operations, 1914-1920	42



[Kapusking internment camp photo album acquired from A Humphrey]





Prisoners repatriated  
on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of Sept. 19. The  
prisoner with the Kit  
bag is the one who  
escaped over the fence



## Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund

During Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920 thousands of men, women and children were branded as "enemy aliens." Many were imprisoned. Stripped of what little wealth they had, forced to do heavy labour in Canada's hinterlands, they were also disenfranchised and subjected to other state sanctioned censures not because of anything they had done but only because of where they had come from, who they were.

In May 2008 representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian community reached an agreement with the Government of Canada providing for the creation of an endowment fund to support commemorative, educational, scholarly and cultural projects intended to remind all Canadians of this episode in our nation's history.

The Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund exists to support projects that commemorate and recognize the experiences of all of the ethno-cultural communities affected by Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920

The principal objectives of the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund in its first year of activities were to establish its administrative structure and prepare to announce the nature and scope of its activities in the public domain. An effort was also made to begin acquiring internee artifacts and to provide complementary funding for several pre-existing projects whose goals conform to the general objectives of the Endowment. Despite unanticipated financial setbacks the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund was able to meet its basic objectives in its first year of operations through a judicious and conservative management strategy.

To apply for a grant or for more information please go to [www.internmentcanada.ca](http://www.internmentcanada.ca) or phone toll free at 1-866-288-7931

## Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale

Lors des premières activités nationales d'internement au Canada en 1914-1920, des milliers d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants ont été stigmatisés comme étant des « ennemis étrangers ». Plusieurs furent emprisonnés. Dépouillés du peu de richesses qu'ils possédaient, forcés d'effectuer des travaux difficiles dans l'arrière-pays du Canada, ils ont également été privés de leurs droits et soumis à d'autres censures sanctionnées par l'état – non pas à cause de quoique ce soit qu'ils avaient fait, mais uniquement à cause de l'endroit d'où ils venaient et de qui ils étaient.

En mai 2008, des représentants de la communauté ukrainienne du Canada ont conclu un accord avec le gouvernement du Canada qui a mené à la création d'un fonds de dotation pour financer des projets commémoratifs, éducatifs, académiques et culturels ayant pour but de rappeler à tous les Canadiens cet épisode dans l'histoire de notre pays.

Le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale a pour but d'appuyer des projets visant à commémorer et à reconnaître les expériences vécues par les communautés ethnoculturelles touchées par la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada de 1914 à 1920.

Pendant sa première année d'exploitation, le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale avait pour objectifs principaux de mettre sur pied une structure administrative, annoncer la nature et la portée des activités qu'il prévoyait effectuer dans le domaine public, acquérir des artefacts relatifs aux internés et fournir de l'aide financière complémentaire à plusieurs projets déjà en cours et dont le but correspondaient aux objectifs généraux du Fonds de dotation. Malgré quelques aléas financiers imprévus, le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale a réussi à atteindre tous ses principaux objectifs grâce à sa stratégie de gestion judicieuse et conservatrice.

Pour présenter une demande de subvention ou pour obtenir plus d'information, veuillez consulter l'adresse [www.internmentcanada.ca](http://www.internmentcanada.ca) ou appelez sans frais le 1-866-288-7931

## An endowment secured

On 9 May 2008 the Government of Canada established a \$10 million endowment fund to commemorate the experience of thousands of Ukrainians and other Europeans needlessly branded as "enemy aliens," imprisoned and subjected to other state-sanctioned indignities during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.

The Secretary of State for Multiculturalism, the Honourable Jason Kenney, MP, and the president of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko, Andrew Hladyshevsky, QC, signed the endowment agreement on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian community at Stanley Barracks, a former internee receiving station. The agreement was then also witnessed and signed by Professor Lubomyr Luciuk, chairman, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, and Paul Grod, LLB, president, Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

## Un fonds de dotation garanti

Le 9 mai 2008, le gouvernement du Canada a mis sur pied un fonds de dotation de \$10 millions pour commémorer l'expérience vécue par des milliers d'ukrainiens et autres européens que l'on a inutilement déclarés « sujets de pays ennemis » puis emprisonnés et assujettis à d'autres humiliations sanctionnées par l'état pendant la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada de 1914 à 1920.

Le Secrétaire d'état au multiculturalisme, l'honorable Jason Kenney, député, et le président de la Fondation ukrainienne du Canada « Taras Shevchenko », Andrew Hladyshevsky, c.r., ont signé l'entente de dotation pour la communauté ukrainienne du Canada sur les lieux de la caserne Stanley, qui avait servi de poste de réception des internés. Le professeur Lubomyr Luciuk, président de L'Association ukrainienne-canadienne des droits civils, et Paul Grod, LLB, président du Congrès des Ukrainien-Canadiens, ont ensuite signé l'entente comme témoins.



Lubomyr Luciuk, PhD (UCCLA), Andrew Hladyshevsky, QC (Shevchenko Foundation) and Paul Grod, LLB (UCC), Stanley Barracks, 9 May 2009





Meeting at the Royal Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, 29 October 2008.  
From left to right: Olya Grod, Dr Christopher Adam, Andrew Hladyshevsky, QC,  
Dr Lubomyr Luciuk, Diane Dragasevich and Ivan Grbesic, LLB

## Endowment Council Members

**Christopher Adam**, PhD, is a professor of history at Carleton University and serves on the board of the Canada Hungary Educational Foundation

**Diane Dragasevich**, MLS, serves on the executives of the Serbian National Shield Society of Canada and Canadian Ethnocultural Council

**Fran Haskett** is an internee descendant whose mother, the late Mary Manko, served as honorary co-chair of the National Redress Council (Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association)

**Ivan Grbesic**, LLB, is on the board of directors of the Canadian-Croatian Chamber of Commerce and is an associate at Stikeman Elliott LLP

**Olya Grod** is on the executive of the Committee for Justice of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress

**Andrew Hladyshevsky**, QC, is a partner at Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP and president of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko

**Orest Kruhlak** was executive director of the Department of Canadian Heritage's Western Region and serves as chairman of the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund's Endowment Council.

**Lubomyr Luciuk**, PhD, is UCCLA's chairman and a professor of political geography at the Royal Military College of Canada





The Honourable Jason Kenney, MP, Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity and Andrew Hladyshevsky, QC, president, Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko, Stanley Barracks, 9 May 2008

## The Foundation's Work

Andrew Hladyshevsky

This first annual report of the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund marks the culmination of many decades of work and perseverance by a number of selfless volunteers. The Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko is proud of its' commitment to become legal custodian for the Fund and assume managerial responsibility over its long term objectives. The Agreement with the Government of Canada which establishes the Endowment reinforces the Foundation's place as a premier not for profit organization dedicated to the preservation of culture and its enhancement for benefit of all Canadians. The work of the Foundation will reinforce the desire of those who negotiated the framework for the establishment of the Endowment to provide economic support for the recognition, restitution and reconciliation process arising out of what happened to the Ukrainians and other Europeans during the country's first national internment operations.

Through the appointment of the Endowment Council, drawn from Canada's Ukrainian, Croatian, Hungarian and Serbian communities, including an internee descendant, this formative year has allowed the Fund to elaborate on its stated objectives, develop strong ties with the other affected communities and to begin to support worthy projects. With the anticipated improvement in financial markets, the Endowment's capacity will be strengthened so that it can provide needed resources to any Canadian individual or group whose worthy projects will be placed before the Endowment Council over the next several years.

It is only with the aggressive pursuit of the objectives of the Endowment and its' supported projects that Canadians will truly understand not only their difficult history but also put in place the required structures to ensure that no other minority ever suffers indignities similar to those experienced by the men, women and children who are unjustly branded as "enemy aliens" between 1914 and 1920.

## L'oeuvre de la Fondation

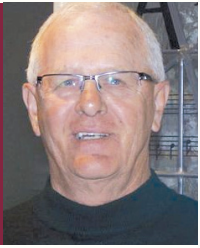
Ce premier rapport annuel du Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale constitue le point culminant de plusieurs décennies de travail acharné et de persévérance de la part d'un grand nombre de bénévoles dévoués. La Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko est fière de l'engagement qu'elle a prise pour devenir le gardien legal du Fonds et d'assurer la gestion de ses objectifs à long terme. L'entente conclue avec le gouvernement du Canada pour la mise sur pied du Fonds de dotation vient appuyer le rôle que joue la Fondation en tant que premier organisme sans but lucratif dédié à la préservation et au soutien de la culture pour le bénéfice de tous les Canadiens et Canadiennes. Le travail de la Fondation consiste à renforcer l'objectif de ceux qui ont négocié le cadre menant à la mise sur pied du Fonds de dotation, notamment de fournir une aide financière appuyant le processus de reconnaissance, de rétablissement et de réconciliation relatif aux expériences vécues par les ukrainiens et autres européens pendant la première opération nationale d'internement par le Canada.

Le Conseil du Fonds de dotation est composé de représentants des communautés ukrainienne, croate, hongroise et serbe et d'un descendant d'interné. Cette première année d'exploitation a permis au Fond d'élaborer ses objectifs fondamentaux, de créer des alliances avec d'autres communautés touchées et de commencer à financer certains projets louables. Si les marchés financiers rebondissent comme prévu, le Fonds de dotation pourra renflouer ses caisses et commencer à offrir un appui financier aux Canadiens et Canadiennes qui, seuls ou en groupes, présentent un projet intéressant au Conseil du Fonds au cours des prochaines années.

Ce n'est qu'en poursuivant les objectifs du Fonds de dotation et des projets qu'il appuie que l'on arrivera à comprendre les sévices vécus par les internés et leurs descendants et à mettre en place les structures nécessaires pour s'assurer qu'aucune autre minorité ne fasse l'objet d'un traitement aussi ignoble que celui réservé aux hommes, femmes et enfants injustement déclarés sujets d'un pays ennemi de 1914 à 1920.



## The Endowment's Work



Orest Kruhlak

Established to ensure that what happened during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920 is remembered and that educational, commemorative and cultural initiatives are taken across Canada to do so, the Canadian First World War

Internment Recognition Fund's Council — including representatives of the Croatian, Hungarian, Serbian and Ukrainian communities and an internee descendant — have confirmed funding for the ongoing development of an interpretive museum at the Spirit Lake camp in the Abitibi region of Quebec, have worked with Parks Canada officials on the installation of a major new internee exhibit at Cave & Basin, in Banff National Park, and have consulted with curators at the Canadian War Museum and at Fort Henry (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) regarding exhibits at those locations. As well the Council has secured internee artifacts, provided funding for a film about the internment operations, *Jajo's Secret*, and is well on its way to launching a website and promoting its effort in the public domain, with a national launch of its objectives scheduled for 12 September 2009. Despite unanticipated and adverse financial conditions the Council has already managed to further its mandate and expects to begin doing so even more assertively in the final quarter of 2009 and throughout 2010.

## Le Fonds de dotation

Le Fonds de dotation a pour but de commémorer la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada de 1914 à 1920 et d'appuyer des projets éducatifs, commémoratifs et culturels partout au Canada afin de s'assurer que cette page sombre de notre histoire ne soit jamais oubliée. Le conseil du Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale, composé de représentants des communautés croate, hongroise, serbe et ukrainienne et d'un descendant d'interné, a confirmé le financement d'un centre d'interprétation au camp Spirit Lake dans la région de l'Abitibi au Québec. Le Conseil a également collaboré avec les dirigeants de Parcs Canada sur la mise en place de panneaux d'interprétation sur l'internement à Cave et Basin, dans le parc national Banff, et consulté les conservateurs du Musée canadien de la guerre et du Fort Henry (site du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO) dans le but de créer des expositions à ces deux endroits. De plus, le Conseil a acquis des artefacts relatifs aux internés, contribué au financement d'un film sur l'opération d'internement intitulé « *Jajo's Secret* » (le secret de Jajo), créé un site web et un programme de promotion de ses objectifs qui seront lancés le 12 septembre 2009. Malgré quelques revers financiers imprévus, le Conseil a réussi à respecter son mandat et compte doubler ses efforts à cet égard au cours du dernier trimestre de 2009 et de l'année à venir.



[Kapuskasing internment camp photo album acquired from A. Humphrey]

Kapuskasing Internment Camp



In memory of 6263 Cdr Yaromyr Borys Koropecky  
A la mémoire de 6263 Capf Yaromyr Borys Koropecky  
В імені св. п. 6263 К2р Яромира Бориса Коропецького



Oil painting, "Where could we run to?"  
by Peter Shostak, 1991

Donated to the Royal Military College of Canada,  
Kingston, Ontario

## Reflections on the redress campaign

# THE GLOBE AND MAIL

## “And who says time heals all?”

Lubomyr Y. Luciuk and Bohdan S. Kordan  
*The Globe and Mail*, 28 October 1988

National attention has focused recently on the federal government's decision to compensate Japanese Canadians for the way they were mistreated during the Second World War. But what happened to them was only a repeat of similarly repressive measures taken three decades earlier during Canada's first national internment program.

Between 1914 and 1920, thousands of Canadians of Ukrainian and other East European origins were uprooted and subjected to a confinement that had a traumatic and long-term impact on them. Given what some see as the precedent established by settlement of the Japanese Canadian claims, representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee are consulting Multiculturalism and Citizenship Minister Gerry Weiner in the hope that the talks will lead to an equally satisfactory resolution.

On what are the Ukrainian Canadians basing their claims?

At the outbreak of the First World War, Ukrainian homesteaders, who had been attracted to Canada by government immigration agents to populate the Prairies, suddenly found themselves classified as "enemy aliens".

Having emigrated from the western Ukrainian territories of Galicia and Bukovyna, both of which were then crown lands of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, these pioneers were described as "Austro-Hungarians" and their political loyalties were deemed suspect.

Although more than 60 per cent of the 171,000 Ukrainians in Canada by 1914 were naturalized citizens, about 5,000 were sent to 26 internment camps set up across the country, while another 88,000 were obliged to register as "enemy aliens".

They were deprived of their freedom of mobility and association, and their properties and valuables often were confiscated. Not all of this wealth was returned when its owners were released.

Most of the Ukrainian internees, classified as "second-class" prisoners, were transported to camps far from their families and communities. There they were forced to labor under harsh conditions and, by many accounts, subjected to brutality by their guards. Major Canadian corporations, such as Abitibi Pulp and Paper, International Harvester, Algoma Steel, CN and CP railways, profited from their labor.

In 1917, the passage of The War Time Elections Act disenfranchised most Ukrainian Canadians, depriving them of any democratic means to protest against their mistreatment. Few other Canadians expressed outrage over this measure although Kingston's *Daily British Whig* rather presciently observed that:

*"It is quite probable that if this proposal becomes law the alleged 'foreigners' and hitherto 'naturalized' Canadians will bear their reproach meekly, but they will have sown in their hearts the seeds of a bitterness that can never be extirpated. The man whose honor has been mistrusted, and who has been singled out for national humiliation, will remember it and sooner or later it will have to be atoned for."*

In 1918 an already censored Ukrainian-language press was completely suppressed, as were several Ukrainian-Canadian organizations. As for the internees, their appeals for justice, addressed to Ottawa and elsewhere, did little to improve their condition.

A case in point is that of Nick Chonomod, a Ukrainian Canadian who argued that his confinement was unjust because, as he wrote, not only had he lived in Canada for several years, homesteaded in Alberta, become a naturalized citizen and married a Canadian-born woman, he had even tried to enlist in a regiment being formed in Edmonton. Instead of being treated as a loyal Canadian, he was interned near Halifax, where he languished for the duration.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that many prisoners grew despondent and that a few committed suicide. Others perished in escape attempts. How many suffered permanent physical and mental damage is unknown. But it is clear that no evidence of any disloyalty by these Ukrainian Canadians was ever uncovered.



The internment camps were kept open until 1920, two years after the war ended. Inexplicably, many of the "enemy aliens" rounded up in 1914 had, without ever leaving their camps, been transformed into "dangerous foreigners" and "radical aliens" after the Russian Revolution of 1917. A number of these men were summarily deported.

The impact of these various measures was so negative and profound that, as late as 1941, a special RCMP constable reported to his superiors in Ottawa that even the leaders of the Ukrainian-Canadian community remained "in fear of the barbed-wire fence." This observation was echoed in 1944 by analysis with the U.S. Office of Strategic Services, who reported that "Ukrainian Canadians are still under a handicap resulting from their experiences in the First World War."

Researchers have discovered recently that much of what took place never needed have happened. By January, 1915, only a few months after the war began, the Canadian government was advised by the British Foreign Office that Ukrainian Canadians should be given "preferential treatment" as "friendly aliens". It was observed that Ukrainians, along with many of the other minority nationalities found within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, were actually hostile to Austro-Hungarian rule. For reasons that remain unclear, the government ignored this counsel and a whole generation of Ukrainian Canadians suffered tremendous losses as a result.

There are two significant differences between the Japanese-Canadian and the Ukrainian-Canadian experiences. Many survivors of the Second World War are alive today to give witness about what happened in 1941. However, few Ukrainian-Canadian internees are with us now.

More important, perhaps, a large body of documentation was preserved in Canada's national archives about the Second World War measures, but much of the evidence about Canada's first national internment was deliberately destroyed during the 1950s. Despite these disadvantages, the Ukrainian-Canadian community has been able, by scouring British, U.S. and Canadian archives, to present a coherent case to Ottawa.

What do Ukrainian Canadians want?

First, they don't want Ottawa to apologize for something done so long ago. However, they do want a formal acknowledgement that, between 1914 and 1920, a wrong was done to citizens of Ukrainian and other East European origins.

Community spokesmen also have suggested that historical markers be erected at several of the places where Ukrainian Canadians were interned, such as the Cave and Basin campsite near Banff, Alta.; Fort Henry, near Kingston,

Ont.; Spirit Lake, Que.; and Brandon, Man. Also, they would like changes in the new Emergencies Act, which replaced the War Measures Act used to legalize the internment of Ukrainians in the First World War, Japanese in the Second, and Québécois in 1970. The new act, Japanese and Ukrainian Canadians agree does not provide sufficient protection against history repeating itself.

Finally, as in the Japanese-Canadian redress package, Ukrainian Canadians have called for individual compensation for the few survivors of the internment and for "symbolic redress" to the entire community in the form of a trust fund.

What happened can never, of course, be undone. No amount of financial compensation can truly make up for the injustices experienced by these Canadians. But by dealing with this issue quickly, Ottawa can make good on its commitment to treat fairly any group of Canadians who, as a result of discriminatory and unjustifiable actions by federal authorities, suffered grievous damages.

By doing so the government will not only help to fill in a "blank page" in Canadian history but will, in the process, ensure that no other Canadians, of whatever ethnic, religious or racial origin, are ever again subjected to such national humiliation and gross violations of their basic human and civil rights.

Fundamentally, that is what Ukrainian Canadians are seeking. Had they been able to make their case earlier, perhaps what happened to their fellow Canadians in 1941 could have been avoided.

[photo courtesy of G Locklin]



Bohdan S Kordan and Lubomyr Y Luciuk

[photo courtesy of Sandra Semchuk]

# “Addressing the legacy of a dark period”



**Hon. Peter Milliken**  
M.P. for Kingston and the Islands  
Député pour Kingston et les Îles

KINGSTON, Ontario  
August 10, 2009

Dear Friends,

I am pleased to have the opportunity to express my support for the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund, and to reflect on the importance of this initiative in addressing the legacy of a dark period of Canada's history.

Canada is a young and diverse nation. Today, Canadians pride themselves on being members of a multicultural society with a strong commitment to human rights and equality. Citizenship and Immigration's Community Historical Recognition Program, and the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund administered under it serve to remind us of the importance of these values.

The internment and disenfranchisement of thousands of Austro-Hungarian citizens of Ukrainian descent by the Government of Canada during the First World War was unwarranted and deeply unjust. These actions are evidence of the profoundly discriminatory and prejudiced attitudes that existed in our society at this time and at other times over the last century towards a number of ethnic groups.

Almost twenty years ago, I had the opportunity to raise this issue in the House of Commons, requesting that the Government of Canada acknowledge the injustice done to those who were placed in internment camps during the First World War and undertake negotiations on redress. Today, the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund represents a positive step in the path to remedy this injustice.

I would like to stress once again the importance this cooperative initiative and the potential that it carries for meaningful healing in Canada's Ukrainian communities. It is my sincere hope that programs funded by this initiative will have broad-reaching positive effects and serve as an example for similar future programs.

Yours truly,

Peter Milliken, M.P.



**Hon. Peter Milliken**  
M.P. for Kingston and the Islands  
Député pour Kingston et les Îles

KINGSTON, Ontario  
Le 10 août 2009

Chers amis,

Je suis ravi d'avoir l'occasion d'exprimer mon soutien en faveur du Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale, et de réfléchir à l'importance de cette initiative visant à reconnaître les effets persistants de cette sombre période de l'histoire du Canada.

Le Canada est un pays jeune et diversifié. Aujourd'hui, les Canadiens sont fiers d'appartenir à une société multiculturelle très attachée aux droits de la personne et à l'égalité. Le Programme de reconnaissance historique pour les communautés, et le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale, gérés par le ministère de la Citoyenneté et l'Immigration, nous rappellent l'importance de ces valeurs.

L'internement de milliers de citoyens austro-hongrois d'ascendance ukrainienne, également privés de leur droit de vote par le gouvernement du Canada pendant la Première Guerre mondiale, étaient une mesure injuste et injustifiée. Elle témoigne des attitudes profondément discriminatoires et des préjugés qui existaient dans notre société à l'époque, et qui ont affecté plusieurs groupes ethnoculturels dans le passé.

Il y a près de vingt ans, j'ai eu l'occasion de soulever cette question à la Chambre des communes, et j'ai demandé au gouvernement du Canada de reconnaître l'injustice faite aux personnes internées dans des camps durant la Première Guerre mondiale et d'entamer des négociations en faveur réparations. Aujourd'hui, le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale est un pas positif vers la réparation de cette injustice.

Je voudrais encore une fois souligner l'importance de cette initiative de coopération et le rôle qu'elle pourrait jouer dans la guérison des communautés canado-ukrainiennes. J'espère sincèrement que les programmes financés par cette initiative auront un impact positif important et serviront d'exemples à de futurs programmes semblables.

Bien cordialement,

Peter Milliken, député





Internees at Petawawa, Ontario  
[photo courtesy of Queen's University Archives]



## “Truly an Honour”



Inky Mark, MP  
Dauphin-Swan River-Marquette

My involvement with the Ukrainian Canadian redress movement was totally unexpected.

Even though I live in Dauphin, Manitoba, home of Canada’s National Ukrainian Festival, I had never heard about Canada’s first national internment operations. I still find it surprising that no one ever mentioned this subject to me before the fall of 1997 when I was invited to take part in a plaque unveiling ceremony at Brandon, Manitoba. That is when I first learned about the injustices done to Ukrainians and other Europeans during the First World War. At that ceremony I met Borys Sydoruk and learned about the work of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association. I remember telling Borys that I would be interested in helping UCCLA gain the federal government’s acknowledgment of what had happened. I still don’t know why I wanted to assist this group, considering that the Ukrainian community had been working on this redress issue since the early 1980s, but I think that being an immigrant myself had a lot to do with my decision to get involved in support of their cause. I certainly believed that this dark period had to be recognized as a part of Canadian history, bleak or not.

After Brandon, I became acquainted with Dr Lubomyr Luciuk. Without his help my subsequent legislative work would not have become a reality. Over several decades it was Professor Luciuk who became the principal advocate of acknowledgement and redress, garnering attention for the redress movement not only across Canada but even abroad. Others who later became involved include Paul Grod, LLB, now president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, and Andrew Hladyshevsky, QC, president of the Ukrainian Canadian

[photo courtesy of Sandra Semchuk]

Foundation of Taras Shevchenko. And, of course, there are many others to whom I owe a debt of gratitude for the support they gave me on this file.

I can’t believe that it took me nine years (and some two decades of concerted educational and lobbying effort by the Ukrainian Canadian community) to get legislation passed to right this historical injustice. Certainly this success would not have happened without non-partisan support both in the House of Commons and the Senate. But sometimes “miracles do happen” as when my *Bill C-331* was passed. Its enactment into law set the stage for a final and honourable settlement of the Ukrainian Canadian community’s calls for recognition, restitution and reconciliation and established a truly inclusive program for commemorating what happened. That will help ensure that no other ethnic or racial minority in Canada will ever suffer what Ukrainians and others did during Canada’s first national internment operations. I am very proud of the role I played in helping make this happen.

It was truly an honour to help the Ukrainian community in Canada. Looking back I know that what I did was exactly what I as a Member of Canada’s Parliament should have done and so I regard this work in support of a just cause as one of my most significant accomplishments. I believe that remembering what happened then will secure a better future Canada for us all.



Inky Mark, MP,  
Dr Lubomyr Luciuk and the  
Honourable Stephen Harper, MP,  
House of Commons,  
24 March 2005.

[photo courtesy of Katharine Wowk]



## Un véritable honneur

Je ne m'attendais pas du tout à participer au mouvement de reconnaissance des Canadiens d'origine ukrainienne

Je vis à Dauphin (Manitoba), patrie du festival ukrainien national du Canada, mais je n'avais jamais entendu parler des premières opérations nationales d'internement au Canada. Je trouve toujours cela pour le moins étonnant que personne n'y ait jamais fait allusion devant moi avant l'automne 1997, alors que j'ai été invité à participer à une cérémonie au cours de laquelle on a dévoilé une plaque, à Brandon (Manitoba). C'est à cette occasion que j'ai pris connaissance des injustices commises à l'égard des Ukrainiens d'autres Européens pendant la Première Guerre mondiale. Lors de cette cérémonie, j'ai rencontré Borys Sydoruk et j'ai entendu parler du travail effectué par l'Association ukrainienne-canadienne des droits civils. Je me rappelle avoir dit à Borys que je serais intéressé à aider l'Association à faire reconnaître ce qui s'est passé par le gouvernement fédéral. Je ne sais toujours pas pourquoi j'ai tenu à aider ce groupe, étant donné que la communauté ukrainienne travaillait depuis le début des années 1980 afin d'obtenir cette reconnaissance, mais je pense que le fait que je sois moi-même un immigrant a grandement contribué à ma décision d'appuyer cette cause. Je croyais effectivement que cette époque sombre devait faire partie de l'histoire du Canada, qu'elle soit triste ou non.

Après la cérémonie de Brandon, j'ai fait la connaissance du Dr Lubomyr Luciuk. Sans son aide, mon travail législatif subséquent ne serait pas devenu réalité. Au cours de plusieurs décennies, plus que tout autre, il a préconisé la reconnaissance, attirant l'attention sur le mouvement de reconnaissance au Canada ou même à l'étranger. Les autres personnes qui s'en sont mêlées plus tard sont, entre autres, Paul Grod, maintenant président du Congrès des Ukrainiens Canadiens, et Andrew Hladyshevsky, président de la Fondation ukrainienne du Canada « Taras Shevchenko », et, bien sûr, bien d'autres

encore à qui je dois être reconnaissant de m'avoir accordé leur appui dans ce dossier.

Je ne peux croire que cela m'a pris neuf ans (et presque deux décennies d'éducation et de lobbying concertés de la part de la communauté des Canadiens d'origine ukrainienne) pour voir adopter des mesures législatives qui reconnaissent cette injustice historique. Cette réussite n'aurait certainement pu être possible sans l'appui non partisan de la Chambre des communes et du Sénat. Cependant, parfois, « les miracles, ça existe », et cela a été le cas lorsque mon projet de *loi C-331* a été adopté. Son adoption a pavé la voie à un règlement définitif et honorable des appels de la communauté des Canadiens d'origine ukrainienne à la reconnaissance, à l'indemnisation et à la réconciliation et a permis de mettre sur pied un programme réellement inclusif pour commémorer les événements passés. Cela contribuera à faire en sorte qu'aucune autre minorité ethnique ou raciale du Canada n'ait jamais à subir ce que les Ukrainiens et d'autres ont eu à subir pendant les premières opérations nationales d'internement au Canada. Je suis très heureux du rôle que j'ai joué dans la réalisation de ce projet.

Ce fut vraiment un honneur d'aider la communauté ukrainienne du Canada. Avec le recul, je sais que j'ai fait exactement ce que je devais faire en tant que député du Canada, et, ainsi, je considère ce travail à l'appui d'une cause juste comme l'une de mes plus grandes réalisations. D'après moi, la mémoire de ce qui s'est passé assurera un meilleur avenir à tous les Canadiens.

# Bill C 33 I: Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition Act

First Session, Thirty-eighth Parliament,  
53-54 Elizabeth II, 2004-2005

Première session, trente-huitième législature,  
53-54 Elizabeth II, 2004-2005

## STATUTES OF CANADA 2005

## LOIS DU CANADA (2005)

### CHAPTER 52

### CHAPITRE 52

An Act to acknowledge that persons of Ukrainian origin were interned in Canada during the First World War and to provide for recognition of this event

Loi visant à reconnaître l'internement de personnes d'origine ukrainienne au Canada pendant la Première Guerre mondiale et à en rappeler le souvenir

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#### ASSENTED TO

25th NOVEMBER, 2005

BILL C-331

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#### SANCTIONNÉE

LE 25 NOVEMBRE 2005

PROJET DE LOI C-331

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# Bill C 331: Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition Act

## 53-54 ELIZABETH II

## 53-54 ELIZABETH II

### CHAPTER 52

### CHAPITRE 52

An Act to acknowledge that persons of Ukrainian origin were interned in Canada during the First World War and to provide for recognition of this event

Loi visant à reconnaître l'internement de personnes d'origine ukrainienne au Canada pendant la Première Guerre mondiale et à en rappeler le souvenir

[Assented to 25th November, 2005]

[Sanctionnée le 25 novembre 2005]

Preamble

WHEREAS, during the First World War, persons of Ukrainian origin were interned in Canada under the authority of an Act of Parliament;

WHEREAS Parliament wishes to express its deep sorrow for those events;

AND WHEREAS Parliament acknowledges that those events are deserving of recognition through public education and the promotion of the shared values of multiculturalism, inclusion and mutual respect;

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition Act*.

Negotiations

2. The Government of Canada shall undertake negotiations with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko towards an agreement concerning measures that may be taken to recognize the internment of persons of Ukrainian origin in Canada during the First World War.

Attendu :

que des personnes d'origine ukrainienne ont été internées au Canada pendant la Première Guerre mondiale sous le régime d'une loi fédérale;

que le Parlement déplore ces événements;

qu'il reconnaît que le souvenir de ces événements mérite d'être rappelé au moyen de mesures destinées à éduquer le public et à promouvoir le multiculturalisme, l'intégration et le respect mutuel en tant que valeurs communes,

Sa Majesté, sur l'avis et avec le consentement du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes du Canada, édicte :

1. Titre abrégé : *Loi portant reconnaissance de l'internement de personnes d'origine ukrainienne*.

2. Il incombe au gouvernement fédéral d'entamer des négociations avec le Congrès des Ukrainiens-Canadiens, l'Association ukrainienne-canadienne des droits civils et la Fondation ukrainienne du Canada « Taras Shevchenko » en vue d'en arriver à une entente concernant les mesures qui peuvent être prises pour reconnaître l'internement de personnes d'origine ukrainienne au Canada pendant la Première Guerre mondiale.

Préambule

Titre abrégé

Négociations

2

C. 52

*Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition*

53-54 ELIZ. II

Objective

2.1 The measures shall have as their objective a better public understanding of

(a) the consequences of ethnic, religious or racial intolerance and discrimination; and

(b) the important role of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in the respect and promotion of the values it reflects and the rights and freedoms it guarantees.

2.1 Les mesures ont pour objectif de mieux faire comprendre au public :

a) les conséquences de l'intolérance et de la discrimination d'ordre ethnique, racial ou religieux;

b) le rôle important que joue la *Charte canadienne des droits et libertés* dans la promotion et le respect des droits et libertés qu'elle garantit et des valeurs qui la sous-tendent.

Objectif

Commemorative plaques

2.2 The measures may include the installation of commemorative plaques at certain places where persons of Ukrainian origin were interned in Canada during the First World War.

2.2 Elles peuvent comprendre l'installation de plaques commémoratives dans des lieux où des personnes d'origine ukrainienne ont été internées au Canada pendant la Première Guerre mondiale.

Plaques commémoratives

Public education measures

3. The measures may also include the following public education measures:

(a) the exhibition of information concerning internment camps and the contribution made by persons of Ukrainian origin to the development of Canada; and

(b) the preparation of related educational materials.

3. Les mesures peuvent également viser l'éducation du public par :

a) la présentation d'information portant sur les camps d'internement et sur la contribution des personnes d'origine ukrainienne au développement du Canada;

b) la conception de matériels didactiques afférents.

Mesures destinées à l'éducation du public

Commemorative postage stamps

4. The Government of Canada and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko may request the Canada Post Corporation to issue a commemorative stamp or set of stamps.

4. Le gouvernement fédéral et le Congrès des Ukrainiens-Canadiens, l'Association ukrainienne-canadienne des droits civils et la Fondation ukrainienne du Canada « Taras Shevchenko » peuvent aussi demander à la Société canadienne des postes d'émettre un timbre-poste ou un jeu de timbres-poste commémoratifs.

Timbres-poste commémoratifs

Other commemorative measures

5. The Government of Canada and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko may consider any other measure that promotes the objective described in section 2.1.

5. En outre, ils peuvent envisager toute autre mesure qu'ils estiment indiquée pour atteindre l'objectif visé à l'article 2.1.

Autres mesures commémoratives

# Bill C 33 I: Internment of Persons of Ukrainian Origin Recognition Act

2001

## Indemnisation des Canadiens d'origine ukrainienne

3

Commemorative  
postage stamps

4. The Minister of Public Works and Government Services shall instruct Canada Post Corporation to issue a stamp or set of stamps to commemorate the internment of persons of Ukrainian descent and other Europeans during the First World War.

4. Le ministre des Travaux publics et des Services gouvernementaux donne instruction à la Société canadienne des postes d'émettre un timbre-poste ou un jeu de timbres-poste pour remémorer l'internement des personnes d'origine ukrainienne et autres Européens pendant la Première Guerre mondiale.

Timbres-poste  
commémoratifs

Review of  
Emergencies  
Act

5. The Minister of Justice shall undertake a review of the *Emergencies Act* and report to Parliament within a year of the date this Act comes into force with recommendations on any legislative changes necessary to ensure that unjust internment such as that described in the preamble never again occurs in Canada.

5. Le ministre de la Justice procède à un examen de la *Loi sur les mesures d'urgence* et dépose devant le Parlement, dans un délai d'un an suivant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente loi, un rapport formulant des recommandations sur les modifications législatives nécessaires pour garantir que la situation d'internement injuste mentionnée dans le préambule ne se reproduise plus jamais au Canada.

Examen de la  
Loi sur les  
mesures  
d'urgence

Published under authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons

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Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9





16

*Prisoners of War at Immigration Bldg. Quebec*

[Kapusasing internment camp photo album acquired from A Humphrey]



## “A Descendant Remembers”

Fran Haskett

When the Honourable Jason Kenney, the Minister responsible for Multiculturalism and Canadian Identity, recognized the injustice of what was done to Ukrainians and other Europeans branded as “enemy aliens” during the First World War I realized that my own mother’s sad experiences in the Spirit Lake internment camp would finally be officially acknowledged. After more than 20 years of her efforts, and those of many others, the signing of an agreement that provides resources to help educate all Canadians about this unhappy chapter in our nation’s history has been accomplished. While my mother, Mary Manko Haskett, passed away at age 98, in July 2007 and did not live to see this welcome reconciliation she had, many years earlier, shared her recollections with Dr Lubomyr Luciuk. Together they brought the truth about this historical injustice to the attention of filmmakers, the media and several other academics and writers who, in turn, further disseminated the truth about who the first victims of The War Measures Act were.

As long as her health and age allowed my mother remained determined to speak out about the injustices suffered by the Manko family and other innocents like them decades ago. She recalled how most of those who were interned were immigrants who had come to Canada for a better life. They had done nothing wrong. Yet as a result of wartime hysteria and prejudice they found themselves imprisoned in camps like the one at Spirit Lake camp. There they were forced to do heavy labour for the profit of their jailers. And some of them were Canadian-born citizens, British subjects, children.

Over the years my brother John, my sister Dianne, my now-deceased brother Paul and I came to realize why our grandparents, Andrew and Catherine Manko, and my aunt Annie and uncle John, never spoke out about the wrongs they had endured. They were too traumatized. Recalling her personal history was not easy for my mother or our family. And yet we all came to realize that doing so was necessary, that it was the right thing to do, for by exposing what happened to our family and to the other internees and their descendants we have been reminding all Canadians of how important it is to be vigilant in defence of civil liberties and human rights particularly in times of domestic or international crisis.

I am quite sure my mother was pleased when we told her about all of the commemorative and educational initiatives completed over the past two decades each one of which kept moving the just cause of securing an acknowledgement and symbolic redress moving forward. I am likewise certain that she would be proud of the work done to date by the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund, aided by the good management provided through the Shevchenko Foundation. As I conclude my one year appointment as a member of the endowment council, the first internee descendant to play such an advisory role, I know that what has already been accomplished will be significantly expanded in the years ahead. I am proud to have served and will always cherish the opportunity my role allowed me to travel to La Ferme, in Quebec’s Abitibi region. There I entered deep into the boreal forest and paid my respects at the Spirit Lake internee cemetery. Somewhere thereabouts lies an aunt whom I never got to know because Nellie (Carolka) Manko, not quite 3 years old at the time, perished at Spirit Lake, one of the children victims of Canada’s first national internment operations. Now she and all the others like her will finally be remembered, properly and with dignity. For that achievement alone this internee descendant gives thanks to all those who struggled to right this historical injustice.



[photo courtesy of Sandra Semchuk]



## Souvenirs d'une descendante

Lorsque l'honorable Jason Kenney, secrétaire d'État (Multiculturalisme et Identité canadienne), avoua l'injustice des sévices subis par les ukrainiens et autres européens déclarés sujets de pays ennemis pendant la Première Guerre mondiale, j'ai su que le passage de ma mère au camp d'internement Spirit Lake serait enfin officiellement reconnu. Il a fallu une vingtaine d'années d'efforts de sa part et de celle de bien d'autres personnes avant que le gouvernement ne signe une entente fournissant les ressources financières nécessaires pour faire la lumière sur cette page noire de notre histoire. Ma mère, Mary Manko, est décédée en juillet 2007 à l'âge de 98 ans, sans avoir pu constater la réconciliation qu'elle souhaitait tant. Cependant, plusieurs années auparavant, elle avait partagé ses souvenirs avec le Dr Lubomyr Luciuk et ensemble, ils ont fait part de cette injustice historique aux cinéastes, médias, universitaires et écrivains qui, à leur tour, ont disséminé la vérité sur les expériences vécues par les premières victimes de la Loi des mesures de guerre.

Aussi longtemps que sa santé et son âge lui permettaient de le faire, ma mère était décidée de décrier les injustices subies par la famille Manko et tant d'autres familles des décennies auparavant. Elle rappelait que les internés, pour la plupart, étaient des immigrants venus au Canada en quête d'une meilleure vie ; ils n'avaient commis aucune infraction. Mais l'hystérie et les préjugés qui régnaient pendant la guerre les a vus internés dans des camps tels celui de Spirit Lake où ils furent mis aux travaux forcés au profit de leurs géôliers. Parmi les internés, il y avait aussi des citoyens nés au Canada, des sujets britanniques et des enfants.

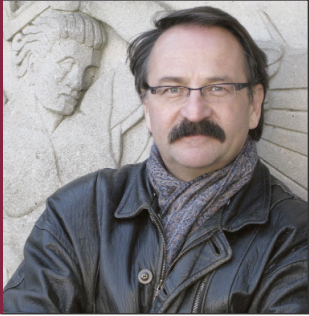
Au fil des ans, ma sœur Dianne, mes frères John et Paul (maintenant décédé) et moi avons compris pourquoi nos grands-parents Andrew et Catherine Manko et nos tante Annie et oncle John évitaient de parler des sévices qu'ils avaient vécus... ils étaient trop traumatisés. Raconter leur histoire personnelle ne fut pas chose facile pour ma mère et sa famille, mais nous nous sommes tous rendu compte qu'il nous fallait mettre à découvert ce qu'avaient subi notre famille et celles des autres internés et de leurs descendants afin de souligner au peuple canadien à quel point il est important de veiller à protéger la liberté civile et les droits de la personne en temps de crise nationale ou internationale.

Je suis presque certaine que ma mère fut heureuse d'entendre tout ce qu'ont avait à lui raconter au sujet des d'initiatives commémoratives et éducatives qui avaient été réalisées au cours des deux dernières décennies et qui nous rapprochait petit à petit de la reconnaissance et du redressement symbolique. Je suis tout aussi convaincue qu'elle aurait été fière des efforts fournis par le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement de la Première Guerre mondiale et par la Fondation Shevchenko, qui assurait la bonne gestion des travaux. Mon mandat au Conseil de dotation tire à sa fin, et à titre de première descendante d'interné à occuper un tel poste, je sais que le travail déjà accompli n'est que l'assise de l'importante tâche qui sera accomplie au cours des années à venir. Je suis fière d'avoir pu être de service et je serai toujours reconnaissante de l'occasion qui m'a été offerte de me rendre à La Ferme dans la région de l'Abitibi au Québec, où au fond de la forêt boréale, j'ai pu rendre hommage aux internés enterrés au cimetière de Spirit Lake. C'est là que repose ma tante Nellie (Carolka) Manko, que je n'ai jamais connue parce qu'elle a péri à Spirit Lake avant l'âge de 3 ans. Maintenant, Nellie et tous les autres enfants victimes de la première opération nationale d'internement au Canada seront finalement commémorés comme il se doit, avec dignité. Cela me reconforte en tant de descendante d'interné. Un grand merci à tout ceux qui ont œuvré pour corriger cette injustice historique.



Internees under guard, Kapuskasing

## Announcing the Fund - *The Globe and Mail*, 12 September 2009



12 September 2009

The Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund offers all Canadians an opportunity to join us in developing cultural, educational and commemorative projects that recall what happened to thousands of Ukrainians and other Europeans during this country's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.

We would appreciate it very much if you would display the enclosed poster which provides information about the nature and goals of the Fund.

Thanking you in advance for your anticipated cooperation, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A blue ink handwritten signature of Lubomyr Luciuk, consisting of a stylized, cursive script.

Lubomyr Luciuk, PhD  
Chairman, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association

Le 12 septembre 2009

Le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale offre à tous les Canadiens et Canadiennes l'occasion de participer à l'élaboration de projets culturels et éducatifs visant à commémorer les événements vécus par des milliers d'Ukrainiens et autres européens lors de la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada de 1914 à 1920.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir d'afficher le document publicitaire ci-joint expliquant la nature et les objectifs du Fonds.

En vous remerciant de votre collaboration, je vous prie d'agréer mes sentiments distingués.

A blue ink handwritten signature of Lubomyr Luciuk, identical to the one in the English version, consisting of a stylized, cursive script.

Lubomyr Luciuk, PhD  
Président, L'Association ukrainienne-canadienne des droits civils

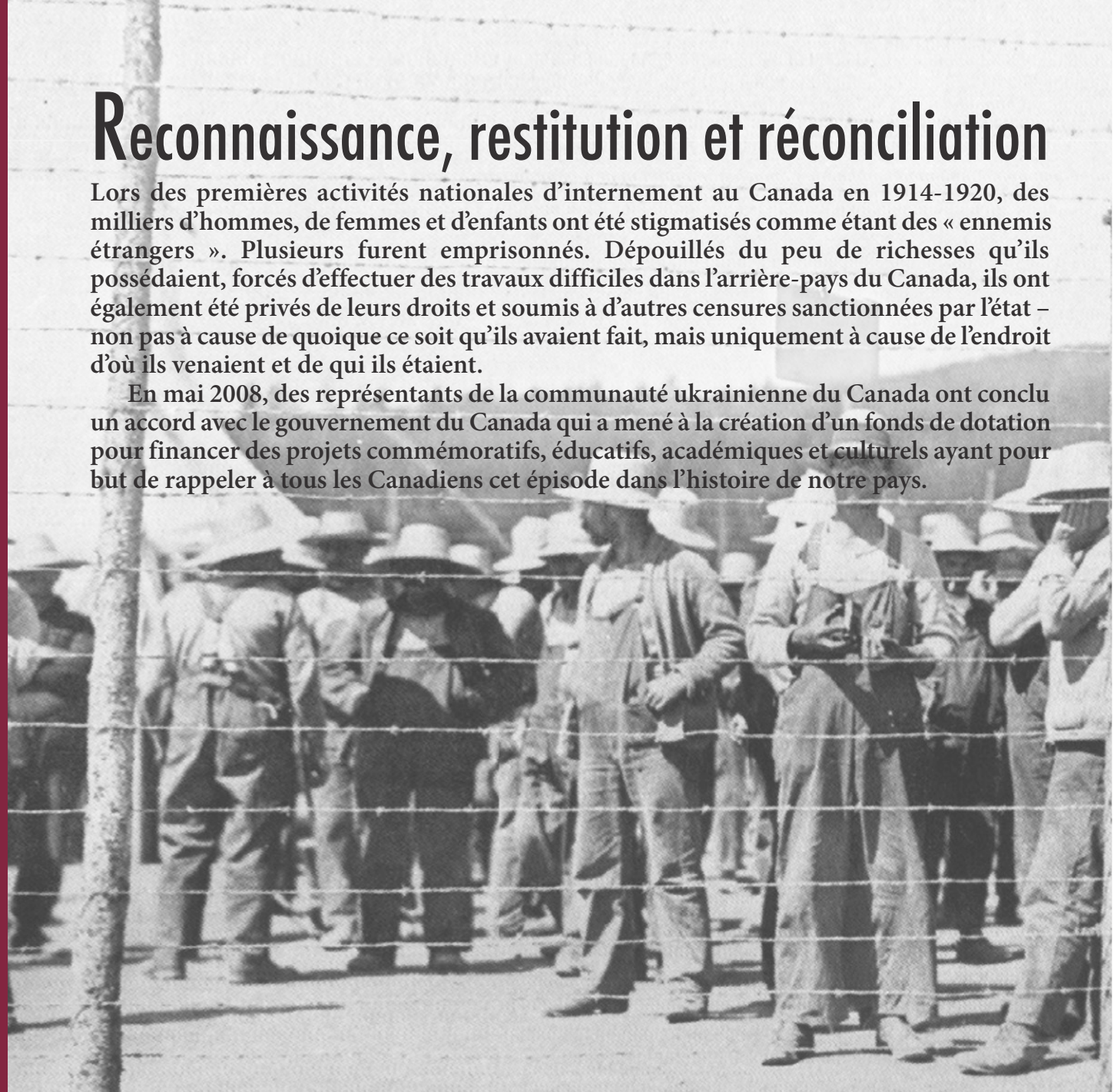


Announcing the Fund -  
*The Globe and Mail*,  
12 September 2009

# Reconnaissance, restitution et réconciliation

Lors des premières activités nationales d'internement au Canada en 1914-1920, des milliers d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants ont été stigmatisés comme étant des « ennemis étrangers ». Plusieurs furent emprisonnés. Dépouillés du peu de richesses qu'ils possédaient, forcés d'effectuer des travaux difficiles dans l'arrière-pays du Canada, ils ont également été privés de leurs droits et soumis à d'autres censures sanctionnées par l'état – non pas à cause de quoique ce soit qu'ils avaient fait, mais uniquement à cause de l'endroit d'où ils venaient et de qui ils étaient.

En mai 2008, des représentants de la communauté ukrainienne du Canada ont conclu un accord avec le gouvernement du Canada qui a mené à la création d'un fonds de dotation pour financer des projets commémoratifs, éducatifs, académiques et culturels ayant pour but de rappeler à tous les Canadiens cet épisode dans l'histoire de notre pays.



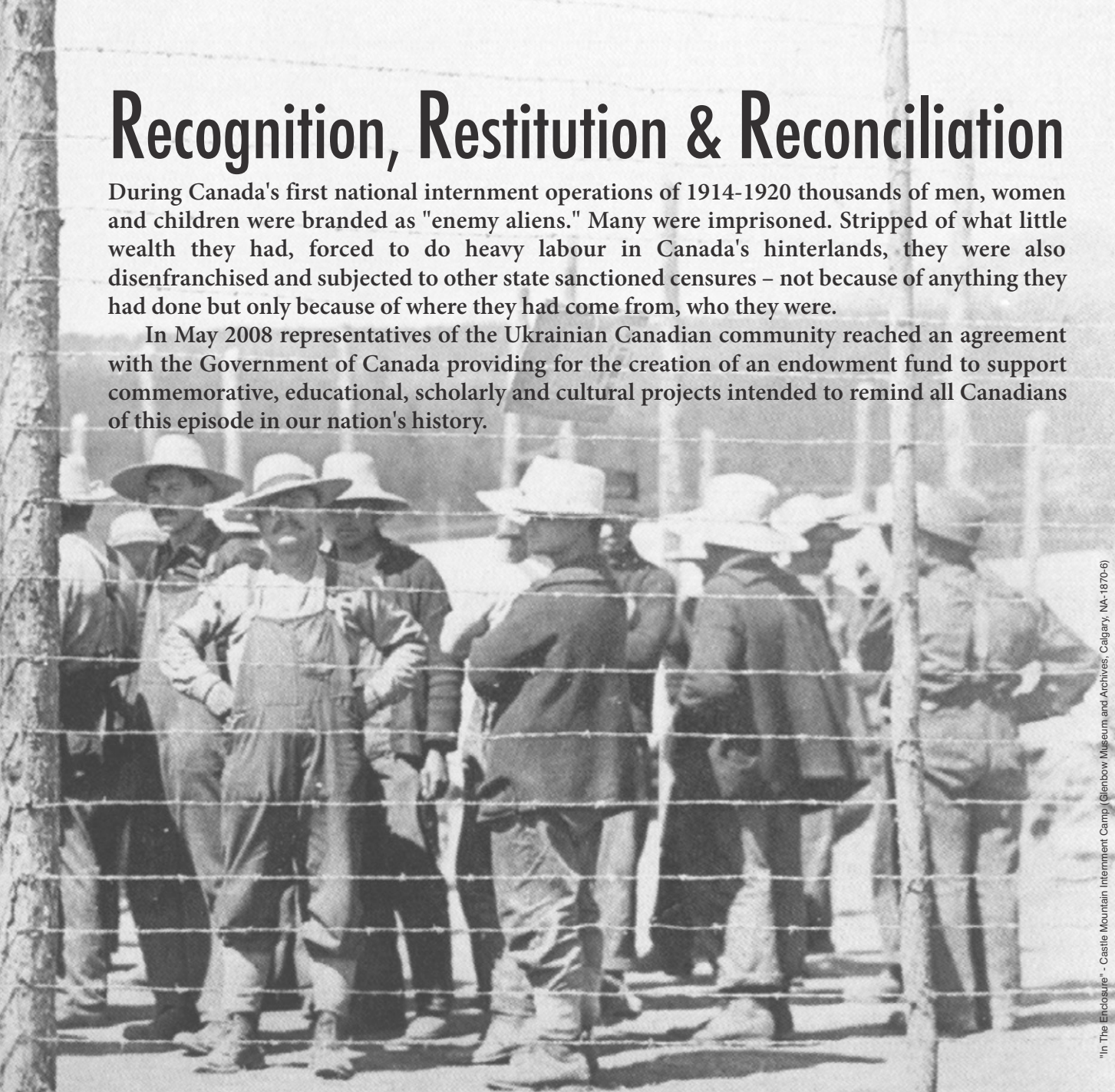
## Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale

Pour présenter une demande de subvention ou pour obtenir plus d'information,  
veuillez consulter l'adresse [www.internmentcanada.ca](http://www.internmentcanada.ca) ou appelez sans frais le 1-866-288-7931

# Recognition, Restitution & Reconciliation

During Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920 thousands of men, women and children were branded as "enemy aliens." Many were imprisoned. Stripped of what little wealth they had, forced to do heavy labour in Canada's hinterlands, they were also disenfranchised and subjected to other state sanctioned censures – not because of anything they had done but only because of where they had come from, who they were.

In May 2008 representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian community reached an agreement with the Government of Canada providing for the creation of an endowment fund to support commemorative, educational, scholarly and cultural projects intended to remind all Canadians of this episode in our nation's history.



"In The Enclosure" - Castle Mountain Internment Camp, (Glenbow Museum and Archives, Calgary, NA-1870-6)

## Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund

To apply for a grant or for more information please go to [www.internmentcanada.ca](http://www.internmentcanada.ca)  
or phone toll free at 1-866-288-7931



## Applying for a grant - criteria, eligibility, application forms

### Who is eligible?

- Canadian citizens or permanent residents
- Corporations
- Sole proprietorships
- Partnerships, trusts
- Joint ventures
- Educational institutions
- Unincorporated associations established in Canada or owned and controlled by Canadians and carrying out their activities in Canada

### What kinds of projects are eligible?

Eligible projects shall include but are not limited to the following provided that they relate to the First World War internment operations in Canada:

- Commemorative events and activities
- Educational material, seminars, websites and publications
- Plaques, historical markers and monuments
- Research and its dissemination
- University chairs
- Acquisition, restoration and preservation of sites of historical significance, such as internee cemeteries
- Development of museum exhibits, including the acquisition of relevant artifacts and the fitting out of physical space for such exhibits; and
- Other relevant cultural and community development projects.

### Project assessment criteria

To what extent will the project commemorate Canada's first national internment operations of 1914 -1920 and educate or inform Canadians about what happened?

To what extent does the individual, organization or group receive support from any of the affected communities or from descendants of internees?

To what degree will the project present what happened in a novel or unique manner or make use of a medium that will help to promote awareness about Canada's first national internment operations?

To what extent will the project reflect the multicultural nature of the internment camps and what happened to Canadians representing several different European communities in Canada just before, during and after the First World War?



Internment art, Lethbridge Internment Camp, 1915  
[Collection of Dr Bohdan Kordan, Saskatoon]

# Application form

Please keep in mind the following before submitting your application:

- Ensure that your application is complete and that any supporting documents are attached.
- Incomplete applications will not be processed.
- Both organizations and individuals are invited to submit grant applications, but they can only do so once each calendar year.
- All applications and supporting documents must be sent by mail or courier to the Fund's address and an electronic copy must also be included on a CD, DVD or USB memory stick in the mailed package. Faxes or applications sent via e-mail will not be accepted.
- Grant applications may be submitted at any point during the year. It may take up to six months for a decision to be made on a given application.

## Section 1: Contact Information

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Applicant/Contact Person] [If Applicable]

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Civic Number, Street Address, Apt. no., City, Province, Postal Code]

Telephone: [ ] \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2: Project

1. Project category (check one):

Art exhibit or other artwork [ ] Book [ ] Commemorative event [ ]  
Film [ ] Historical exhibit [ ] Theatre/Live Arts [ ]  
Scholarly research for thesis, dissertation, conference, or peer-reviewed publication [ ]  
Other \_\_\_\_\_ [ ]

2. In 1,000 words or less, describe your project's goals and feasibility. Provide information on any preliminary work or research already completed and offer a timeline for your project, explaining how and when it will be completed. Please type in the space below.

3. In 500 words or less, explain how your project will contribute to a better understanding of Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920. Be sure to include information on research or projects already completed in your field and show how your contribution would be different. (For example, if you are producing a film, check for movies or television productions that have already been created on related topics.)

4. Provide a proposed budget, indicating any contributions that you have received (or expect to receive) from other sources. Your proposed budget should include information on anticipated costs, as well as estimated revenue.

5. Provide contact information for two professional references familiar with your work and your ability to take on projects. You may choose to send reference letters, if you have these available in printed format.

### Reference 1:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel.: [ ] \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

### Reference 2:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel.: [ ] \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 3: Checklist of supporting documents

Please be certain that you have attached all necessary supporting documents. Incomplete applications will be rejected.

Project leader's *curriculum vitae* [ ]

Project leader's list of publications, films, artwork, etc [ ]

Information on applicant organization [ ]

A CD/DVD or a USB memory stick containing an electronic copy of your application and all supporting documents [ ]

Please send your completed application to the following address:

Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund  
202-952 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R2W 3P4

More Information:  
Tel. 204-589-4282  
Toll Free: 1-866-288-7931  
[www.internmentcanada.ca](http://www.internmentcanada.ca)



## Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale

### Qui est admissible?

- Les citoyens canadiens ou les résidents permanents
- Les sociétés
- Les entreprises à propriétaire unique
- Les partenariats et les fiducies
- Les coentreprises
- Les établissements d'enseignement
- Les associations non constituées en personne morale établies au Canada ou appartenant à et contrôlées par des Canadiens et menant leurs activités au Canada

### Quels genres de projets sont admissibles?

Les projets admissibles comprennent les catégories suivantes — cette liste n'est pas limitative — pourvu qu'ils aient un rapport avec l'internement de personnes au Canada durant la Première Guerre mondiale :

- Événements et activités commémoratives
- Documents, séminaires, sites Web et publications pédagogiques
- Plaques, repères et monuments historiques
- Travaux de recherche et leur diffusion
- Chaires universitaires
- Acquisition, restauration et préservation de sites ayant une valeur historique, par exemple des cimetières d'internés
- Expositions muséales, y compris l'acquisition d'objets pertinents et l'aménagement de locaux pour les expositions
- Autres projets culturels et communautaires pertinents

### Critères d'évaluation des projets

Dans quelle mesure le projet aidera-t-il à commémorer les premières opérations nationales d'internement au Canada menées de 1914 à 1920 et à informer les Canadiens sur le premier internement de membres d'une communauté nationale au Canada?

Dans quelle mesure la personne, l'organisation ou le groupe reçoit-il le soutien de l'une des communautés touchées ou des descendants des personnes internées?

Dans quelle mesure le projet reflétera-t-il la nature de ce qui s'est passé durant la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada sera présenté d'une manière nouvelle ou unique et fera appel à un médium susceptible d'aider à faire connaître cette opération?

Dans quelle mesure le projet reflétera-t-il la nature multiculturelle des camps d'internement et le fait que cet internement a touché plusieurs communautés européennes au Canada avant, pendant et après la Première Guerre mondiale?



"25° below under Rundle Mountain," Banff  
[photo courtesy of Glenbow Museum and Archives]

## Demandes de subvention

- Une seule demande par année financière par demandeur.
- Toute demande incomplète sera rejetée.
- Toutes les demandes et pièces justificatives doivent être envoyées par la poste ou par messenger à l'adresse du Fonds et comprendre une version informatique sur DC, DVD ou clé USB.
- Les demandes envoyées par télécopieur seront rejetées.
- Les demandes peuvent être présentées à tout moment au cours de l'année. On peut compter jusqu'à six mois avant qu'une décision soit prise.

### 1. Nom et adresse du demandeur

Nom prénom: \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse: (n°) \_\_\_\_\_ (rue) \_\_\_\_\_

Municipalité \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

(Code postal) \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Renseignement sur le projet

1. Catégorie de projet (cocher une case)

Oeuvres d'art ou expositions d'œuvres d'art [ ]

Livre [ ] Commémoration [ ] Film [ ] Exposition [ ]

Recherche de thèse, dissertation, conférence ou publication [ ]

Théâtre [ ] Autre: \_\_\_\_\_ [ ]

2. En 1 000 mots ou moins, décrivez les objectifs et la faisabilité du projet, les travaux préliminaires ou avancés de recherche, la nature du travail et l'échéancier du projet.

3. En 500 mots ou moins, décrivez comment votre projet contribuera à une meilleure compréhension de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale. Veillez à inclure des détails sur la recherche et les projets déjà réalisés dans le domaine et à montrer comment votre contribution diffèrera des travaux existants (par exemple, si vous réalisez un film, vérifiez s'il existe déjà des films ou des émissions de télévision sur des sujets semblables).

4. Dressez un budget qui comprend les contributions déjà reçues ou à venir et les recettes prévues.

5. Donnez nous les coordonnées de deux connaissances professionnelles qui connaissent votre travail et votre habileté à réaliser des projets. Si vous préférez, vous pouvez nous envoyer des lettres de recommandation en format imprimé.

#### 1<sup>ère</sup> référence

Nom: \_\_\_\_\_ Tél.: [ ] \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse Courriel: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2<sup>e</sup> référence

Nom: \_\_\_\_\_ Tél.: [ ] \_\_\_\_\_

Adresse Courriel: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Liste de contrôle des pièces justificatives

Assurez-vous d'annexer toutes les pièces justificatives requises ; les demandes incomplètes seront rejetées.

Cv du chef de projet [ ]

Liste des publications [ ]

Données sur l'organisme candidat [ ]

DC / DVD ou clé USB renfermant une copie informatique de votre demande et de toute pièce justificative requise [ ]

Faites parvenir votre demande dûment remplie à l'adresse suivante :

Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale  
202-952, rue Main, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R2W 3P4

Pour de plus amples renseignements :

Tél. 204-589-4282

Sans frais: 1-866-288-7931

[www.internmentcanada.ca](http://www.internmentcanada.ca)





## Tribute to My Grandmother

Kim Pawliw

*Canadian,  
But of Ukrainian origin.  
Your freedom was taken away.  
Your belongings were confiscated that day.  
They took you and your family  
Moved all of you to Abitibi  
To an internment camp at a time of war.  
It was misery.  
You worked there for no money.  
We must remember this story.  
To keep it in memory  
For it is all true.  
Dear Baba, I will never forget you.*

## Hommage à ma grand-mère

*Canadienne  
d'origine ukrainienne,  
ta liberté t'a été enlevée,  
tes biens confisqués.  
Ils t'ont emmenés, toi et ta famille,  
dans un camps de concentration.  
C'était la guerre et la misère.  
tu as travaillé et peiné  
sans être payée.  
Ton histoire est une histoire vraie,  
qu'il ne faut jamais l'oublier,  
Repose en paix, chère Baba.  
Moi, je ne t'oublierai pas.*

Stefa (Mielniczuk) Pawliw, a survivor of the Spirit Lake internment camp, unveiling a commemorative plaque at Fort Henry, Kingston, 4 August 1994

[photo courtesy of Mitch Andriesky]





The Right Honourable Paul Martin, Prime Minister of Canada, at the signing of the Agreement in Principle between the Government of Canada and the Ukrainian Canadian community, Regina, 24 August 2005 (from left to right: Borys Wrzesnewskyj, MP (Etobicoke Centre), Prime Minister Martin, Andrew Hladyshevsky, QC (president, Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko), second row, Paul Grod, LLB, (vice-president, Ukrainian Canadian Congress), Professor Lubomyr Luciuk (director of research, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association) and Walter Lastewka, MP (St Catharines). Back row: the Honourable Lisa Frulla, MP, Minister of Canadian Heritage



## Artifact acquisition efforts

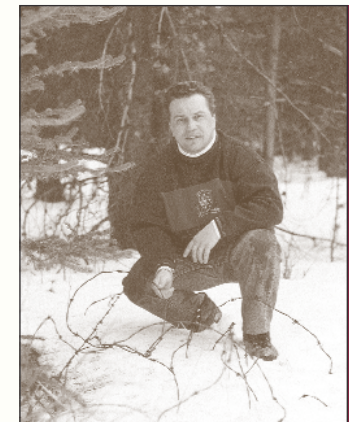
Recalling what happened during Canada's first national internment operations and helping other Canadians understand what did will be made easier if artifacts from that period can be acquired, protected and, eventually, put on display in a suitable museum facility. Accordingly, the members of the Endowment Council's Artifacts Acquisition Group, Dr Lubomyr Luciuk, Dr Christopher Adam and Mr Ivan Grbesic were tasked with identifying and purchasing any items that might become available. Over the course of the first year of collecting they secured several oil paintings produced by the internees (including one of an internee barracks building at Kapuskasing), a photo album, several carved swagger sticks and miniature "ships in bottles" produced by prisoners. Unique amongst these items is a crucifixion scene in a bottle produced by an internee and inscribed "Kapuskasing, 1917." Whereas in its first year of work the Artifacts Acquisition Group did not actively seek out internee art or relics they propose to become more active in this regard in the years ahead.



Internee art  
Kapuskasing, 1917  
[Acquired from A Humphrey]

## L'acquisition d'artéfacts

Il sera plus facile de se rappeler ce qui s'est passé durant les premières opérations nationales d'internement menées au Canada et de l'expliquer aux autres Canadiens si l'on peut faire l'acquisition d'artéfacts datant de cette période, pour les protéger et, éventuellement, les mettre en montre dans un cadre muséal approprié. En conséquence, les membres du Groupe d'acquisition d'artéfacts du conseil de dotation, le Dr Lubomyr Luciuk, le Dr Christopher Adam et M. Ivan Grbesic, ont été chargés d'identifier et d'acheter tout objet qui pourrait devenir disponible. Durant la première année de leurs activités de collectionneurs, ils ont réussi à se procurer plusieurs peintures à l'huile réalisées par des personnes internées (notamment un tableau représentant des baraquements d'internés à Kapuskasing), un album de photographies, plusieurs badines sculptées et des miniatures de bateaux dans des bouteilles réalisées par des prisonniers. L'un des articles les plus remarquables est une scène de crucifixion dans une bouteille réalisée par un interné et portant l'inscription « Kapuskasing, 1917 ». Au cours de sa première année d'activité, le Groupe d'acquisition d'artéfacts n'a pas mené de campagne active pour trouver des oeuvres d'art ou des objets réalisés par des internés, mais il se propose de devenir plus actif à cet égard au cours des prochaines années.



UCCLA's director of special projects, Borys Sydoruk, uncovering barbed wire at the Castle Mountain internment camp site, Banff National Park

[photo courtesy of L. Luciuk]

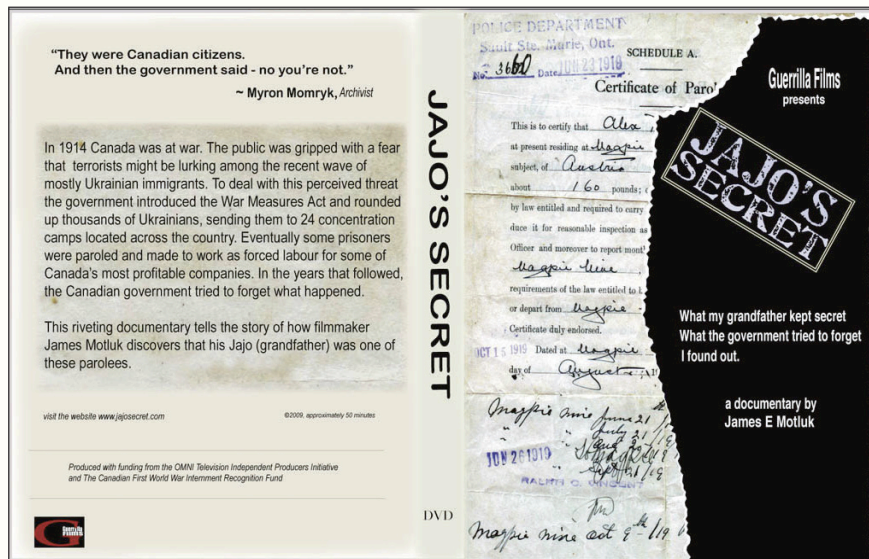
## Projects funded to date

### Jajo's Secret

James Motluk

The movie is about how my family discovered that our *Jajo* (grandfather) was interned in a camp during World War I when we came across a parole certificate in his files after he passed away.

When I was in university in the mid 1980s, I heard some talk about Ukrainians being interned during World War I and mentioned it to one of my professors. He told me it wasn't true and that it was the stuff of conspiracy theory. To prove his point he asked me about my family and if they were interned in a camp. I answered no. Several years later, ironically, we discovered the parole certificate and learned that, in fact, my *Jajo* had been interned. Twenty five years after I had that conversation, it is an accepted historical fact that there was an internment but still it rarely enters the public discourse. I hope that my film, in some small way, will help to build awareness about that part of our history.



## Projets appuyés

### Le secret de Jajo

Le film décrit comment ma famille a découvert que notre *Jajo* (grand-père) a été interné dans un camp durant la Première Guerre mondiale, lorsque nous avons trouvé dans ses papiers, après son décès, un certificat de libération conditionnelle.

Quand je fréquentais l'université, au milieu des années 1980, j'avais vaguement entendu parler de l'internement des Ukrainiens durant la Première Guerre mondiale et je l'ai mentionné à l'un de mes professeurs. Il m'a dit que ce n'était pas vrai et que c'était encore un exemple de la théorie du complot. Pour prouver ses dires, il m'a interrogé sur ma famille et m'a demandé si des membres de ma famille avaient été internés dans un camp. J'ai répondu non. Plusieurs années plus tard, paradoxalement, nous avons découvert ce certificat de libération et c'est alors que nous avons appris que mon *Jajo* avait effectivement été interné. Vingt-cinq ans après que j'ai eu cette conversation, l'internement est devenu un fait historique accepté, mais à ce jour, il en est encore rarement fait mention dans le discours public. J'espère que mon film contribuera, ne serait-ce que de façon infime, à sensibiliser les gens sur cet épisode de notre histoire.





## Spirit Lake Camp Corporation Interpretive Centre

Spirit Lake was one of the twenty four camps established during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920. At one point it housed some one thousand two hundred persons, including women and children. The majority of the prisoners were Ukrainians who had come to Canada with Austro-Hungarian passports and were therefore identified as "enemy aliens." Located in the Abitibi region of northern Quebec, the Spirit Lake camp was hundreds of kilometres distant from any major city. All of the internees were brought in on the Transcontinental Railway. Nevertheless, escapes were attempted. Twenty one people died at the camp between 1915 and 1917. When the camp closed the remaining internees were transported to the Kapuskasing camp in Ontario.

In 1998 the Spirit Lake Camp Corporation was established for the purpose of recalling what happened at La Ferme during the internment operations. The Corporation's plans include the development of an historical interpretive centre on site, an initiative being supported with funding provided by the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund.

James Slobodian serves as president of the Spirit Lake Camp Corporation with Ghyslain Drolet as its vice-president

"Interned Madonna" by John Boxtel, placed by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association at the Spirit Lake internment camp site, 16 June 2001.

[photo courtesy of L Luciuk]

## Centre interprétatif de la Société du camp Spirit Lake

Spirit Lake fut un des vingt-quatre camps établis pendant la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada de 1914 à 1920. Jusqu'à quelque mille deux cents personnes y ont été internées, y compris des femmes et des enfants. La plupart des prisonniers étaient des ukrainiens ayant immigré au Canada avec des passeports austro-hongrois qui faisaient d'eux des sujets de pays ennemis. Sis dans la région de l'Abitibi du nord du Québec, le camp Spirit Lake se trouvait à des centaines de kilomètres des grands centres urbains. Tous les internés y furent acheminés par la compagnie ferroviaire Transcontinental.

Même à cela, quelques prisonniers ont tenté de s'évader du camp. Vingt-et-une personnes y sont mortes entre 1915 et 1917. À sa fermeture, les derniers prisonniers ont été acheminés au camp de Kapuskasing, en Ontario.

La Société du camp Spirit Lake fut mise sur pied en 1998 pour rappeler les événements qui se sont produits à La Ferme pendant l'opération d'internement. Entre autres, la Société prévoit créer un centre d'interprétation à Spirit Lake et ce, avec l'appui financier du Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale.

James Slobodian assure la présidence de la Société du camp Spirit Lake et Ghyslain Drolet la vice-présidence.





<http://www.internmentcanada.ca>



# Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund

[Sources & Issues](#)

[Search](#)

[Media Releases](#)

[Links](#)

[Annual Report](#)

[Endowment Council](#)

[Contact](#)

The Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund exists to support projects that commemorate and recognize the experiences of all of the ethno-cultural communities affected by Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.

Le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale a pour but d'appuyer des projets visant à commémorer et à reconnaître les expériences vécues par les communautés ethnoculturelles touchées par la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada de 1914 à 1920.

## Endowment Council

**Christopher Adam**, PhD, is a professor of history at Carleton University and serves on the board of the Canada Hungary Educational Foundation email: [adam@internmentcanada.ca](mailto:adam@internmentcanada.ca)

**Diane Dragasevich**, MLS, serves on the executives of the Serbian National Shield Society of Canada and Canadian Ethnocultural Council email: [dragasevich@internmentcanada.ca](mailto:dragasevich@internmentcanada.ca)

**Fran Haskett** is an internee descendant whose mother, the late Mary Manko, served as honorary co-chair of the National Redress Council (UCCLA) email: [haskett@internmentcanada.ca](mailto:haskett@internmentcanada.ca)

**Ivan Grbesic**, LLB, is on the board of directors of the Canadian-Croatian Chamber of Commerce and is an associate at Stikeman Elliott LLP email: [grbesic@internmentcanada.ca](mailto:grbesic@internmentcanada.ca)

**Olya Grod** is on the executive of the Committee for Justice (UCC) email: [grod@internmentcanada.ca](mailto:grod@internmentcanada.ca)

**Andrew Hladyshevsky**, QC, is a partner at Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP and president of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko email: [hladyshevsky@internmentcanada.ca](mailto:hladyshevsky@internmentcanada.ca)

**Orest Kruhlak** was executive director of the Department of Canadian Heritage's Western Region and is the CFWWIRF's chairman email: [kruhlak@internmentcanada.ca](mailto:kruhlak@internmentcanada.ca)

**Lubomyr Luciuk**, PhD, is UCCLA's chairman and a professor of political geography at the Royal Military College of Canada email: [luciuk@internmentcanada.ca](mailto:luciuk@internmentcanada.ca)



## Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale





"Fire alarm," Cave and Basin, Banff National Park  
[photo courtesy of Glenbow Museum and Archives]

## Note on the Foundation's Objectives and the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund

The Foundation's financial objectives over the next year and into the foreseeable future are to take a cautious and prudent approach to rebuilding the Endowment Fund's principal to \$10M through a combination of income (from dividends and interest) and capital gains on the equity portion of the Fund's portfolio. The Foundation has investigated and may, from time to time, consider purchasing \$US currency hedges and portfolio insurance, when circumstances warrant, to protect the Fund from adverse currency movements and significant market declines. The Foundation has also recently amended its Investment Policy to implement new capital preservation rules including trailing stop losses and profit-taking rules to further protect the Fund from the risk of catastrophic loss, while ensuring that paper gains are translated into actual capital gains when markets have risen over a sustained period.

With specific reference to the Fund, the Foundation will use the income generated to support projects that commemorate and recognize the experiences of all of the ethno-cultural communities affected by Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920.

In furtherance of this goal the Foundation will invest its funds with the objective of preserving the capital pool while generating sufficient income to support educational, cultural and commemorative projects of the sort described above. In undertaking this mandate it will adhere to investment policies, standards and procedures that a reasonable and prudent person would apply in respect of a portfolio of investments to avoid undue risk and obtain a reasonable return.

## Note sur le Fonds canadien de reconnaissance de l'internement durant la Première Guerre mondiale et ses objectifs

L'an prochain et au cours des années à venir, la Fondation a pour objectif financier de renflouer avec prudence le principal de 10 millions de dollars du Fonds de dotation à l'aide de ses revenus (dividendes et intérêts) et des gains en capitaux provenant des actions figurant au portefeuille du Fonds. La Fondation a également étudié la pratique d'acheter de la monnaie américaine de couverture et de l'assurance de portefeuille et envisage la possibilité de recourir à cette pratique lorsque les circonstances le justifient pour protéger le Fonds contre les fluctuations contraires de devises et les baisses de marché importantes. En outre, la Fondation a également modifié sa politique d'investissement pour instaurer des nouvelles règles sur la préservation des capitaux qui comprennent des dispositions sur les ordres stop à déclenchement des douze derniers mois et des règlements sur les prises de bénéfices pour protéger le Fonds davantage contre les pertes et pour s'assurer que les gains sur papier se traduisent en véritables gains en capitaux lorsque les marchés connaissent une hausse soutenue.

Pour ce qui est du Fonds lui-même, la Fondation compte utiliser les revenus qu'il génère pour appuyer les projets qui commémorent les événements vécus par toutes les communautés ethnoculturelles touchées par la première opération nationale d'internement menée au Canada de 1914 à 1920.

En outre, la Fondation compte investir de façon à conserver ses capitaux tout en générant suffisamment de revenus pour appuyer des projets éducatifs, culturels et commémoratifs. Cette stratégie lui permettra de respecter sa politique d'investissement et d'appliquer les principes, normes et procédures d'investissement tout comme le ferait une personne raisonnable pour éviter les risques indus et obtenir un rendement raisonnable.



# Auditor's report & financial statements

PKWG 219 Fort Street Winnipeg, Manitoba Canada R3C 1J2



**G R O U P**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
& BUSINESS ADVISORS INC

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko:

We have audited the statement of financial position of the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund as at March 31, 2009 and the statements of operations and changes in net assets and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund as at March 31, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Winnipeg, Manitoba  
May 19, 2009

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'PKBW Group', written over a faint, larger version of the PKBW logo.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
& BUSINESS ADVISORS INC .

## Auditor's report & financial statements



**G R O U P**  
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 & BUSINESS ADVISORS INC

### CANADIAN FIRST WORLD WAR INTERNMENT RECOGNITION FUND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION MARCH 31, 2009

#### ASSETS

<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>2009</b>
Deposits with security dealers	\$	19,423
Accrued interest		<u>67,558</u>
		86,981
<b>INVESTMENTS</b> (Note 3)		8,647,402
<b>ARTIFACTS</b> (Note 2(c) and 4)		5,992
	\$	<b>8,740,375</b>

#### LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	5,263
Advances from Shevchenko Foundation		<u>146,685</u>
		151,948
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Invested in artifacts (Note 5)		5,992
Endowment fund (Note 5 and 6)		<u>8,582,435</u>
		8,588,427
	\$	<b>8,740,375</b>



## Auditor's report & financial statements



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### CANADIAN FIRST WORLD WAR INTERNMENT RECOGNITION FUND STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

<b>REVENUE</b>		<b>2009</b>
Government of Canada grant	\$	10,000,000
Interest - Bonds		132,383
Interest - Deposits		35,390
Dividends		85,197
Loss on sale of investments		(324,667)
	\$	9,928,303
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Grants		115,200
Courier and postage		354
Fund Advisory Council remuneration		6,600
Fund development		26
Insurance		1,330
Investment costs		36,971
Meeting costs		22,351
Occupancy costs		462
Office		699
Professional fees		7,267
Telephone		775
Wages and benefits		27,371
	\$	219,406
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES BEFORE OTHER ITEMS</b>		<b>9,708,897</b>
<b>OTHER ITEMS</b>		
Unrealized loss on investments		(1,120,470)
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>		<b>8,588,427</b>
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		—
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$	8,588,427

## Auditor's report & financial statements



**G R O U P**  
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 & BUSINESS ADVISORS INC

### CANADIAN FIRST WORLD WAR INTERNMENT RECOGNITION FUND STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

	2009
<b>CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):</b>	
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Net income	\$ 8,588,427
Add non-cash item(s):	
Unrealized loss on investments	1,120,470
	9,708,897
Change in non-cash working capital:	
Deposits with security dealers	(19,423)
Accrued interest	(67,558)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,263
	9,627,179
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Investments (net)	(9,767,872)
Purchase of artifacts	(5,992)
Advances from Shevchenko Foundation	146,685
	(9,627,179)
<b>INCREASE IN CASH</b>	-
<b>CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	-
<b>CASH, END OF YEAR</b>	\$ -



## Auditor's report & financial statements



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### CANADIAN FIRST WORLD WAR INTERNMENT RECOGNITION FUND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

#### 1. ACCOUNTING ENTITY

The Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund (Internment Fund) was formed under the 2008 Budget Implementation Act, to provide an endowment fund from the Minister of Canadian Heritage in the amount of \$10,000,000, to be administered by the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko. The endowment fund is designated for the support of projects to commemorate and recognize the experiences of ethnocultural communities affected by the First World War internment. The organization is a not-for-profit organization and is exempt from Income Tax under the Income Tax Act of Canada.

For a period of fifteen years from the date the Foundation received the grant from the Minister, the amount granted shall be used solely for investment to generate income for the Fund to pay for administration expenses and grants awarded. At the end of this period, the Foundation agrees to use the principal amount together with any undistributed income generated, to further the purposes for which the Fund was created.

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) **Revenue Recognition**

Grants are recognized as revenue when they are received or receivable, and when collectability is reasonably assured.

Investment income is recognized on a time proportionate basis.

(b) **Investments**

Investments are recorded at fair market value.

(b) **Artifacts**

Artifacts are recorded at cost. The Fund does not amortize artifacts.

(c) **Contributed Services and Donated Materials**

Contributed services and donated materials are not recognized in the financial statements.

## Auditor's report & financial statements



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### CANADIAN FIRST WORLD WAR INTERNMENT RECOGNITION FUND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

3. INVESTMENTS	2009	Cost	Market Value
<b>Money Market Funds</b>	\$	291,963	291,963
<b>Fixed Income</b>			
Government		1,016,681	1,067,000
Provincial		1,472,983	1,542,216
Municipal		54,324	62,365
Corporate		2,042,364	2,041,485
		4,586,352	4,713,066
<b>Canadian Equities</b>			
Metals and Minerals		115,411	21,288
Gold and Precious Metals		211,553	219,957
Oil and Gas		439,982	321,824
Consumer Products		69,331	61,663
Industrial Products		581,648	407,449
Transportation		121,090	70,809
Pipelines		282,771	252,882
Communications and Media		264,509	193,375
Financial Services		1,056,597	757,875
Information Technology		171,177	82,268
Trust Units		348,757	224,759
		3,662,826	2,614,149
<b>US Equities</b>			
Basic Materials		87,451	80,062
Utilities		226,490	174,902
Consumer Staples		248,955	235,259
Health Care		73,168	75,101
Technology		298,494	269,432
Capital Goods		89,418	70,989
Communication		94,717	83,953
		1,118,693	989,698
<b>International Mutual Funds</b>		70,158	38,526
	\$	9,729,992	8,647,402

Note: The above investments represent the Internment Fund's proportionate share of the investments held in the investment pool maintained by the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.



## Auditor's report & financial statements



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### CANADIAN FIRST WORLD WAR INTERNMENT RECOGNITION FUND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

4. ARTIFACTS		2009
Balance, beginning of year		\$ —
Purchases		5,992
Balance, end of year		\$ 5,992

5. NET ASSETS	Endowment Fund (Note 6)	Invested in Artifacts	2009 Total
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	\$ —	—	—
Excess of revenue over expenses	8,588,427	—	8,588,427
Purchase of artifacts	(5,992)	5,992	—
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	\$ 8,582,435	5,992	8,588,427

6. ENDOWMENT FUND	Endowment	Undistributed Income	2009 Total
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	\$ —	—	—
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	10,000,000	(1,411,573)	8,588,427
Purchase of artifacts	—	(5,992)	(5,992)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	\$10,000,000	(1,417,565)	8,582,435

#### 7. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods presented. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The organization has designated all of its financial instruments as held-for trading which means that they are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in operations. Due to the short-term nature of the following financial instruments held by the organization, including deposits with security dealers, accrued interest, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, the carrying values as presented in the financial statements are reasonable estimates of fair value. Investments are carried at fair market value. It is management's opinion that the organization is not exposed to significant interest rate, currency or credit risk arising from any of its financial instruments.

No. 3650 Date JUN 23 1919  
**Certificate of Parole.**  
 This is to certify that Alex Matkoluk  
 at present residing at Magpie Mine a 30 year  
 subject, of Austria about 160 pounds; complexion dark  
 by law entitled and required to carry this Certificate upon his  
 duce it for reasonable inspection as may be required by a  
 Officer and moreover to report monthly to the Chief Officer  
Magpie Mine, and that he is subject  
 requirements of the law entitled to be at liberty; provide  
 or depart from Magpie Mine  
 Certificate duly endorsed.  
 Dated at Magpie Mine  
August 21 1918  
 day of August



whose signature appears below, having  
 subscribed to the undertaking provided  
 by O.C. Aug. 15th, 1914, is not subject  
 to interference whilst he complies with  
 its provisions.  
 Issued by G. L. [Signature]  
 Signature of bearer John [Signature]  
 Date Aug 15 1914





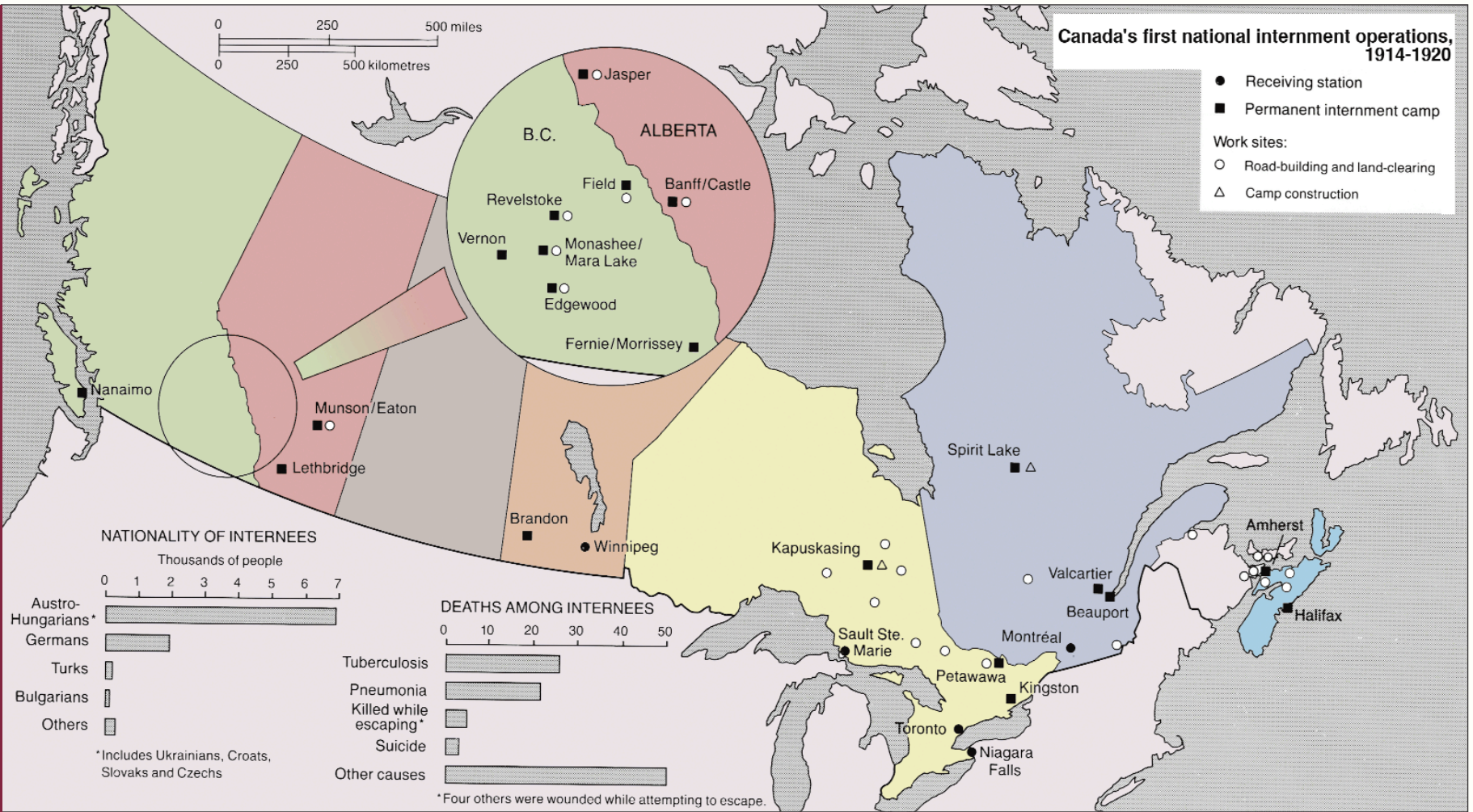
## Canada's first national internment operations, 1914-1920

Name of Camp	Date of Opening	Date of Closing	Description
Montreal, Quebec	13 August 1914	30 November 1918	Immigration Hall
Kingston, Ontario	18 August 1914	3 November 1917	Fort Henry
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1 September 1914	20 July 1916	Fort Osborne Barracks & Fort Garry
Halifax, Nova Scotia	8 September 1914	3 October 1918	The Citadel
Vernon, British Columbia	18 September 1914	20 February 1920	Provincial Government Building
Nanaimo, British Columbia	20 September 1914	17 September 1915	Provincial Government Building
Brandon, Manitoba	22 September 1914	29 July 1916	Exhibition Building
Lethbridge, Alberta	30 September 1914	7 November 1916	Exhibition Building
Petawawa, Ontario	10 December 1914	8 May 1916	Militia Camp
Toronto, Ontario	14 December 1914	2 October 1916	Stanley Barracks
Kapuskasing, Ontario	14 December 1914	24 February 1920	Bunk Houses
Niagara Falls, Ontario	15 December 1914	31 August 1918	The Armoury
Beauport, Quebec	28 December 1914	22 June 1916	The Armoury
Spirit Lake, Quebec	13 January 1915	28 January 1917	Bunk Houses
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario	13 January 1915	29 January 1918	The Armoury
Amherst, Nova Scotia	17 April 1915	27 September 1919	Malleable Iron Works
Monashee-Mara Lake, British Columbia	2 June 1915	29 July 1917	Tents & Bunk Houses
Fernie-Morrissey, British Columbia	9 June 1915	21 October 1918	Rented Premises
Banff-Castle Mountain & Cave & Basin & Basin, Alberta	14 July 1915	15 July 1917	Dominion Park Building at Cave Tents at Castle Mountain
Edgewood, British Columbia	19 August 1915	23 September 1916	Bunk Houses
Revelstoke-Field-Otter, British Columbia	6 September 1915	23 October 1916	Bunk Houses
Jasper, Alberta	8 February 1916	31 August 1916	Dominion Parks Buildings
Munson, Alberta-Eaton, Saskatchewan	13 October 1918	21 March 1919	Railway Cars
Valcartier, Quebec	24 April 1915	23 October 1915	Militia Camp

source: Report on Internment Operations Canada  
Internment Operations, 1914-1920

• Report By Major-General Sir William Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O  
Director Internment Operations

• Ottawa, Thomas Mulvey  
Printer To The King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1921



from *A Time For Atonement: Canada's First National Internment Operations and the Ukrainian Canadians 1914-1920* by Lubomyr Luciuk (Kingston: Limestone Press, 1988)



# PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARMY FORM  $\frac{1. B.}{2}$  (Revised.)

Place of Internment Jasper, Alta.

Date 10<sup>th</sup> February 1916

RETURN OF PRISONERS OF WAR Received, other than those transferred from another place of internment and reported on Form  $\frac{1. B.}{3}$

(To be forwarded without delay to the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, 49 Wellington Street, London, W.C.)

No.	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAMES	RANK (Naval or Military)	FROM WHOM RECEIVED†	ADD PARTICULARS IF WOUNDED OR SICK
5	<u>Kozak</u>	<u>John</u>			



4	<u>Savocki</u>	<u>Bill</u>		<u>Internment</u> <u>Board</u>	
5	<u>Marinsky</u>	<u>Nick</u>			
7	<u>Hazik</u>	<u>Andrey</u>			
8	<u>Kotcherocki</u>	<u>George</u>			
9	<u>Kulay</u>	<u>Nichol</u>			
10	<u>Bialkocki</u>	<u>Joe</u>			
11	<u>Andryazuski</u>	<u>Tony</u>			
4	<u>Lutka</u>	<u>Anthony</u>			
5	<u>Sluzna</u>	<u>Jacob</u>			

\* This is the serial number given to each Prisoner on the Register of the Place of Internment.

† State locality, and military, naval or police, &c., authority from whom received.

TURN OVER