

Canada's
History
FOR
KIDS
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Canada's History Magazine for Kids **Kayak** 96 96

CREATING CANADA

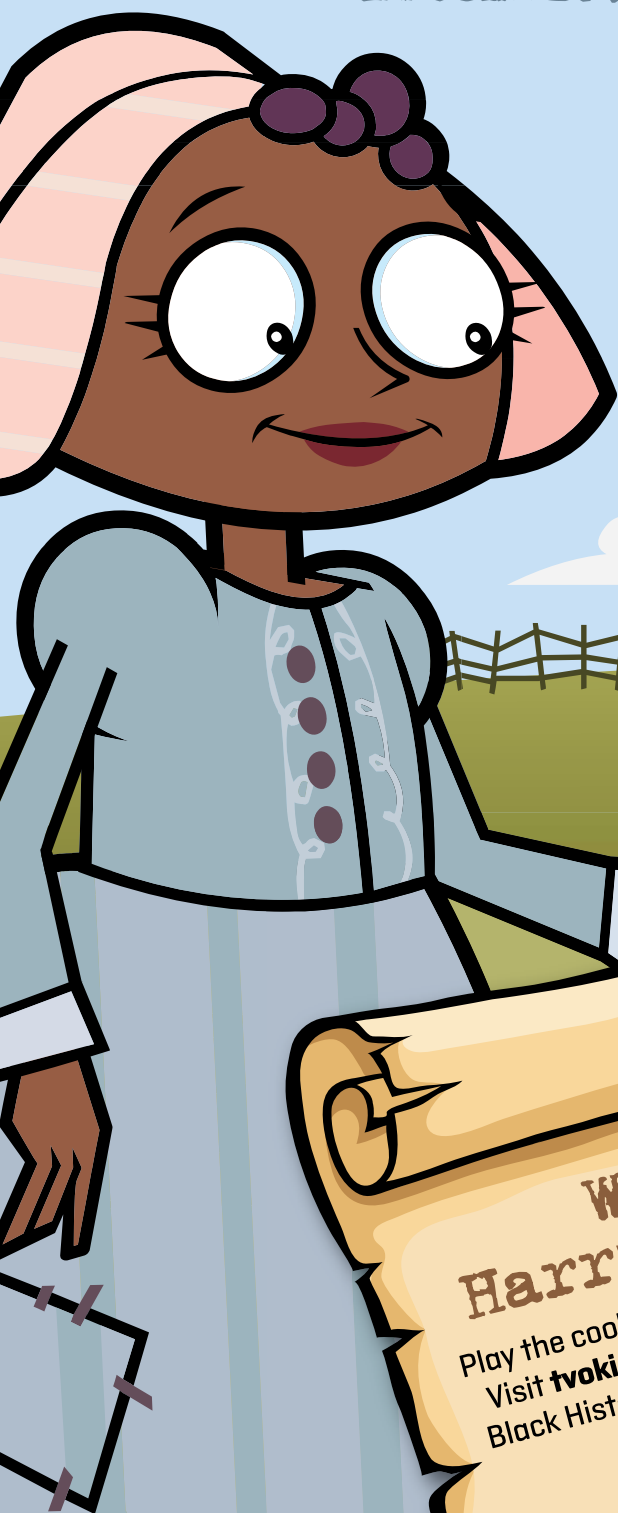


**THE LAST
FATHER**



**CONFEDERATION
DIARY**

Runaway slave Heroine Spy



Who was
Harriet Tubman?

Play the cool game Time Trackers to find out!
Visit tvokids.com/6-11 in February during
Black History Month for her story and more!



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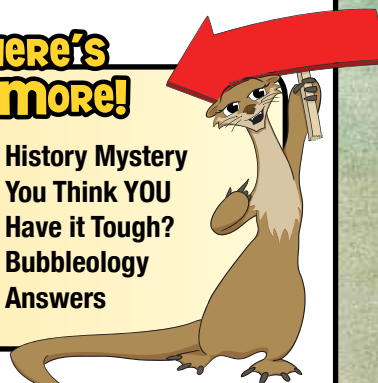
66-66 Psst! These symbols spell
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Cover illustration: Stéphane Boutin

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FROM THE EDITOR



The countdown is on!
In just two and a half years,
we'll be celebrating Canada's
sesquicentennial. Isn't that
an awesome word? It means
that in 2017, it's our country's
150th birthday.

We think of July 1, 1867 as
the big year for Confederation – the union
of New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and
Nova Scotia – but that was an end, too. It
took years of talking and meeting to make a
deal to create Canada.

There were three conferences that led to
Confederation. The first was in Charlottetown
in September, 1864. That was soon followed
by another in Quebec City, where the
delegates agreed on most of the details that
would shape Canada. But then there were
more than two years of back-and-forth talks
with Great Britain, at the end of which a new
nation was born.

This issue tells the story of Confederation
and beyond. And in the next few years, you
can bet we'll be looking forward to that 150th
birthday party! How will you celebrate?

nancy

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HUDSON'S BAY



ALL TOGETHER NOW!

July 1, 1867 is Canada's birthday — the day we became a country. Well, it was a start. Four provinces to begin with; the rest came later. The union of Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario is called Confederation. It was a way for British colonies in North America to get together so they could help each other out, do business together, and protect each other in case the Americans decided to march north again. And it was the start of something pretty amazing . . . Canada!





THEY SHOOT THEY SCORE

Imagine the men who created Canada as a hockey team. It's 1864 — game on!

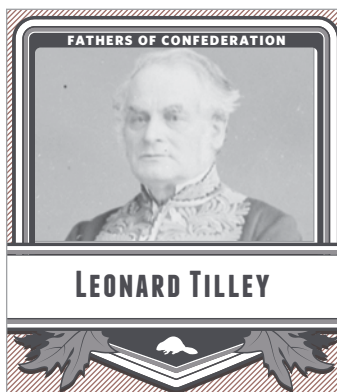
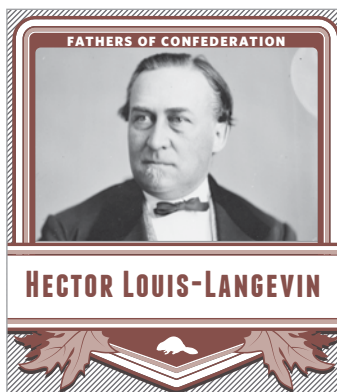
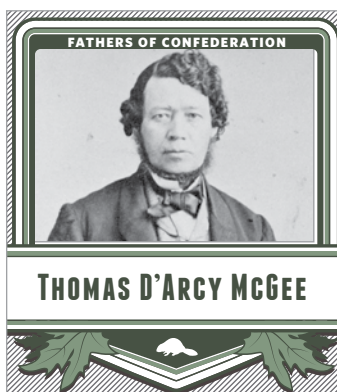
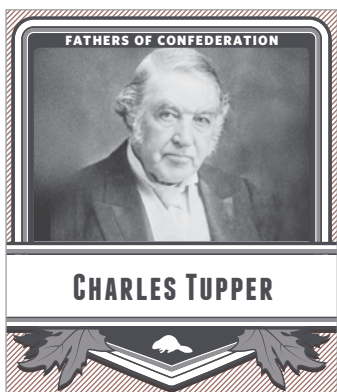
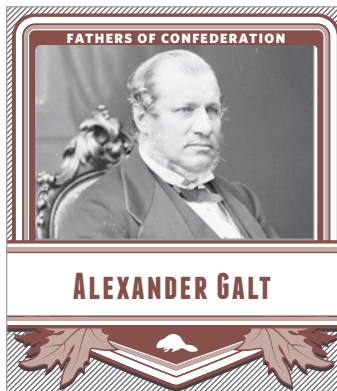
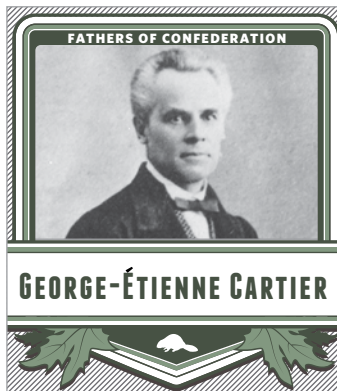
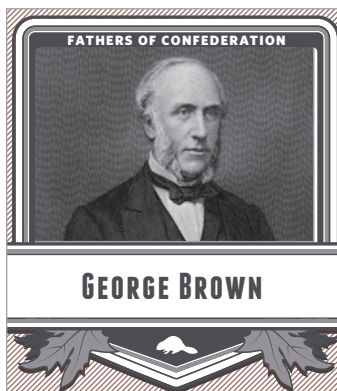
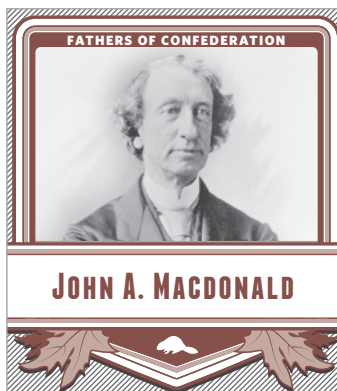
Well, fellows —
this is our big chance!
If we're going to build a whole new
country, you're going to have to give
110 per cent!

I want to thank Baldwin and LaFontaine for
getting us into the game. Now it's time to make
the other colonies in British North America see
that we need to get together. After all, Britain is
getting tired of defending us. And we certainly
don't want to become American!!

But if we're going to get anything done — like a
national railway — you lot need to stop fighting.

I don't care if you speak French, English or
Swahili, and I don't care what church you go to.
At least now that George Brown is on the team,
we can finally take the ice.

Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine and Robert Baldwin persuaded the British government that French and English could work together in North America. The result was Canada East (mainly French-speaking southern Quebec) and Canada West (what's now southern Ontario) which worked together in a government known as the province of Canada.



THE LINEUP

JOHN A. MACDONALD

Position: charming coach

Born: Scotland

Resides: Kingston, Ont.

Known for: bringing enemies together to sweet-talk them; nickname "Old Tomorrow"

GEORGE BROWN

Position: loudmouth surprise

Born: Scotland

Resides: Toronto, Ont.

Known for: giving up his old, strongly held ideas and offering to work with anyone focused on building Canada

GEORGE-ÉTIENNE CARTIER

Position: brilliant negotiator

Born: St. Antoine, Que.

Resides: Montreal, Que.

Known for: making smooth, super-smart arguments; partying with opponents to win them over

ALEXANDER GALT

Position: ideas guy

Born: England

Resides: Sherbrooke, Que.

Known for: coming up with the idea of "a general Confederation of the provinces" in 1858

CHARLES TUPPER

Position: pushy bully

BORN: Amherst, N.S.

Resides: Amherst, N.S.

Known for: crushing Nova Scotian opposition; awesome sideburns; longest-lived Father of Confederation

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE

Position: passionate defender

Born: Ireland

Resides: Montreal, Que.

Known for: fiercely opposing Irish rebels; being assassinated in Ottawa in 1868

HECTOR LOUIS-LANGEVIN

Position: details guy

Born: Quebec City, Que.

Resides: Quebec City, Que.

Known for: helping write the wording of the British North America Act; defending the rights of French-Canadians

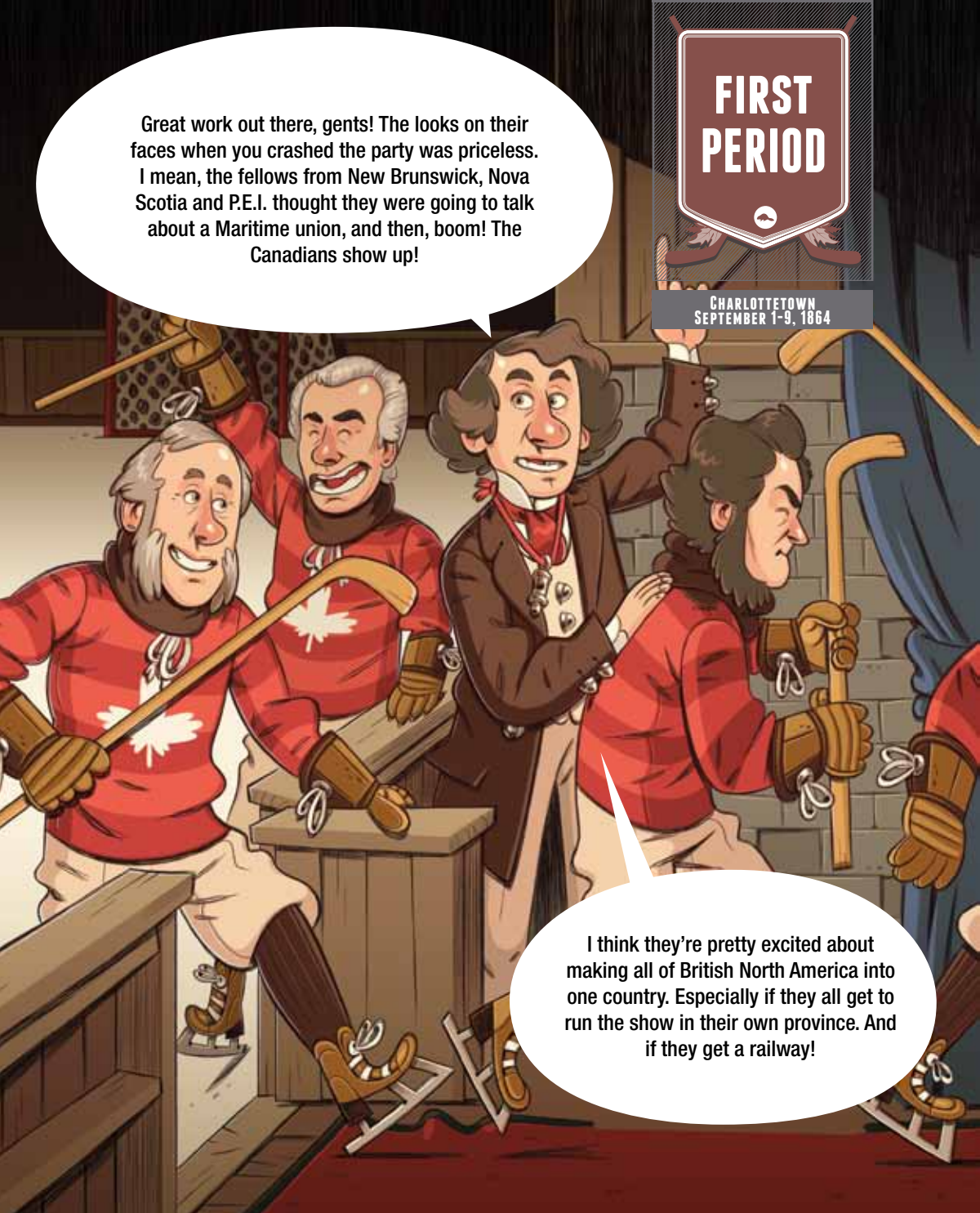
LEONARD TILLEY

Position: never-give-up supporter

Born: Gagetown, N.B.

Resides: Saint John, N.B.

Known for: wanting to ban all alcohol; toughing out opponents to bring New Brunswick into Confederation



Great work out there, gents! The looks on their faces when you crashed the party was priceless. I mean, the fellows from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. thought they were going to talk about a Maritime union, and then, boom! The Canadians show up!

FIRST PERIOD

CHARLOTTETOWN
SEPTEMBER 1-9, 1864

I think they're pretty excited about making all of British North America into one country. Especially if they all get to run the show in their own province. And if they get a railway!

Delegates from the united Canadas sailed to Charlottetown to propose their idea of a new nation. When they arrived, everyone was excited . . . but not about them. A big show called the Olympic Circus was in town, taking up all the hotel rooms, so the delegates slept on board their ship, which had the perfect name: the *Queen Victoria*.

SECOND PERIOD

QUEBEC
OCTOBER 10-27, 1864

Okay, okay — settle down. I know you're all enjoying yourselves, but really, men . . . this is a serious game we're playing. The balls and parties are lots of fun, but we still have some goals to achieve. Like how to set up the government, for one. How to expand west. And what the provinces will control and what the national government will control.

But the game's not over yet. Not until we get that railway . . .

At the Quebec Conference, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island dropped out of Confederation. But after debates and speeches — a **LOT** of debates and speeches — the others agreed to what they called the Quebec Resolutions, a document that spelled out how the new country would work. It wasn't all political slogging, of course. Many of the leaders brought their wives and families, and had so much fun their gathering has been called “the great inter-colonial drunk.”

THIRD PERIOD

LONDON, ENGLAND
WINTER 1866-1867

Whew! That got a bit rough there for a while, didn't it?

Sure did, but Tilley and Tupper put their elbows up and dug in the corners and played smart, heads-up game.

Yes, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick looked like they might go sit on the bench, but they're still onside.

Any day now, we're going to see the puck go into the net.

Parliament's going to pass the British North America Act and we'll be our own country!

Although there were bitter back-and-forth, should-we-join-or-shouldn't-we-join fights, in the end a group from the Province of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia sailed to London to sort out the final details of Confederation in what became known as the Westminster Conference. The Canadians got a bit wild here, too, using pea shooters to bug the crowd at an important horse race. And Sir John A. set fire to his hotel bedroom when he knocked over a candle or fell asleep smoking — the stories vary.

Makes me all misty-eyed, thinking about what my team did. We even got that railway! But that wasn't the end of it. There were new players, new goals, new provinces and territories making our beloved country ever greater . . .



MANITOBA

Joined: 1870

Captain: Louis Riel

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Joined: 1871

Captain: Amor de Cosmos

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Joined: 1870

Captain: none; bought from the Hudson's Bay Company

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Joined: 1873

Captain: James Pope

YUKON TERRITORY

Joined: 1898

Captain: none; created from Northwest Territories during the Gold Rush

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Joined: 1905

Captain: Frederick William Haultain

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Joined: 1949

Captain: Joseph Smallwood

NUNAVUT

Joined: 1999

Captain: Paul Amagoalik

1865

Great Britain passes a law stating that none of its colonies can make laws that it doesn't agree with.

1871

Canada gets the power to create new provinces and territories.

1880

Great Britain gives Canada control over the Arctic islands.

1887

Britain rules the Canadian government does not have the right to override laws passed by provinces.

1926

At the Imperial Conference, the Dominion of Canada is treated as an equal partner with Great Britain.

1931

The Statute of Westminster declares that British colonies can build their own relationships with other countries, and that Britain can no longer override laws made in Canada and its other colonies.

1949

Canada gets the right to change its own laws without first asking Britain. Our Supreme Court (not British courts) becomes the final word in Canadian law.

AND THEN WHAT?

Confederation didn't end on July 1, 1867, when Canada became a reality. Here's what else had to happen for us to become our own nation.



1992

Another agreement to extend the Constitution to Quebec and involve First Nations, the Charlottetown Accord, dies when 54 per cent of Canadians vote against it.

1987

The Meech Lake Accord, a deal that would have brought Quebec into the Constitution, is proposed, but later fails when not enough provinces agree to pass it.

1982

The Constitution comes home — all rights to govern Canada become ours. The Canada Act includes a Charter of Rights and Freedoms spelling out what we can expect from our country and each other, such as freedom of speech and religion, and the right to vote and to be safe. Big problem: The government of Quebec doesn't sign, although the newly patriated Constitution still applies to everyone.

1952

For the first time, Canada makes some changes to Parliament all by itself.



Illustrations: Christopher Gedang

THE FATHERS AND THE OTHERS

Who was left out when Canada was being shaped?

You've probably seen this famous painting of the Fathers of Confederation. (The fire of 1916 on Parliament Hill destroyed the original by Robert Harris; this is a copy by Rex Woods.) Look closely — do you notice anything? Other than the big sideburns and bow ties, that is.



NOBODY INVITED THE
INUIT TO BE AT THE
TABLE, THAT'S FOR SURE

AND YOU DON'T SEE
ANY NISGA'A OR DENE
OR MI'KMAQ ...

... OR ANISHINABE
OR CREE.

IT NEVER OCCURRED
TO THEM THAT WOMEN
MIGHT HAVE SOMETHING
TO CONTRIBUTE.

ET PAS DE
MÉTIS AUSSI!





ALTHOUGH THEY SAY WHEN
GEORGE BROWN MARRIED ANNE
NELSON, SHE SOFTENED HIM
AND MADE HIM SEE THE
VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

BUT DON'T FORGET THAT I,
QUEEN VICTORIA, APPROVED
THE BNA ACT AND CHOSE
OTTAWA AS YOUR CAPITAL!

EVERYBODY'S WHITE,
TOO - DID YOU CATCH
THAT?

O, What.?

Just about everyone had an idea for a name for the new country. George Brown even invited readers of his newspaper, the *Globe*, to come up with proposals. Which of these are real suggestions and which are made up?

The name “Canada” comes from the Huron word “kanata,” which means village. When explorer Jacques Cartier heard First Nations people in Stadacona (now Quebec City) use the word, he thought they were talking about the whole country. He called the St. Lawrence “rivière de Canada” on his maps, and the name stuck. In 1791, the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada were created; they were joined again as the Province of Canada in 1841.

Hochelaga

Finally — a name that honours First Nations. Pronounced “haw-shuh-LAG-a,” this one is an Iroquois word meaning either “beaver path” or “big rapids.” It’s also the village where Jacques Cartier landed, on the site that we now know as the island of Montreal.

Victorialand

Queen Victoria was on the throne of Great Britain when Canada came to be. She chose Ottawa as the capital. There’s a city in British Columbia named after her, Alberta is named for her daughter, and pretty much every town has a Victoria Street/Rue Victoria. But obviously the person who made this suggestion thought the whole country should bear her name, too.

Efsiga

Another acronym. This one stands for “English, French, Scottish, Irish, German, American.”

Some have also said the “A” might stand for “Aboriginal,” but that’s not a word people of 1867 would have used.

Suponia

Actually more of an acronym — that’s a word created when you take the first letter of a bunch of words and put them together — this name stands for “**The United Provinces of North America.**”

Cabotia

This idea honours the great explorer John Cabot, who sailed to our shores in 1497. (Then again, he thought he was in Asia . . .) Another slight problem: We know him by this name, but he was Italian, so his name was actually Giovanna Caboto.

Borealia

This suggestion focused on our geography: The word “boreal” means “of the North.”

When Canada was formed, some wanted it to be called a kingdom, while others worried that would anger the Americans. Leonard Tilley suggested a third option, a dominion, which came from this line in the Bible: “He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.”

You Think YOU Have it Tough?



It's hard to imagine, but in 1864, our country was just a bunch of separate British colonies doing their own thing. There was the province of Canada, of course, but it had different laws and government from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which also answered to Great Britain. Out West, there was a gigantic mass of land owned by the Hudson's Bay Company stretching from Ontario to British Columbia and north to the Arctic, with small settlements around what is now Winnipeg. And on the coast, B. C. was pretty much separated from back east. Getting from one side of the country was unbelievably difficult, with no roads or railway. The government was far away in Great Britain, and treated its colonies kind of like annoying kids.

Before Confederation



One hundred and fifty years later, we have a united, beautiful country that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the Arctic Ocean. Canadians make our own laws and don't have to ask for advice or permission from anyone else. We can travel easily among the provinces because we are all partners, not separate colonies. We all belong together, which makes us all stronger. Of course, not everything is perfect — we still argue about what's fair for each part of the country, and about who should control what. But nowadays we're all in it together, and that means that no matter what, we all share the rocky shores of Newfoundland and Labrador, the endless tundra of the Far North, the prairie skies and the mountains, the cities and the lakes. Three cheers for Confederation!



Confederation Diary

Illustrated by Alexander Barattin
Written by Anne McDonald



Monday, October 17, 1864

Home all alone. I have not been able to leave my bedroom since Friday. Papa went off for Dr. Tupper, he came up directly . . . He saw I had a very sore throat and was very feverish.

Emma Tupper and Margaret Gray are my first visitors — aside from Dr. Charles Tupper, who doesn't count — since I fell sick before the first big ball. I was just going to comb Mama's hair when the room suddenly started spinning. Ever since then I haven't raised my head from the pillow. Dr. Tupper has to come and go between the conference and me. How lucky I am that there is a doctor among the delegates!

Emma is only 17 and is beautiful. Margaret is 19 and is from P.E.I. like me. It is wonderful meeting girls from the other Maritime colonies. At least, it was until I fell ill.

"How was the ball?" I asked. I'd been so disappointed to miss the dance at Parliament House, held especially for us from the Maritimes. (The Canadians need us to agree to Confederation so they want to make sure

we have a nice time.) I did go to the Drawing Room party given by the governor general on Tuesday, but it was every bit as boring as Mr. Drinkwater, John A. Macdonald's secretary, said it would be. Imagine — 800 people waiting to be introduced to the governor general! The line went in one door and out the other.

But it sounds like I didn't miss much at the ball. "The Quebec people didn't introduce us to any partners to dance with!" said Emma, exasperated

"They didn't even make sure we got any supper!" Margaret added. "We girls just sat to the side feeling as if we weren't there at all. Papa was upset about the way we were treated." Her father had told her the party got even worse after the women left. There was lots of drinking, even pushing and shoving. Perhaps the others, like him, weren't happy about the way things were going at the talks.

We all want to meet someone, to at least have the chance of falling in love. At 26, I am the oldest of the unmarried young women here.

After they left, nice Mr. Crowther (he's



Mr. Galt's assistant) brought me a comic newspaper. Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Bernard, the conference secretary, came by, too. Mr. Drinkwater brought me my bouquet Tuesday night. He's very handsome, but too young for me. I like Mr. Bernard a lot. He's waiting to see me in my blue silk dress again — he called it "irresistible."

Wednesday, October 19

In bed again the whole day. My throat got so bad they were all frightened about it.

Mama has brought me more ice. Last night my throat got so bad I couldn't breathe and

the doctor rushed here and cut it open. I was scared when I saw his scalpel, but more afraid of suffocating. I held ice in my mouth all night. I can't talk, but at least I have my diary.

Wednesday night

It's very late. Father had just arrived back from Madame Tessier's party and all his clothes were wet with perspiration. "Oh, I've had such a time!" he said, throwing his hands up. "I had no idea the Speaker of the House and his wife threw such wonderful parties!"

Ma and Mrs. Tupper didn't go, nor did Margaret or Emma. Everyone is catching



colds and blaming the weather. Pa though, is too excited to care about the weather.

"John A. was making kind enquiries about you. He could not express how sorry he felt at your being ill." How caring Mr. Macdonald is! Earlier, Pa was upset the Canadians seemed to have forgotten about the money they promised P.E.I. at the Charlottetown meeting. Maybe things will be better now.

I am sure I'll feel better as soon as we get away from Quebec, and from all this rain and mud!

Thursday November 3rd

We left Quebec a week ago and I felt so much better almost immediately. We've been to Montreal and saw the new Victoria Bridge. We ate luncheon in the magnificent new Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. Now we are in Toronto. We spent the day sightseeing and tonight, at last, a ball!

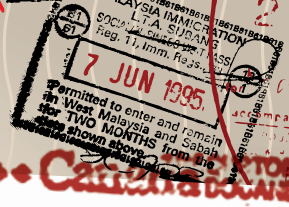
Friday November 4th

We had a glorious Ball last night. And I danced every dance!

*M*ercy Coles was the daughter of Prince Edward Island Father of Confederation George Coles. Many delegates to the Quebec Conference brought along their daughters in hopes the girls might meet someone to marry. That's why Mercy Coles went on this trip, but she found lots of other interesting things to write about in her journal, the only known diary by a young woman who was there. (The parts in italics in the story are taken straight from it.) Getting married was the only way for a woman to have her own



home back then. Otherwise she would stay living with her parents or family. Unfortunately for Mercy, she fell sick with diphtheria almost right away. Diphtheria often killed its victims, especially children, and there were no vaccines. Canada was the first country to test the vaccine on a lot of children, and it worked. You've probably had shots to prevent diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough) and polio, which is why hardly anyone in Canada catches these diseases anymore.



BUILDING A NATION

Stand where Canada was created, and see where it came to life

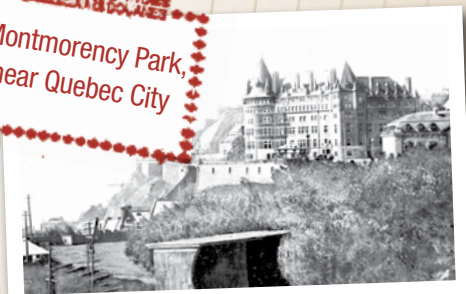
Province House, Charlottetown



This national historic site really is where it all began. You can walk around in the building where the delegates from the province of Canada persuaded some from Atlantic Canada to join in the big dream of a new country.

Sure, the delegates did lots of work here to cement the idea of Confederation. They met in a building that no longer exists, but was for a time the centre of government after the union of Canada East and Canada West. But they couldn't help but be amazed by the waterfall that's just as spectacular now as it was then.

Montmorency Park, near Quebec City



Parliament Hill, Ottawa



Work started on the Parliament Buildings in 1859, but they weren't finished until 1876. Only the Parliamentary Library survived a terrible fire in 1916. It's home to the actual British North America Act and other important documents. You can tour all over Parliament Hill, head up the Peace Tower for a beautiful view, and admire the statues of great leaders such as Cartier, Macdonald, Baldwin and Lafontaine, the Famous Five who won women the right to be considered "persons," and many others.

A collection of various magazines and newspapers is displayed on a white surface. In the foreground, a stack of 'History' magazines is prominent, with the top cover featuring 'ANIMALS AT WAR'. To its left is a stack of 'Maclean's' magazines, with the top cover showing a woman's face. Behind these, a computer monitor displays a website with a red header. To the right of the monitor is a stack of 'Eat' magazines, with the top cover showing a burger. Further right are 'Zoomer' and 'Selection' magazines. In the background, a variety of other magazines are scattered, including 'Parent', 'style at home', 'Living', 'Cottage Life', and 'Quebec Gagnante'. The overall scene suggests a diverse range of media content available for digital archiving.




 @MyCdnMags



THE LAST FATHER OF CONFEDERATION

ILLUSTRATED BY ALEX DIOCHON





*A BARRELMAN WAS A SHIP'S LOOKOUT



ST. JOHN'S, OCT. 27, 1946

COMPARED WITH THE MAINLAND
OF NORTH AMERICA, WE ARE 50
YEARS, IN SOME THINGS A
HUNDRED YEARS,
BEHIND THE TIMES.

WE LIVE
MORE POORLY,
MORE SHABBILY,
MORE MEANLY.

I WILL SUPPORT CONFEDERATION
WITH CANADA IF IT MEANS STRENGTH,
STABILITY AND SECURITY FOR
NEWFOUNDLAND.

I BELIEVE WITH ALL MY
HEART AND MIND THAT THE
PEOPLE WILL BLESS THE DAY
THIS RESOLUTION
WAS MOVED.

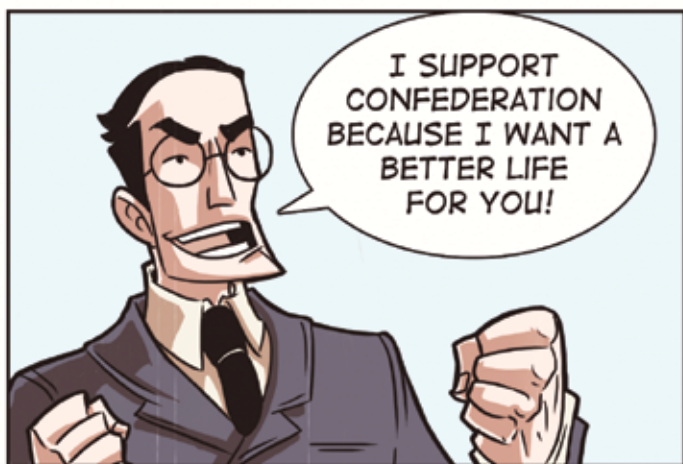
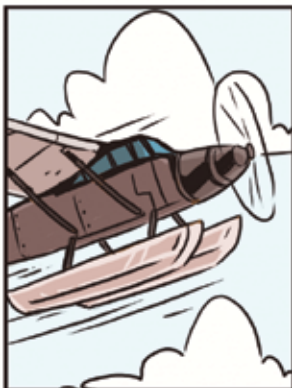
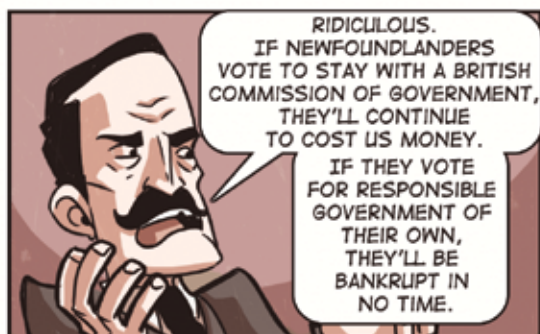
IN FAVOUR OF ALLOWING NEWFOUNDLANDERS TO VOTE ON
CONFEDERATION WITH CANADA: 18 AGAINST: 25

LONDON, ENGLAND

CLEMENT ATTLEE, PRIME MINISTER
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
WHICH ALSO RULES NEWFOUNDLAND AND
LABRADOR

SIGH. WHY DON'T
THESE NEWFOUNDLANDERS
DO THE SENSIBLE THING
AND JOIN CANADA?

THEIR NATIONAL
CONVENTION DECIDED
NOT TO GIVE THE PEOPLE
THAT CHOICE, SIR.



JULY 22, 1948.
THE SECOND VOTE.

Confederation
78,323
Responsible Government
71,334



PRIME MINISTER LOUIS ST. LAURENT

WELCOME
TO
CANADA!

MARCH 31, 1949

WHY MAKE
IT OFFICIAL JUST BEFORE
MIDNIGHT, JOEY?

DO YOU WANT
PEOPLE SAYING WE
ENTERED CONFEDERATION
ON APRIL FOOL'S DAY?



TO THIS DAY, MANY NEWFOUNDLANDERS SAY JOEY SMALLWOOD TRICKED AND BULLIED THEIR NATION INTO BECOMING CANADA'S TENTH PROVINCE, WHILE OTHERS INSIST HIS PLAN FOR CONFEDERATION SAVED NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR FROM POVERTY OR BEING SWALLOWED UP BY THE UNITED STATES.

FINDING THE FATHERS

THE NAMES OF ALL OF THE MEN CONSIDERED TO BE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION WOULDN'T FIT INTO THIS PUZZLE, BUT WE SQUEEZED IN QUITE A FEW! YOU'LL FIND THEIR NAMES GOING FORWARD, BACKWARD, UP, DOWN OR DIAGONALLY.

DMTLAGRCIDXHXTB
 ELCUNHQOAVODGROF
 PWAGDLKRGOCAMMU
 WLONERNHTOWSDOLD
 DHANOEUIDLIGWIN
 JRXNADYELLITAWN
 XLEHGNCRXABOTWE
 JPTPPECASMATOLP
 BWSEPUVOMSCREYO
 ALUTNUMIOSBITOP
 TKWNDSTPNORZKGP
 IKEIODFJUBGAYEB
 GBTCLAIRDULUDJS
 HPEHAULTAINTGTI
 ODKTCGOTKSOLHBY

BROWN
 CARTIER
 COLE
 DECOSMOS
 GALT
 HAULTAIN
 HOWE

LAIRD
 LANGEVIN
 MACDONALD
 MCGEE
 MOWAT
 OKALIK
 POPE

RIEL
 SMALLWOOD
 TILLEY
 TUPPER
 WILMOT



BUBBLEDIGY

ENTER ONLINE
TO WIN!
at Kayakmag.ca

K CLUB
PRIZE PACK

#46



Library and Archives Canada

What were these men thinking?

#45



knockphoto

WINNER:

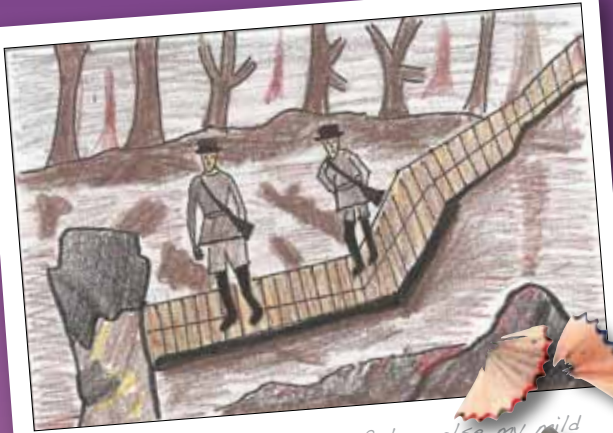
Kateri Kramer, 11
Konoway, Alta.

What is this man thinking?

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ANSWERS

History Mystery: O What? p. 16-17

Believe it or not, these were all actual names suggested for Canada around the time of Confederation!

Finding The Fathers P. 32

O	M	T	L	A	G	R	C	I	D	X	H	X	T	B
E	L	C	U	H	Q	O	A	U	O	D	G	R	O	F
P	W	A	G	O	L	K	R	G	O	C	A	M	M	U
W	L	O	N	E	R	H	T	O	W	S	D	O	L	D
D	H	A	H	O	E	U	I	D	L	I	G	W	I	N
J	R	X	N	A	D	Y	E	L	L	I	T	A	W	N
X	L	E	H	G	N	C	R	X	A	B	O	T	W	E
J	P	T	P	P	E	C	A	S	M	A	T	O	L	P
B	W	S	E	P	U	U	O	M	S	C	R	E	Y	O
N	L	U	T	N	U	M	I	O	S	B	I	T	O	P
T	K	W	N	D	S	T	P	N	O	R	Z	K	G	P
I	K	E	I	O	D	F	J	U	B	G	A	Y	E	B
G	B	T	C	L	A	I	R	O	U	L	U	D	J	S
H	P	E	H	A	U	L	T	A	I	N	T	G	T	I
O	D	K	T	C	G	O	T	K	S	O	L	H	B	Y

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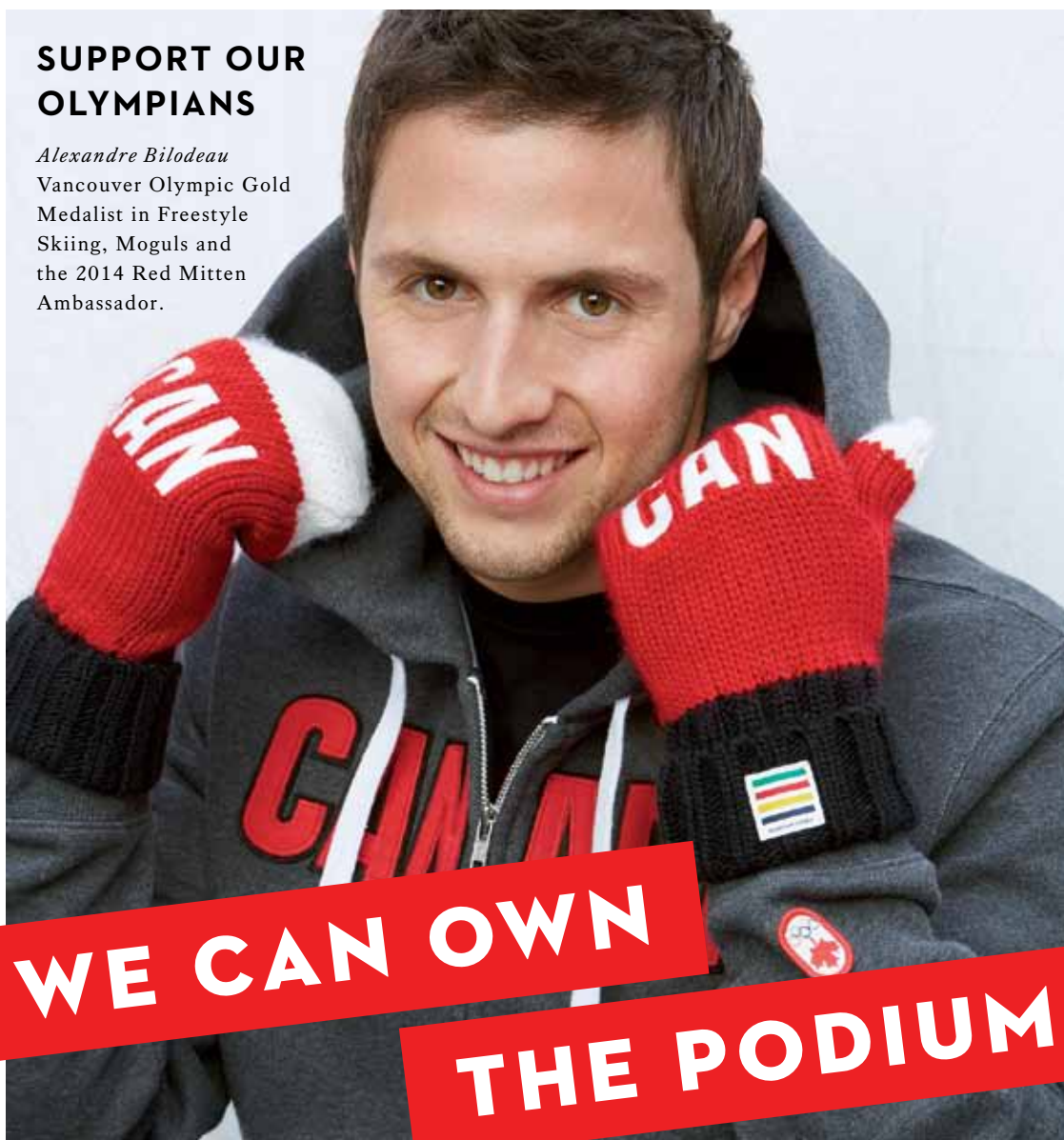
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