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PROGRESS OF THE UKRAINIAN PIONEERS
OF ALBERTA IN THEIR FIRST 60 YEARS
1893 - 1953
V. Kupchenko, B.A., B.Ed.

Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ottawa as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

Ottawa, Canada, 1953.
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Acknowledgment

This thesis was prepared under the Guidance of the Director of the Ukrainian Department, Dr. V. Kaye, of the University of Ottawa.

The writer's friends assisted him in the difficult task of gathering the names and material connected with this problem and dating as far back as 1893.

Gratitude is here expressed to Messrs. Antoniuk, Dorosh, Gavinchuk, Goretskyi, Hryhorovych, Prokopiuk, Starchuk, Sullivan, Vasylyshyn, Zalizniak and especially Zvarych, all of the Province of Alberta, and Mr. Sytnyk of the Province of B.C.
Curriculum Studiorum

I (Volodymyr Kupchenko) was born on the seventh of November, 1897, in Berehomet on the Prut (Pruth) in Bukovyna, Ukraine.

By 1920 I finished four semesters of the Faculty of Philosophy and four semesters of the Faculty of Jurisprudence at the University of Chernivtsi.

In 1926-1927 I completed my Normal School in Camrose, and received my Permanent First Class Teacher's Certificate in 1930.

In 1945 I got my B.A. (Alberta).

In 1949 I got my B.Ed. (Alberta), and Senior Diploma of the Faculty of Education, as well as Permanent Senior High-School Teacher's Certificate and Permanent Professional Certificate.

I am teaching at Suffield, Alberta.
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INTRODUCTION

In his "The Nouvelle Méthode -- Recherches d'Hésoc," ref. R.L. Shovenell, the Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Arts and the Director of the Institute of Psychology, says a thesis should be based on research. This he defines as "A critical and exhaustive investigation carried on by an expert on a clearly limited subject at the frontiers of our knowledge, in order to verify it, correct it, or complete it in the light of fundamental principles." Further he says that the field should be explored, the data gathered, and the collected material presented.

I am sorry to admit that the field I had to explore comprised more than half a century and an area about the half of 255,200 square miles.

I also understand that a good thesis should be based on accuracy as perfect as humanly possible. In this case I might have sinned too. Why -- it is easy to see. My school is 150 miles south east of Calgary. Calgary 200 miles north of Edmonton. Edmonton has 10,000 of Ukrainians in its urban population of 100,000. The Ukrainian settlements stretch in every direction from Edmonton, especially following the course of the North Saskatchewan River and scores of miles north the north of the river.
In order to be absolutely accurate one would have to spend months travelling from place to place in search of the necessary data. How infinitely difficult it must be to obtain the data that are absolutely accurate can be seen from a letter I received some time ago from the Department of Education (Refer to File No. D.M.S.: J.F.). Among other things this letter says: "With regard to your thesis, we do not ask teachers their religion or their racial origin. They can be black, white or brown, and we make no protest. As a result the only way you could find out the number of Ukrainian teachers would be to look at the cards and make a conclusion based on their names." That is what I did. But my difficulty was much greater than I ever expected or suspected it to be. Who could tell, for instance, that Stacey, (Spacey), Corry (Kuriets), Sadaway (Sadovyi), Maloney (Maliovanyi) and scores of other similar transliterations, changes or abbreviations are of Ukrainian origin? Who could tell Smal is Smal, Murray is Murray, Martin is Martin, Seeley is Selii, Buhai is Bombay, Hay is Hay, Rudyi is Ruddy, Caplan is Kaplum, Staryi is Storey, etc., etc.

That much should suffice. In addition to these names, I should add some Ukrainians who came to Canada with foreign names like a very lovely and friendly family of Hauptmann, the former Mayor of Smoky Lake, or Keller or Krause.
But still more unrecognizable are many names of the lady teachers who married men of non-Ukrainian extraction. For such reasons my lists are not absolutely accurate but anybody who knows Ukrainian at all will realize that I have made a desperately sincere and conscientious attempt.

Sometimes it may look that I do not stick very strictly to my assignment, especially when I write about the achievements of my people in other fields. But I do.

Were it not for the elementary, intermediate and high-school education my people got in this province the progress in any of the fields mentioned in my Thesis would be out of the question.

The achievements of my people in Alberta grow as the number of their Intellectuals increases. The more and the finer the Intelligentsia -- the greater and the more rapid is the progress of the people in general. The Public Schools and their progress form the base of the pyramid of the social structure.

I say this although I realize that the school subjects are the whole of Education. According to Dewey's "Democracy and Education," published more than thirty years ago, a position is developed that what is liberal in Education is not determined by the particular subject or subjects but by the way in which the subject is treated.
Dewey says that the student broadens and deepens his understanding of an area which, although centering on a particular question, is extended far beyond its central focus.
## CANADIANS OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN IN 1901-1951.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Ukrainians in Canada</th>
<th>The Entire Population of Canada</th>
<th>Percentage of Ukrainians in Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>5,682</td>
<td>5,371,315</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>75,432</td>
<td>7,206,643</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>106,721</td>
<td>8,787,949</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>225,113</td>
<td>10,376,786</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>205,329</td>
<td>11,506,655</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>395,043</td>
<td>14,009,429</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The population of Alberta in 1951 was 939,501 were of 96,957 (45,605 males and 41,352 females) were Ukrainians. Of these 58,854 lived in rural areas and 28,103 in urban districts.

Of the entire number of Ukrainians in Canada 22.01% live in Alberta. In relation to the entire population of the Province of Alberta, the Ukrainians form 9.26%.

There must be at least 850 teachers of Ukrainian origin in Alberta. Of these 821 names are easily recognizable, which is 12.06% of the entire body of 6800 teachers of the Province.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF UKRAINIAN IMMIGRANTS

The Ukraine has been a battleground from times immemorial. Being mostly without any natural barriers it lay open to the inroads of numerous nomadic hordes from Asia and the barbarian invaders from Northern, Western, and Southern Europe. First recorded armed clash in the Ukraine took place in the year 512 B.C., when Darius I ordered his Phoenician shipwrights to build for him a tremendous fleet of boats and ships in which he ferried across the Black Sea a huge army recruited from the heterogenous races of his vast Persian Empire.

As soon as this formidable foe landed on the coasts of my Motherland he got a surprise. My ancestors, warned by their spies of the enemy’s approach struck him with such sudden and unexpected fury, that the Persian hordes were routed and immediately took flight to their boats, leaving the battlefield covered with the slain warriors who hitherto had been victorious in every battle they had fought. Because of this incident the Persian hosts developed an inferiority complex, and according to some English Historians, this complex was the cause of their losing the immortal battle of Marathon in 490 B.C. In the centuries that followed the Ukraine was invaded by countless hordes that swarmed from all directions into her emerald steppes.
Here are only some of the different tribes and nations that continued to bring destruction to the Ukraine: Chud', Moráva, Khozars, Polovtze, Bulgars, Vikings, Mongols, Huns, Goths, Turks, Torks, Tartars, Magyars, Poles, Muscovites, Lithuanians, Germans, Romansians, etc. The bloodiest of all these invasions was the march of the dreaded hordes of Batu Khan (1240), the Tartar hordes of Mengli-Gheray, the Polish repressions of the Ukrainian Peasants' Rebellion after 1550, the war between Poland and Russia for the possession of the Ukraine West of the Dnipro River (1650) and the years following, the famous Haidamaky revolts and the rise of the Entire Ukrainian Nation under the Immortal Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky to liberate the Ukraine from the Polish domination, the wars of Doroshenko and then of Ivan Mazepa to regain the freedom of the Ukraine from the Muscovite tyranny, the immortal, though tragic, Battle of Paltava (1709) and so on, until the present day.

All these continual armed conflicts weakened the resistance of my people and led to the partitioning of the Ukraine by Russia on one side and the Old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the other. My land and its sod drenched thousands of times with the blood of my dauntless ancestors finally became divided among the thieves and murderers of my people. My entire Nation had been reduced to servitude which lasted until the year 1848 in Austria, and the year 1861 in Russia. Though liberated from the bondage of servitude, the autochthons were bereft of the countless
millions of acres of their best land. Great masses of people were reduced to poverty.

I saw sturdy young boys and men in the prime of their manhood getting their wages of 60 crowns (12dollars) per annum—365 days of their labour in sweat and blood. I saw men threshing with flails the whole day and getting their day's wages of 20 hellers (4cents in Canadian coin). The masses of Ukrainian farmers owned no more than 2-15 acres of land, from which to wrest the sustenance of their usually large families.

The great landowners did their utmost to instil into the masses the idea that peasants were created to root in the soil, that every "Ann" was destined to become a goose-girl, and every "Ivan", a swineherd. Higher education was not intended for the sons and daughters of the autochthon.

Such were the conditions that compelled great masses of Ukrainian people to search for better conditions elsewhere.

The news that the Canadian Government gives free of charge farms of 160 acres to every family willing to work was very stirring and exciting to every land-hungry Ukrainian farmer. In spite of the fact that the Austrian Government was exceedingly hostile to the idea of mass emigration, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians would have immediately left for Canada had they afforded the fare for themselves and their families.
Besides the natural hunger for land there was another factor encouraging a mass emigration: the hope for the young lads of escaping the compulsory service of three years in the Austrian Army. Thus began the great exodus of my People.

The Ukrainian emigration started in the eighties of the last century, first to South America, i.e., Brazil and Argentine, next to the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, then, finally, in 1891 to Canada. The first Ukrainian immigrants to this country were Ivan Tylypiv and Vasyl' Eleniak, who came to Winnipeg. There they found a job among the German Mennonites near Gretna in Manitoba. After a short experience they discovered that Canada was the promised land of which they had dreamed. Consequently, Ivan Tylypiv returned to his native village in Galicia to bring to Canada his own and Eleniak's family, as well as many other friends and relatives willing and able to venture across the ocean. His stories about this great free country, her unlimited resources, her boundless forests full of game and wild fowl, her lakes and rivers teeming with fish, her rich soil yielding abundant crops, her freedom, her democratic system of government, etc. aroused such wild enthusiasm among his countrymen that the officials of the Austrian government became alarmed, and, in order to ston this propaganda, put the agitator behind the iron bars for a duration of three months.
But Pelypiv was stubbornly determined to shake off this yoke of oppression and poverty. After a long struggle he succeeded in overcoming all obstacles. He got his passport and came to Alberta in 1893, bringing along with him the following citizens of Nebyliv: Vasyl' Feniak, five Melnyk families, Puleshy, Paish, Chychaks, Podrutski, and a few others. They settled in the area surrounding the Limestone Lake, P.O. Edna, north of what is now Lamont, in Alberta. Vasyl' Eleniak is almost a centenarian now. A few years ago he was invited to Ottawa to receive from the hands of the Prime Minister of Canada the Certificate of Canadian Citizenship No. 2, - No. 1 being reserved for the Chief himself.

In 1895, a Ukrainian gentleman, Professor Dr. Osyn Oleskiv, visited Canada. During his visit the first settlement Nebyliv-Edna was formed. Soon afterwards he returned to Europe and published a booklet with illustrations portraying Canada's riches and resources. From that time on the immigration increased, and thanks to the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the gates of this Country were flung wide open to the peoples of Central Europe, without any discrimination as to their race, culture, religion or social status. Laurier ignored the vehement objections of the party in opposition to his Government.
UKRAINIAN SETTLEMENTS IN ALBERTA

Besides the first Ukrianian settlement of Nebyliv-Edna, other similar settlements began to appear like mushrooms after a warm summer rain. They rose one after another in the neighborhood of Lamont, Chinmah, Vegreville, Smoky Lake, Mundare, Two-Hills etc. From there they spread in every direction especially East and West on both sides of the North Saskatchewan River and parallel to its course. Besides these solid blocks there are some smaller settlements and individual Ukrainian homesteads in almost all corners of the province.

Being hardworking, humble, religious, persistent and persevering, used to hardships, minimum requirements, comparatively low standard of living during those pioneer days - the Ukrainian settlers in Alberta made a rapid, frequently a surprising progress. They also wrote letters to their relatives and friends at home (in Ukraine) encouraging them to come hither. Notwithstanding all their weaknesses, drawbacks, illiteracy, these pioneers cherished a profound respect for educated and cultured individuals in their neighborhood. They were craving for education for their own children, and this they were determined to give them, after they had overcome many difficulties in their struggle for the acquisition of the material necessities of life.
The first homes were frequently so infinitely humble that it was heartbreaking to behold them. But little by little they improved. I came to Alberta in May, 1926. Even at that time I found a great number of miserable looking mud-plastered log cabins. But now in their stead there are thousands of luxurious homes, fit to stand proudly in the richest residential sections of any modern Canadian city.
FIRST TEACHERS OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN
IN ALBERTA

The very first Teachers ever to teach in this Province were: (1) Gregory Kovak, who later became a physician; he taught at Sich School for two years, with excellent results. (2) T. Starodvoriv, who did not teach very long; one day he went fishing at Beaver Lake, caught cold, contracted pleurisy and died.

In the years, 1911 - 1912, Dr. Petro Lvyrnych was able to import to Alberta some Ukrainian teachers who had already had some training in English in Brandon and Regina. They were: Rudko, B.S. Lykytiuk, Kurits, Marko, William Smurmer, W. Kozlovskyi, Julian Sytnyk, J. Hozyk, K. Goshko, John Genyk and a few others. Their number increased every year until it reached a very high percentage when compared with the number of teachers descending from other ethnic groups living in Alberta.

These teachers have not only taught schools. Frequently they were the only leaders the Ukrainian pioneers had here. They helped to build churches, both Greek-Catholic and Greek-Orthodox. They collected funds for the Ukrainian National Press in Canada. They organized and helped to put up Ukrainian Community Halls which have always been the important factors in social life of all Ukrainian communities. They prepared concerts,
festivals, plays, debates, lectures, sports, which never failed to attract great crowds of people. These teachers organized Reading Clubs, Agriculture Clubs, Grain Clubs, Swine Clubs etc. They organized Parents-Teachers Associations. They wrote articles to the Ukrainian and the English Press, discussing different important problems of the day. They combatted Communism. One group of them travelled from one community to the other delivering lectures almost every second day. Those lectures must have been a great success. Even the Communists must have respected the speakers' opinions though the speeches were always directed against the Muscovite heinous propaganda. In one place, for instance, the communist agitators brought with them a double crate of eggs to bombard the speakers. After the lectures had been delivered, there was a dead silence in the hall. Finally an old communist rose and said, "Comrades! though the speakers spoke against us and our convictions, we must admit that they are idealists and very sincere and honest in their propositions." A dead silence prevailed. Nobody left the hall in spite of the late hour (3 o'clock in the morning). Nobody dared to molest the speakers in any way. In another place a communist hireling brought with him eighteen young men to harass and hackle the speaker, while he was addressing a great crowd. Someone from the audience called the police, who wrote down the names of the Bolsheviks and threw them out of the hall.
Two or three weeks later they all were summoned to appear before a police magistrate and paid a fine. The anticomunist speaker defied their defense counsel, a sly old fox and a K.C. Someone must have written about this incident to Ottawa - since the speaker received a personal letter of thanks and congratulations, from the Prime Minister of Canada.

In another hall (Myrnam) the speaker spoke four hours and fifty-eight minutes, without a pause addressing a mixed crowd, Catholics and Communists. There was no interruption. There was no recess. Nobody left the hall. The Edmonton Journal had a short memento about this in its editorial.

Those were hard times (1929-1939). There was no employment. The farmers sold their wheat at eleven cents a bushel (when it was slightly tough), and when they shipped their cattle to a packing plant, they were sometimes asked to defray a part of the transportation costs which were higher than the price the packers afford to pay for their livestock. Those were ideal times for the Communist agents. Their propaganda had to be met with a desperate counter propaganda. The teachers did it.

Some of the teachers performed almost miracles in the school districts where they taught. For instance out of the S.D. of Sokal, where D. Prokopiuk taught school for six years, we find a list of forty teachers, among them men like William Lobay, Supervisor of Field Crops, Department of Agriculture, an
authority often quoted by radio commentators, agriculturists, and scientists, his brother an M.L.A. and former teacher; John Skuba (former teacher) Secretary-Treasurer of the municipal District of Smoky Lake, and his brother Michael Skuba, M.A., Principal of the 14 room Harry Kostash School, Smoky Lake.
The following two articles that appeared on the pages of the Vegreville Observer in the month of February, 1931, might serve as a definite proof of one type of the extracurricular work the Ukrainian teachers of Ablerta have been doing in order to uphold our Canadian institutions. The first article was written by George Szkwarok, M.A., LL.B., K.C. of Mundare.

Mundare Ukrainians Protest Vigorously Against Communist Propaganda

"We, the loyal Citizens of Canada, of Ukrainian race, assembled to the number of about 700 people at a mass meeting at the Ukrainian Catholic Hall at Mundare, Alberta, this 3th day of February 1931, for the purpose of protesting against the propaganda of Bolshevism and Communism among our people in Canada, hereby register our most vigorous protest against the agitation of paid Communist agents and their efforts to undermine our confidence in Canadian democratic institutions, and call to our brethren in Canada to demonstrate their loyalty to this our adopted land, by similar protests and active support of all our Canadian institutions.

Furthermore, we petition the government of our province of Alberta and the government of the Dominion of Canada, to prohibit the publication in Canada of all the Bolshevistic revolutionary literature and cause the deportation of all those foreigners and to suspend the naturalization of all those citizens of foreign birth who propagate and who follow the radical teachings intended for the destruction of our democratic system of government."

George Szwarok,
President of the Ukrainian Catholic Ass'n
and President of the meeting.

The above resolution was unanimously passed at the massive gathering of the Mundare Ukrainians at the Ukrainian Catholic hall at Mundare, Alberta, on Sunday last, after three hours of speech delivered by Alex Hryhorowich, school teacher of Kaleland, and three hours of speech by Vladimir Kupchenko, school teacher at Shepcage, in which the Speakers exposed the fallacy of Communist teaching and extolled the democratic system of government which we enjoy in Canada.
The meeting was held in two sessions in the afternoon and at night and at both sessions the spacious hall was over filled with the most enthusiastic and orderly audiences. Mr. Geo. Szkwarok, local Ukrainian barrister, was in the chair.

"Canadian Ukrainian Farmers and the Bolsheviks"

Under the above title, a lecture was given by Messrs. a Hryhorovich and W. Kupchenko in the Canadian Ukrainian Institute of J. Franko at Kiew, Alberta, on February 12th, 1931.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of Wm. Steblyk, president of the association, the hall being filled to capacity, with ardent listeners, for the most of them the address has been a revelation which showed the land of plenty in its true light under the Bolshevnik regime.

It must be admitted that the lecturers were thoroughly conversant with what they said. Some of the bolshevik sympathizers wanted to learn more about the communist catechism, which I regret to say, they don't seem to know well enough yet! The rumor is that they followed the lecturers to Plain Lake district where another meeting was held and where they got sadly disappointed in their purpose.

I may further add that a vigorous protest was voiced against the agitation of paid communist agents and their efforts to spread bolshevistic propaganda among the loyal Canadian.

The meeting was closed with the singing of "God save the King" and everybody went home happy, except the bolsheviks.

Damian.
The first Ukrainian School Trustees' Convention was held in Vegreville, on the 15th. of February, 1912. Ninety-five trustees representing fifty-two school districts took part in the discussions. The members of the elected executive were as follows: Andrew Shandro - president, Denys Bereziuk - vice-president, Petro Zvarych - secretary, F. Holmatyskyi - treasurer, F. Behrui, Y. Yuzkiv and P. Zasiibida - committee members. The convention passed the following resolutions:

(1) To demand that the Government appoint one Ukrainian as a school organizer.

(2) That the Government allow the use of Ukrainian Textbooks in Schools.

(3) That the Government hire a man to translate the School Act into Ukrainian.

(4) That the Government organize a Teachers' Seminary for the Ukrainian students who wish to become teachers.

The most prominent among the Ukrainian citizens who have greatly contributed to the cause of education in this Province are the following gentlemen: Petro Zvarych, Mahsym Zalizniak (as teacher, preacher, health officer, lecturer etc.) Mytro Ferbey (sold scores of thousands of books) and the trustees like Haksym Tomyn from Plain Lake, T. Goshko and S. Bart.ian from Borschchiv, Ivan Huprovskyi of Sunland, Pavlo Lebruk, Ivan Romaniuk, and Vasyl Romaniuk, of Lyrnam, as well as
Yuzvyshyn brothers from the same town, Eleniak family, Starko and
N. Andriv of Chipman, Horchynski and Tomashevski of Mundare, A.
Zignond and Paseka of Innisfree, Uryhoryi Hlynka and N. Rudko
of Delph, V. Chumer and K. Gavanchuk of Smoky Lake, Osyp
Yasenchuk of Bellis, P. Lagera and F. Perbey of Fedora, Stefan
and Levertko Leskiv, T. Ivanyshyn, F. V. Syroid of Spedden,
Felekh family of Strvi, V. Fedun of Krakow, V. Hutsuliak of
Willingdon, K. Vorobets of Andrew, Belnychuk brothers and
Kassian Skau of Brunt, Ivan Tataryn of Shakespeare, Fred Yurkiv
of Jack line, Ivan Ropchan and Andrew Shevchuk of Bellis, Shandro
family of Shandro, Peter Shevchuk of Two-Hills, K. Voitsenko of
Lamont, Kyptrash family of Sypanytsi, Ivan and Vasyl Havryliak
(father of the present mayor of the city of Edmonton) of Banyliv
(Banilla), Ivan Semeniuk of Hadday, Steve Antoniuk of Smoky
Lake, etc. Mostash Family, Cheraivsky family, and Salamandyk
family, of the vicinity of Vegreville. Dr. Nick Holubitsky
(former teacher, then Divisional Trustee) now of Edmonton.
FIRST UKRAINIAN TEACHER'S CONVENTION

The first Ukrainian Teachers' Convention was held in Edmonton, in 1915. The teachers present were: P. Fedorchuk, M. Yakovyshyn, N. Buďynskyi, Illia Shklianka, Ivan Hrynychyn, Rastia Heinyk, Lykhailo Luchkovych, K. Tomashevska, A. T. Libzei, Ivan Orbko, E. S. Lykytiuk, V. Franchuk, K. Goshko, Stepan Tylypiv, Vasil Hrytsiuk, Hryts Kostash, Ivan Luryk. Another of the teachers who started to teach during the first World War is Semen Voloshyn.

Most of these gentlemen besides teaching during the official hours spent a lot of their time teaching the children to read and to write in Ukrainian.
ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR FOREIGNERS
IN VEGREVILLE

John Boyle was appointed as Minister of Education in 1913. He had to go back to his electoral district of Sturgeon River for the approval of his appointment, i.e. for his reelection. Boyle had a very strong opponent in the Conservative candidate (Taylor). Many of the electors were of Ukrainian origin. To win the elections one had to know how to appeal to the people of his constituency. So John Boyle appealed to Petro Zvarych for support promising him $1000.00 for two weeks of campaigning. But Zvarych was selling C.P.R. lands at that time earning as much as $1000.00 commission a week. Being a very practical man, Zvarych promised to go into the field on condition—(1) that Boyle, if elected as Minister of Education, would open a Training School in Vegreville, where some of the Ukrainian boys with high-school education from Europe could learn English and in 2-3 years would become teachers. (2) that the Department of Education would appoint a Ukrainian School Organizer, (3) that the Department would hire a competent person to translate the School Ordinance into Ukrainian (4) that the above promises be given in writing. John Boyle gave a written promise. Zvarich went to work for him in his own brand new Ford car (the first to be sold in Vegreville for $1250.00). Without being charged a cent for campaigning, John Boyle was elected.
Four months later the "English School for Foreigners" was opened up. Stickle was its first principal and Ford was his assistant. P. Zvarych and J. Kret got the job of translating the School Ordinance. But only the Alberta residents were permitted to apply for admission to this school. The advertisement appeared in the "Ukrainian Voice" that any high-school boys, especially those with a high-school matriculation, might come to Alberta where a satisfactory prospect would be guaranteed to them. There were twenty-one applicants. By signing a $150.00 note for 10 months of studies, the students got their board, room and tuition. Here are their names: P. Delavrek, John Hrynychshyn, H. Voitsenko, Illia Shklianka, Klymok, Wm. Hutsal, Wm. Tomyn, St. Fylyp, D. Moysiuk, A. Hryhorovych, V. Topushchak, Lesyk, Nahorniak, St. Sorokhan, Nick Vachynskyi, St. Yurkiv, Vasyl Dorosh, Ivan Ruryk, Peter Liskiv, Illia Lyriak, and Stachy. 

As regards the "English School for Foreigners" in Vegreville, Mr. Zalizniak writes as follows: "This School was built by the Provincial Liberal Government for the Newcomers and was called the "English School for Foreigners" (an ugly name). On the completion of the prescribed courses, the students could receive only a "Third Class Non-Professional Certificate" That Certificate was only a permit and nothing else. That School was also attended by some of our present teachers like: D. Frokopliuk, Illia Lyriak, John Ruryk, P. Josiuk, V. Bachynskyi, V. Topushchak and many others who since that time have taken up
different professions and occupations, i.e., Law, medicine, dentistry, commerce, police, etc. "I do not remember the names of all the students, as I spent there only a limited space of time teaching music and singing. My real job was that of the "Assistant Superintendent of the Presbyterian Home Mission School Board," which owned in Vegreville at that time a Private School attended by 56 boys and 19 girls. These students lived in specially built dormitories called Boys' and Girls' Homes, under the supervision of qualified matrons. The students were provided with rooms, board and, in some cases, with clothes. "The Superintendent of these Homes and the Holland Boswell Hospital attached to them, was Reverend George Arthur, M.D., Ph.D., and I was his assistant.

"The students of this Private School attended also the town's Public and High Schools, as the case might be. After the official school hours, they devoted every day two hours to the studies of the Ukrainian Language, Grammar, History, and Literature, Music, and Catechism. On Sundays the students were expected to go to church, any church they liked or traditionally belonged to. "Our aim was not to impose Presbyterianism on them, but to see that they grow up as real Christians and moral leaders of their people.

"Many of these boys and girls had received from the mission all they needed until they finished their Grade XI. The mission can boast of such fine individuals as Mr. John Verkhomys, his sister Mary (the Ukrainian nurse in the Province), both brothers Urchais, Peter and Steven, (Peter is
now a printer in the Alberta Printing Co., owned by Victor Kupchenko and his son Major Vladimir Harold Kupchenko; Steven is a teacher). -- Brothers Pochkay, Nick and Michael, both teachers, -- Steven Tomashevskyi also a teacher, -- Rosalia Bila (wife of Dr. Lesyk), not working as a nurse employed by the administration of the City of Edmonton, -- Stefania Kitiuk (married to Richard Holton), who is a qualified druggist, as well as her husband; they own and run a drugstore on Albert Ave., Edmonton, -- Theodor Perih, and some others,

"I loved all these students like my own children. I know that their feeling toward me is the same. When shaking hands with them, I can perceive the warmth of their hearts which no words can express."
UKRAINIAN INSTITUTES OR BURSA

The "English School for Foreigners" was closed in 1917 because of the war and lack of students with a satisfactory educational background. Moreover by that time the Ukrainians began to organize their own educational centres called Bursas or Institutes, such as the well known Mikhailo Hryshevskyi Institute in Edmonton. These Bursas were primarily intended to accommodate those students who wanted to become school teachers and, therefore, had to attend one of the Provincial Normal Schools. This Institute was renamed St. John's Institute and moved to 82nd. Ave., in Edmonton. The establishment of these Bursas aroused so much enthusiasm among the Ukrainians in Alberta that some individuals donated several hundred dollars: Mr. Zvarych gave eight hundred and fifty two dollars at one time, not counting his smaller contributions to the cause of education. Thousands of Ukrainian boys and girls, teenagers and older students, have been directly or indirectly connected with these institutions owing them much for their education. They have served the Ukrainian Community very faithfully for a solid generation and continue to do so.
Ukrainian M. Hrushewskyj Institute in Edmonton produced according to the *Ivyleina Kryha*, 1943, 25th Jubilee of the Institute, 1917 - 1943, 76 University Graduates, Doctors, Lawyers, Dentists, Agriculturists; 120 teachers; 79 Stenographers; 64 business men; 85 farmers in different branches of agriculture; 200 different occupations; 94 unknown; 718 students in 25 years.

Some of the most important of them are:

Mykhailo Luchkovych B.A., 1st Member of Parliament:
Petro Mis'kiv, ex M.L.A.: Dymtro Popil, ex M.L.A.:
School Inspector: Oleksa Charnets'kyi, B.Sc.A. Prov.Agr.:
Ivan Hutsuliak, B.A. B.Ed., High School Principal:
Ivan P. Zvarych, B.Sc. in E., Engineer, Contractor:
Ivan Decore, B.A., LL.B., Lawyer, M.P.: Dmytro Kobylnyk, B.Sc. in E. Electrotechnician:
Pavlo Zakus, D.D.S.:
Lykola Nykolaichuk, M.A., B.Sc.A., University Prof. at MacDonald College: Fedir Magera, B.Sc. A., Provincial Agr.:
Ivanna Magera, B.Sc. once lecturer at the University of Alberta in Household Economics:

About the same year (1917) thanks to the efforts of the Greek-Catholic Bishop the Ukrainian Greek Catholics established another Ukrainian Bursa in Edmonton, Ukrainian Taras Shevchenko Bursa on 68th Street. This Institution ceased to exist in 1922
but was reopened in 1925. The first principals of this institute were -- Oleksa Shyba, Andrii Zahariiichuk, Adam Babiuk. About three hundred students, taken all together, lived in this Bursa at different times.

The number included some Ukrainians who completed University Education, as Mykola Strilchuk, M.D., Steven Pelekh and Pavlo Lehen'kyi, both lawyers, as well as many public school teachers -- see page 108 Tserkov Ukraints in u Kanadî by Rev. P. Bozyk.
THE PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL IN VEGREVILLE

This school was established with the purpose of "converting" the Ukrainian Greek-Catholics and Greek-Orthodox people to Christianity. When in 1907 the infamous Sarfymschyna (Russian Orthodox Church) was disbanded, some of its priests joined the Presbyterian Church and started the "Reformation" among the Ukrainian settlers of the province. I have no doubt that the "Reformers" were sincere and honest in their intentions. Soon after a dormitory for boys was ready, the "Reformers" got a very decent gentleman by name Broadfoot, for their principal. Some of the students were: Andrew Zvarych, M. Chernaivskiy, N. Kharuk, P. Odynskyi, M. Soldan, N. Rits, N. Lakusta, St. Mkyforuk, etc. The school's principal, Broadfoot, instructed in English and Zvarych in Ukrainian. The Presbyterian mission paid $19.00 for each student for board and room. The same school was open every evening for the boys and girls residing in town and unable to attend their classes during the day. Some years later the Presbyterian mission erected two very comfortable dormitories, one for boys and one for the girls, and then gave them board and all other accommodations entirely free of charge, or in some cases for a very insignificant fee. Some such students as the present physician Dr. John Verakhomyn and his sister Iary (the first Ukrainian nurse in Alberta), stayed at the dormitories as long as six to eight years.
Besides getting their instructions at the Boys' and the Girls' Homes, the students attended the Public Schools and High Schools of the town of Vegreville.

In 1924 these Houses were enlarged and the work was continued. About sixty boys and girls received their instructions which were given to them in a true Christian spirit. The Mission expected that at least some of these students would someday become Ministers or Missionaries among the New Canadians. Thus the Home Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church spent for this enterprise alone about $200,000.00. From this money the two Houses and the local Hospital were kept up, the five ministers, - Messrs Glowa, Zalizniak, Perih, Danylchuk, and Bay, - were paid, and the teachers were hired. At least one hundred boys and girls benefited from what they learned in these schools. Thanks to the establishment and maintenance of these houses they got an education which otherwise they would have never received.

Because of the catastrophic depression which began in the year 1929 and lasted until the outbreak of the Second World War, the mission's funds were exhausted by the year 1934. The buildings which originally had cost the mission a sum of $45,000.00 were sold as follows:
Doctors' residence for $600.00, the hospital for $800.00, the nurses' home for $500.00, the two dormitories for $700.00 each. This sale included also the two blocks of land on which the buildings stand.

The Boys Home was sold to Mr. Zvarych. He converted it into a Ukrainian Bursa. But the young boys proved too destructive so he changed it into an Old Peoples' Home. But the old folks proved worse than the young. Finally the building was sold for $1,900.00. Now buyers are offering $10,000.00 for it.
BIography of Maksym Zalizniak

The Scotch have emblazoned upon the scrolls of their annals three names: William Wallace, Robert Bruce, and Robert Burns. The French Academy has Forty Immortals. The Ukrainians have also many of them. But I, like the Scotch, should mention only three: Ivan Gonta (Honta), Maksym Zalizniak, and Taras Shevchenko.

Our Mr. Zalizniak, now of 9230 - 110 A. Ave., Edmonton, hails from an airie which nestled the hero of the same name who once was the leader of a band that conducted itself with a marked gallantry in the face of an extraordinary peril which threatened Ukraine from the North and the North-West. The immortals died a horrible death. Their names remain carved deeply upon our memories. That is why the name Zalizniak always thrills me. More so since our Mr. Zalizniak is not only a descendent of that historic figure but he comes from a family whose immediate members sacrificed their lives for the same cause for which their eminent progenitor died.

Mr. Zalizniak is now about 70 years of age. He was born in Eastern Ukraine. Having completed his Classical High School (Grammar School, Gymnasium or Lycee), he studied Theology and then Medicine. His ambition was to become a missionary somewhere in China or Africa, where he could build a church and a hospital and be like David Livingstone or the modern Dr. Albert Schweizer.
But the Russo - Japanese War of 1904 - 1905 broke out and our Mr. Zalizniak was conscripted as an army chaplain. When the Russo - Japanese War was over, the Ukrainian Nation rose against their Muscovite oppressor. Mr. Zalizniak's brother, Serhii, died on the barricades in the suburbs of Kiev, his father was exiled as a dangerous "Mazepinets", and his mother burned alive in the ruins of her home which was set on fire by the Czarist Ochrana.

Mr. Zalizniak fled to France and thence to the U.S.A., to the city of New York.

There he worked and studied. In order to supplement his European education, he attended Night School at the Cooper Union College studying English, American History & Literature. After the completion of his supplementary courses he became a Protestant minister, and was put in charge of a Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. In June 1910 he was invited by the Presbyterian Mission to Canada. His first parish was in Tolstoy, Manitoba.

In 1911 Mr. Zalizniak was appointed as a teacher in Vogreville serving at the same time as a preacher three parishes, Kolomyia Royal Park, and Zavalla, in the neighbourhood of Vogreville, and Andre...
On this post he stayed for 14 years. When his children had their public schools completed and were ready to go to high school, their father moved to Edmonton.

In 1924 Mr. Zalizniak was invited by the Provincial Health Department to the post of Health Inspector. In this capacity he served the people of Alberta, including his own People, very faithfully for over 25 years. In all those years he travelled far and wide, visiting almost every school in the province, inoculating and vaccinating scores of thousands of children to protect them against all kinds of diseases especially during several epidemic outbreaks.

He loved children and was able to say something beautiful and inspiring to every child he inoculated.
FIVE ALBERTA PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS

(1) Cyril Porch of Leduc - Public School Inspector in the
School Division of Leduc.

(2) Harry Kostash - B.A., B.Ed., Inspector (Superintendent)
of the Smoky Lake School Division. His
Auto-biography and that of his entire family.

(3) Fred Hannochko - B.A., M.Ed., Public School Inspector of the
Two Hills School Division.

(4) Isidor Goresky - M.A., M.Ed., Public School Inspector of the
Thornhill School Division. His Auto-biography.

(5) Nicholas Miskew (Miskiv) - Public School Inspector, just
newly appointed, of the Lac La Biche
School Division. His short biography.
BIographiesK SKETCH OF THE KOSTASH FAMILY

Parents: Fred and Anna Kostash.

came to Canada in 1900. Took out homestead in the Vegreville district. Worked several
summers on construction of the C.P.R. around Lethbridge and Gleichen.

...was postmaster of rural post office,
Holomea, for two years before C.N.R. passed
through Vegreville. Active in organization
of school in district. First chairman of
district.

Father passed away in 1938 at the age
of 67. Mother still living with one of the
sons on the old homestead. She is now 75.
Mother, sister of Peter Svarich of Vegreville.

Children:

(1) Helen: Oldest. Only daughter married and farming
in the same district. Was too old to go to
school except for a few years by the time school
was organized in 1907. Married to Dmto Podchuk
in 1913. Has four children:

(1) Marion, daughter, B.A., teacher for several
years. Now married to Dan Lutzyk, living in
Prince Albert, Sask. One child.

(2) Eugenia, Nurse. Public nurse for several
years. Now married to Mr. Awasney, living in
Vegreville. Have one child.

(3) Octavus, finished high school. Farming his

(4) Boris, student at the University of Alberta,
taking Commerce.

(1) Theodore, Petroleum Engineer, working in Alberta.

(2) June, B.Sc. Working with geophysical company in Texas.

Teaching Career:
1917 to 1921: Summer teaching in rural schools.
1921 to 1923: Principal of Smoky Lake School.
1923 to 1928: Principal of Hafford School in Saskatchewan.
1928 to 1935: Principal of Willington School.
With Department of Education, Alberta:
1935 to 1939: Inspector of Schools in Athabasca.
1939: Superintendent of Schools, Smoky Lake Division.

Highlights: First graduate of Vegreville High School to graduate from the University of Alberta. One of the first group of Ukrainian teachers in Alberta. First Ukrainian student to graduate from the University of Alberta. Member of Executive of Alberta Teachers' Association for 3 years. Vice-President of the Association in 1935. Resigned when appointed Inspector of Schools. Member of Provincial Executive of Alumni Association of the University of Alberta for four years. Now President of Branch association in Smoky Lake, Thorhild area.

(3) ELLAS  B.Sc. Electrical Engineering, Milwaukee School of Engineering. Farming old homestead. Married to Jan Dyschak, teacher. Has two children, Elizabeth, age 8, Frederick, age 6, both attending school. Because of physical handicap did not remain in engineering profession.
(4) JOHN  B.Sc., M.Sc. Mining Engineering, University of Alberta. Teacher for several years. Mining engineer in Noranda, P't., for several years. On staff of Research Council in Ottawa until his death in 1940.

Was married to Victoria Hewko of Lundare. Have one son in school.

(5) WILLIAM  B.Comm. V.Ed., M.Ed.
Teaching: Rural schools.
Principal of Hairy Hill School.
Correspondence School, Department of Education.
Other Work: Assistant secretary A.T.A.
Read of Examinations Branch, Department of Education.
Back to Teaching: Commercial Teacher, Victoria Composite H.S. in Edmonton.

Served on executive of A.T.A. for four or Five years.

Married to Mary Laximuk of Edmonton. Have two daughters, Lyrna and Janice, both in school.

Married and has one son and one daughter (adopted).

(7) LADNER  B.Sc., B.Ed.
Teaching: Assistant, Hairy Hill H.S.
Principal Andrew School and Willingdon School
Edmonton Schools: Junior High School
now Senior High School.
On executive of A.T.A. for several years.
Candidate (unsuccessful) for provincial legislature in 1940.
Captain in Cadet Corps (Reserve Army).

Married to Elsie Kruger. Has one son and one daughter, both in school.

(8) FERD: Youngest son, died at 5 years of age.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ISIDORE GOESKY


Arrived in Canada in June 1906 and settled at Stony Mountain, Manitoba where father worked in the limestone quarries. Attended elementary school at Stony Mountain and high school at Central Collegiate, Winnipeg, and Stonewall Collegiate at Stonewall, Manitoba.

Completed Grade 11 in June 1918, and taught for four months at Tarnow school six miles east of Riverton, Manitoba. For the next year and a half taught in Baskerville school at Rosa, Manitoba.

In 1920 returned to school and completed my first year in Arts in the University of Manitoba. During 1921 - 1922 attended Normal School at Brandon, Manitoba and obtained Second Class Certificate.

During the next two years taught again at Baskerville school and started work on my B.A. degree extra-murally. In 1924 - 1925 became principal of a four room school at East Selkirk and attended evening classes at the University of Manitoba. In 1924 - 1925 returned to a rural school at Sarto, Manitoba (Willow Plains school) and completed my courses for the B.A. degree which I obtained at the Easter Convocation in 1926.

In that year obtained position as principal at Smoky Lake, Alberta where I continued until 1935. In the meantime continued extra-mural studies and obtained my M.A. degree in History in 1929.

In 1930 was elected to the provincial legislature as a supporter of the U.F.A. government and remained a member of the legislature until 1935.
In that year left Smoky Lake and appointed principal at the Mruhevskey Ukrainian Institute. In addition began to attend University of Alberta taking two courses in Education. In 1936 - 1937 returned to the University for a complete year.

In 1937 obtained a position on the Edmonton staff and taught in various schools until 1941. In the meantime completed subject courses for the M. Ed. degree and commenced work on the thesis.

In 1941 was appointed to the staff of the Department of Education as superintendent and stationed at Consort, Alberta as Superintendent of Neutral Hills Division.

In 1942 enlisted in the R.C.A.F. After preliminary training at Lachine, Camp Borden and Trenton was posted to No. 4 I.T.S. in Edmonton and spent major part of time there. Assigned in January 1945, and returned to Consort. In the meantime my thesis was accepted and obtained my M.Ed. degree at the spring Convocation in 1945.

In 1947 was transferred to Thorhild as Superintendent of the Thorhild School Division where remain at the present time.

Married Anne Paly of Rosa, Manitoba and have five children: Adelaide, Walter, Natalia, Donna, Dennis.

**BIOGRAPHY OF MR. CYRIL FYRCH**

Mr. Cyril Fyrch, B.A., B.Ed., is one of the first Inspectors of Ukrainian parentage. He comes from a very distinguished family at Leduc, resides himself at his home town. He supervises the entire Inspectorate of the Leduc School Division.
BIOGRAPHY OF NICHOLAS LISIV

Nicholas Lisiv, Principal of the Two Hills High School, has just been appointed to the position of Public School Inspector (Superintendent) in the Lac La Biche School Division. This is another great honor bestowed by the Provincial authorities upon the Ukrainian people of this Province.

Nicholas Lisiv is now about 40 years of age. He was born in Korneziv in 1913, in the home of Mr. Steven (Stepan) and Mrs. Catherine Lisiv. He began his career as a school teacher in the year 1933, first in his home school and later at Two Hills. From 1938 - 1940 he attended the University of Alberta, from which he graduated with a B.Sc. degree. From the University he went back to Two Hills to become its High School Principal.

During the war he spent three years in the Air Force. In 1945 he came back to his duty as the Principal of the Two Hills High School. Here he continued his university studies partly extramurally partly by attending the Summer School until he got his B.Ed. degree.

In Two Hills he was also an active member of the Ukrainian Catholic Parish, as well as the Ukrainian Community Hall.

On the 3rd. of August, 1953 he will commence his duties as the Superintendent of Schools of the Lac La Biche School Division.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. FRED HANNCHKO

Mr. Fred Hannchko, M.A., M.Ed., was born in a family that comes from the Eastern Ukraine. His father was a minister of the United Church of Canada. Mr. Hannchko completed his High School and University Education in this Province. Taught High School at Willingdon with Mr. Kostash.

He is married to Mrs. V. Pawluik's oldest daughter Olga. This Inspector resides at Two Hills and is in charge of all the School Teachers of the Two Hills School Division.
The University of Alberta is about 45 years old now. It was established in the 1903. Since that time several Ukrainians must have taught at this institution. But it would be a very difficult task to get a complete list of all of them. The main reason being that most of them are not teaching any more at the same University, since the entire staff frequently changes. As regards the Ukrainian names some of them are twisted so badly or translated so poorly that it is impossible to tell of what origin they might be.

But I could mention with certainty a few of them.

Dr. M.H. Serda was teaching in the Faculty of Pathology. (I know him personally).

Dr. Bohdan Michailishyn was teaching there also. (I knew him from his childhood).

Dr. William Shandro teaches in the Faculty of Medicine. (He was my family doctor).

Dr. Ir. Orobko taught in the Department of Dentistry. (He was my family dentist).

Mr. Zubko is engaged in the Department of Extension.

Dr. Bohdan Yelinuk - in the Department of Biochemistry.
In addition to those enumerated there are some professors like Dr. Wood whose mother is a Ukrainian; I know her personally from Vegreville.

There were also some lecturers like John Charyk who was engaged by the University to teach Mathematics to some Undergraduates and Postgraduates during the summer school sessions.

One of the most outstanding Ukrainians teaching at the University now is Professor Dr. Graci Starchuk in the Department of Modern Languages.

Here is his autobiographic sketch:

"I was born on November 6, in Chernivtsi (Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovyna). There I completed the Ukrainian State Lyceum (Grammar School) 24, and continued my education in the Faculty of Law, at the local University, received my degree of Doctor of Law and Political Sciences. Later on entering the Faculty of Philosophy (Arts) I took a four-year course in Slavonic Studies and completed the same in the year 1938.

I have known German from my childhood. In Lyceum I was able to deepen my knowledge of this language, and since I have always been interested in languages. I have also studied German Languages and Literature."

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"I came to Canada in 1948. In September 1949 the University of Alberta offered me the chair of Russian Language and Literature. After one year's lecturing I got permanent employment. I am also assisting my colleagues in their lectures in German. Since 1951 I began to give lectures also in Ukrainian Language and Literature at a Ukrainian "ight School."
Ukrainians in Sports

Many Ukrainians, especially school teachers, take a very active part in sports e.g. Nicholas Poohkay B.A., B.Ed., High School Principal, Willingdon, has been for years the most outstanding champion in tennis tournaments.

Ukrainians in Music

Some of the finest Musicians and Orchestra leaders are also found among the Ukrainians here. For instance the well known Holowach family whose every member is a Musician. Ambrose -- a pianist, a graduate of the Vienna Conservatory of Music, and Walter -- a violinist also a graduate of the same Conservatory, Lonia Lazarovych -- violinist, a graduate of the London Conservatory of Music.
Ukrainians In Literature

Mr. Illia (Elias) Kyriak, a former School teacher, wrote a novel "Syny Zemli" (the Sons of the Earth) in three volumes besides several other short stories. Mr. V. Pawluik and Mr. Vasyl Chumer have also published their books. Victor Kupchenko writes short stories and poems. Scores of my poems have been published in Ukrainian and some in English. For instance, when King George V was celebrating his Silver Jubilee on Monday May the sixth, 1935, the "Edmonton Journal" published this little poem I wrote.

From the North Pole to the South Pole
    Over countless leagues of plain,
    Over mountain, wood and prairie,
    Thousand lakes and seething main;
Over continents unbounded
    In all corners of the world,
In the realms of many nations
    Where our Flag is high unfurled,
Where the Banner of the Empire
    To the World proclaims our Law,
Let us, brethren, pray together
    Let us pray today in awe ....
Let us pray to God Almighty
    Let us all in rapture sing:
"Lord of Hosts, protect the Empire!
    Save our Emperor, the King."
When King George VI was crowned, this poem appeared on the pages of the same "Edmonton Journal."

Ahoy, ye minstrels — troubadours of yore,  
Lake haste, arise from mansions hoar and grey,  
To hail our Sovereigns with lay and lore  
To hail them on their Coronation Day.

O ye not hear the ancient belfries ring,  
The timbers beat, the heralds horns resound?  
It's for their Majesties — the Queen, the King,  
To whom we owe our loyalty profound.

O, what a pomp and what a grandeur of the day!  
The oceans are as if they were ablaze  
With thousand ships from every port and bay,  
With flags drawn up to pierce the azure haze.

They come from Free Town, Cape Town, Port Sudan,  
Karachi, Calicut, Bombay and Port Daman,  
From Beira, Dar-es Salam, Kairo, Port Durban,  
Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Negapatam.

They bring the Maharajas of Bopal, Gwajor,  
Baroda, Bikaner and Udaipur,  
Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore,  
Of Travancore, Indore, the lord of Kolhapur.

They bring the guests majestic and august  
In rearmets rich in gold and rubies red —  
The best that can create the earthly dust —  
The guests from all the lands, most nobly bred.

The countless bonfires and the cannons' boom  
Proclaim the glory of the royal day,  
When all the nations' choicest pride and bloom  
Are met in a resplendent great array.

But much more precious than the pomp can boast,  
More precious than the rubies, pearls and golds  
Is the Empire's Prayer to the Lord of Hosts  
To save our Gracious King and all he holds.
When King George VI and the Queen visited Canada I
wrote this poem:

Hail, your Majesties, our King and Queen!
We welcome you to this colossal land;
Only greatest glories may you gleam,
May your gigantic kingdom always stand.

Grand and glorious. Kingdom of renown,
Unknown in history to man or god,
Nation or race or creed or place or town,
Where even Caesars' haughty legions trod.

O, the splendor of the British throne,
Great symbol of the justice to the weak
That come from every corner, every zone
The haven of thy righteous law to seek.

Great triumphant Kingdom, shine with fame!
Thy fleet is dauntless. All thy Legions brave
Shall forever guard Thy honored name
And rout thy foe and fiend, lay low the knave.

Mighty awe-inspiring Kingdom! Hail!
Live long and strong! Thy son shall never set
And thy fame shall never fade or fail.
So let the heinous howl and scowl and fret.

Thrice hail! Hail thrice! It is with joy profound
We greet our King and Queen! with loyal love.
O Lord, do keep them well and hale and sound.
One King, one Kingdom, and one flag above.

We must unto the widest world proclaim:
Canada is festive; she is gay today,
Saluting her most Gracious Sovereign.
Ay, I too salute Them with this lay.

Him -- who's guided by a hand divine,
Him in whose being flows the royal blood,
Him -- the scion of a line sublime --
The rod of Providence -- the Heavens' rod.
Yet our Monarch has a common touch,
A common touch of just a common man,
Such that we must love much more than much,
Be he in peace or in a martial van.

The unflinching phalanges of steel
That guard our Kingdom's rights with sweat and blood
And its honour with a burning zeal
To plant its vestige in the far flung sod.

Hail his Consort! Hail our bonny Queen!
Whose countenance is like a blushing rose --
The celestial gift of godly Lampasene.
She smiles -- her far flung Kingdom must repose.

Lord of Hosts, bestow on them the sway
Of many years protected, neath Thy wing.
And render us worthier to pray
For our beloved Queen and Gracious King.
On the day preceding the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
the Medicine Hat News published these two poems which I
dedicated to the great occasion.

CORonation DAY

Sound your bugles, flaunt your banners,
Let your joy be unconfined,
Men of every race and manners,
Be ye stains or lords refined.

Deal the cells to shake the belfries,
Let your guns' roar shake the earth,
Mount in haste your steeds and palfries,
Join the universal mirth!

Let your bonfires light the cirri
Which float softly in the sky;
Feed their flames with pines and myrrhae
And remember Him on high.

Pray the Lord, the Hosts of Heaven,
To abide with Her alway;
Pray and bless Her three times seven.
On Her Coronation Day.
On the second page, in the Editorial, the Editor published another of my poems:

**REJOICE!**

Rejoice, ye men of this free family of nations,
Of this resplendent, glorious Commonwealth,
And celebrate this greatest Coronation,
And wish our Queen all happiness and health.

Rejoice, ye men, and praise our Lord in heaven
For this majestic symbol: regal crown
Which reigns from where the snows lie driven --
To torrid climes of palms, with just renown.

Rejoice, ye men, of every creed and nation,
Be ye a Christian, Buddhist or a Jew,
Lift up your hearts in hope and aspiration
And swear allegiance to our Sovereign, too.

Rejoice and grateful be for many reasons:
We are the freest men on this wide earth;
Among the great and free there be no treasons
But happiness, and loyalty, and mirth.

Rejoice and pray that we may stay forever
United, firm with those who made us free;
That no fiend or foe could ever sever
This Fairy Land from that across the Sea.

O God! Bless Canada and Britain hoary,
And bless her Royal Majesty the Queen,
That she may reign unparalleled in glory,
Be it in war or peace, majestic and serene.
SEVERAL OTHER FIRSTS

The very first Ukrainian Catholic Church was built in 1898 by the Reverend Father Nester Dmytryiv, not very far from the First School.

Probably the second Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Priest ever to enter the Province of Alberta was the Reverend Father J. Zaklynskyi. He came from U.S.A. to his people in the vicinity of Vegreville. In the company of Mr. Zvarych he covered an area of 600 square miles already settled by the Ukrainian newcomers of that time (1901). In about 9 more years the Ukrainians of Lundare had their own Greek-Catholic Church, Monastery and then their Grotto. The history of their first Church in Lundare has two famous names recorded in its annals. The first is that of the Canadian Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier, who laid the Church's cornerstone, and the name of the Metropolitan Archbishop Count Dr. Andrew Sheptytskyi, who consecrated the Church.

The Church has now a beautiful monastery, many monks and nuns, and also a hospital nearby.

The first Ukrainian Community Centre and Reading Hall was built in 1909 in Lyrnem, and just a few months later another similar Hall was built in Vegreville. The first was organized by two gentlemen, Lesars Z. Melnyk and William Komaniuk, and the second by Mr. Zvarych.
SUCCESS IN OTHER FIELDS

Preceding the Second War a Ukrainian Municipal District received a S.N.R. award of $1000.00 for the best farms, homes, and household conditions.

Three master farmers John Helnyka of Vegreville, John Porozhnyi of Willingdon and John Skrypitskyi have been awarded with plaques and $1000.00 each by the Department of Agriculture.

As to wheat, oats and barley kings at the World Fairs in Chicago, I may say that the Skaladen Brothers of Andrew head the list, with John Iliuk of Hairy Lake following closely. Other Ukrainian exhibitors obtained secondary prizes, in 1939 and 1940. There were 11 winners altogether. In 1942 there were three Ukrainian World Champions, one for wheat, one for barley, one for oats. Out of the secondary prizes Ukrainians won 10 prizes for wheat, 3 for barley and 11 (out of 16) for oats.

This record is due to the painstaking labour of the Ukrainian agriculturist, m. Vasly Pidruchnyi of Vegreville. It must be remembered that this gentleman was a school teacher before he became an agriculturist.
Since the Province of Alberta is one of the three Prairie provinces of our Canada renowned for its millions of bushels of golden grain which helps to feed the population of the world this chapter should be somewhat broader. Here the enlightenment of the masses is very obvious from the progress the Ukrainian people have made in the realm of agriculture.

Edmonton Bulletin, Dec. 1, 1940, wrote more or less as follows:

William Skladan, age 23, son of A Skladan of Andrew won his second world championship at the World Fair in Chicago with his samples of Victory oats which proved superior to all other exhibits by weighing 49.1 lbs. a bushel. William Skladen has been a member of a Boy's Grain Club for last seven years. This appears to be a worthy representative of the Ukrainian immigration. His ambition has always been to win. He conquered the world in the athletic field. He repeated his championship competing against all growers of oats in the world.

On the 2nd of December 1940, the world press published even more sensational and exciting news. A Ukrainian youth from Vilna, Alberta, Pavlo Pavlovsky, was crowned at the Chicago exhibition as the world champion of oats. This same lad received in the year 1941 the highest distinction of grand championship for his six-row barley.

All this indicates how much the Ukrainian Ethnic Group is contributing to the culture and fame of Canada.

An Ukrainian district agriculturist, Mr. William Pidruchnyi has been a "spiritual father" of most of the Alberta grain champions. Another agriculturist, Fred Magera, is second in this respect. Each of these two agriculturists had five pupils who got prizes at the World Exhibition in Chicago.

The "Komitet Ukrains'ky Kanady" prepared the following list of those who had won prizes and championships at the International Exhibition in Chicago. The highest award for oats in 1939 went to Vasyl' Skladan, Andrew, Alberta, --


In 1940 Pavlo Pavlovskyi got Championship for oats, and Illia Lastivka got Championship for barley.
2. Illia Lastivka - Willingdon. 4. Vasyl' Skladan - Andrew
Hill. 14. Vasyl Shevchuk - Whitford. 15. L. Baidala -
Vegreville.

In the year 1941, Vasyl' Skladan got championship for oats,
Pavlo Pavlovskyi for six-row barley, and Toma Mendzak for two-
row barley. P.F. Pavlovskyi was also proclaimed a Grand
Champion for his six-row barley.

Prizes for wheat were awarded to the following: -
15. Fedir Halikiv - Saint Michael. 17. Nykola Andrukhiv -

Other prizes were given to Illia Lastivka, Vasyl' Babiuk,
Ivan Fedorak and P.F. Fedorak - all of Willingdon, as well
as Vasyl Shevchuk of Whitford.

Prizes for two-row barley went to Toma Mendzak, Andrew
Pavlovskyi, and Vasyl' Babiuk.

Prizes for oats (not including the championship of
V. Skladan) were awarded to: Lastivka and Babiuk of Willing-
don; I. Fedorak, V. Shevchuk, and Roy Naksymets (of Northern
Valley); Ivan Lazaruk of Willingdon and Fedor Bortalskyi of
Northern Valley.

All places mentioned are in Alberta. As to Pavlovskyi
brothers, three of them got awards. Pavlo got the Grand
Championship for his six-row barley, Stefan got the third
prize for his Hard Red Wheat, and Andrew received the second
prize for his two-row barley.

In 1939 the international World Exhibition in Chicago
distributed fifteen prizes for oats, five of which went to
the Ukrainians from Alberta.

In 1941 there were sixteen prizes, eleven of which
went to the Ukrainians of Alberta. A marvelous achievement.
See the Memorial Book of the Ukrainian National Home --
pages 66 - 68.
The first Member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta was Andrew Chandro of the Whitford Constituency, elected in 1913. He was probably also the first of the Alberta Ukrainians to serve as an officer in the Canadian Army in the first world War.

The first Ukrainian member of the House of Commons (Dominion Parliament) was Michael Luchkovych B.A., a school teacher, who was elected in 1926 by the supporters of the United Farmers of Alberta. Anthony Hlynka followed him in 1940; he was succeeded again by John Decore (formerly a school teacher), B.A., L.L.B., C.C., Barrister & Solicitor, of Vegreville to represent the Federal Constituency of Vegreville.

The first Ukrainian Student to graduate in Vegreville from the High School was Harry Zostash. He was also the Ukrainian to graduate from the University of Alberta.

The first Physician of Ukrainian descent was Dr. John Grobko, a Gold Medalist in the Faculty of Medicine.

The first Certificate of Tittle was obtained by a Ukrainian by name Fred Fuhr of Rabbit Hill, in 1896.
The first Ukrainians in Alberta to buy a threshing machine (a steam outfit) were Messrs Wm. Puleshii and Wm. Melnyk.

In 1910 Messrs Zvarych and F. Ruryk promoted the Organization of the National Cooperative Company which made a surprising success paying off nearly three times the invested capital of $100,000.00 to its shareholders in dividends.

The first Ukrainian District Agriculturist to be appointed by the Provincial Government was Lt. Wm. Tidruchnyi, 1926.
TEACHERS' LOT

Teachers' Profession is one of the noblest and the ugliest jobs in the world. This point is not debatable at all. There is proof of this in the fact that, according to Doctor La Zerte, former dean of the Faculty of Education, in a single decade, which passed a few years ago, out of a number of 60,000 qualified teachers in Canada 49,500 left their profession.

It is generally agreed that the educational progress depends upon four factors: the supply of schools and classrooms, the supply of teachers, the ability of the local districts or the divisional boards, as the case might be, as well as the provincial departments of education to pay for good schools. The temper of the people how much money should be spent on education should also be considered.

In Alberta, according to the records of the Department of Education, there are now, in the year 1953, 173000 pupils in 6,800 classrooms. Alberta's population is increasing 30,000. The Ukrainian population constitutes roughly one tenth of the entire population of the Province. So there must be from 17,000 - 18,000 school children of Ukrainian origin in this Province, enough to fill up about 700 classrooms.
As far back as 1938 the Alberta Teachers' Association warned the public about the shortage of teachers. However no action was taken until 1944 when the standards for entrance to the Faculty were lowered, and a short course in teacher training was started. Later, isolation bonuses, bursaries, and a planned recruitment program were used to attract more high school graduates into teaching. The shortage has continued, and it is now obvious that the underlying causes are low salaries, inadequate pensions, lack of security, unsatisfactory living, unsatisfactory working conditions. It is also obvious that the teaching must compete with business and industry for high school graduates.

The attitude towards schools and teachers is outdated, oldfashioned and stupid. Why should a teacher, who frequently has from 1 - 4 university diplomas, teach for less than a common laborer, who in many cases, has no more than Grade 3 - 6? That is one of the reasons that teachers are running away from their jobs. This is a great crime, especially in Alberta which is fabulously wealthy. It has agriculture, oil, minerals, gas, coal, lumber, and manufacturing. Especially oil and gas industries have reached phenomenal developments.
The big question in education in Alberta today is the attitude of people towards education. Business and industry are strong supporters of education. Both need more well-trained employees. Organized labor also supports education.

However the majority of small business men and farmers often put dollars ahead of schools. They worry about taxes especially school taxes, since the school house stands in their midst and always reminds them that they haven't paid their taxes yet. As a result, schools in small towns and in the rural areas of Alberta, which are run by business men and farmers, are suffering more than the schools in the cities, where the school trustees are people in industry, labour and the professions, as well as in business.

If farmers have a thought for the future, they should realize that there are good reasons that rural districts should have the best schools. Most farmers want their children to be farmers, and do not approve of their young children moving to the cities. However the cities have always depended on farms for their (urban) growth, and there has been a steady migration of the surplus population on farms to the cities, for years. There is no other place for these young people to go. Today, because of the large families on farms and the increasing size of farms, there is no future in an agrarian economy for all the sons and the daughters of all the farmers.
The owner of a small business faces the same problem as the farmer. Only one son can be expected to succeed his father in the family business. The others must seek employment elsewhere, generally in the cities.

Every farmer and business man should realize that the better the schools are, the better will be the opportunities for young people who have to leave the farms and the small towns for the cities, where they will be forced to compete with graduates of city schools. Other things being equal, such as health and perseverance, the success of the young people, who have left the farms and hamlets or small towns for the cities, will be determined to a large extent by their education.

When the people of Alberta realize the relationship between a good education for their children and their futures, schools will have good buildings, good attractive teacherages, good equipment and a well-trained staff of efficient teachers.

Salaries, like those some districts used to pay (in two cases in Canada the monthly salary did not exceed $20.00), and many teacherages, called "residences" and looking worse than some of the poorest pigsties in the district, cannot attract and keep a high school graduate who has some self-respect. Teachers therefore, run away much faster from their profession, than all the Normal Schools and Faculties of Education can produce them.
Conclusions.

In my thesis I have shown that the history of Ukraine is the cause of my people's emigration.

The first Ukrainian settlers arrived in Alberta in 1893 in a district of Edna or Star, as it is called now, just a couple of miles north of Lamont. Other immigrants settled around Chipmunk, Mundare, Vegreville, Smoky Lake, Two-Hills, etc. Later they spread on both sides and lengthwise the banks of North Saskatchewan River from Edmonton towards the boundaries of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Their first aim was to build some kind of shelter for their families and to prepare enough land for cultivation that would enable them to feed their dependents.

As soon as this had been done, they immediately started building churches and organizing school districts; the first of these arising in the first Ukrainian settlement of Edna (Star).

The first Ukrainian teachers were Gregory Novak and T. Starodvorov. Their numbers increased in 1911 - 12 when Mr. Svarych had imported to Vegreville some educated young Ukrainians from Brandon and Regina.

As the years went on, there were more schools and more teachers of Ukrainian origin. These teachers
besides teaching school, took part in all phases of social life of their compatriots. They prepared concerts, gave lectures, took part and conducted plays, organized sports, helped to build churches and community halls, and combatted communism.

The first Ukrainian School Trustees' Convention was held in Vegreville on the 15th of February 1912 with ninety-five trustees present.

The first Ukrainian Teachers' Convention was held in Edmonton in 1915 with seventeen teachers present.

In 1922 there were about 40 Ukrainian Teachers in Alberta.

The "English School for Foreigners" was organized in Vegreville to prepare some New Canadians of Ukrainian descent to teach in the province.

The Presbyterian Home Mission School in Vegreville was organized by the Mission to "convert" the Ukrainian boys and girls to Christianity. But it did no harm to anybody. In fact it helped many boys and girls to get some education which otherwise they would never have had.

The Ukrainian M.H. Institute in Edmonton produced in the course of its first 25 years of existence (up to 1943) 76 university graduates (doctors, lawyers and agriculturists) 120 school teachers, 79 stenographers, 64 businessmen, 200 different occupations which gives us a number of 718 taken
all together. Since 1943 that number has been almost doubled.

In the year 1917 - 1922, and 1925 - 1927 the Ukrainian Taras Shevchenko Institute of Edmonton produced about three hundred students. But, unfortunately, this Institute did not last very long.

The Ukrainians in Alberta have to-day five school superintendents, about eight hundred and fifty school teachers, about three hundred and fifty university students, several university professors, twelve lawyers, five of them queen's Councilors, eleven dentists, sixteen pharmacists, twenty-five doctors, five chiropractors, five veterinarians fifteen agriculturists, five civil engineers, forty-four Ukrainian Catholic priests, four Russian-Greek-Orthodox priests, two United Church ministers, fifty Ukrainian implement dealers, three hundred fifteen storekeepers, sixty-five hotel owners, twenty-eight insurance agents, ten credit unions, twenty cooperatives, many machine shops, garages, shoemaker shops, blacksmith shops etc.

I could add some two hundred stenographers, many clerks, office workers, postmasters, telephone operators, telegraphers, forest rangers, roadmaster's assistants, trainmen, etc.

In the last war the number of Ukrainian boys enlisted in the Canadian forces was 11% while the Ukrainian ethnic Group consisted at that time of only 6% of the entire
Canadian population. The same ratio and proportion applies to Alberta as well. The same may be said about the Ukrainian boys from Alberta. Some of them served with distinction and high ranks overseas in the Army, Navy and Air Force. Many lost their lives. Forty-four Ukrainian names appear on the Honor Roll of the University of Alberta.

Not only in the realm of education, art and music did some of the young Ukrainians win distinction, scholarships, prizes, gold medals etc., but many of them have wonderfully excelled in the field of agriculture.

Three Ukrainian farmers, John Melnyka of Vegreville, John Porozhnyi of Willingdon and John Skrypitskyi have been acknowledged as master farmers and awarded with plaques and 1000 dollars each by the Department of Agriculture.

As to wheat, oats and barley kings at the World Fair in Chicago, Skladan Brothers, John Iliuk and Pavlovskyi Brothers head the list. Many other Ukrainian farmers obtained secondary prizes at the World Fair in Chicago in 1939 and 1940. There were eleven winners altogether. In 1942 there were three World Champions, all Ukrainians from Alberta, one for wheat, one for oats, one for barley. Out of secondary prizes, Ukrainians won 10 prizes for wheat, 3 for barley, and 11 out of 16 for oats.

Thus I have shown that my people in Alberta have made a tremendous progress of which any ethnic group in the world would be proud.
Bibliography


Chumer, Vasyl', Spomyky,

Damian, "Canadian Ukrainian Farmers and the Bolsheviks", in Vegreville Observer, in the issue of the 25th of Feb. 1931, clippings.


Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 20, the article on "Scythians".


Personal correspondence of the Author.

Letters of:


Vasyl' Dorosh, former school teacher, now of Amonton, dated March 20, 1953.

Lykola Gavinchuk, former secretary of fourteen school districts around Smoky Lake, dated April 1, 1953.

Isidore Goretskyi, Superintendent of schools, Thorhild School Division, dated April 1, 1953.


D. Prokopiuk, former school teacher, now of Edmonton, dated March 20, 1953.


Dr. Orest Starchuk, professor of the Department of Modern Languages, University of Alberta, dated March 30, 1953.


Julian Sytnyk, former and one of the first teachers among the Ukrainians of Alberta, dated Feb. 28, 1955.

P. Vasylyshyn, former school teacher, dated March 8, 1953.

Maksym Zalizniak, a former teacher of the English Schools for Foreigners, preacher, etc., dated Mar. 30, 1953.

Petro Zvarych (Peter Svarich), former organizer of sixteen school districts, and treasurer of twelve school districts, dated March 10, 1953.


Records of the University of Alberta for the years 1945 - 1952.

Zvarych Petro, "Ukrainian Settlers in Alberta", an address delivered at the meeting of the Historical Society of Alberta, held at the Rutherford Library in Edmonton, on Nov. 25, 1952.
A LIST OF ALL UKRAINIAN TEACHERS TEACHING IN ALBERTA NOW


Ann Fasenko, Andrew Fedoruk, A. J. Fedoruk, Michael J. Fedoruk, Mary Fedynak, Evelyn Fedynak, Pauline Fedynak, Peter Fedynak, Rose Fedynak, William Filevych, George Filipchuk, Margaret S. Filipchuk, William Filipchuk, Elizabeth Filipowski, Prokop Floria, Mary M. Fundytus.


Walter Ilkiw, Clara A. Iwasiuk, Peter Iwasiuk.

Antoni Jasinski, George Juskow, June Justin.


Elsie Uhryn, Mike Ukrainetz, Alexander Ulan, Philip Uniat, Stephan Urichak, John M. Uruchuk, Elizabeth W. Utley, Margaret R. Utley.


Olga Yacey, Catherine Yaceyko, Helen Yadlowsky, George Yachenchuk William L. Yakimchuk, Margaret Yanchuk, Olga Yanchuk, B. Yanishewski, John Yarenko, Nora E. Yelenik, Elizabeth Youzvishen, Andrew Yuhem, Peter Yuhem, Marie C. Yurkowski, John Yusep.

RECORD OF STUDENTS OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN

ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA: 1945

UNDERGRADUATES


Sophomores - Michael Chmilar, Stephen Hnyda, Nicholas Hopch, William Lazaruk, John Melnyk, Walter Ozust, Ben Torchinsky, Jim Wesolowski, Peter Petrushyuk, John Karaschy, George Semeluk, Nick Sheptycki,

Juniors - Lillian Cheladyn, Dunice Chesney, Michael Chonko, Michael Dereniuk, Michael Klapauk, Vladimir Ludryk, Alice Poochkey, Alex Pyrch, Peter Raffa, Adelle Roginsky, Stanley Sawicki, Nicholas Swabb, "eros
Coronuk, Dick Ytsma,
GRADUATES

Agriculture - William Lobay, George Shewchuk.

Applied Science

Civil - Earl Danchuk, Stephen Chrunka,

Electrical - Egon Holm, Adam Kravetz, W. Podgurney.

Mining - Frank Manyluk.

Arts and Science

Medicine - Russell Lastiwka, Eugene Sylypiuk.

Science - Oliver Feniak, Robert Lazo.

Education - Anne Semak, Michael Skuba.

Dentistry - Torleif Walhovd, Alexander Slevinsky.

Medicine - Peter Kozak, Eugene Skwarok,

Nursing Diploma - C. Holowaychuk.
RECORD OF STUDENTS OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN
ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA 1946


Senior Class -

Graduates - Sam Loghaeck.

Masters - Sam Loghaeck.

Agriculture - Nick Chomye, John Pyrch, John Skoray.

Applied Science

Chemical - Bill Dimock, John Dmytruk, M. Klapsauszek, Val Ludryk.

Arts and Science -

Arts - S. Holosko.

Honors Chem. - Bill Repka.

Honors Physics - Jack Olian.

Household Economica - L. Chelady.


Geology - J. Andrichuk.


Nursing Diploma - Xenia Pyrch.

Non-Graduation Seniors

Pharmacy - L. Horodesky, M. Weronuk.

Summer School Graduates

Stella Cwikilewih, Elsie Osinchuk.

The Honor Roll


RECORD OF STUDENTS OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN
ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA 1947

Students' Council - Agriculture Representative - John Melnyk.
Freshman Executive - Bill Yurko.

AWARDS

The Faculty of Applied Science
The Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta Gold Medals
In Chemical Engineering: Michael Metro Chimilic.

The Faculty of Dentistry
The Alberta Dental Association Prize
In the fourth year: Michael Kurray Dereniuk.

The School of Pharmacy
The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Gold Medals in Pharmacy
In the licentiate course: Andrew Stanley Snatynchuk.
The Neil I. McDermid Memorial Prize in Pharmacy:
Andrew Stanley Snatynchuk.

Awards Made by Other Institutions

The National Research Council Awards
Bursaries: George Peter Semeluk.

Matriculation Awards
University of Alberta Honor Prizes: Steve Kreychy, Roman L. Yanda.
The Daughters of the Empire Matriculation Bursaries: Richard F. Moyse.
The Faculty of Agriculture
The Robert Gardiner Memorial Scholarship: Paul Melnychyn.
The Faculty of Dentistry
The Alberta Dental Association Prize
In the second year: Lawrence Soloway.
The School Of Pharmacy
The Prizes of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association
In the second year: Donald A. Zuck.
The Canadian Foundation for the Advancement of Pharmacy Scholarships
In the second year: Donald A. Zuck.

GRADUATES

Masters in Agriculture: William Lobay, Stephen G. Fushley,
William Lazaruk, John W. Kletnyk.
Masters in Applied Science: Chemical Engineering: Michael L. Chimilic.
Civil Engineering: Benjamin B. Torchinsky.
Electrical Engineering: S. R. Hnyda.
Mining Engineering: Edward J. Panchysyn.
Master of Arts: Stella F. Holosko.
Masters of Household Economics: Lillian Lichaluk, Sophie Puchalik.
Masters of Science - Medicine - John D. Raragas, George F. Semeluk,
Rudolph S. Melnychuk, Charles A. Yackulic.
Dentistry - Michael Murray Dereniuk, Arthur M. Horodezky, Merose Woronuk.
Masters in Education: Richard Samoil, George Filipchuk, Michael N.
Gavinchuk, George Kravetz, Mary E. Leskiw,
Joseph M. Melnychuk, William H. Repka,
Vivienne J. Scorah, Stephen A. Sklepovich.
Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Education: Constantine Lutic,
Marie Varchol.
Nursing Diploma - Gertrude Utley, Gloria Artym.
Pharmacy - Licentiate - George Thomas Darichuk, Stephanie Anne
Kobylnyk, Maurice H. Makowichuk.

UNDERGRADUATES

Agriculture - First Year - Joseph Chrumka, Emil Deputat, Steve
Dubetz, Joseph Gruba, Philip Halisky, William
Hanevich, Anthoni Jasinski, Metro Melnyk, Peter Melnyk,
J. A. Shenanichuk, William Skoropad, Russell Stogryn,
Bohdan Tataryn.
Second Year - Victor Chanasyk, Russell Olekshy,
Steve Pytec, Sylvester Smolik, Harry Strynadka,
Third Year - Frank Pawlowski, Andrew Wynnyk,
Paul Zelnychyn.

Applied Science - First Year - Joseph Badzioch, Ernest Belik,
Nestor Cebuliak, Paul Chaba, John Chapa,
John Dorig, Carl Dumka, Bohdan Ferby,
Joseph Hlavay, Stanley Hnyda, Philip Hudz,
Nikolai Kitz, Romanus Koncorada, Andrew
Kowalchuk, Arthur Kowalchuk, Peter Kozie,
Marshall Kutyn, William Lewicky, William
Macenko, Milton Czobko, William Romanchuk,
Zenon Sadoway, Nickah Semeluk, William Sidjak,
John Sklar, William Wanat, Wasel Wasluchuk,
John Woloshyn, Peter Yurkiw, Michael Yurko,
William Yurko, John Zowtlick.
Second Year - William Chamia, Michael Hunka,
William A. Hunka, Vladimir R. Liller, Edward
Olyneck, Alec Pawliuk, John Napta, Walter
Salandick, Nicholas Sidjak, Anthony B.
Wacovich, Michael F. Wakal.
Third Year - Marvin J. Dolinsky, William D.
Kurysh, Frederick Macenko, Russell J. Warwaruk,
Michael J. Yacheyko.
Second Year - Michael Letersky, V. A. Bayrock, John Welykochy.

Second Year - Charles T. Detro, Thomas E. Lakusta, John E. Lutz.

Household Economics - First Year - Margaret D. Carnochan, Hose Tolak, Sonia Woytiw, Zita Zacek.
Second Year - Nora H. Kowalski, Anne Puchalik, Katherine Puchalik, Stephanie Saykesich, Lillian Wasiuta, Laurine Woytiw.

Third Year - Stephen I. Hnatko, Fred Terentiuk.


Nursing - First Year - Sonia H. Podgurnay, Margaret Sakal.

Second Year - Tillie Hollowaychuk, Sonia Shepticki.

Third Year - Zetta Trukowski, Irene Strilchuk.

First Year Diploma - Doris Connick, Anna Fliczuk, Alice Laryka, Elizabeth Volney.
GRADUATES

Master of Arts - M. G. Yaworsky.

Master of Education - Michael Gavenchuk.

Agriculture - Paul Lelnychyn, Frank Pawlowski, Andrew Wynnyk.

Bachelor of Arts - Walter Krashowsky, Catherine Lena Toohey, John Welykochy.


Bachelor Of Science
Household Economics - Anne Puchalik, Kay Puchalik, Laurine Woytkiw, Nora Kowalski, Lillian Nasiuta.

Medicine - Walter Goresky, D. Alex Holley, Romeo Skwarok.


Nursing - Fourth Year - Zetta Krukowski, Irene Strilchuk.
Third Year - E. Wasiuta.

Pharmacy - Walter Chorny, William Pookey.

Bachelor of Science
Civil Engineering - Marshall John Dolinsky, Walter Oust,
Russell John Warwaruk.

Electrical Engineering - Frederick Macenko, Peter Petrashyuk.

Bachelor of Arts in Law - Paul Matisz.

UNIVERSITIES

Agriculture - First Year - W. Chinneck, J. Grotski, F. J. Kisko,
P. Krokoosh, J. A. Chrunka, E. Deputat, S. Dubetz,
J. Gurba, P. Halisky, N. Hanevich, A. J. Jasinski.
Second Year - F. F. Melnyk, J. Shemanchuk,
W. Skoropad, B. V. Tatryn, V. Chnask, E. V. Hamula,
A. Harbowoy.
Third Year - C. A. Koyik, S. Pyrcz, S. Smoliak,

Arts and Science - First Year - W. Kolotyluk, J. Kuchar,
R. Muchar, R. Loptka, A. Maximchuk,
K. Norozuik, K. Lyashok, Lucy Olekshy, Catherine Oleksyn, N. Olynyk, A. Ostolosky, W. Fanusiuk,
J. Pasoczyniak, H. Polnyak, D. Froskov, Alexandria Pyrce, A. Rodnunsky, E. Sakowsky, D. Sawatzky,
N. A. H. Semuluk, R. Shewchuk, I. Shymko,
J. Bidora, E. Stojee, M. Svarich, E. Tanasiuk,
M. Tkachuk, J. Wityicki, M. Wiwchar, M. Wozniak,
J. Wynnuk, W. Wynnyk, Reina E. Yanda.
Second Year - W. J. Bahan, F. J. Sakaj, Olga
Barilko, Maxine Bartsch, J. D. Blazouske,
Evelyn Capsey, A. D. Lemko, C. Tenik, J. Granik,
L. Horodosky, Juila Franko, C. Kosowan, H. C.
Krokoosh, G. Krucik, F. Lobay, L. Lupil, Adeline Liskew, L. A. Motiuk, L. Ludryk, T. F. Myhuis,
Amelia Panchuk, J. Romanchuk, J. J. Sherebaniuk,
W. Shydowski, E. E. Skaskow, T. J. Trofimuk,
Third Year - J. M. Chernichan, U. Kostaschuk,

Commerce - First Year - Jean L. Kantiuk, Augustine Acmarniczi,
W. Lupul, S. P. Lorozzoff, O. L. Bachkiw, C. Zalesky,
I. Zwarick.
Second Year - W. Droniuk, J. Kecyk, G. Kykolaychuk,
K. F. Steysko, P. Swityk, E. Yaremco.

Third Year - J. Achtymichuk, Rose Pewchuk, N. Rnyuk, Mary Kombyr, Anne Prokopiu, O. D. Rudko, G. Zytaruk


Household Economics - First Year - Josephine E. Saydusa, J. Gorkishuk, Helen Leskiw, Victoria Liskew, Lois Skorupski, Second Year - Ada-Jean Kotch, Sonia Joytkiw

Dentistry - First Year - T. Lenco, Second Year - V. Kuziek, K. L. Loysey, Third Year - W. Batyuk, P. Poohkay


Nursing - January Class - Vera Lakusta, Nadia Lorayko, Katherine Strilchuk, Viola Surch, First Year Derek - Katie Leskiw, First Year Diploma - Natalka Lorayko, Eva Szuka, W. Shandro
Nursing - Second Year - Marion Kulak, Margaret Sakal.
Second Year Diploma - Alice Maryka, 'ean Usher.
Third Year Degree - T. Holowaychuk, Sonia Sheptycki.

Pharmacy - First Year - Mary Chemarys, S. S. Hobluk, W. M.
Semenchuk, M. Wachowich, F. Nesolowski.
Second Year - W. A. Ilkiw, J. R. Taciuk.

SUMMER SCHOOL GRADUATES

Fred Peter Bogoray, Terron Chorny, John Lazurek, Ted J. Sawchuk,
Philip Uniat, Michael T. Grekul, Stanley Krezanski.
RECORD OF STUDENTS OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN
ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA 1950

Publications - Evergreen and Gold Executive - Paul Fetsko.

Gateway - Virge Moshansky.

GRADUATES


Bachelor of Arts
with Honors - Kanoly Robert Lupul, D. J. Sherbaniuk,

Bachelor of Science
with Honors - Edward W. Jennings, Brian Dunford.

Bachelor of Arts - Raphael Loptka, Alexander Pyycz, J. T. Trofimuk,


Bachelor of Science


Engineering Physics. - Michael Yurko.

Household Economics - V. C. Liskew.

Bachelor of Arts Law - C. Kosowan, J. Walykochy.

Doctors of Dental Surgery - K. L. Hoysey, V. C. Huzyk.


Bachelor of Science Medicine - Roman L. Yanda.

Nursing - Eugenia Podchuk, Tillie Holowaychuk, Margaret Sakal, Natalia Porayko, Eva Sawka, Victoria Shandro.


UNDERGRADUATES


Second Year - Andy V. Antonuk.


Arts and Science - First Year - William Sheptyki, Maurin Starko, George Stefanik, Nestor Svarich, Helen Tachenko, Louie Ulah, Edward R. Wachowich, J. Warwaruk, Peter Witwicky.
Third Year - Alex Klycky, Walter Panasuk,

Commerce - Second Year - Irene Boychuk, Sydney O. Kulak, Alexander Hoysa, Qrest Sackiw,

Second Year - Harry J. Kleparchuk, S. Kindarwich, Russell Lesiw, Wm. Melnyk, Josephine Taborski,

Third Year - Nick Calmachuk, Nick Cheepka, Michael Gudzowaty, Lawrence Kotuik, Anne Romanuk,

Engineering - First Year - Jack Baduk, Lester Karas, Boris Korun, Orest Kotoshyn, Steve Lobay, Gerald Lasurek, Lawrence Lazurek, Peter Oley, Peter Oluk, Mike Orleski, Like Ostafischuk, Leo Samoil, Lucy Senshen, Alex Sharachuk, Frank Sklar, John Solodzuk, William Storey Rudolph Yachychn,
Engineering - Second Year - Bill Boytzun, Fred Davediuk, Peter Dranchuk, Jan Fedorwich, Nick Huculak, Nickolas Sashuk, Harry Sandulak, J. W. Slupsky, Walter Soloduk, Allan Tomashausky,
Third Year - John Basaraba, M. L. Chornopcy, O Dragenuik, Michael Kinash, J. Klimchuk, Tomas Kostuik, Peter Kozakewich, Harry meronek, Adelaine Miskew, P. Naharowski, Daniel Sawatsky, W. Slenko, William Taciuk, H. Terlecki,
House Economics - First Year - S. Tkachuk, Adelaide Wachowich.
Law - First Year - Andrew Demco, Adelaine Lyshkew.
Dentistry - Second Year - Joseph P Lukenchuk,
Third Year - Thomas Demko.
Medicine - First Year - Kohut, David Ralph, Fred Lobay, Raymond Ostolosky, Eli Tanasuir,
Third Year - Donald Holley, W. J. Siwak.
Bachelor of Science -
Nursing - First Year - Margaret Petryk, L. Zeneshen, Irene Shewchuk,
Second Year - Vera Chudner, Kate Leskiew.
Diploma Nursing - Second Year - Margaret Awalishin, Vera Lakusta, N. Farayka, Katerine Strilchuk, Romana Zelenka, Violet Zwick.
First Year - Irene J. Antoneko, Elsie Lakhuch.
Pharmacy - First Year - Alexander Hukalo, Harry Novalanski, Michael Shysh, Bill G. Skakan.
Second Year - George J. "Hwrela", William G. Lesick, Myros B. Camycia, Dennis Strilchuk.

SUMMER SCHOOL GRADUATES


CLUB MEMBERSHIPS

Agriculture Club - W. J. Klufas.
RECORD OF STUDENTS OF UKRAINIAN ORIGIN
ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA 1952

Agriculture -

Graduates

Masters - Yanda Raina.

Post Graduates - Antoniuk Andrew V., Aisko, Frank J., Klufas, William J.

Undergraduates

Third Year - William S. Baranyk, John Markovich.

Second Year - Roman Fodchuk, Sidney Pawlowski.

First Year - Edward Holubowich, Paul A. Fuhach.

Arts and Science -

Graduates

Antonenko Peter, Helen Evanchick, Rosalie Prinskie, Victor Juba, Ernest A., Aanaswich, Hryhory Kursky, William Sheptycki, Rosemarie Sokolow, Marvin H. Stankovich, Nestor Svarich,

Undergraduates

Third Year - Stephen A. Antoniuk.


Commerce - Grads
Walter Burcuk, Stan Makohonik, Mike Fundick.

Undergraduates

Second Year - Peter Bazowski, Taras Boyko, Angela Budnyk.

Dentistry - Grads
William Kobewka, Joseph Lukenchuk.

Undergraduates

First Year - Neil Basaraba, Rusk Laba, Ophelia Sarchuk, Lloyd Skoretz, Peter Steblyk, Myron Warnick, Carl Yaskovich, Zennon Zadvorny.


First Year - John Zmetana.

Education - Grads

Undergraduates


Education

Second Year - Marcella Kucharski, Doris Kulyk, Nicholas Leskiw, Audrey Opolski, Eugene Wasyluk.


Chemical Engineering - Graduates

Nick J. Leshuk, Vlakymir Osinchuk.

Mining Engineering - Graduates

Alfred Bordula, Crest Draganiuk.

Petroleum Engineering - Graduates

Peter J. Dranchuk, Billy Leskiw, Oszust, Bernard.
Electrical Engineering - Graduates

Fred Davediuk, Peter Hahaiowski.

Civil Engineering - Graduates

Bill Hoytzn, Jean Fedorowich, William Fedunec, Paul Ftesko, Nick Huculak, Walter Solodzuk, Walter Tamofyuchuk.

Engineering - Undergraduates

Third Year - Steve Dubas, Allan Durno, John Hvozdanski, Orest Kotyshyn, Lawrence Mazurek, Leo Samoil, Walter Sawka, Maurice Seneshen, Franklin Sklar, Walter Serenka.

Second Year - Humphrey Fedorak, Leo Jackiw, Peter Kutney, Gerald Mazurek, John Inkechuk.

First Year - Thor Berezowsky, Steve Dacyszyn, Lawrence Penniak, Orest Grekul, John Kraychy, Michael "rpan, Mil Letwin, Donald Kahura, Albert Malanchuk, Leomir "omankiw, Orest Samycia, Walter Serediak, William Yurko, George Zahary, Stanley Zazula.

Household Economics - Graduates

Melvina Gowda, Sophie Tkachuk, Adelaide Sachowich.

Undergraduates

Second Year - Elsie Fedunec, Claudia Gowda, Kathleen Yurkiv.

First Year - Susan Warawa.
Law -

Graduates
Harvey Bodner, Luane A. Demčo, Nicholas Shymko.

Undergraduates

First Year - Robert Bezborodka, Orest Bilinski, Joseph Bruml, Russell Dzenick, Virgil Joshansky.

Medicine-

Graduates
Waldemar Holubitsky, Trón Kyhus, Richard Sherbaniuk, Roman Yanda.

Undergraduates

Third Year - William Holotylik, William Pawlik, John Romanchuk, Fred Lobay, Raymond Ostolosky.


Nursing-

Graduates
Diploma in Teaching and Supervision - Edna Napiński.
Diploma in Public Health Nursing - Evangeline Boyarchuk.

4th Year B.Sc. R.N. Graduates - Kate Leskiw.

3rd Year Diploma R.N. Graduates - Elsie Lakuch, Irene Antoneko, Olga Fresnich, Frances Sikora.

Undergraduates

Second Year Diploma - Gloria Domanko, Patricia Klamsky.

First Year Diploma - Selene Chernetski, Ruth Saganiuk, Anne Sikora, Margaret Tomasky.

First Year B.Sc. - Pearl Cherniwchan
Pharmacy - Graduates
John Chernochan, Peter Ewtuchovich,
Alexander Hukalo, Harry Novalansky,
Stephen Parada, Bohdan Romankiw,
Michael Shysh, Bill Skakun.

Undergraduates

Second Year - George Mazurenko, J. Meleshko,
Tony Romaniuk,

First Year - John Androshtuk, Walter Hladun,
Marie Kastor, Olga Sobolnyk,
Stanley Oracheski, Marion Syska,
Orest Verchomin, Olga Zelenko.

Summer School Graduands

John Anthony Jasinsky, Martha Sychalyk, Marion Kayowski,
F. Shymko, Steve Skuba