

HASLO/SLOGAN CYM (World-wide) 2020:Зродились ми великої години! - We were born in a great hour!

Серед численних річниць та ювілеїв, які відзначатимемо впродовж 2020, особливе для нас значення має одна, пов'язана з історією нашої організації – 95 років з часу створення CYM у 1925.

Among the many commemorations this year CYMivtsi are celebrating a major milestone – 95 years from the creation of CYM in Ukraine in 1925.

Саме ця подія – заснування молодіжної організації, якій судилося довге і славне життя, зробила 1925 рік насправді великим. Ми і наші попередники своєю жертвовною працею зробили великою цю годину!

CYM has existed for a very long time. We and previous generations with our volunteering giving and hard work have indeed made this organisation the great organisation it is today.

Чи пам'ятаємо ми дати народження свого далекого сусіда, або однокласника, з якими не бачилися багато літ? Та, мабуть, що ні, й ніколи такою ціллю не задавалися.

Do we usually remember birthdates of neighbours or classmates we haven't seen for a long time. Probably not.

А коли мова йде про людей, яких, може й не знаємо особисто, але які зробили особливий внесок в ту чи іншу галузь суспільного життя?

But when there is discussion about people whom we don't know personally, but who have made contributions to different areas of community life do we remember things about them? Birth dates, where they live etc.

Рік народження Тараса Шевченка, Лесі Українки, Степана Бандери та інших подвижників української нації навіки червоними чорнилами вписані в її історію. Від цих дат ми ведемо відлік річниць, їх відзначаємо і святкуємо, називаючи великими.

In our Ukrainian life we commemorate people who have played a major role in the building of Ukraine – birth & death dates of people like Taras Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, Stepan Bandera, Mykola Pavlushkov & many more. We have concerts & seminars and Church commemorations.

Направду, кожен з нас, своєю працею, розумом і служінням, може прославити ту годину, в яку прийшов на світ, бо: «Людина славиться ділами». Так само й з організацією, яка є спільнотою однодумців, що об'єдналися задля досягнення спільної мети.

Each of us, through our work, our brain & deeds can honour the triumph and timing of our birth.

Багатолітня історія Спілки Української Молоді промовисто свідчить про її здобутки і звершення. А згадка про велику годину її заснування, спонукає нас до дальших дій на славу Бога й України!

The long history of CYM is a witness to its achievements. The creation date of CYM is a reminder of another great hour which should spur us on to more good works for God & Ukraine.

SUMMARY EARLY HISTORY UKRAINIAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION – ‘CYM’

1. We know about the beginnings of CYM and its activities, mostly from the 1930 show trials. Further information was received from surviving members, including Mykola's sister Natalia who has written her memoirs about her brother and CYM.
2. 1917-20 – fall of tsarist Russia & the Bolshevik Revolution occurs.
3. Taking advantage of the chaos of this time, Ukraine declared its independence in January 1918 and started to rebuild the nation. Ukrainian students from high schools and universities were very active in the rebuilding especially in the education of the wider population about freedom for Ukraine.
4. The Bolsheviks came into Ukraine and spread the word of proletariat revolution and supposed equality for peasants. In opposition to their propaganda, patriotic Ukrainian students distributed pamphlets and ran discussion groups about independence for Ukraine. They also made up posters which called on previous army personnel and young men to join a Ukrainian army in aid of their nation's freedom rather than supporting communism.
5. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian government, which was mainly Socialist at the time, and identified strongly with their 'bolshevik brothers' in Russia, was convinced by the bolsheviks that it did not need its own army and that Russia would come and defend Ukraine if this was needed
6. In January 1918, not long after the proclamation of independence, the Bolsheviks started advancing on Kyiv resulting on 29 January in the battle of Kruty, 120 kms south east of Kyiv. 250 youth, as young as 12, and three hundred men valiantly defended the road to Kyiv against 6,000 well-armed Bolsheviks. All except 27 were killed, the 27 being taken prisoners and shot the next day.
7. In addition, in order to control the hearts and minds of Ukrainian youth, the Bolsheviks established a new youth organisation called KOMSOMOL – Communist Youth. This organisation worked at instilling in its young members hatred of anything anti-communist or Ukrainian. They degraded anything Christian – dressing as clergy or biblical figures and organising anti-christian parades during liturgy times and major Christian feasts; and in schools their members were encouraged to spy on others' conversations and to 'dob' on family and to force out any patriotic youth from formal positions as well as scaring them enough to ensure that they would not want to undertake any anti-communist activities. It was also almost impossible to enter higher studies or obtain a good job without the endorsement of KOMSOMOL.
8. Under the leadership of the respected patriotic academics Serhij Yefremov – Mykola's uncle with whom Mykola and his sister lived after their father's death, and Volodymyr Durdukivskyj from the adult nationalist organisation SVU (Spilka Vyzvolennya Ukrainy), 20 year old Mykola Pavlushkov started to organise Ukrainian youth with the aim of bringing together like-minded youth who believed in the freedom of Ukraine and were ready to fight for this ideal. Together with Mykola Pavlushkov the first members of 'CYM' were Boris Matushevsky, Diodor Bobyrya, Hryhorij Slobodianyk, Petro Netchytajlo & Yurij Vynohradov.
9. In May 1925 in Kyiv, Mykola Pavlushkov, 21 years old, formulated a program for the Ukrainian Youth Association – SUM- Spilka Ukrainskoyi Molodi.

10. The members of CYM prepared a great deal of Ukrainian patriotic literature and distributed it to students & the general community. Members were also active against collectivisation and even found sympathisers in the Red Army. They also organised Ukrainian cultural activities – concerts, choirs and folk dancing.
11. Because the Bolsheviks could not countenance any opposition, 'CYM' had to be organised secretly, based on a system of groups of five. In each group each member would organise another group of five who were unknown to other groups, and so on. Each person also had a pseudonym so that any disclosures would not put other people at risk.
12. The first group became the Central Bureau of CYM. In the first year, activities were focused on broadening membership beyond Kyiv. Natalia Pavlushkov, in her accounts from the time, refers to Mykola's organisation of CYM in Donbas & Kuban. Underground groups were also established in Kazakstan & Central Asia.
13. In the northern spring of 1929 mass arrests and killings of anyone suspected of anti-bolshevik activities occurred, with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church decimated. Yefremov, Pavlushkov, Matushevsky and other members of SUM were also arrested.
14. In 1930, in Kharkiv, the Russians put on a massive public show trial against 45 members of SVU & 'CYM'. Pavlushkov – 26 years of age – was sentenced to death. This was commuted to exile and isolation on the island of Sokolovky in far northern Russia, where he was constantly tortured and finally shot to death on 3 November 1937 with 299 others on the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.
15. After the removal of millions of Ukrainians from their homeland in WWII by Nazis, Russians and others, many young Ukrainians ended up in refugee camps at the end of the war. By 1946 there were around 50,000 young Ukrainians in Germany.
16. Despite the efforts of Stalin and the West under the Yalta Agreement to repatriate these people to the Soviet Union and a certain death or imprisonment, many elected to take their chances and stayed in the camps. In this environment, CYM was re-established in Arzburgh in Germany on 10 June 1946, by previous CYM members. Its members were 18-30 years old. By July 1946, 7 more Oseredky were formed and by the end of 1946 there were 24 Oseredky. CYM spread to Austria & Belgium, so that by 1948 there were 68 Oseredky and 6200 members. In 1949, the organisation of Ynatstvo began in Munich, called 'Baturyn'.
17. The forced migration of Ukrainian refugees to places such as the UK, USA, South America, Canada & Australia also began in 1949.
18. In 1949, the Central Bureau of CYM made contact with surviving CYMivtsi in Australia and Oseredky in the capital cities began to be organised.

HOMEWORK – QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Why is your birth date important to you?
2. In your opinion why do you think CYM's birth date of May 1925 is important?
3. Name five things that you think were most important about CYM history that you read about
4. Give an example of how you can apply the 2020 CYM Slogan in your daily life. Think about doing your best even though the odds might be or seem to be against you.
5. Identify one thing from what you have read that you find difficult to understand.

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