

## **HASLO CYM 2020:Зродились ми великої години! - We were born in a great hour!**

**LEVEL:** Молодше і Старше Юнацтво (can be used for Дружинники)

**ВУМОНА:** Українознавство - Закон Молодшого Юнацтва 2. Пізнавати і любити Україну. Закон Старшого Юнацтва 2. Пізнавай і люби Україну, борони її честь та будь гордим за приналежність до Української нації

### **ESSENTIAL QUESTION:**

What is the meaning of the current Haslo/Credo ?

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### **LEARNING INTENTION – Aim of the lesson**

- To come to an understanding as to why this Haslo is important to CYM members
- Come to an awareness through the haslo about their connectedness to Ukrainian identity & CYM identity

**DESIRED OUTCOME:** By the end of the lesson, yunatstvo will be able to:

- Identify the current haslo – in Ukrainian & English
- Relate it to 'birth' of CYM and its historical context
- Relate to zakony at their level
- Molodshe yunatstvo – draw meaning from the haslo & how it might apply in their daily lives
- Starshy Yunatstvo: Draw personal meaning from it and how it might apply to them and the community.
- Starshy Yunatstvo & Druzynyky come to some understanding about their Ukrainian & CYM identity
- Starshy Yunatstvo & Druzynyky come to understand its relationship to Ukraine, OYN & UPA

**RESOURCES:** Attached materials, personal research.

### **SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES AND METHOD**

- Show CYM yunata & the youngest of Molodshe yunatstvo something representing a birthday cake with a CYM emblem on it. Get them to colour in the CYM emblem. Talk to them about their birthdays and what they do and then CYM's birthday.
- Construct a timeline document with starshy yunatstvo which identifies important dates, the events leading upto WW1, the establishment of the Soviet Union, the creation of CYM & OUN.
- Source relevant picture representations & either make a poster or put it on computer e.g. power point or do a google classroom presentation
- Have a round table discussion – introduce the topic by asking how important is their birthdate to them. What about mum & dad's birthdays? Brothers & sisters? Then talk about the birth of CYM – how difficult the conditions were but people like Pavlushko achieved great things. How do we in Australia celebrate CYM's birthday – Den Yunatstva.
- Give an example of how the haslo can apply to their daily lives - striving to do their best, in adversity, against the odds
- Molodshe Yunatstvo to produce one question to the guest or Vykhovnyk; Starshy Yunatstvo at least three questions
- You may like to invite a guest speaker like Stefan Romaniw to talk about OYN & UPA

**NOTE:** Vykhovnyky Be very careful what you find on Wikipedia about this topic. Some of it is good but some has anti Ukrainian views in it. You need a good knowledge of history to discern the incorrect information.

## Where does the Haslo come from?

The March of Ukrainian Nationalists is a Ukrainian patriotic song that was originally the official anthem of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The song is also known by its first line "**We were born in a great hour**" (Ukrainian: Зродились ми великої години). The song, written by Oles Babiy to music by Omelian Nyzhankivskyi in 1929, was officially adopted by the leadership of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in 1932. The song is often referred to as a patriotic song from the times of the uprising, and a Ukrainian folk song. It is still commonly performed today, especially at events honoring the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and by nationalist organizations.

The March of the Ukrainian Nationalists was written and performed as a march and a call to arms. The first verse of the song refers to "the pain of losing Ukraine",<sup>1</sup> referring to the short-lived independence of the Ukrainian National Republic from 1917-1921. The republic was divided up among the Soviet Union and the Second Polish Republic. The song also mentions a popular Ukrainian national motto, "A United Ukrainian state... from the San to the Kavkaz". This is in line with the concept of having Ukraine's western border start at the San river in modern-day in western Ukraine and southeastern Poland and its eastern border at the Caucasus Mountains

### Ukrainian lyrics

Зродились ми великої години,  
З пожеж війни, із полум'я вогнів,  
Плавав нас біль по втраті України,  
Кормив нас гнів і злість на ворогів.

І ось ідемо в бою життєвому,  
Тверді, міцні, незламні мов граніт,  
Бо плач не дав свободи ще нікому,  
А хто борець — той здобуває світ.

Не хочемо ні слави ні заплати.  
Заплатою нам — розкіш боротьби!  
Солодше нам у бою умирати,  
Ніж жити в путах, мов німі раби.

Доволі нам руїни і незгоди,  
Не сміє брат на брата йти у бій!  
Під синьо-жовтим прапором свободи  
З'єднаєм весь великий нарід свій.

Велику правду — для усіх єдину,  
Наш гордий клич народів несе!  
Вітчизні ти будь вірний до загибелі,  
Нам Україна вище понад усе!

Веде нас в бій борців упавших слава.  
Для нас закон найвищий і наказ:  
"Соборна Українська держава —  
Вільна й міцна, від Сяну по Кавказ".<sup>[9]</sup>

### English translation

We were born in a great hour,  
From the fires of war, and the flames of gunshots,  
We were nurtured by the pain of losing Ukraine,  
We were fed by anger and malice to our enemies.

And here we walk in the battle of life -  
Solid, durable, unbreakable, like granite,  
For crying hasn't given freedom to anyone yet,  
But whoever is a fighter, he conquers the world.

We don't want neither glory, nor payment.  
Payment for us - is the luxury of fighting!  
It is sweeter for us to die in battle,  
Than to live in bondage, as mute slaves

Enough of ruins and disagreements for us,  
A brother will not dare to go to war against a brother!  
Under the blue-yellow flag of freedom  
We will unite all of our great people.

A united nation one for us all is that one truth  
This is our proud call to all people:  
Be faithful to your homeland until death,  
For us, Ukraine is above all else!

The glory of fallen fighters leads us into battle,  
And the highest order we shall fulfill:  
For a "united Ukrainian nation -  
Free and strong, from the San to the Kavkaz"

## BACKGROUND MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION OF TIMELINE

In 1919 with the end of the Polish–Ukrainian War, which resulted in the takeover of western Ukraine by the Second Polish Republic, and the rest of Ukraine by Russia & from 1922 Ukraine becoming part of the the Soviet Union many former leaders of the Ukrainian republic were exiled. As Russian and Polish persecution of Ukrainians during the interwar period increased, many Ukrainians (particularly the youth, many of whom felt they had no future) lost faith in traditional legal approaches, in their elders, and in the western democracies who were seen as turning their backs on Ukraine. This period coincided with the birth of CYM in 1925 and increase in support for the ideals of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) which was established in 1929 OUN's stated immediate goal was the re-establishment of a united Ukraine.

By the beginning of the Second World War, OUN was estimated to have at least upto 200,000 active members and many more in sympathizers. The song was written in 1929 during the midst of these political events and adopted by the organization's leadership 3 years later.

The **Ukrainian Insurgent Army** (Ukrainian: Українська повстанська армія, УПА, *Ukrayins'ka Povstans'ka Armiya*, **UPA**) was established by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. During World War II, it was engaged in guerrilla warfare against Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union, the Polish Underground State and Communist Poland.

The **Soviet Union** had its roots in the 1917 October Revolution, when the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, overthrew the Russian Provisional Government which had replaced the autocratic regime of Tsar Nicholas II during World War I. In 1922, after a civil war ending in the Bolsheviks' victory, the USSR was formed by a treaty which united the Russian, Transcaucasian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian republics. Following Lenin's death in 1924 and a brief power struggle, Joseph Stalin came to power in the mid-1920s. Stalin formalized the party ideology of Marxism–Leninism and replaced the market economy with a command/dictatorship centralised economy which led to a period of rapid industrialization and collectivization with significant tragedies occurring including the Holodomor in Ukraine in 1932/33 and the Great Purge, during which hundreds of thousands of persons accused of spying or sabotage were arrested and executed without trial or sent to Siberia and other parts of the Soviet Union.

On 23 August 1939, after unsuccessful efforts to form an alliance with Western powers, the Soviets signed the **Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact** with Nazi Germany. After the start of World War II, the formally neutral Soviets invaded and annexed territories of several Eastern European states, including eastern Poland and the Baltic states.

The Pact's clauses provided a written guarantee of peace by each party towards the other and a declared commitment that neither government would ally itself to or aid an enemy of the other. In addition to the publicly-announced stipulations of non-aggression, the treaty included a secret protocol, which defined the borders of Soviet and German spheres of influence across Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland.

## References

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3. *List of Uprising Songs* on umka.com (in Ukrainian)
4. *Зродились ми великої години (We were born in a great hour)* Entry at pisni.org (in Ukrainian)
5. *Святкове співоче дійство «Зродились ми великої години» з нагоди 70-ї річниці створення УПА (Festive singing event "We were born in a great hour" on the 70th anniversary of the creation of UPA)* entry at news website Zaxid.net (in Ukrainian)
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7. *Subtelny Orest. (1988). Ukraine: A History. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. pp.441-446.*
8. *Jump up to: Зродились ми великої години (We were born in a great hour)* Lyrics at nashe.com.ua (in Ukrainian) Accessed 22 July 2014
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## **Про гасло СУМ на 2020-ий рік: «Зродились ми великої години!»**,

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 СУМ 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 Співки 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.

## **REFERENCE**

CYM.ORG & Tatiana Zachariak/ I have translated into English what is on the CYM.org site.

## **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 Durduktivskyj 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 Slobodianyky, Petro Netchytajlo & Yuriy 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Arzburch 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.