

A THUMBNAIL HISTORY

T H E U N Y F S T O R Y

Cover only.

*- Sub title and credits
made
on title page*

By BOHDAN KLYMASH

Edited by Leon Kossar

THE
UNYF
SI

132
20th
THE
UNYF
STORY

25TH
MANUSCRIPT

THE UNYF STORY

unyf story...1

THE BEGINNINGS

When the first Ukrainian settler sat down at the end of a busy day and opened a storybook to read of princes, kings, Cossacks, or the fairy tales of Sunflower Land to his first born, the education of a young Canadian in the culture and tradition of his fathers began.

It was an informal, but important, beginning.

It followed the natural desire of man to search his memory for the things most dear to him in his youth and pass them on to his offspring.

It was part of the informal teaching in the home that supplements every child's formal scholastic education. Only in this case the formal education was in English, the informal, in Ukrainian.

Classes at school with other Canadian children were part of the many ~~new~~ blessings the Ukrainian encountered in his new life in Canada. But it would be good, he thought, to teach his youngsters some of the songs from the old land, some of the arts, some of the language and literature. Then there was church. The Christian tradition was dear to the Ukrainian, and he wished to pass on the distinctive facets of his Byzantine-born beliefs to his children.

more

unyf story...2

It wasn't too long after their arrival in Canada, therefore, that Ukrainian settlers ~~also~~ turned their attention to youth.

Ukrainian churches were the first focal points of youth activity, national and people's ~~"homes" and community centres~~ "homes", the community centres of their day, flourished. "Prosvita" educational societies and reading rooms, schools, libraries, institutes and organizations of all kinds were quickly established in larger communities, particularly in the western farmlands, and northern mining areas. Youth activities flourished, and the clubs, usually on a local scale only, provided Canadian citizenship training, sport, music and recreation, and a link with the past.

Dominion-wide youth associations did not exist, as such, until the 1920's and 1930's. But thousands of young people were participating in community programs of all types.

A COAST-TO-COAST PROJECT

This huge educational program, spontaneous and uncoordinated at the outset, soon led to the formation of a coast-to-coast Ukrainian organization on a social, cultural and patriotic basis—Christian in outlook, but essentially non-sectarian, non-denominational in make-up.

more

unyf story...3

in 1928
The work was begun/by the Ukrainian War Veterans Association, which gave way as an affiliate organization to the leadership of the Ukrainian National Federation in 1932. The idea became an organized movement characterized by constructive idealism that aimed to unify and encourage to greater activity the often-conflicting elements of Ukrainian Christian and democratic life in Canada. Years of persistent religious and factional squabbling had built up and continued to heighten antagonism among the various segments of the Ukrainian population in Canada. It was felt that these negative factors worked against the grain in the full development of creative and constructive contributions of the Ukrainian community, both to its own people and to Canada as their new home.

The UNF turned to thousands of Ukrainians across the nation, drawing their attention to the major tasks before them: the need to form a united front to aid the struggle for freedom in their former homeland; the need to ~~people~~ fit into, and take part in, the political, economic and cultural life of Canada; the need to preserve the most valuable aspects of the Ukrainian heritage in the face of what some circles in Canada felt should be an immediate assimilation on the part of immigrants to this country. Gradual and full integration, not hurried assimilation, was the aim in the latter point.

The UNF was the first to wage a strong and bitter campaign against Communist infiltration into all walks of Ukrainian community life at a time when

unyf story...4

economic crisis bred too quickly Communist subversive ideas, and internal strife in Ukrainian circles made ^{it} all too easy ~~to use~~ for the Communists ^{to use} the old plan of divide and conquer. It stro^dve to expose ^{this} subversive activity to the Ukrainians and to other Canadians who may not have been aware of the serious nature of the threat against Canadian life.

The future of the Ukrainian community in Canada depended primarily on whether the generation of Ukrainian Canadians born and raised in this country would accept these ideals.

It was in this spirit that the UNF soon turned to the organization of youth sections and children's groups, with an emphasis on educational, cultural and sports activities.

STUDENTS' GROUP FIRST


In 1933 the Ukrainian National Students Organization ("USNO") was formed in Saskatoon, the western centre in which the national executive offices of the UNF and UWVA were located. Although this student group was not officially linked to the UNF, it worked hand in hand with the UNF and the UNF publication "The New Pathway". It was part of ~~the~~ TSESUS, a world organization of Ukrainian students with ^{centres} headquarters in Europe.

Student leaders in this group undertook organizational trips to larger Ukrainian centres. The active work of ^{young} men such as Paul Yuzyk, K. Magera, Anthony Hlynka, P. Sawchuk and others soon brought into being "USNO" branches in

unyf story...5

Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Regina, Toronto and Hafford. In 1934 the New Pathway began to print an "USNO" Students' Section.

Slowly, among UNF members and "USNO" members, there grew the active recognition of a need to set up an /Dominion-wide organization of Canadian youth of Ukrainian origin. Something that would unite the existing youth groups and Plast sections of the UNF, would not limit itself to student activity, but would include high school, working youth from rural and urban centres.

 The first step was a youth conference in Saskatoon. This was in July 1934, when ~~the~~ youth leaders met ~~in the same organization with~~ at the time of the first national UNF convention and its then affiliated organizations. The decision to form a youth organization was made. It was to fall within the existing UNF organizational framework in Canada.

A keynote address on the organization of youth was made at the time by K. Magera, and the conference decided on a working committee of youth and Plast headed by Mr. Magera.

This committee worked out the plan for the new organization and chose as a name "Natsionalistychma Ukrainska Molodj", with the Ukrainian initials NUM. Paul Yuzyk ^(now Senator) was named dominion organizer, and youth representative to the UNF national executive.

unyf story...6

In its first year of activity, four "NUM" branches were initiated at Saskatoon, Kirkland Lake, Oshawa and Toronto. This was a substantial achievement for a young organization that as yet didn't have its own central executive.

17 Jan 1935 *21 Nov 1935* *26 Nov 1935* *Windsor - 27 Dec 1935*

X In the first four years of its existence "NUM" saw a great surge in organizational activity.

Its first name, and the not-too-euphonious initials "NUM", were changed to "Molodi Ukrainski Natsionalisty", with the more pleasant-sounding initials "MUN" (pronounced Moon). The English-language translation of the name is Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada, or the UNYF.

YOUTH LEADERS ACTIVE

The broad scope of this early activity was credited to the untiring work of such youth leaders as Paul Yuzyk, K. Magera, I. Kishinsky, P. Sawchuk, and others, as well as to the support of the entire UNF membership and its official newspaper medium, New Pathway.

But the remarkable growth of the UNYF from 1935 to 1938 caused the gradual decline and fade-out of ~~the~~ "USNO", and almost the entire membership of the latter joined the UNYF and gave it first leadership.

The organization

more

unyf story...7

The decline of "USNO" was observed by the UNF with sadness and regret, as well as by the Ukrainian community as a whole. The student group could have remained as a permanent source of influence in the Ukrainian community's growing emphasis on ~~academic~~ the importance of academic development, and could have become the nucleus for present-day students' activities across Canada.

The ^{Dominion}~~secret~~, or national, executive of the UNYF was formally constituted in July, 1935, at the first Dominion Convention of the UNYF. H. Mateychuk headed the first executive, with R. Lozinsky and P. Kalyn as vice-presidents and Paul Yuzyk as national organizer. ~~First Dominion Convention was held~~

Decisions at the Dominion Convention endorsed annual conventions for the youth organization, publication of a ^{UNYF}~~regular~~ column in the New Pathway on a regular basis, preparation of an official club crest and insignia, and approved a constitution.

The work of organizing new branches was intensified by this convention. In a matter of months eight other branches sprang up, among these, Windsor, Espanola and Sudbury. The first UNYF Column appeared in Ukrainian. *Where?*

Paul Yuzyk accepted the presidency in 1936 at the Second Dominion Convention. Together with Mr. Kishinsky, the new organizer, he undertook to visit Ukrainian communities across Canada.

unyf story...8

These trips and the sympathetic assistance of UNF and Ukrainian Women's Organization organizers resulted in the formation of 18 new branches within the year.

Among these were Port Arthur, Timmins, Montreal, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Kornylo Magera assumed presidency of the youth organization ~~from~~ ⁱⁿ June, 1937 until July, 1939. These two pre-war years saw a further stride in organizational activity, and four new branches, including St. Boniface and Hamilton, were founded.

RADIO AND AVIATION SCHOOLS
Two ^{in the latter part of the decade were}
~~★~~ important achievements of the UNYF ~~at this time~~ the Radio-Telegraphy

School of the UNYF in Toronto, and the Ukrainian Aviation School at Oshawa, ~~and~~

The Radio-Telegraphy School was officially opened in June, 1935, with Stephen Pawluk and H. Shtohoryn at the helm. Both were experienced radio operators. They lectured at evening courses at the UNF Home in Toronto, and ~~it~~ attracted wide participation from local youth. The school, unfortunately, was dissolved in 1937 when both instructors enrolled in the British naval fleet. But through their efforts many UNYF members became expert radio and telegraph technicians and rose to instructor and operator ranks in the armed forces.

The Ukrainian Flying School opened in the fall of 1937. It materialized through the initiative of Oshawa UNYF and Peter Antohiw, ~~an~~ experienced Ukrainian flier. He was the school's first instructor.

unyf story...9

After a few months of independent existence, the flying school was formally associated with the ~~UNYF~~ Dominion Executive, UNYF, in January of 1938. The national executive purchased a plane, and in the summer of 1938 it was Christened "Evhen" after Col. Evhen Konovaletz, who became a martyr to the Ukrainian cause. ^{explain}

Lt. Col. Murray de Moran took charge of the aviation school and began an extensive campaign for funds among Ukrainians in Canada. Following the 5th Dominion UNYF Convention in 1938, de Moran's work was continued by M. Sharyk.

Forty-five students learned the theory and practice of aviation/and parachute-jumping ~~at~~ the UFS, among them four ~~Anglo~~ of Anglo-Saxon origin. The school's first fliers graduated in April, 1938. A series of Aviation Days organized by the UFS in Oshawa, Toronto, and Sudbury strongly stimulated interest in flying among Ukrainians in Canada. pics

The national executive of the UNYF planned to purchase its own field and hangar in Oshawa early in 1939, and to organize a second flying school in the western provinces in the fall of the same year.

But World War II put a stop to all these plans and ended the activity of the UFS itself. The UNYF plane was put at the disposal of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and many of the students and ~~ex~~ graduates of the school enlisted. A considerable number of these were assigned to senior posts in the RCAF, while others worked as instructors, preparing new fliers and 'chutists.

unyf story...10

The pre-war years also saw major developments in educational and cultural work of the UNYF. Branch lectures were organized on topics ranging from Canadian citizenship to national culture, debates and public speaking contests followed course. The New Pathway's UNYF Section carried ~~many~~ literary contributions from members, as well as translations from English literature into Ukrainian.

INTEREST GROUPS ORGANIZED

Across Canada UNYF branches organized mixed and male choirs, brass and string orchestras, drama groups, sport sections and other interest groups. Junior UNYF ("Dorist") groups began to be organized after 1936, notably in Toronto and Saskatoon. Similar junior sections were organized in Winnipeg, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury and Oshawa in 1938.

to 1939

In the years 1936/the UNYF Section was edited by Paul Yuzek, R. Kovalska, H. Oshohan and others. Other Ukrainian publications, such as the American "Natsionalist", "Surma", "Junak", "Svit Dytyny", "Samosvitnyk", "Desheva Knyzhka", and "Rozbudova Natsii", were also circulated. The 4th Dominion UNYF Convention accepted the Chicago-published Youth of ODWU ~~English-language~~ Trident as its English-language organ.

unyf story ...11

Through the years UNYF members actively participated in commemorations and manifestations of the UNF parent body and its affiliated groups. Youth of the organization were ~~xx~~ especially successful in propagating the Ukrainian problem among Canadians in general. And in line with some of its basic organizational principles, the UNYF ~~xx~~ gave spiritual and material assistance to ~~the~~ the freedom fight of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the students' organization TSESUS, political prisoners in the homeland of their fathers, Prosvita educational institutions, invalids and war veterans—and in 1938-1939 the formation of the Carpatho-Ukraine.

The UNYF Dominion Executive received strong support soon from a new provincial executive for Eastern Canada, set up at the first UNYF Provincial Convention in Toronto, June, 1936.

First provincial heads, 1936 to 1939, were L. Wowk, ~~Stephen Pawluk~~ ~~Michael Zahrebelny~~ ~~M. Wladyka~~ Michael Zahrebelny, M. Wladyka. Further provincial meets in 1937 and 1939 inaugurated vigorous UNYF campaigns in Ontario and Quebec.

The crest-insignia of the UNYF was adopted in 1937. This was a gold trident on the national motif, set against a white shield. The inscription M.Y.H. flared across the base in gold letters. The club boasted its own blue uniforms, worn at various ~~xx~~ sport, cultural, and national rallies of the UNF and its organizations.

WAR TENSION MOUNTS

World tension grew acute in the fall of 1938 and continued into the spring of 1939. There was instability even on the Canadian scene.

These circumstances bred opportunity for the designs of those who were enemies of ~~Ukrainians~~ loyal Ukrainians in Canada, and ~~therefore~~ their former homeland. The Communists, in particular, aimed a fierce slander campaign against Ukrainian organizations in Canada and singled out the organization which opposed their subversive activities —the UNF—as its main target on the Ukrainian scene.

Sectors of
/Canada's press and many official and community circles were often convinced the Communist allegations held some water, and wittingly or unwittingly aided those who cast insuation after insuation ~~against~~ ^{on} the UNF. This in turn ~~had~~ was a depressant to the zeal and activity of UNYF members.

Much of the criticism followed the proclamation of an independent Carpatho-Ukraine in Europe, as a result of Hitler's occupation of Czechoslovakia.

This was deliberately misrepresented as a Fascist ~~move~~ development by Communists around the world. Any groups around the world that gave moral support to the idea of an independent Ukrainians state at this time were automatically branded "Fascist" by the Communists.

What was not generally publicized at this time, because of the political attitudes ~~at the time~~ ^{prevailent then}, was the fact that Hitler opposed the creation of a Carpatho-Ukrainian Republic and quickly allowed this state to be crushed by its/ enemies.

unyf story...13

Several prominent Canadians who supported such charges against loyal Ukrainians at this time later publicly and privately retracted ~~their~~ ~~earlier accusations~~ the viewpoints they declared earlier.

In these trying moments the New Pathway appealed to UNYF youth:

"Now is the time to muster all the ^{,moral stability,} self-control/and united action at our command...Our youth must prepare itself to accept the worst blows and to react to them in the proper fashion at the proper time...."

World War II broke out in September, 1939, and a few weeks previously the 5th Dominion UNYF Convention elected Julian Buriak of Winnipeg president of the Dominion Executive. Under his leadership the UNYF entered a new phase of activity.

"JOIN DEFENSE!": APPEAL

were no further doubts
There ~~was no doubt~~ about Ukrainian loyalty, and the loyalty of UNYF members, when the war struck out to touch Canada. During the first days of that 1939, fateful ~~1939~~ September, the UNYF Dominion Executive issued a crystal-clear appeal:

"We, Canadian youth of Ukrainian background in Canada, always prized our blessings of freedom and justice, and all the privileges which the peoples of Canada enjoy on an equal basis.

"Now at this crucial time our sacred duty is to stand ~~behind~~ together with our fathers in the defense of Canada.

unyf story...14

"Eyes around the world will be focused on us. Our attitude and actions ~~now~~ will show our loyalty to Canada and will help our brothers on their native soil overseas..."

At Canada's call, hundreds of UNYF members enlisted in the Canadian armed forces. The war years saw them in action in every theatre of battle and a considerable number gave their lives for the cause of freedom in the Far East, Italy, France and Germany. In the all-out fight against Hitler's war machine they knew that while they defended Canada and the democratic freedoms of the west, they were also striking at a savage foe of the Ukraine who had mercilessly enslaved, tortured the Ukrainian people, pillaged and ravaged the Ukrainian territories.

These UNYF members wrote their own story with bullets and blood at the battle fronts. And with hundreds of other Canadian Ukrainians they paid the supreme sacrifice for the country that had so hospitably and warmly opened its doors to their fathers and grandfathers.

By World War II, ~~the UNYF had developed and crystallized its ideological foundation, deeply rooted in love of Canada and dedication to Ukrainian national ideals.~~ the UNYF had developed and crystallized its ideological foundation, deeply rooted in love of Canada and dedication to Ukrainian national ideals.

Both ideas were compatible. There was no ~~breach~~ breach in loyalty to Canada by exercising an interest in the freedom aspirations of kinsmen overseas.

THE SEVEN BELIEFS

Basically, the UNYF has based its activity on the Seven Beliefs, which were set up as the first governing principles for the organization. In brief, these are:

BELIEF IN OURSELVES — Our members and our ~~followers~~^{believed} sympathizers believe at all times that ~~when and should the necessity arise~~ we can and will take a stand together with all loyal Canadians against any attempt to endanger the the political and civil liberties of individuals and institutions in Canada. It is our firm belief that at this time, as an organized group, we should place our responsibilities as citizens of this country ahead of our personal affairs to ~~us~~ preserve our rights for future generations. And we do not want to shift responsibility onto someone else. We believe in ourselves.

BELIEF IN CANADA — We believe in the country of (our own free adoption,^{2. born in Canada} and that of our fathers, because it was here that they and we found the social and political freedom, equality and opportunity for which the Ukrainian people in Europe have fought for centuries and are seeking still. We believe in Canada because in this new land the principles of British democracy and fairplay are practised by the governing bodies of the land, the courts, ~~and the~~ communities and all citizens. We believe in Canada because it offers us and our children its vast resources and opportunities in every measure of fairness, ~~and trust~~ honesty and ~~trust~~ trust. We believe in Canada and dedicate ourselves to her defense and her future security.

BELIEF IN SOCIAL PROGRESS THROUGH REFORMS /— Canada is a new country.

Its population,resources and insutries are undergoing changes/^{always}associated with rapid development. We believe that adequate social reforms along these lines should and will be introduced in Canada under the guidance of responsible leaders and through existing legislative institutions,and that in this way all incentive to violence, subversion,and all threats to our democratic way of life will be minimized.

BELIEF IN CULTURAL TRADITIONS— We believe that cultural traditions are not empty remains of the past,but rather embody the living,flowing,continuing spirit of a people. Through 11 centuries Ukrainian culture has found expression in music, literature,art and philosophy,and Ukrainians themselves have fought for the preservation of their culture in many historic battles. The Ukrainian language in itself,a distinct tongue of its own in the world's list of major languages, is/a powerful embodiment of our culture.~~incorporates~~ We and our children wish to be worthy and loyal Canadians and we believe that disloyalty to and contempt for a worthy cultural tradition destroys the bridge between old and new,past and present,and undermines a solid foundation for the future. We believe that in prserving the most valuable cultural facets of our past we may contribute in a significant measure to the national culture of Canada.

unyf story...Jf7

BELIEF IN THE MORAL PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY— The tendency of our times seems to be to underrate the value of religion. As an organized social group we ~~we~~ believe religious ~~sentiments~~ convictions are deeply implanted in human nature and all attempts to forcibly eradicate these convictions from the soul or to substitute for them any partisan passion or ideology ~~have resulted~~ can only result in a degradation of the human spirit and of social order. We ~~believe in the~~ feel Christian beliefs aid in promoting the moral qualities of man and ~~elevate~~ elevating society to a higher level of spiritual life. We believe in Christian ~~religion~~ religious education ~~x~~ and the practise of Christian principles in everyday living.

BELIEF IN FREEDOM OF ALL PEOPLES — We believe each people or nation is entitled to enjoy the four freedoms. With the ever-increasing technicological advances in science, industry, economics, distance and space have lost their former significance and the whole world is shrinking into a small tightly-knit sphere. With this new ~~geopolitical~~ shift in geopolitics no country is politically secure unless a new principle of national equality of all peoples is adopted and internationally guaranteed. Canada, with its relatively-small population, cannot hope to remain secure ~~in~~ in a world where freedom is denied to other countries with equal or greater populations.

unyf story ...18

BELIEF IN A FREE UKRAINE — We believe there cannot really be freedom and justice throughout the world if a Ukrainian nation of over 45 million people is left under occupation and oppression of foreign states. We believe the Ukrainian nation is entitled to build a free state on its own ethnographical territories. We believe, within the full limits of our loyalty to Canada, that we should support morally and materially the efforts of the Ukrainian nation for political freedom.

THE LEAN YEARS

The ~~xx~~ war years, 1939 to 1945, brought about an understandable decline in UNYF ~~activity~~ activity. Most of the youth leaders had joined the armed forces, and a rise in war industry production led to a mass migration of farm youth to industrial urban centres where lack of sufficient ^{too often} guidance /bred apathy towards one's national heritage.

When the UNYF ~~Section in the New Pathway~~ Section in the New Pathway appeared less and less frequently the gap was filled by such local branch publications as Winnipeg's Zhurnal, 1940; Toronto's Smoloskyp, 1942-45; Sudbury's Voice of the North, 1944. In October 1943 the UNYF Section was ~~renewed~~ succeeded by the Voice of Youth section, edited by William Haldun. Other editors were H. Ozhohan, Roman Pohorecky and Vladimir Romaniv. The section became bilingual and ~~more~~ focused attention on increasing ~~English-language~~ English-language articles. ~~The section was generally more~~

unyf story...19

A new generation of members had emerged and the youth section reflected, generally, the process of change in UNYF ranks. The young members were more familiar with the English language and the organization began to place a stronger ~~emphasis~~ emphasis on English.

CULTURAL UPSURGE

Aided by the UNYF, the UNF senior organization inaugurated a series of Ukrainian Summer Cultural Courses known as Vyschi Osvitny Kursy, in Toronto, 1939. Soon the Ukrainian Cultural and Education Centre took over the administration of the courses. Lecturers included Prof. Alexander Koshetz, Prof. Roman Prydatkevich, Prof. John Melnyk, Prof. Honore Ewach, Msgr. B. Kushmir, Dr. P. Macenko, ~~Wladimir Kossar~~ Wolodymyr Kossar, Tetiana Koshetz, and many others.

to a great degree
The courses were responsible/for the training of a new generation of UNYF leaders who found that they could establish a spiritual link with the far-off land they had never seen through a cultural heritage they grew to love.

It became the practice to hold UNYF Conventions at the termination of the summer courses, and some seven annual meets in a row were organized ~~in this way~~ with this scheduling. The folk songs taught by the eminent folk authority ~~Dr. Koshetz~~ and world-known conductor-composer Dr. Koshetz, became standard repertoire in many youth centres where UNYF members met to sing and dance. Choirs, headed by Ukrainian Summer Course graduates, became the ~~nuclei~~ nuclei of branch activities across Canada towards the close of World War II.

unyf story...20

Julian Buriak headed the UNYF Dominion Executive during the ~~next~~ years 1939-40 and 1943; Wolodymyr Davydiuk was president 1940-1941, and Paul Yuzyk 1943 to 1945. Lev Wowk was secretary during this period. Dominion annual conventions were held in Saskatoon from 1940, then in Winnipeg after the national executive moved to that city. New branches were formed at Val d'Or, Quebec (1939), St. Catharines, Thorold, West Toronto (1941), West Fort William, ~~and~~ Lulu Island, B.C. (1944), and Grimsby, Ont. (1945). Junior or Dorist groups were also organized.

During and after the war UNYF members sent donations to the ~~Ukrainian~~ Ukrainian Information Bureau in London, Eng., ~~sent~~ gifts and letters to soldiers in the armed forces, supported the Canadian Red Cross Society, and took active ~~an~~ part in press campaigns of the New Pathway.

POSTWAR REORGANIZATION

Towards the end of the war the organization moved out of a slump in activities to a cross-Canada revitalization of branches.

The relief and joy that came with the end of World War II ~~had~~ had undercurrents of sadness.

The whole of Ukraine had succumbed to the Soviet system. Former hopes that Ukraine would be liberated during the world conflict, or immediately after, faded. The Red terror proved disastrous, completely ravaging the home of the bulk of new immigration to Canada—the western Ukraine.

unyf story...21

Strengthened by the return of its members from armed forces duty, and after 1947, by the influx of new immigrants, the UNYF ~~simply~~ quickly progressed to again to become one of the most influential ethnic-group youth organizations in Canada.

The national executive appointed Michael Orychiwsky dominion organizer in 1946 in which capacity he served until 1949. He made several trips across Canada and inaugurated a new string of branches (including Prince Albert, Vancouver, Rouyn) and organized dozens of concert-cavalcades to rural areas and on an inter-city level. The latter, large-scale displays of Ukrainian song, ~~and~~ music and folk ~~dance~~ dance, attracted to the UNYF many Ukrainian young people who had previously watched from ~~the sidelines~~ the sidelines of organizational life.

In the summer of 1947 the 13th annual convention decision to change the Youth Speaks or Holos Molodi section of the New Pathway to a separate monthly, was implemented. First issues were edited by Vladimir Romaniw, Paul Yuzyk and Taras Cirka.

In 1948 the monthly began to appear half in English, half in Ukrainian, and in September 1949 Youth Speaks took the form of a ~~bilingual~~ bilingual magazine edited by Leon Kossar (English Section) and Bohdan Bociurkiw (Ukrainian Section). After 1950 the English name was changed to Ukrainian Digest, and the magazines appeared in digest format until 1954.

unyf story...22

Other branch publications ~~beginning~~ stepped into the UNYF limelight

Among these, the after the war. ~~Branch~~ /UNYF News, edited by Stephanie Zhovnir, appeared in Toronto; 12 monthly columns appeared in the New Pathway in 1950, ~~written~~ by Bohdan Bociurkiw; From 1945 to 1953 the dominion executive published various series of educational and cultural printed and mimeographed materials for branch use. These included Seven President in Uniform, in English, 1945; Zaspivaimo Razom Brattia, Taras Shevchenko and Ukrainian Literature, 1948, by Prof. Andrusyshyn; also, program outlines for special holidays, children's material, and music.

SPORTS, JUNIORS, STRESSED

As well as the rejuvenated music, art and drama groups, UNYF activity on the upswing also stressed sport. UNYF teams were organized to compete in local leagues: Ukraine, in Edmonton; Berkut, Vancouver; Lev, Sudbury; Trident, Toronto; and MUN, Moose Jaw.

President of the UNYF national executive in postwar years were Paul Yuzyk, 1945-46; Stephen Pawluk, 1946-47; William Hladun, 1947-54, who was relieved from 1952 by Walter Klymkiw. Jaroslav Bilak was appointed dominion organizer from 1949 to 1950.

broader
A new constitution and a ~~vision~~ plan of activity was adopted at the 15th annual convention, December of 1950. Again, special importance was placed on the preparation of children's, junior, or Dorist groups. New Junior UNYF groups were

unyf story...23

organized ~~in~~ ~~organized~~ in St. Catharines (1946), Hamilton, Edmonton, Regina (1950), Kirkland Lake, Montreal, West Toronto, Saskatoon and Winnipeg (1952). Michael Nakonechny was specifically appointed executive officer to manage and coordinate training programs for Junior UNYF, and began to issue special Junior UNYF instruction materials from the year of his appointment, 1953.

The UNYF Dominion Executive was always given full support by the UNF Dominion Executive and its affiliated organization during this renewed period of growth.

UNYF

The ~~Eastern~~ ~~UNYF~~ Provincial Executive of Eastern Canada, with headquarters in Toronto was another major factor in the success of Dominion-wide activities. It was headed by Stephen Pawluk, 1946-48, Michael Zahrebelny, 1948-53, ~~and~~ Michael Orychiwsky, 1953-55, and Elias Poworoznyk, 1955-56.

The first Regional UNYF Executive for Western Canada was established in 1953 at Edmonton, headed until 1955 by K. Zelenko of Saskatoon.

FIRST SUMMER CAMP

A summer camp for youth at Sandy Hook, Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, was purchased in the spring of 1952. It was the site of leadership courses attended by members from Regina, Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Fort William, Sudbury, Toronto, Hamilton, West Toronto, St. Catharines, Montreal, Windsor UNYF branches from 1952 to 1955.

Through the organizational efforts of Michael Nakonechny, Bohdan Bociurkiw, Walter Klymkiw, the ~~new~~ courses opened new vistas in ~~organizational~~ community work.

UNYF

unyf story...24

A UNYF Banner was set up to be presented year to year to branches with outstanding club achievement records, while an official club blazer and blue-gold crest was also endorsed.

Liaison and ~~Extensive~~ /cooperation with other Ukrainian youth groups was always high on the UNYF program.

The youth club worked hand in hand with the UYLNA, Ukrainian Youth League of North America, and maintains ^{many} ~~several~~ club and individual memberships in the League to this day. Several UNYF members were particularly active in the organization of the League's Good Neighbor Convention in Buffalo in 1956.

The UNYF also participated in the Council of Ukrainian Youth for North America, and a UNYF member, Taras Cirka, headed the first Junior Ukrainian Canadian Committee, or the Rada Ukrainskoj Molodi Kanady, in 1953.

Strong organizational ties have been maintained with the MUN, or Youth of ODWU, youth organization in the U.S. The UNYF, ODWU-MUN, and ZAREVO organizations met ~~together~~ in Cleveland in 1953. The U.S. ODWU-MUN group decided to return to its prewar name of MUN and adopt the Youth Speaks magazine as its official organ. Another contact committee was set up between UNYF and ZAREVO in New York, in 1954.

EXAMINE CLUB CODES

A highly-successful Presidents' Conference in 1955, Toronto, brought together the presidents and key members of UNYF members in Eastern Canada to re-examine the theories and goals of the organization. Several keynote talks, later

unyf story...25

~~published~~ published in book form, defined a new approach to Canadian Ukrainian youth problems and the position of the UNYF in the Ukrainian community of Canada.

The 18th Dominion Convention, the year before, marked two decades of organized UNYF activity. The Toronto meet elected Walter Klymkiw of Winnipeg ~~national~~ ^{national} president. Financial difficulties in the publishing program called a halt to the Youth Speaks-Ukrainian Digest magazine program, and publication reverted to the New Pathway UNYF Section.

A separate publication again appeared in 1955, titled MYH-Beams (pronounced Moon-Beams). MYN-Beam editors have been Walter Klymkiw, Bohdan Klymash, and Andrew Gregorovich. The publication has been growing in stature through the years and ~~in~~ ^{by} 1959 has become the top Ukrainian youth publication in its field. It appears in English.

Dominion Executive executive secretaries for the UNYF have been ~~Andrew Gregorovich, 1954-55; Michael Nakonechny, 1954-55; Anne Gregorovich, 1955-56;~~ Michael Nakonechny, 1954-55; Anne Gregorovich, 1955-56; Luba Stebnicky-Ewasko, 1955-56; Bohdan Klymash, 1955-56.

hundreds of
A convention that attracted the attention of ~~xxx~~ Ukrainians in northern Ontario elected Elias Poworoznyk Provincial president in 1955 at Sudbury. Outdoor festivals, music programs and TV appearances were featured.

HEAD QUARTERS MOVED

The June 1956 19th annual convention elected Michael Orychiwsky of Toronto as national president. Dominion Executive headquarters were again moved to Toronto, and as the work of Dominion and Provincial Eastern executives was largely

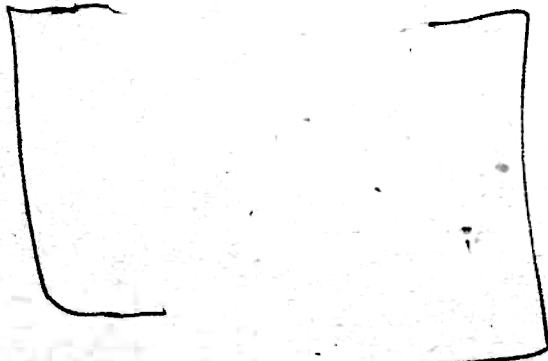
unyf story...26

duplicated, ~~duplicate~~ the Eastern executive was dissolved at this time. Most recent Dominion Executive staff members have been Bohdan Klymash, 1956-57; Natalka Bundza, 1956-58, and Andrew Gregorovich, MYH-Beams editor, 1957- .

~~Success~~ The largest Ukrainian festival~~x~~ ever organized on the North American continent proved successful in Toronto, ^{May,} ~~in~~ 1957 through the organizational activity of UNYF branches and executives. More than 9,000 persons crowded into the Canadian National Exhibition Coliseum to see choral, dance, symphonic groups, and ~~the large appearance~~ personal appearances of Hollywood's Jack Palance (Palahniuk), and European Ukrainian dignitary Col. Andrew Melnyk. The festival coincided with a UNF Jubilee Convention.

An emergency Dominion Convention of the UNYF was called in Toronto in ~~1957~~ October of 1957 to pave the way for planning the 25th ~~anniversary~~ Anniversary Convention of the youth organization. The Dominion Executive was reinstated for 1957-1959 for this purpose.

The 1958 highlight in UNYF circles was a Sudbury UNYF Camp Leadership Course, ~~attended by~~ well-attended from across Canada.



more!!