

Carpatho-Rus

Karpatska Rus'



SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT YONKERS, NEW YORK AND OTHER MAILING ADDRESSES

NO. 6 CARPATHO--RUS, YONKERS, N.Y., MARCH 18, 1994 VOL. LXVII

ANNUAL PRESS FUND APPEAL

On Sunday, March 13, 1994 at the Annual Meeting of the Lemko Association, First District, a joint statement was made by Alexander Herenchak and Ted Rudawsky announcing the opening of the 1994 Press Fund Appeal.

The readers kind and understanding is urgently needed now.

In your personal budget the cost of living is constantly going one way: UP! So it is with the cost of the publication and circulation of our beloved Carpatho-Rus.

I use the word "beloved" with special care. Beloved Carpatho-Rus because it publishes news of our people, their conditions and activities in America and in the land of our ancestors, and also because it is a major instrument in keeping our language alive in a world where ethnic minorities are often pressed into being absorbed into a larger society. They call this assimilation!

If I may direct your attention to the wisdom of Taras Shevchenko, "Adapt to the ways of your new country, but always retain the culture of the land of your birth".

Our Lemko Association stands to keep us together, in contact with each other, and keeps our language alive. Lemko Association this primarily through our bi-weekly newspaper, Carpatho-Rus.

We appeal to all readers to support our newspaper through your generous donations. Carpatho-Rus has practically no advertising revenue and your \$20. annual subscription fee does not cover the cost of publication and mailing. Therefore, we must appeal to our readers for support through donations to keep the newspaper published and delivered to you.

Some readers have already made their contributions in 1994. To them, thank you, thank you and again thank you.

Please act now and mail your donations to:
Carpatho-Rus
556 Yonkers Avenue
Yonkers, N.Y. 10704

The 1994 Press Fund campaign will continue through Sunday, June 26, 1994, and will conclude with a Gala Press Fund closing Banquet (location to announced soon). The charge for the dinner and entertainment will be \$15. per person, including the bar.

Bonus! Bonus! Bonus!

We are pleased to announce that all persons making a contribution of \$100. or more will be guests of honor at the banquet, without charge. Be generous, please.

Larry Buranich-Garrahan
on behalf of the Central Committee

NOTICE

For those readers who plan in the near

future to travel to East Europe this spring or summer, either Slovakia or Poland, several Rusyn/Lemko folk festivals are being planned in those countries. Perhaps your itineraries can be programmed to take the following dates into consideration:

Svidnik, Slovakia, Festival
June 18--19, 1994

Zydranowa, Poland, Russalia Festival
June 25--26, 1994

Zdunya, Poland, Vatra Festival
July 22--23--24, 1994

In the past we have noted the limited readership of our newspaper in those countries due to the lack of foreign exchange. If a reader is planning to attend one of these festivals and desires to distribute some of our past issues of the paper, we will gladly send a supply, prior to your departure. Send us your name and address and the number of surplus copies desired and these will be promptly forwarded.

Ed.

NOTICE

In Issue #2, January 21, 1994, of our newspaper we offered, through our Lemko Relief committee, to pay shipping charges for packages sent to eastern Europe. Frankly, with the limited resources at our disposal, this offer was made in error. We could not undertake, equitably, this offer when a number of packages might be sent by only one family. We, therefore, have to amend our offer to reimburse up to a limit of \$10. per family, when the shipping documents are sent to our office in Yonkers. We apologize for this inconvenience and oversight and trust that you, the reader, will understand.

Ed.

The Ukrainian Question Between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia: The Lemko Rusyn Republic (1918-1920) and Political Thought in Western Rus'-Ukraine

During the closing months of World War I in late 1918 and the break-up of the historic multinational empires that for centuries had ruled most of East Central Europe, it became common practice for the varying ethnolinguistic or national groups to form councils whose goals were to determine their group's political future. These national councils, as they came to be known, seemed to appear everywhere, but perhaps most frequently in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was not only the "large" former minorities like the Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, Croats, Slovenes, Romanians, or Ukrainians who formed national councils, but many smaller groups acted in the same way. And, like the national councils of the larger groups who very soon created independent republics alone or in cooperation with their immediate neighbors, so, too, did some of these smaller groups proclaim their independence. Thus,

in the newspapers of the time and scholarly monographs of today one can still find references to the Baranya, East Slovak, Hutsul, or Przemysl "republics" among others, which during the last few

months of 1918 seemed to sprout up like mushrooms after a rainfall, but which for the most part ceased to exist when the borders of East Central Europe began to stabilize as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that opened its deliberations in early 1919.¹

One of the least known, yet ironically perhaps the longest-lasting, of these postwar "republics" was the Lemko Rusyn Republic (Ruska Lemkivska Respublyka), which existed for a full sixteen months from December, 1918 to March, 1920. Despite its relatively long existence in comparison with other post World War I ephemeral "states," the Lemko Rusyn Republic has never been treated in a serious manner in scholarly literature, so that all that exists on the subject are a few small published and unpublished articles or parts of studies that deal with Lemkos in general.² This study will attempt to outline the basic facts concerning the existence of the Lemko Rusyn Republic and, in particular, to determine how the discussions about that republic's orientation shed light on the more general problem of political thought in western Rus' (Ukrainian) lands during the first half of the twentieth century.

Although it was based in historic Austrian Galicia, which after the war became Polish-ruled territory, the Lemko Republic was closely linked to the fate of fellow Rusyns living south of the Carpathian mountains in the Presov Region of what became Czechoslovakia (see Map 1). Using more modern terminology, the political activity of Lemkos and Rusyns on both sides of the Carpathians in 1918-1920 could be considered part of the larger Ukrainian question in interwar Poland and Czechoslovakia. However, while it is true that scholarly literature since at least World War II generally refers to the Lemkos and Rusyns as Ukrainians, most of the very people that are the subject of this discussion would not in the years 1918-1920 have considered themselves part of a "Ukrainian question" for the simple reason that they did not consider themselves Ukrainians. The explanation for this varies. Some commentators have argued that the Lemko/Rusyns had not yet reached the stage of becoming nationally conscious, that is they did not identify as Ukrainians. For other commentators, however, the group was already quite conscious of belonging to an historic entity called Rus'. To avoid the potentially confusing and anachronistic use of modern terminology for earlier periods (only since World War II has the group officially been known as Ukrainians). I will use here the historic terms Rus' and Rusyn to describe respectively the territory and the East Slavic population which lived in the former Austrian province of Galicia and in the northeastern counties of Hungary, areas which after World War I became respectively parts of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

As for the term Lemko, it is a local name that had in the early twentieth century been adopted by those Rusyns who lived along the

Continued on Page 3

With Easter rapidly approaching we thought it would be of interest to our readers to print some of the traditional recipes of our people for the Easter holidays.

Traditional Easter Breakfast

Blessed Boiled Eggs
Paska
Ham
Kyshka (buckwheat sausage)
Kolbassa (ham sausage)
Beet and Horseradish Relish
Butter
Pysanky and Krashanky (decorated and colored eggs for ornamentation)

PASKA

1	tsp.	sugar
1	cup	lukewarm water
1	pkg.	yeast
3	cups	scalded warm milk
5	cups	flour
6	eggs	beaten
1/3	cup	melted butter
1	tbsp.	salt
9/10	cups	flour

Dissolve the sugar in the lukewarm water and sprinkle the yeast over it, let it stand for 10 minutes. Combine the softened yeast along with the lukewarm milk and 5 cups of flour. Beat well until smooth. Cover and let the batter rise in a warm place until light and bubbly. Add the beaten eggs, sugar, melted butter, and salt; mix thoroughly. Stir in enough flour to make a dough that is neither too soft nor too stiff. Knead the dough until the dough no longer sticks to the hand. Turn the dough on a floured board and knead until it is smooth and satiny. Place the mixture in a bowl, cover, and let it rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Punch down and let dough rise again.

Divide the dough into three equal parts. Set 1 part aside for the ornamentations. Shape the other 2 parts into 2 round loaves. Set each in a greased, round pan. Now cut the set aside piece into two sections. The main ornament on the paska is usually the cross. Roll 2 long tube-like strips and trim the ends. Place these over the top of the loaf, crossing one another evenly. Shape the trimmed dough into twisted swirls or rosettes, and arrange them symmetrically between the arms of the cross. Use sharp greased scissors to make fine petals on the rosettes. Once the cross is placed on the loaf, the remaining ornamentations are left to the creativity and artistic imagination of the person baking the bread.

Set the loaves in a warm place until they are almost double in bulk. Be careful not to let the loaves rise longer than necessary because the ornaments will lose their definition. Brush very carefully with a beaten egg diluted with 2 tablespoons of water. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) for about 15 minutes, then lower the temperature to 350 degrees F., and continue baking for 40 minutes or until done. Avoid browning the top too deeply and if necessary use a piece of tin foil to cover the top for the last 10 minutes of baking as the finished loaf should be light honey in color.

CURED HAM

10-12	lbs.	pork shoulder or leg of pork
3/4	lbs.	brown sugar
3	cups	water
		pickling spice
3/4	cup	pickling salt
21/2	tbsp.	saltpeter

Bring sugar, spices and water to a boil. Remove from heat and cool. Then add salt and saltpeter. Mix well until thoroughly dissolved. Add enough water to cover your ham. Let stand in brine in a crock or enamel roaster in a cool place for a week turning once or twice. Then remove from brine and wash thoroughly and roast.

KYSHKA BUCKWHEAT SAUSAGE

Bring to a boil 4 cups of water and 2 tsp. salt. Add 2 cups clean buckwheat and cook for 1/4 hour. Add 1/4 cup fat which you may cut off a ham, minced garlic and 1 tsp. pepper.

Mix well and cool. Spoon into clean casing and roast in an open pan where you have added 1/2 cup lard and 1 cup water.

Prick sausage with a needle to let air out. Do not handle sausage too much when roasting as it may burst the casing.

EASTER SYRNYK (CHEESE CAKE)

The following Syrnyk is served with the main course at Easter time.

1	lb.	dry cottage cheese
4		egg yolks
1	tbsp.	melted butter
1		whole egg
1	tbsp.	sugar

Press the cottage cheese through a sieve. Beat the egg yolks and the whole egg together until very light and creamy. Combine with the cheese and beat well. Spoon the mixture into a well buttered baking dish. Bake in a slow oven 300 -- 325 degrees F. for 45 minutes or until a tooth pick inserted comes out clean. Cool thoroughly before serving.

BEEF RELISH

Wash 12 large beets. Cook and remove skin. Grate or put the beets through a food chopper. Wash horseradish and scrape or put through food chopper enough to make approximately 2 cups. Mix the horseradish with the beets.

4	cups	vinegar
1	cup	sugar or more to taste
1	tsp.	salt

Bring brine to a boil and pour over the beets and horseradish. Mix well and fill into sterilized jars and place jars in boiler of hot water and boil for 20 minutes or put in containers and freeze.

STUDENINA (JELLIED PIGS FEET)

3		pigs feet
3		pork hocks
1	tbsp.	salt
4	stalks	celery and leaves
1	medium	onion
1	clove	garlic
1		bay leaf

Scrape and wash the pigs feet very thoroughly. Cut the feet in half lengthwise. Wash the hocks. Place the meat in a large kettle and add salt, cover with cold water and bring to a boil. Skim, cover and simmer very slowly. This is very important. Rapid boiling will make the broth milky. After 4 hours of boiling, add the whole vegetables and spices. Continue cooking slowly until the meat comes off the bones easily. Separate the meat from the bones, strain the juice and pour over the meat. Chill thoroughly. Meat and juice has to set like jelly.

Before serving, remove the fat from the top. Serve in slices and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

KHRUSTYKY (EARS)

6		egg yolks
2		eggs
2	tbsp.	cream
2	tsp.	baking powder
2	tbsp.	icing sugar
1	tsp.	vanilla
		enough flour to make a soft dough

Prepare dough and roll very thin. Cut into diamonds. make a slit in center. Push one end, pulling through the slit. Deep fry in hot oil. Drain on paper towel. Sprinkle with the icing sugar.

PIEROGI (DUMPLINGS)

Dough: Mix 2 cups flour with 1 tsp. salt. Add 1 egg and 2/3 cup cool water. Knead lightly. Cover with lid and set aside.

Potato Filling: Mash 4 large cooked potatoes. Add 1 large chopped onion sauteed in 1/2 cup vegetable oil. Season with salt and pepper. Cool.

Sauerkraut Filling: Rinse 1 1/2 lbs. sauerkraut with hot water to remove salt. Rinse cold. Squeeze dry. Chop fine. Saute 1 large onion in 1/3 cup of oil. Add sauerkraut. Saute covered, for 10 minutes. Season. Cool.

Cheese Filling: Combine 2 cups farm cheese, 4 oz. cream cheese, 1 egg, salt; add a little sour cream if mixture is too dry.

Fruit Filling: Fresh berries, pitted cherries, plums, or stewed prunes can be used. Sprinkle lightly with cornstarch and sugar mixed in equal parts.

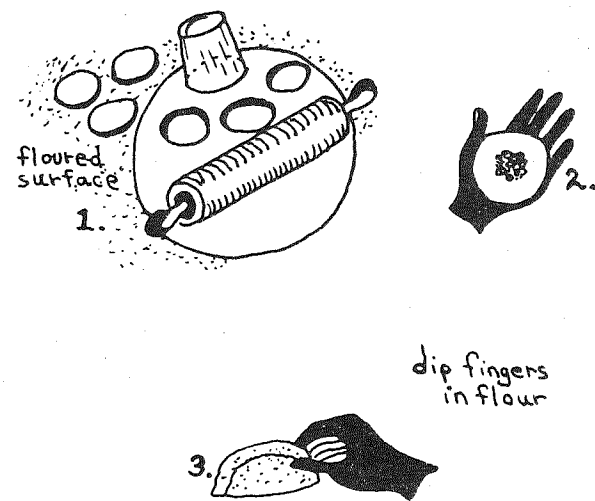
To Form Pierogi: Roll dough thin (Fig. 1). Cut round with inverted water glass.

Hold round dough in palm, face up (Fig. 2), and place a spoonful of filling in the center. Fold in half and press edges to seal (Fig 3).

Lay on a dry, clean kitchen towel and cover.

To cook: Drop into a large pot of boiling water, a few at a time. Boil rapidly about 4 minutes. Lift out and rinse with hot water. Drain. Coat with melted butter. Keep hot and serve with sour cream.

Pierogi are delicious as leftovers. Sauteed in butter and onion until golden brown and crisp.



Mary Barker

NOTICE

Due to unfortunate illness, the Annual Meeting of Branch 6 --1 was postponed. The new date is April 10, 1994. The meeting will begin at 2:00 PM. Place:

Tilly Dziamba
34-19 North Parma
Cleveland, Ohio 44134

All members are cordially invited to attend this important meeting.

Branch Committee

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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NOTICE

Due to lack of hard currency, our subscription mailing list to Poland, Slovakia, Russia, Byelorussia and Ukraine is limited. Some Americans and Canadians pay for their relatives and friends in East Europe. As an inducement, to increase our readership in East Europe, we offer to send issues there at a special rate of \$8.00 per year, which only represents the cost of postage. If readers in the United States and Canada want to avail themselves of this opportunity, kindly send us the name and address of your relative or friend, with a check for \$8.00, and the newspaper will be sent.

KARPATSKA RUS

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Elizabeth Branch #35-7	\$300.
M/M Ted Rudawsky	50.
Michael Lehotsky	48.
M/M John Porada	44.
M/M Maryann Vislocky	30.
M/M Wasyl Zawoysky	25.
Mary Markunas	20.
Anna Risko in memory of Michael Risko	20.
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M.M John Porada, Jr.	10.
Dorene Sakowych	10.
M/M Peter Stefura	10.
M/M Harry Barna	5.
TOTAL	\$646.00

IN APPRECIATION

We extend our thanks for help in producing this week's issue of Carpatho-Rus to Svetlana Ledenieva, Larry Buranich-Garrahan and Mary Barker.

Ed.

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PASSAIC LODGES 5-16 OF LEMKO ASSOC.

EVENT CALENDAR FOR 1994

- Sunday, May 15 -- SPRING BANQUET - 1:00PM
Donation \$15.00
- Sunday, July 17 --ANNUAL PICNIC - 1:00PM
Donation \$15.00
- Sunday, October 16-FALL BANQUET - 1:00PM
Donation \$15.00

Birthday Meetings

- Sunday, March 20--Refreshments -- 1:00PM
- Sunday, June 5 " 1:00PM
- Sunday, September 11 " 1:00PM
- Sunday, December 4 " 1:00PM

All functions to be held at the Lodge, corner of Ann Street and Lanza Avenue, Garfield, New Jersey.

LEMKO WEDDING VIDEO

A two hour video cassette of the film LEMKO WEDDING is still available for sale to our readers. This is the original film that was made almost 30 years ago, and it should be of intense interest to those readers who have not had the pleasure of viewing it.

Cost, including postage and handling, is \$45.00 To order kindly send your check or money order to CARPATHO RUS, 556 Yonkers Avenue, Yonkers, New York 10704.

REQUEST OF OUR READERS

Through our archives we have searched for old Lemko Calendars from the 1930s and 1940s. Many of those old Calendars are missing. We would like to request, from our readers, any old Calendars that they may have and do not need. This would be of help to us in researching the history of our people. Thank you.

Ed.

Continued from Page 1

northern slopes of the Carpathians just west of the San River in historic Galicia.³ This area was immediately adjacent to Polish ethnographic territory so that the Lemkos were geographically set off from the mass of Rusyns (Ukrainians) on the other side of the San River in East Galicia. The Lemko Region (Lemkivshchyna) was itself divided into a western and eastern half more or less at the point where the Dukla Pass crosses the Carpathians. The eastern Lemko Region had by the outset of the twentieth century been more influenced by the Ukrainian national revival that had gained strength beyond the San in East Galicia. In contrast, the western Lemko Region retained its sense of association with historic Rus'.

In the eastern Lemko Region, a meeting was called in early November, 1918 by a Greek Catholic priest from about thirty villages who were generally of a Ukrainian orientation, this group formed what came to be called the Komancza Republic.⁴ The formation of the Komancza republic was only a "temporary" measure, however, undertaken until the whole Lemko Region would be united with the West Ukrainian People's Republic, founded on November 1 in L'viv, the administrative center of East Galicia. In fact, the Komancza Lemko Republic lasted only until January 23, 1919, when Polish troops occupied Komancza as part of their military advance during the Polish-Ukrainian war that, by July, had driven the West Ukrainian People's Republic entirely out of Galicia.

Meanwhile, in the western Lemko Region, councils were formed in several villages, and on November 27, 1918, about 2,000 Lemkos met in the town of Gladyszow (Gorlice county) to discuss their political future and, in particular, the Wilsonian call for "the right of peoples to self-determination." At Gladyszow, Lemko leaders formed a Rusyn Council (Ruska Rada), which rejected the Ukrainian orientation of the Komancza Republic and called instead for union with Russia. The meeting also decided that the various smaller Lemko councils at Czarna (Grybow county), Smietnica, later Binczarowa (Grybow County), and Krynica (Nowy Sacz County) should with Gladyszow be consolidated at an all-Lemko national congress to be convened in the town of Florynka on December 5.

More than 500 Lemko Rusyns representing 130 villages and towns in the western Lemko Region did meet, as planned, at a national congress in Florynka (Grzybow County) on December 5, 1918. Also present were representatives from among Rusyns living south of the mountains in the so-called Presov Region of northeastern Slovakia and from immigrants in the United States (Viktor Hladyk), as well as an official from the new government in Poland at the county seat of Grzybow (Kazimierz Romult).

At Florynka it was decided to form a self-governing entity that would include an executive council (Nachal'nyi Sovit) headed by the Reverend Mykhal Iurchakevych and a central national council (Ruska Rada) headed by Dr. Iaroslav Kachmarchyk. This was the birth of what became known as the Lemko Rusyn Republic whose leading figure remained from beginning to end Dr. Kachmarchyk. Almost immediately, the new Lemko government set up a national guard and organized schools and cooperatives.⁵

Hoping that the Lemko Republic would be opposed to the West Ukrainian People's Republic and, therefore, of use to Polish interests in the area, the Polish official present at the Florynka proceedings offered Lemko leaders the building of the former town hall in Grzybow as its governmental headquarters and provided some arms for the Lemko national guard. However, Polish expectations of Lemko loyalty proved to be misplaced. Whereas the Lemko Republic was ideologically opposed to the West Ukrainian People's Republic, it did not join Poland's efforts to drive that Ukrainian government out of Galicia.⁶ An whereas the Lemko Rusyns welcomed Poland's

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initial support, they were primarily concerned about implementing for themselves Wilson's precept of self-determination.

For the Lemko republic's national council now based in Grzybow self-determination meant union with a democratic Russian state that would

"reunite" all of Galicia with the East as had only recently been the case under the leadership of the tsarist army during the winter of 1914-1915. Thus, one week after the Florynka meeting, the chairmen of the Lemko national and executive councils, Dr. Karchmarchyk and the Reverend Iurchakevych, joined other pro-Russian Galician leaders at Sanok, where on December 13 they signed a memorandum that rejected all foreign pretensions over their homeland, whether Hungarian, Polish, or "Habsburg-Ukrainian," proclaiming instead that, as "Russians" living in Galicia, they should be incorporated into a "single, great Russian state." By 1919, however, Russia was plunged into a civil war and it seemed unlikely that any government there, whether Bolshevik or non-Bolshevik, would be able to make its influence felt in the Carpathians. In such circumstances, Lemko leaders began to look for other alternatives.

Already in January, 1919, Lemko representatives met with their Rusyn brethren south of the mountains in Presov, where under the leadership of a former member of the Hungarian parliament, Dr. Antonii Beskyd, they joined in the creation of a united Carpatho-Rusyn National Council. This council formed one people who would comprise a territory called Carpathian Rus' that would seek union with the new state of Czechoslovakia.⁷ The pro-Czechoslovak orientation was approved by Galician Lemko leaders at several meetings in March (at Florynka, Brunary, Krynica) and a delegation was sent to the Paris Peace Conference to support the idea of union with their Rusyn brethren south of the mountains. This proposal was formalized in a memorandum submitted on April 20 by the chairman of the Carpatho-Rusyn National Council in Presov, Dr. Beskyd, to the Paris Peace Conference.⁸ The 23 page Paris memorandum issued in French and English also included a fold-out map delineating the boundaries of what was called the united state of Carpathian Rus' (Karpatska Rus'), which included not only the Lemko Region in Galicia, but also the Rusyn-inhabited Presov Region in Slovakia and Subcarpathian Rus' on the southern slopes of the mountains (see Map 2).

At the same time that the Paris memorandum was being presented to diplomatic circles at Versailles, the Lemko Republic's leader, Dr. Karchmarchyk, was meeting with Poland's prime minister from whom he received assurances that the Polish government would not interfere in

the affairs of the Lemko Republic until final decisions were reached at the Paris Peace Conference. Nonetheless, Polish army troops broke up demonstrations in the Lemko Region and by late April arrested and put on trial the Reverend Iurchakevych for his Czechoslovakia activity. In the end, when diplomatic decisions finally came, they were not favorable to the Lemkos. On May 8, 1919, Rusyns living south of the Carpathians declared at Uzhorod their desire for union with Czechoslovakia. During the following week of talks at the Uzhorod Central Rusyn National Council representatives of the Lemkos asked to be included as well, but the Rusyn-American immigrant activist Gregory Zhatkovych, who later became first governor of Czechoslovakia's province of Supcarpathian Rus', opposed any union of the Lemko Region, which he considered would complicate further the yet unresolved border of Galicia.⁹ Then, in June, the Paris Peace Conference authorized the Polish government to occupy temporarily all of Galicia, which in theory remained under the ultimate authority of the Allied and Associated Powers.

Rebuffed by their brethren south of the mountains, Karchmarchyk returned for a while to

the idea of union with Russia, even if it would be under Bolshevik rule!¹⁰ But considering the anarchic conditions in the East, union with a Russia of whatever political orientation seemed as unlikely as ever. Realizing that the international situation was working against them, on March 12, 1920, Karchmarchyk convened a second all-Lemko national congress, once again at Florynka and this time with 600 delegates. At that meeting, a government for the Lemko Rusyn Republic was formerly established, with Dr. Iaroslav Karchmarchyk as president; the Reverend Dmytro Khyliak as minister for internal affairs; the Reverend Vasyli' Kurylo as minister of foreign affairs; and Mykola Hromosiak as minister of agriculture. The Florynka congress also authorized the Lemko government to initiate once again contacts with the government of Czechoslovakia in an effort to be united with their Rusyn brethren south of the mountains.

However, by 1920, Poland and Czechoslovakia had strained relations over other areas along their long common border in Silesia (Cieszyn/Cesin) and Slovakia (Orava-Spis), and neither needed the Lemko Region to be added to their problems. Thus, before the end of March, the

Poles arrested Karchmarchyk and the rest of his government, effectively putting an end to the sixteen-month existence of the Lemko Rusyn Republic. More than one year later, on June 10, 1921, Karchmarchyk, Khyliak, and Hromosiak were put on trial. They were accused of trying to separate the Lemko Region from Poland and of promoting internal conflict in the area. Although all three were acquitted of the charges, any hopes for Lemko self-government or union with Czechoslovakia definitely ended. In March 1923, the Allied and Associated Powers made a final decision regarding this part of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Galicia in its entirety was recognized as a part of Poland. This meant that the Lemko Region, like Ukrainian-inhabited East Galicia, became integral parts of the Polish administrative system with no provisions for any kind of territorial autonomy.

Carpatho-Rusyn American
132 Hawthorne Street
Pittsburg, PA 15218

NOTES

1. For information on some of these smaller and often ephemeral "republics," see C.A. Macartney, *Hungary and Her Successors: The Treaty of Trianon and Its Consequences, 1919-1937* (Oxford, 1937); and Ladislav Tajtak, *Narodnodemokraticka revolucia na vychodnom Slovensku v roku 1918* (Bratislava, 1972).

2. V.R. Vavrim, "Russkaia Norodnaia Respublika 'Lemkow'" (unpublished 11-page manuscript); P. Kohutov, "Lemkivshchyna u borot'bi za vozz'iednannia" (unpublished 11-page manuscript); Andrzej Kwilecki, "Fragmenty najnowszej historii Lemkow," *Rocznik Sadecki, VIII* (Nowy Sacz, 1967), esp. pp. 254-257; and Bohdan Horbal, "Lemkivska Narodna Respublika," *Holos Vaty*, No. 5 (Bortne, 1988), pp. 5 and 12, as well as his more comprehensive "Dzialalnosc polityczna Lemkow no Lemdowszczyznie Zachodniej i Srodkowej w latach 1918-1921" (unpublished manuscript). See also below, note 4.

3. On the origin of the term Lemko and its introduction as an ethnonym among the populace, see Bohdan Struminsky, "The Name of the Lemkos and Their Territory," in Jacob P. Hursky, *Studies in Ukrainian Linguistics in Honor of George Y. Shevelov; Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, XV* (New York, 1981-83), pp. 301-3078.

4. The literature on the more ephemeral Komancza republic is slightly better than that on the Lemko Rusyn Republic. The most detailed survey is a chapter on the Komancza republic in Tadeusz Andrzej Olszanski, *Bieszczady 1918-1919*

(Warsaw, 1984), pp. 41-52. Other descriptions of the Komancza republic, which also include brief and usually critical appraisals of the Lemko Rusyn Republic, are: Frants Kokovs'kyi, "Lemkivski republiky v 1918-1919 rokakh," in *Istorychnyi kalendar' manakh Chervonoikalnynarik 1935* (L'viv, 1934), pp. 115-117; Iulian Tarnovych, *Iliustrovana istoriia Lemkivshchyny* (L'viv, 1936), esp. pp. 246-258; and Ivan Hvat, "Istoriia pivnichnoi Lemkivshchyny do v yhnannia lemki," in Bohdan O. Strumins'kyi, ed. *Lemkivshchyna, Vol. I, Zapysky Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka, Vol. 206* (New York, Paris, Sydney, and Toronto, 1988), esp. pp. 179-186.

5. On the background to the Florynka meeting and its actions, see Ivan Krasovs'kyi, "Zakhidno-Lemkivska Respublika," *Nashe slovo* (Warsaw), November 30, 1980, p. 4; and Horbal, "Dzialalnosc polityczna Lemkow," pp. 2-7.

6. The pro-Ukrainian Kokovs'kyi, "Lemkivski republiky," p. 117, who otherwise had little sympathy for the Lemko Rusyn Republic, nonetheless concluded that "the leadership of 'this republic' conducted itself in a completely loyal manner toward the Ukrainians, and although there were efforts to divide Muscophiles [Russophile Lemkos] from Ukrainians, both sides took the position that this was only an internal matter which would be resolved among the two orientations."

7. "Memorandum Narodnago Sovietsa Russkago Prikarpat'ia," reprinted in Zdenek Peska and Josef Markov, "Prispevek k ustavnim dejinam Podkarpatske Rusi," *Bratislava, V* (Bratislava, 1931), pp. 528-531.

8. See the memorandum, dated Presov, January 31, 1919, in *ibid.*, pp. 531-532.

9. The 23-page memorandum that included a fold-out map delineating the boundaries of a united Carpathian Rus' (the Galician Lemko Region up to the San River as well as the Presov Region and Subcarpathian Rus' south of the Carpathians) was issued in French and English: *The Origin of the Lems, Slavs of Danubian Provenance: Memorandum to the Peace Conference Concerning Their National Claims* [Paris, 1919].

10. *Protokoly pshchago sobraniiia podkarpatskikh russkikh rad i pervykh 5-ti zasiedanii Tsentral'noi Russkoi Narodnoi Rady* (Uzhorod, 1919). The question of territorial unity with the Lemko Region was discussed at Uzhorod during the second day (May 9). It was raised by Dmytro Vislots'kyi, secretary of the Presov National Council and native of the Lemko Region. The Rusyn-American Zhatkovych, who at the time had the greatest political influence, expressed dismay over those Galician leaders (Russophiles who sometimes spoke on behalf of the Lemkos) who called for union with "Great Russia"; this, he felt, would undermine the efforts of Carpatho-Rusyns to find an advantageous political position within Czechoslovakia.

11. Ever since the Lemko leaders, Karchmarchyk and Iurchakevych, joined Galician Russophiles at Sanok (December 13, 1918) in calling for union with Russia (see above, note 6), the leading prewar Galician Russophile spokesman, former Austrian parliamentary deputy Dmitrii Markov, was empowered to speak on behalf of Lemkos. For instance, he presented the Lemko declaration made at the Florynka national congress to Clemenceau. Markov was clearly anti-Bolshevik and preferred to see some kind of democratic Russian state or even a return to tsarism. See his *Memoire sur les aspirations nationales des Petits-Russiens de l'ancien empire austro-hongrois* [Paris, 1919] and *Belgium of the East: An Interview with Dr. Dimitri A. Markoff* (Wilkes-Barre, PA, 1920).

According to Kohutov, "Lemkivshchyna," p. 6, the Lemko republic also dispatched two representatives to the "Soviet Union" in the spring of 1919.

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