

# KARPATSKA RUS

NO. 16 KARPATSKA RUS, YONKERS, N.Y., AUGUST 7, 1992, VOL. XV, PAGE 1

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

## LANDMARK EXHIBITION BEGINS U.S. TOUR

Baltimore, Md. (TOC)-The most important exhibition of Russian Orthodox art to travel to the West in decades opens at the Walters Art Gallery here on August 23, 1992.

*Gates of Mystery: The Art of Holy Russia*, was organized by Inter Cultura, the Texas based arts and educational organization, and the State Russian Museum in St. Petersburg, in association with The Walters.

The show promises to be a dream come true for those interested in Orthodox art, with some 100 icons, textiles, illuminated manuscripts, gilt and silver liturgical vessels, sculpture, and carved stone and ivory icons. Drawn entirely from the 400,000-piece St. Petersburg collection, the nucleus of which comprises the former imperial collection of Tsar Nicholas II, the exhibition explores artistic development from the 13th to 17th century.

Highlights include works by the most famous 15th century Russian iconographers, Saint Andrew Rublev and Dionysius, and several 16th century textiles by the Wives of Ivan the Terrible and Boris Gudonov.

After its October 18 Baltimore closing, the show travels to the Princeton University Art Museum, the Dallas Museum of Art and the Chicago Art Institute.

from: *The Orthodox Church Monthly*, July 1992

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During the past six months we have been bombarded with news releases on the multi-billion dollar loans that will be granted to the former Soviet republics to aid their transitions to new democratic forms of government and private enterprise systems. Unfortunately, one bureaucratic problem after another arises and the loans never seem to be finally endorsed, the proverbial carrot on a stick. Meanwhile, the new republics struggle on their own and their economies worsen as they undertake these cataclysmic changes.

A fine story of people to people exchanges was printed recently in the *AGWAY COOPERATOR* magazine, August, 1992, showing that a forward looking University of Vermont Extension Service can improve relations and assist agriculture training for young Russian farmers. Our high American living standards are due, in no small measure, to the productivity of our private American farmers who have lead the world in agriculture production at competitive cost. We urge our readers to peti-

tion their representatives in their respective States to undertake a similar program. At minimum cost, this type of exchange will be beneficial to the former Soviet Republics new private farmers, at the same time assistance on our farms will benefit our farmers.

Ed.

## Agway Members Host Young Russians, Eager to Learn U.S. Farm Methods

Five Agway member families in the Newport, Vermont area-all patrons of Newport Agway-are helping young Russian farmer learn independent farming as part of a University of Vermont Farm Management Program.

Their guests will put the knowledge to immediate use when they return to newly acquired private farms north of Moscow, says Sergei Isakov, above, group leader. He told local *Chronicle* columnist Bethany Dunbar that he was impressed to see how hard U.S. farmers work. He also described shortages of food and farm supplies in his homeland. The Russians are learning new ways to earn income, including the idea of a home "bed & breakfast" tourist business.

Continued on Page 2

## WELCOME to the 24th Annual LEMKO FESTIVAL

Sunday, August 30, 1992

Lemko Resort Rte 208 Monroe NY

Concert at 1:30pm featuring Guest Performers from Ukraine

NINA MELNIK

MISHA SLIVOTSKY

PAVEL DVORSKY

BALALAIKA RUSSE

GLINKA Russian Folk Group

KARPATY Folk Chorus

Morning Chapel Service

Ethnic Food

Dance Band

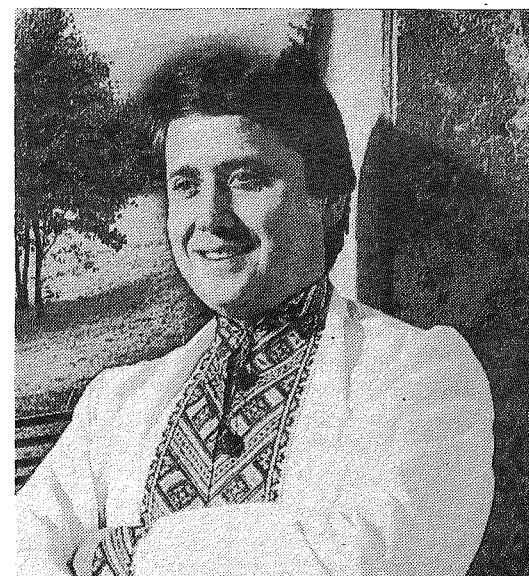
Folk Art Exhibits



TO LEMKO RESORT: N.Y. THRUWAY TO EXIT 16 (HARRIMAN) AFTER TOLL BOOTH KEEP LEFT TO 17M TO EXIT 130 (ROUTE 208, MONROE/WASHINGTONVILLE.) BEAR RIGHT ONTO 208 TOWARDS WASHINGTONVILLE. ABOUT ONE MILE AFTER GOLF COURSE ON LEFT, LOOK FOR SPRING GLEN TAVERN ON RIGHT. ENTRANCE TO LEMKO RESORT OPPOSITE ON LEFT. TELEPHONE: (914) 783-1633



NINA MELNIK



MIKHAILO SLIVOTSKY

Continued from Page 1

The host families include Randi and Louise Calderwood, Craftsbury, hosting Isakov; Scott and Melinda Birch, Derby, with Sergei Vagin; Clair and Charlotte Dane, West Charleston, with Alexander Pticin; Kent and Jeanette Birch, Brownington, with Oleg Paulin; and Steve and Trudy Hurd, Newport Center, hosting Nicolai Voronin.

In addition to living and working on Vermont farms for six months, the Russian farmer will attend seminars on how the free market economy, modern farm technology, and agricultural organizations work in this country. The visit was sponsored by the Sister Cities program between Burlington and Yaroslavl, a large city near their homes, and was organized by the University of Vermont Extension Service.

Agway Cooperator



Russian farmer Sergei Vagin (rt., with Andy on his shoulders) shares both work and good times with Scott (holding Jerard) and Melinda Birch, Derby, VT.

LEMKO FESTIVAL NEWS

The Lemko Association will celebrate the 24th Annual Lemko Festival on Sunday, August 30th at Lemko Resort in Monroe, NY.

This annual festival of Lemko Culture will take place beginning at 10:30 a.m. with Divine Liturgy followed by a concert at 1:30 p.m.

The Festival will feature top music stars from Ukraine, as well as folkloric troupes and orchestral performances by artists from NY, NJ and PA. The day-long celebration will feature exhibits in the Museum and ethnic food that families can enjoy through sight, sound and taste.

Top artists from Ukraine, Nina Melnik, Mikhailo Slivotsky and Pavel Dvorsky will perform on the outdoor stage. In addition, the Balalaika Russe, one of the finest Balalaika ensembles of its type in the U.S.A., under the direction of Bill Melick will perform traditional Russian and Ukrainian songs with enthusiasm and distinction. Ensemble members Gary Nova, Alexander Alexandrovich, and Steve Wolownik, are all qualified musicians who have performed from Washington to Maine and Europe, at functions such as Russian nobility balls and affairs.

The Glinka Russian Folk Dancers, directed by Alexander Kosik and Steve Millian will be featured and will perform traditional folk dances and songs from Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and other slavic areas. Over the years, Glinka members have studied folk dancing in Ukraine and have performed throughout the Northeastern U.S., at the United Nations, Carnegie and Town Halls in NY City as well as at Rutgers and Cornell Universities.

The Karpaty Folk Chorus under the direction of Janet Fuchila will present traditional Lemko songs from the various regions of the Carpathian Mountains. The highlight of Karpaty's many performances is their 3-week concert tour through the Ukraine and their performances in Lvov and Ternopol. With few choruses keeping alive the Lemko culture, their performance has a unique place in the Festival program.

With so many people of Lemko heritage in the metropolitan area, the festival is intended to be educational as well as fun for all.

COME CELEBRATE YOUR HERITAGE

Mary Ann Vislocky

THE COOKING CORNER

Eat Right--Stay Healthy

Lemko Burgers

- 2 pounds lean ground chuck
1 T. paprika
1 t. salt
1/2 cup (1 stick) butter or margarine, softened
2 T. well-drained bottled horseradish
8 Hamburger Rolls, split and lightly buttered

Combine beef with paprika, salt and pepper in a large bowl, mixing meat well with a fork. Do not compress as you mix it. Shape into 16 thin patties, each half the thickness of an ordinary hamburger. Blend butter or margarine with horseradish; place a generous teaspoonful on top of each of half of the patties (8). Cover with remaining patties pressing down between the palms of your hands so you form hamburgers of standard thickness. Be sure edges are pinched well to seal. Grill 3 inches above white-hot charcoal, allowing 4 minutes on each side for rare. Heat hamburger rolls, cut side down, over grill for a minute or two. Place hamburgers on rolls and top each meat patty with some of the remaining horseradish butter mixture.

Your guests will delight in this unusual twist to an ordinary hamburger.

Variation: If you like the flavor of mustard stir 1 T. (prepared kind) into the horseradish butter mixture. Also--consider Martin's Potato Hamburger Rolls instead of the standard hamburger roll.

Great served with garlic pickles and cold beer.

Terry and Larry Garrahan

Ukrainian Beef Shashlick

- 1 Boneless Sirloin Steak (about 2 lbs and 1 1/2" thick)
1 cup oil (canola, olive or vegetable)
1 large onion, grated
1 T. leaf oregano, crumbled
1/2 t. salt
4 medium-size onions, parboiled and quartered
2 large green peppers, cut into 2" pieces
2 large tomatoes, quartered
cooked rice
1/2 cup chopped green onion (scallion)
1/2 cup chopped parsley
1 lemon, quartered

Trim all the fat from the beef and cut into 1 1/2" cubes. Place beef in deep glass or ceramic dish. Combine oil, grated onion and oregano in a small bowl; pour over beef; marinate, turning every 2 or 3 hours for 8 to 10 hours. Remove meat from marinade; sprinkle with salt. Wipe 4 long skewers with oil; skewer meat alternately with quartered onions, green peppers and tomatoes, dividing meat and vegetables evenly among skewers. Grill 4 inches above white-hot charcoal, turning frequently so beef cooks on all sides, allowing 8 minutes cooking time for rare beef. Slide off skewers onto hot cooked rice. Garnish with chopped green onion (scallion), parsley and lemon wedges.

Suggestion: Try brown rice instead of white rice. It may take a while for your taste buds to adjust to brown rice but once you acquire the taste you won't go back to white rice. Also, and very important: brown rice is nutritionally more beneficial than white rice. Should you choose to stick with white rice give it a "flavor twist". Instead of water use: beef broth; chicken broth or onion soup to cook your rice.

Terry and Larry Garrahan

PRESS FUND CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JULY, 1992

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Walter Ilchuk (\$20.00), Ann Moskwa (\$30.00), Rosie Kostelny (\$50.00), Helen Brylynski (\$50.00), and Total - July, 1992 (\$150.00).



OBITUARY

IN MEMORY OF STEPHEN FERENCE

We were just notified that Stephen Ference died on July 22, 1992 at the age of 97. Born in the Sanok region of Austria-Hungary he emigrated to the United States in 1910. For 59 years he lived and worked in Bristol, Pennsylvania. A long time loyal member of Lemko Assoc. he was an avid reader of Karpatska Rus and contributed many articles to the newspaper. At the time of death Stephen was the oldest parishioner of his Orthodox Church parish.

In loving memory of her father, his daughter, Helen Brylynski has donated \$50. to the Press Fund.

He will be very much missed by his daughter, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

PASSAIC LODGES 5-16

LEMKO ASSOC. 1992 EVENT

CALENDAR

Sunday, Oct. 18-Fall Banquet, 1:00 PM

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

CARPATHO-RUSSIAN AMERICAN CENTER, LEMKO HALL, YONKERS, EVENT CALENDAR

Sat., Sept. 26--Anniversary Dance, 9:00PM

Sat., Nov. 21--Kermesh Dance, Music by Dva Kolory, 9:00PM.

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.

IN APPRECIATION

We extend our thanks for help in producing this week's issue of Karpatska Rus to Terry and Larry Buranich Garrahan, Maryann Vislocky, Victoria Windish and Mary Barker.

Ed.

Please start/renew my subscription to KARPATSKA RUS. Enclosed please find my check or money order for \$20./year.

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KARPATSKA RUS
556 Yonkers Avenue
Yonkers, New York, 10704



Cont'd from Issue #15, July 24, 1992, excerpted from the Blair Review, published by the Blair Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey.

## THE MYTH OF ARMAND HAMMER

In his memoirs Armand Hammer describes his father as "a Russian Jewish immigrant doctor, turned socialist and Unitarian" (This could not have made a greater understatement regarding his father's political beliefs if he had tried, and he probably did, for Julius was actually one of the founders of the American Communist Party.) It is no surprise, then, that Julius was ecstatic about the creation of the first communist nation in 1917. He also did more than simply cheer from the sidelines; he pledged financial and material support for the new regime which had come under so much pressure from the French and British blockades. With Russian assets in the U.S. frozen, the Soviets turned to Julius Hammer for interim financing for their American ventures. Julius actually paid the rent for Ludwig C.A.K. Martens' unofficial Soviet embassy in New York City. Consequently, the elder Hammer was officially appointed "commercial attache" of the Soviet Bureau and also received an exclusive license for Soviet trade with the United States. According to recently declassified State Department and Army Intelligence files, the Soviets had begun financing their own bureau by smuggling into New York by 1920. While this released Julius from his responsibility to finance the bureau, it became his job to convert the contraband diamonds into cash with which to secure Soviet supplies (Epstein 116-117). In all likelihood Julius did so both for his ideology and for a big commission; in the first months of 1920 the Hammer family, whose means Armand had always described as modest, moved from their Bronx home into the luxurious Hotel Ansonia on Broadway and Seventy-third Street in Manhattan.

The connection between the Hammer's business and the Soviet Union did not end with Julius's clandestine involvements. The senior Hammer created a corporation known as the Allied Drug and Chemical Company which, Armand admitted, did business with Martens' Bureau (Hammer 71). He insisted that the relationship was purely business and the company's only motive in dealing with the Bureau was profit. In this instance it seems that Hammer simply lied about the company's involvement with the Soviets. According to a Justice Department informant who once worked for the Hammers, 50 percent of the corporation was owned by Martens, probably at the behest of the Soviet Government (Epstein 115).

There are those who might claim that Julius Hammer may have withheld the knowledge of his Soviet connections from his son, but it is very unlikely. During 1919 Julius was arrested and later convicted of manslaughter for performing an illegal abortion on a woman who subsequently died. In all likelihood Julius had been unjustly persecuted for his crime. The Red Scare of the twenties was well under way and Julius's public affiliation with the American Communist Party, as well as his somewhat less well known affiliation with the Martens Bureau, had made him an excellent target for red-baiters like Tammany Hall. The evidence against Julius was sketchy at best: there was even some indication that the woman died of influenza completely unrelated to the abortion. Furthermore, it became publicly known that one of the jurors had been bribed, yet the trial continued unaffected. As a result of the trial and later the conviction, Julius was forced to turn over control of his company to his son Armand. Business with the Soviets continued as usual until 1921 when Martens was deported. Throughout the first half of 1920, the Allied Drug and Chemical Company did everything possible to purchase and ship hundreds of cases of codeine, camphor, gauze, morphine, and quinine to Moscow, via the Baltic states (Finder 31). Hammer never admitted being ignorant of any aspect of his business dealings, and it seems unlikely that this period was the exception.

Armand Hammer has even admitted that his trip was at least in part motivated by business, though he continued to downplay its significance compared with his humanitarian interests. In his 1923 book, *Romanoff Treasure*, Hammer states that he went both to plan "field hospital relief work among the famine refugees," and to "made arrangements" for "a chemical concern controlled by my family" (Finder 32). The truth, it seems, lies in Hammer's passport application, a document which he never

suspected would have been uncovered. On the application Hammer listed his reason for travelling as "commercial business and pleasure" (Epstein 115). Hammer never even accompanied his hospital into action in the disease and famine ridden areas. Even Hammer's motives for providing the hospital must be questioned because there are two other possibilities. It could have been a means of shipping the balance of the Soviet medical supplies while avoiding the blockade, or it could have been provided as an offering of good will towards the Soviet leadership. Hammer's famed humanitarian mission was, in reality, little more than a business trip to collect outstanding debts and to establish whatever profitable, new ventures he could.

The revealing passport application is not the only instance in which Armand Hammer's carefully woven myth of altruism becomes frayed at the edges: Hammer's meeting with Lenin was neither as unexpected, nor as exceptional as many have been led to believe. When Hammer left for Moscow, he must have hoped to speak with the Soviet leader, and he probably even expected to meet Lenin. The proof of this lies in the fact that Armand Hammer brought two items with him which were expressly for V.I. Lenin. In 1926, Hammer actually admitted to a reporter from the Soviet magazine *taed (sp?) Gazette (missing words?)* departed New York, I took with me a private letter to Vladimir Ilyich from my father, Dr. J.J. Hammer, an old party worker in the United States who met Lenin in 1907 at the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart" (Finder 32). Hammer's frankness can probably be attributed to the fact that he would never have expected any Americans to read it. It is not clear exactly what the letter contained, though it is most likely that it was either a letter of introduction, or congratulations to Lenin, for his success in creating the Soviet Union. The second item was actually a small bronze statue of a monkey. To this day, Julius Hammer's offering to the creator of the first communist nation still sits within the walls of Lenin's perfectly preserved Kremlin office, right on the desk where it has not been moved in years. Considering the nature of these two items, it is absurd to accept the suggestion that the meeting with Lenin had come as a complete surprise. Hammer clearly expected to meet with Lenin at some point during his stay and prepared for it accordingly by bringing those gifts.

When Hammer actually arrived in Moscow, he met with Martens, who had recently been appointed to the Supreme Economic Council, in order to negotiate business. Their discussion centered upon two prominent ventures: the resumption of the medical shipments from Hammer's company, and the acceptance of some sort of concession in the Urals (Epstein 115). In order to facilitate the latter aim, Martens brought Hammer along on a train tour of the Urals, which also happened to be the worst area of the famine. Hammer's decidedly un-communistic reception, throughout which top communist officials discussed private business ventures with him and pampered him with good food and lodgings, can be attributed not only to Julius's connections but also to the creation of Lenin's N.E.P. This transition from war communism and forced requisitions, nationalization, etc. to state socialism had been implemented during the spring of 1921, just months before the arrival of Hammer in Moscow. This coincidence would prove highly favorable for both the Soviets and Hammer. Lenin's N.E.P. called for the introduction of Western technology via the practice of awarding foreigners the legal right to own and operate Soviet concessions. In order for this to become a practical reality, however, a concessionaire had to be found who would advertise the new economic relationship in the United States, thereby enticing more concessionaires. While Martens and Hammer were actually on their train to the Urals, Lenin wrote instructions for Martens to give Hammer a concession of some sort: "...even if a fictitious one, or asbestos or any other Ural valuables or whatever you will. What we want to show and have in print... is that the Americans have gone in for concessions. This is important politically" (Finder 35). Hammer was clearly an excellent choice for the first foreign concessionaire: his wealth and stature within the U.S. would almost assure the Soviets of the publicity they sought. Indeed, the deal appeared profitable for everyone involved. Negotiations for both the grain contract and the asbestos concession were initiated immediately upon their return to Moscow.

The negotiations in Moscow did not proceed smoothly, despite the eagerness of both sides to reach an agreement. The discussion had become deadlocked over the issue of the travel privileges for Hammer's foreign workers and it seemed that the contracts were in danger of falling through. At that juncture one of the Soviet negotiators, Boris Reinstein, who also happened to be an old friend of Julius Hammer, decided that a meeting between Armand Hammer and Lenin would probably resolve the dispute. Reinstein knew that Lenin had a very persuasive manner; consequently he arranged a meeting on October 22, 1921 (Finder 33). Hammer's first meeting with V.I. Lenin did not come about as a result of the way the Soviet leader was impressed with Hammer's humanitarianism in the Urals. It was simply a business meeting, and it occurred only out of necessity.

The meeting itself also occurred somewhat less glamorously than Hammer claimed. If asked several years ago, Hammer would have claimed to have been a very dear friend of Lenin, and even within the last few years he continued to maintain that he had had the privilege of being "one of the few living acquaintances of Lenin." The truth of the matter is that Hammer met V.I. Lenin for only one hour, and that was the only direct contact the two ever had (Finder 33). With the aid of Reinstein, they managed to conclude their business quickly and Hammer left the Kremlin with two concessions (one for the mining of asbestos and the other for Soviet-American trade) as well as a story (albeit a fictitious one) which would open doors for him throughout the Soviet Union for years to come. Even before he left 12 years later, Hammer had been granted his third concession, for pencils and a commission to sell Czarist art in America.

It had been in Hammers's best interests to retell his exploits in rather romantic fashion, for it had proven highly useful as a key into the closed Soviet economy. In 1972, Sargent Shriver, who accompanied Hammer to a negotiating session with the Soviets, observed that: "He was terrific. He could bring tears to the eyes of a stone. We went into Lenin's study in the Kremlin and there on the desk sits the little object Hammer gave him" (Finder 31). Hammer's legend nearly always gave him the upper hand in negotiating with the Soviets: his legendary association with Lenin had become even more overpowering in the minds of the Soviets. One rival businessman claimed in frustration, "Hammer knew Lenin, damn it. How the Hell were we supposed to compete with that?" (Finder 31). Armand Hammer had created his own legend which provided him with a unique place in the history of both the Soviet Union and the United States, and most of it was untrue.

For nearly 70 years Hammer retold the story of his first expedition to the Soviet Union. His claim of friendship with Lenin allowed him to make millions of dollars on Soviet deals involving such items as pencils, horses, art, and fertilizers. The profits of his first exploits have allowed Hammer to create corporations in cattle breeding, liquor distilling, broadcasting, and oil. Occidental Oil, the company which Hammer ran until his death, had begun as a tiny independent oil company and had grown into the nation's twelfth largest industrial concern. Hammer never severed his ties with the Soviets and he continued to do business and to help them in innumerable ways for a tidy profit. Dr. Armand Hammer has become a very wealthy and powerful man by riding the coat-tails of a myth which he created.

Dr. Armand Hammer is survived by his son Julian Hammer, his grandson, Armand Hammer and a legacy of power, influence, money and lies.

David Baker

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**Kapusta Recipes Wanted**

Hello to you good Lemko cooks out there.

We need your help.  
 Our garden is yielding some beautiful green cabbage.  
 How about sending in some of your favorite cabbage recipes so we can try something new ?!?!  
 Please send your recipes in care of this newspaper.

Please let's hear from you. Many thanks.  
 Terry and Larry Buranich-Garrahan