

Carpatho-Rus

Karpatska Rus'



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

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Continued from Issue #11, 5/26/95

Continued from Issue #12, 6/9/95
Revival of Halichina Rus
Part 8

(Readers, please note)--Keep in mind that this book was written about 1890 - 1904 and that references such as "our country", "representatives, councils," etc. all pertain to the Austrian monarchy and empire which continued intact until the end of World War I in 1918.

In the autumn of 1901 when Russian theologians brought their propositions to the Dean of the theological faculty, he refused to accept them in the Russian language. They went to their Senator and complained about the Dean's actions. He accepted their propositions at that time, but he answered their questions in the Polish language. This attitude of the Polish professors towards the Russian language inspired young students to ask for the establishment of a Russian University or, at the very least, Russian faculty. A student's veche was called on November 6 at noontime. It took place at the university. The Lvov University senator postponed the meeting to 7:00 pm and deleted the reference to an independent Russian University from the agenda. Despite the deletion, 500 students gathered for the veche at the university and began their meeting at midnight. Shortly thereafter, Dr. Tvardovski, Fjalek, Kruchkovski and the secretary, Vimiarch arrived and asked the students to leave. The students did not leave, but pushed Tvardovski away. The students' veche adopted a resolution where they asked the government to establish an independent Russian University. They also asked that Russian faculties be permitted in addition to the Polish faculties. After the meeting, students and theologians paraded down Lvov's streets singing songs.

As a direct consequence of the veche, Russian students were oppressed at the university and had to transfer to Viden, Cracow and Prague. The parade was named the procession of students of 1902.

Professor Fjalka was promoted to Rector of

the university for his strong actions in defending the Polish character of it. The Senate's actions spurred indignation among the Russian youth and they decided to seek his resignation. When Fjalka appeared for his first lecture in 1902, the students threw eggs at him. Eight Russian students were expelled from the university, while Fjalka remained in his job, receiving letters of gratitude and appreciation.

National democrats did not get permission to found an independent Russian University nor did they obtain permission for a Russian faculty. They tried to frighten Poles in many different ways. In one, a strike was organized with the assistance of students in the summer of 1903 in Podolje. It did not help their Russian cause one iota. Polish landowners bought farm equipment, hired new workers and managed without the employment of Rusyns.

That strike only deepened the animosity of Polish landowners to everything Russian. One of them, V. Rojlovski, wrote a mandate and travelled all over Galicia, telling Poles to unite and defend their rights against the Rusyns. With this goal, he organized Congresses everywhere. They worked out a plan at these Congresses on how to Polinize Rus.

Some Polish priests tried to convince Rusyns, since they were Greek Catholics, that they should not speak Russian. A Latin Archbishop, Bilchewski, wrote a pastor's epistle with similar ideas and travelled throughout Galicia, preaching his message. To make his trips more impressive, he consecrated several cathedrals. Bilchewski's assistants, Archbishop Veber and Armenian Archbishop, Theodorovich, were also present at these events. In addition, several Polish festivals and meetings were organized where Father Gromnitzki of Buchach preached and distributed booklets to his audiences.

After the Rusyn strike, Polish landowners began to pay lower wages to their Russian workers. National democrats decided to send Russian villagers to Canada and Prussia for work.

Russian Soim's ambassadors took the refusal of Polish Soim's majority to open a Russian high school in Stanislov as an insult to all Rusyns, and they quit the Soim. Those ambassadors were Alexei Barabash, Al Barvinski, who was elected by Poles, Theodor Bogachevski, Josef Gurik, Dr. Michael Korol, Victor Mazikevich, Dr. Andronnick Magilnitzki, Dr. Eugene Olesnitzki, Dimitri Ostapchuck and Anthony Staruch. The only Rusyns remaining in Soim were Kor. Mandichusk and Ksenof Okhrinovich; Polish government candidates, and Clindzhuk, the secretary of Krai's Vidal. Al. Barvinski, not popular among Rusyns because of his betrayal, was supported by the government. He was reelected to Soim.

Theodosius Aphinovich from Popovetz, a member of the Sary-Russian (Old Russian) party was elected to Soim. It was Theodosius whom Silvester Sembratovich stripped of his distinctions and titles because of his devotion to the Russian movement.

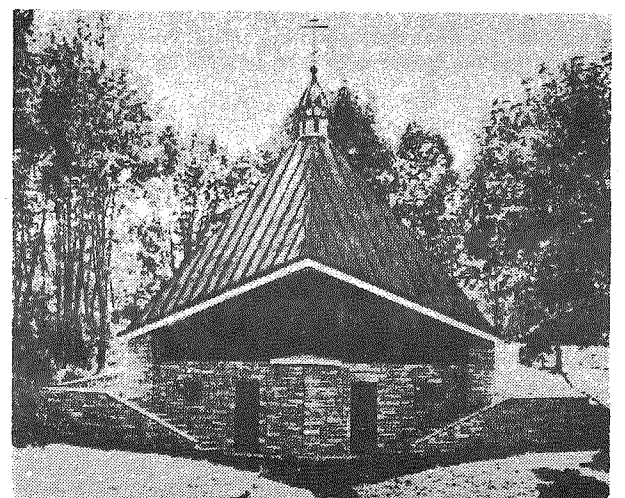
The newly elected members of Soim were on friendly terms with the Polish majority, and they hoped to persuade the Polish ambassadors to permit them to begin the Russian high school in Stanislavov and subsidize the construction of a Russian theatre. The Polish Soim's majority agreed to let the Rusyns form a Russian high school, but at the same time, they introduced both Polish and Russian languages in every high school of eastern Galicia as obligatory subjects.

300,000 kor.* was budgeted for the construction of the Russian theatre. With rigid contingencies, the construction committee refused to accept them. During the fall session of Soim in 1904, two important laws were passed, aimed against the Rusyns. These laws pertained to the reorganization of school Krai's Rada and the introduction of suburbanization (?). The Russian ambassadors insisted on dividing school Krai's Rada into Russian and Polish schools, but the Polish majority refused this proposal. The Russian ambassadors continually resisted a law of suburbanization (?) when they realized the purpose

Continued on Page 3

REMINDER--TALERHOF DAY

In the past we have detailed the scope of the tragedy inflicted upon our people during the First World War at Talerhof, Austria and other infamous detention centers. MEMORIAL SERVICES will be held at LEMKO RESORT on AUGUST 6, 1995. PARASTAS will be offered by VERY REV. JOHN NEHREBECKY beginning at 1:30 PM at our CHAPEL in LEMKO RESORT. We urge all those interested in our people, heritage and culture -- please attend. Snacks will be available in our dining room after the services.



At our annual Festival in Lemko Resort this past August, we offered Lemko and Ukrainian records for sale and sold a few. However, we had many requests for audio cassettes but, unfortunately, did not have any available for sale. Due to the diligence and efforts of our Lemko Assoc. member, Laurence Krupnak, we can now offer for sale the following two audio cassettes as well as three video cassettes.

Item #1. An audio cassette of 16 Lemko and two Ukrainian folk songs transcribed from classic 78 rpm records. They include many Lemko wedding, gypsy, Christening and Christmas songs by such artists as Stephen Skimba and Barna, Potochak & Co.

Item #2. An audio cassette of 10 Russian, Two Hungarian and 8 Slovak folk songs from classic 78 rpm records. They include Russian polkas, Slovak chardashes, Hungarian gypsy melodies.

Item #3. A video cassette of the 25th Lemko Folk Festival held in 1993 at Lemko Park in Monroe, NY. The video includes excerpts of the prayer service, and the concert of Lemko, Ukrainian, Russian and Slovak folk singing and dancing. (VHS, 2 hours)

Item #4. A video cassette of the canonization of Father Maksym Sandovich taken in Gorlice, Poland last September. It is a short film covering the events and sites of the canonization ceremonies. (VHS)

Item #5 A live concert video recording of the Akafist Male Chamber Choir of Moscow and the Slavic male Chorus of Washington, D.C. This video was made on March 12, 1992 at St. Luke's Serbian Orthodox Church in McLean, Virginia and includes 17 classic, sacred liturgical songs. It also shows the exterior and interior of all slavich Orthodox churches in the Washington, D.C. area.

Prices: Item #1 \$12.
 Item #2 \$12.
 Item #3 \$25.
 Item #4 \$20.
 Item #5 \$30.

All prices include shipping costs. Kindly send your check or money order (made payable to Lemko Assoc.) to either of the following:

Alexander Herenchak
P.O. Box 156
Allentown, NJ 08501

Mary Barker
521 Piermont Avenue, 520
Rivervale, NJ 07675

IN APPRECIATION

We extend our thanks for help in producing this week's issue of Carpatho-Rus to Svetlana Ledenieva, Susyn Mihalasky Bogdan Horbal and Larissa Ivanova.

NOTICE

Summer Jobs---Summer Jobs---Summer Jobs

Do you have a child or grandchild studying hotel or restaurant management?

Do you have a child or grandchild with a Life Guards' certification?

This 1995 summer season Lemko Resort expects to be operating its swimming pool, a fast food counter and a sports area. Summer positions will be available. There are also jobs doing minor repair work, painting, grass cutting and cleanup.

High school age level or older persons required.

Send resumes to: Lemko Resort
P.O.Box 567
Monroe, NY 10950

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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NOTICE

Now Available on Video

Professor Paul R. Magocsi explains:

WHO ARE THE LEMKOS?

This enlightening one-hour lecture will answer many common questions about our complex history. This tape is a "must" for anyone interested in learning more about their Lemko-American heritage. It makes a great gift for the grandchildren....and their children!

Professor Magocsi is a leading author on the subject matter and several of his books are also available through Lemko Hall. This video lecture was recorded during Professor Magocsi's visit to Lemko Hall in Yonkers, New York last September.

To order the video: Please send \$15. per tape

To: **Carpatho-Russian American Center**
Video Offer
556 Yonkers Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10704

Books Available: "Our People" \$25.
"Carpatho-Rusyn Americans" \$20.

To order the books kindly send your check with your name and address to the same address noted for the tapes.

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 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.

Press Fund Contributions

Anonymous Supporter of Lemko Assoc.-	\$200.
Mary Barker, in memory of father, John Micenko	100.
Yaroslav Chelak	50.
Ann Kononchuk, in memory of husband, Zachary Kononchuk	50.
Vera G. Lasko	25.
Rev. Daniel Ressetar, in memory of Archpriest Maksym Sandowicz, cousin and son of Priest-Martyr Maksym Sandowicz	25.
Martha Bienert, in memory of husband, Herbert Paul	20.
John Madzyk	20.
Michael Maholick	20.
John Wandzilak	20.
Anna Farbanec	5.

Total **\$535.**

The Cooking Corner

Most of us make holupki only on occasions because they are a lot of work. The family usually eats them alone, they don't want anything else; but what do you serve when you want to make them part of a complete meal? With the rice in the filling another starch seems too much. However, in the U.S. the usual foods served with these Stuffed Cabbage Leaves include potato salad, corn niblets, green beans, pickled beets and either spiced or curried fruit. Tossed salad is not found on European menus and it doesn't "go" with these rolls. This month I share a recipe for spiced fruit with you. One very similar was served to us in the village Novo-Davidkovo near Uzhorod.

Quick Spiced Fruit

1	16oz.	can peach halves
1	16oz.	can pear halves
1	16oz.	can whole apricots
1	16oz.	can pineapple chunks
2	tsp.	whole cloves
1	stick	cinnamon
1/2	cup	molasses
1/3	cup	vinegar

Drain the syrup from the fruit. Pour it into a heavy saucepan. Add 1 teaspoon of the whole cloves and the stick of cinnamon. Bring the syrup to a boil. Cook until reduced to 2 cups. Add the molasses and vinegar. Stud the fruit with the remaining 1 teaspoon whole cloves. Add fruit to the syrup. Heat until warm. Serve as a relish either warm or cold.

Note: You may use ground cloves and/or cinnamon instead of the whole cloves and stick cinnamon but the appearance will not be the same.

The Orthodox Herald

PASSAIC LODGES 5-16 OF LEMKO ASSOC.

EVENT CALENDAR FOR 1995

Sunday, July 9-ANNUAL PICNIC - 1:00 PM
DONATION \$15.00

Sunday, October 15-FALL BANQUET-1:00 PM
DONATION \$15.00

Birthdays Meetings

Sunday, September 10 1:00 PM
Sunday, December 3 1:00 PM

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

Continued from Page 1

of the law was the colonization and Polonization of eastern Galicia.

The National-democrats created rebelliousness among the youth. They instigated young Russians against the Old Russian party, and old people in general. This same dislike was planted by the National democrats among the villagers.

The Old Russian party through its political organ, "Narodni Committee", published several proclamations, urging the Russian people to live in peace, defend their language and alphabet and strive for a better life style. In 1903 in Galician Rus, two important events occurred; in June, the monastery of Saint Vasilii the Great was, at last, freed from control by clerics of the Latin Rite. (The monastery was taken away from the Rusyns in 1882, supposedly for restoration), and Metropolitan Sheptiski published a pastor's epistle, in the Polish language, urging people to remain Greek-Catholics.

In spite of all the difficulties and obstacles our Russian movement had to face, we have moved forward significantly.

In concluding our History, we would like to say: while, in fact, we did not obtain all the constitutional rights we were entitled to, in accord with government laws concerning the equality of the nationalities, we have made progress in unifying our Russian people, who now are full citizens, understanding their origins and History. If the development of our national life continues at such a pace, there are high hopes that Rusyns of Galicia will thrive and witness good, prosperous times with all their legal rights intact.

THE END

Translated by: Larissa Ivanova

**Our Lemko member and fine genealogist, Laurence Krupnak, has solved the mystery of the currency of the Austrian-Hungarian empire in the 19th century that stumped Larissa. His letter of May 24 follows:*

Dear Larissa,

I really enjoy reading your "History of Lemkovina" articles.

In the January 6 and February 17 articles, you questioned the abbreviation used for Austrian currency. I suspect the abbreviation "зп" is for зпных, which is what our people called the Austrian gulden.

A gulden was a coin that had a silver content of 23.39 grams. It was the basic Austrian monetary unit prior to 1892. Two other popular quoted pre-1892 Austro-Hungarian currencies are the taler and kreuzer. Two gulden equalled one taler and sixty kreuzers equalled one gulden (after 1856, 100 kreuzers equalled one gulden). I believe our people called a kreuzer двацятники.

In 1892, the Monarchy reformed its monetary system. The kronen (a paper currency) replaced the gulden florin (a coin) as the basic Austrian monetary unit.

(June 4)

In my prior letter [May 24] which described Austro-Hungarian currency, I forgot to mention that "P" is the abbreviation for ринський. Ринський was the term our people had for Austrian coins, or florins.

In my previous letter I described a gulden, abbreviated as "зп". Thus, зп was a gulden florin, the Empire's basic monetary unit up until 1892.

Sincerely,
Laurence Krupnak

Russians film Jersey dairy operation for documentary

It isn't every day that Howard and Betty Sutton of Califon have visitors from Russia stop by their dairy farm. But April 1 proved not to be a typical day on the farm.

Shiny cars pulled into the drive around noon carrying Yuri Rostov, bureau chief for Russian television and radio in the U.S., and his family. Bill D'Eletto, president of the New York Association for American-Russian Relations, facilitated the tour.

Their purpose in coming was to film a documentary about the everyday operations of a small dairy farm.

Two news spots and a special for prime time TV in Russia will result from their work at the Suttons. All will be viewed by more than 70 million people there.

Rostov spent the afternoon wandering around the farm asking questions, pointing out items of interest making sure Romanov, his camera man, didn't miss a thing.

Like the Suttons who milk 35 to 40 cows on their 110 acre farm, Russian farmers own smaller farms and herds. Rostov was interested in knowing

how much milk was produced, what the cows ate, when they were milked, and if they were put out to pasture.

He described farming in the former Soviet Union as "unpredictable and uncontrollable."

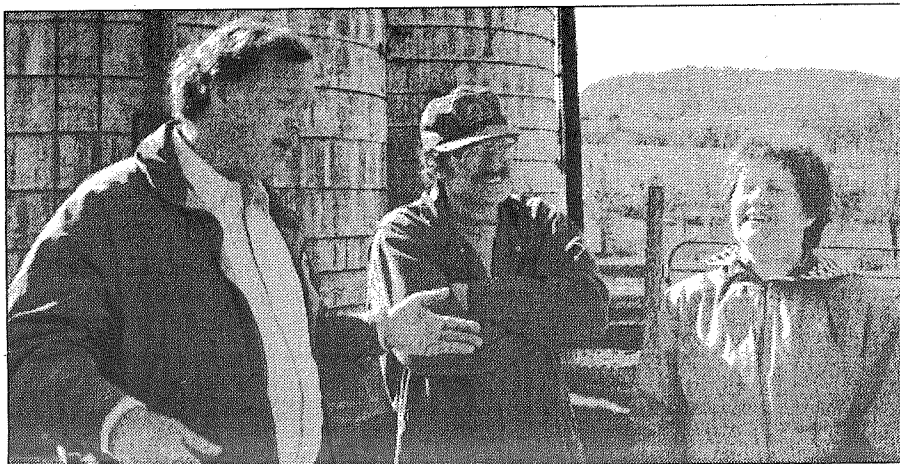
About 40 percent of the population is engaged in farming.

But it's a difficult life for farmers who must deal with financial pressures such as high interest rates and mounting inflation along with production inefficiencies through the use of low quality machinery.

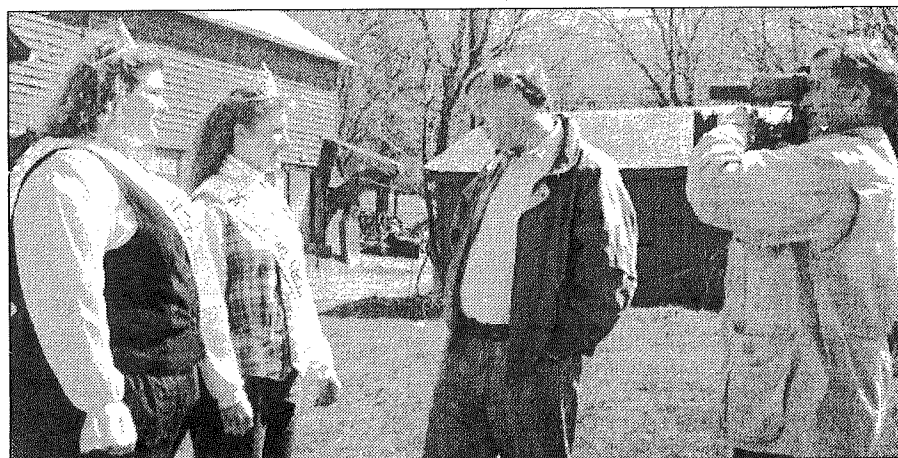
Betty Sutton remarked, "I think it's important to share information especially with the people of Russia who just recently became part of the free enterprise system. I think we can all profit by learning more about each other, because it may help either one of us with international exchange or increasing opportunities for export and trade."

The visit may have even inspired Yuri, who was reported to have said afterwards he wanted to buy a small farm.

Sharon Duckworth-The New Jersey Farmer



Yuri Rostov, left, bureau chief of Russian TV and Radio in the United States, quizzes Howard and Betty Sutton about their 110-acre dairy operation in Califon. Rostov visited the Suttons last month to film a documentary for Russian TV about American agriculture.



Rostov, center, along with his camera man, Romanov, questioned New Jersey State Dairy Princess Holly Sutphin, middle, and state alternate Chris Patten about their role in promoting the dairy industry to consumers. (Photos by Sharon Duckworth)

Annual Picnic at Christ the Savior Church on July 23, 1995

365 Paramus Road, Paramus, New Jersey

Activity Schedule

9:00 AM Liturgy	2:00 PM Softball, athletic events all day
11:00 AM Continental breakfast	2:00 PM Chinese auction for children
1:00 PM and continuing all day- lunch and dinner	3:00 PM Chinese auction for adults
	4:00 PM Raffles and prizes

Music All Day