

Carpatho-Rus'

Karpatska Rus'



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

NO. 14 CARPATHO-RUS, YONKERS, N.Y. JULY 4, 1997 VOL. LXX

An interesting in-depth analysis of the climatic events that began in 1985 in the former Soviet Union up to the present day. This is the Thirty Second installment of the story from Moscow News.

The Crash and Rise of an Empire

A Colloquial Chronicle, Russia, 1985-. Part 32

The Yeltsin Affair -- 3

The first glimpses the public got of the stormy proceedings at the October plenum of the Central Committee were inevitably brief and distorted. As Shakespeare might have written, Enter Rumor painted with many tongues. The rumors were picked up by the Western media and relayed back via radio to fuel more rumors here. Ten days after the plenum, on October 31, Anatoly Lukyanov, then Central Committee secretary, held a press conference for foreign journalists apparently to scotch the wild rumors, playing down the whole thing as a minor, internal Party affair. Needless to say, the press conference achieved the opposite of what was intended: If it was all so minor and internal, why were such elaborate precautions taken to hide the facts in the case? What price glasnost then?

Just as in the case of Chernobyl and countless other instances, the Party's mania for secrecy played a dirty trick on the maniacs. You don't cover up good deeds -- that's the sort of common sense that the people could understand, and they went wild over the poor, persecuted hero Yeltsin. This fact in itself made history, regardless of Yeltsin's initial intentions and actual effect on perestroika as designed and implemented by Gorbachev. Yeltsin's rebellion changed the rules of the game. From then on, the Chinese and Vietnamese options of an infallible Party machine presiding over the transition to a different socioeconomic structure were closed to Russia. It followed a more Western pattern -- whether for good or bad is a matter of anguished opinion.

But -- to the actual events in the third and what then seemed to be final act of the drama.

On October 21, Gorbachev delivered his report, to be later read out at a larger, ceremonial meeting, to a plenary session of the Central Committee. That later, public report proved to be an extremely watered-down affair full of stupid lies, of which probably the most glaring was the insistence that mere "thousands" lost their lives in the Stalin purges. The report read out at the plenum, though, was a rather trenchant attack on both the Party's terrible past record and the present role of numerous Party bosses dragging their feet on perestroika. It was an attack that Yeltsin could have supported with an easy conscience without stabbing the attacker in the back. But Yeltsin did exactly that, and given his temperament and previous history of the conflict, could hardly have acted differently. The clash was inevitable, and the record of the proceedings published later in Izvestiya TsKKPSS shows how Gorbachev was set on having it out with Yeltsin.

After Gorbachev's report, Ligachev, who was in the chair, prepared to move that it be
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THE HISTORY of LEMKOVINA

Part 31

Lemkovina under Austria

Two years before Poland was divided, upon the order of Maria Theresa on July 19, 1770, the Austrian government took Speesh from Poland and, in expanding its borders north, parts of New Torsky, Chorstinsky and New Sandetsky Districts. With the division of Poland which occurred in 1772, all of Galicia was made part of Austria, and this in turn, was divided into 19 circles in 1782, and then into 76 Districts in 1868. Lemkovina now consisted of New Sandetsky, Gribow, Dukla, Jaslo, Krosno, Sianok and Liski Districts. All legal, land and administrative questions had to go to state representatives for resolution, and, with the introduction of the German language, people had difficulty in communicating. In addition to the German, the Russian and Polish languages were used for state business.

The Austrian government immediately began reforms. The taxes that had gone to the Lords was diverted to a Religious Fund. They revised and abandoned some taxes while developing new forms of taxation such as rustikalni (?), chopovi (?), salt and tobacco. The number of Greek-Catholic churches decreased while the number of Latin rite churches increased to 995 in Galicia. The Latin clergy were granted pensions from the Religious Fund upon retirement and the government favored them. Complaints by the Greek-Catholic clergy were usually resolved in favor of the Latin clergy.

The policy of the Austrian government was "deride et impera" (divide and rule). They divided the Poles into two hostile camps and, likewise, they

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Continued from Issue #12

Very Reverend John Grigorievich Naumovich 1826-1891

With the personality and work of this Galician teacher, church circles in Russia were very interested and they published items about him on the pages of the best journals. In equal measure, he was known among the Slavophiles, dreaming of a federation of Slavonic people living under the leadership of Russia. However, Russian literary figures and other critics passed him by. Almost alone in praise of his work was the voice of Constantine Arbarzhin: "A sterling example of energetic and fruitful work is our Father John Naumovich, one of the most outstanding representatives of the old-Russian party". A talented popularizer, Father Naumovich began publishing in Kolomna the first political newspaper for the people, "Russian Rada", afterwards named "Nauka". In his publications he, for the first time in that environment, developed ideas for the establishment of reading rooms in the villages, savings and loan banks, temperance societies and public stores. He wrote, amongst other things, about better methods of house-keeping, busbandry and the construction of bee hives to improve garden productivity.

A listing of all works written about Father Naumovich, or by him, is extensive. We refer readers interested in research to "Galician-Russian Bibliography" written by I.E. Levitsky and in the two-volume "Carpatho-Russian Writers" by Prof. F.F. Aristov. Some of the important literature follows:

1. Ivan Naumovich. Autobiography, "Nauka", 1872.
2. Complete Works of J.G. Naumovich in 4 volumes, Lvov, 1926-1930.

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

REMINDER --- READERS --- TALERHOF DAY

By August 11, 1914 the major industrial powers became embroiled in the First World War, a war that eventually killed 10 million people with many millions left as cripples. With the commencement of war the Austrian military immediately imprisoned thousands of our Carpatho-Russian people, although they were Austria-Hungarian citizens, in concentration camps, the most infamous of which was TALERHOF in the Vienna area. In these camps thousands of our people were killed or died of starvation and disease due to the inhumane conditions. To honor their memory:

MEMORIAL SERVICES will be held at:

SS PETER & PAUL RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

109 GRAND STREET, JERSEY CITY, NJ 07302

AUG 3

DIVINE LITURGY will be offered beginning at 9:30 AM by VERY REV. FATHER

JOSEPH LICKWAR. We urge all those interested in our people, heritage and

culture -- please attend. A Memorial Repast will be available after the services.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1
approved without debate, although Yeltsin had raised his hand asking to be given the floor. Gorbachev had to point out twice to the obtuse Ligachev that Comrade Yeltsin had something to say, before that gentleman realized what was wanted of him.

Yeltsin's speech is pretty hard to decipher syntactically, so jumbled and chaotic it was, but the political points came out loud and clear. First, Yeltsin attacked Ligachev, the Party organizations and; in fact, everybody present, for their bureaucratic style of leadership and, if all the hints and mumbling were to be spelt out, for the gulf that existed between the Party and the people. Second, he came out with what was nearly a denunciation of Gorbachev's nascent personality cult, criticizing the "glorification" of Gorbachev by some members of the Politburo who had not drawn proper lessons from the Party's past history. And third, he tendered his resignation as Politburo alternate member, adding that his position as first secretary of the Moscow City Party committee was up to that committee to decide on.

This last statement, although it was a mere quote from the Party rules, was a political gaffe that Gorbachev pounced on like a tiger, accusing Yeltsin of intent to start a confrontation between the Central and Moscow City committees, and to take the Moscow Party organization out of the CPSU -- the most heinous Party crime imaginable, an attempt to disrupt the Unity of the Party!

Gorbachev's onslaught set the tone for the "debate" that followed, which was merely a sustained barrage of personal denigration of Yeltsin, an exercise in mudslinging. So far as I can remember, of the 24 speakers only Gennady Kolbin, a former colleague, had a few kind words to say about Yeltsin, before joining in the chorus of denunciations. Another fact that sticks out in memory is the accusation (for that was what it was) that Yeltsin got all his information from Moscow News -- this from the Ukrainian Party boss Shcherbitsky, the man responsible for the nastier aspects of the Chernobyl business. If I were Yeltsin, the thing that would rankle most would be Shevardnadze's reproach (supported by Ryzhkov and even Yakovlev) about Yeltsin betraying his more progressive-minded comrades--because there was a lot of truth in that.

Sitting there and listening to the diehards tearing Yeltsin to pieces, Gorbachev must have had some misgivings, too, for, while ostensibly attacking Yeltsin, they were in fact venting their wrath and spite against all things connected with perestroika and glasnost. One "representative of the working class" even went so far as to say that too much time and attention was lavished on Yeltsin -- "we got rid of Khrushchev in 15 minutes!" he said. From this it would be just a step to Stalin's times, in which would-be renegades were dealt with even more summarily. So Gorbachev had little occasion to gloat, siding as he did with his worst enemies on this. And he had no one to blame for it, as he had engineered the whole situation himself, guided by his worst Party bureaucrat's instincts. This ambivalence, this gap between Gorbachev's good intentions and vile methods of implementing them, would eventually bring about his own downfall.

The plenary session passed a resolution (a) to regard Comrade Yeltsin's position as "politically erroneous" (a clear death toll for a Party functionary), and (b) to suggest to the Moscow City Party committee to consider the question of Yeltsin's re-election as first secretary, thus doing exactly that for which Gorbachev had flayed Yeltsin alive.

Before the City committee convened, there was some maneuvering by Yeltsin, a letter from him to Gorbachev admitting blame and expressing readiness to go on working as Moscow's first secretary. There was even, according to Gorbachev, a sham attempt to commit suicide with a pair of scissors (Yeltsin has a different account of the episode). Then Yeltsin collapsed entirely and was admitted to hospital with heart trouble and terrible headaches, but was dragged out on November 11 to a session of the Moscow City

Party committee attended by Gorbachev and Ligachev. In his memoirs Yeltsin says that he still cannot get over the inhuman treatment accorded him by Gorbachev on that occasion. He was pumped full of drugs and had to sit for several hours listening to his subordinates vilifying him with sadistic gusto.

The proceedings of that session, which were, in fact, a repeat, in a cruder and nastier form, of what had taken place at the Central Committee plenum, were eventually published in Moskovskaya Pravda and did probably more to discredit the Party than any event since the start of perestroika, not excluding Chernobyl. I still vividly remember the black hatred toward the nomenklatura bastards that the perusal of that account aroused -- and that was a sentiment shared by practically everyone I knew.

The upshot of the whole affair was that Yeltsin was kicked out of his position as first secretary but was neither shot nor pensioned off nor even suspended from the Party. He was, in fact, given a ministerial post after his convalescence -- and indication of the way things had changed since 1985, or perhaps, of the extent of Gorbachev's magnanimity or remorse.

Yeltsin's own explanation is that Gorbachev needed him as a bogeyman to scare the hardliners with, a sort of savage radical who could be played against the conservatives, ensuring Gorbachev himself a safe place as a stable centrist. The political picture soon indeed solidified into the progressives vs. conservatives arrangement, with Gorbachev vacillating in the center. It is another matter, though, that Gorbachev did not play that game as skillfully as he (and the world) thought he was playing it: All too often he did not seem to be sure what the centrist position must be, switching from diehard to progressive so fast as to make heads spin, and ultimately inspiring both the left and the right with heartfelt disgust.

Sergei ROY--Moscow News

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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The Cooking Corner

Sweet Nut Roll Dough

1	pkg	dry yeast
1	tsp	sugar
1/3	cup	water
1/2	lb	butter
5		eggs
1	cup	sugar
3	lbs	flour
		pinch of salt
2	cups	milk

Dissolve the yeast and 1 teaspoon of sugar in the water. Let it stand until it begins to ferment. Cream the butter and sugar, add egg, then the dry ingredients and finally the milk. Mix well. Let the mixture again rise to double the original bulk. Cut into five pieces, roll each portion very thin. Fill with usual fillings of nuts, prunes, poppy seed or apricots. Roll dough and filling together into similar to a jelly roll. Bake at 350 degrees for 25 - 30 minutes or until brown.

Nut Filling

1	lb	ground walnuts
1/2	cup	honey
1/2	cup	sugar, white or brown
		hot milk as needed

Combine the first 3 ingredients and add enough milk to make a creamy, spreading texture.

Poppy Seed Filling

1/2	lb	ground poppy seed
1/2	cup	melted butter
1 1/2	cups	sugar
1/2	cup	milk
1		egg, beaten
1/2	cup	chopped walnuts
1/2	tsp	vanilla

Mix in a sauce pan and heat thoroughly. Make either sweet or regular bread dough. Spread mixture and roll as described above. Bake 40 minutes at 375 degrees. Enough filling for 2 Sweet Nut loaves.

IN APPRECIATION

We extend our thanks for help in producing this week's issue of Carpatho-Rus to Svetlana Ledenieva.

Notice

Passaic Branch 5--16; Lemko Assoc.

1997 Schedule of Events

July 20	Annual Picnic, 1 PM	\$15.
October 19	Fall Banquet, 2 PM	\$15.

Birthday Meetings

September 14	2 PM
December 7	2 PM

All functions are held at the Masonic Hall, corner of Ann Street and Lanza Avenue, Garfield NJ

Notice

Ansonia, Connecticut Lemko Club

The annual outing is set for Saturday, August 30, 1997 at Coon Hollow Park, Derby, Ct. Pig roast and all the normal picnic food -- open bar -- lots of games -- disc jockey, etc.

Tickets -- \$20./person [children under 12, are free.] Deadline for tickets -- July 26.

For further information and to reserve your tickets, call Larry Thomson, (H) 203-734-4719, (W) 203-736-6980. All Lemkos and guests are invited and we promise you a great time!!

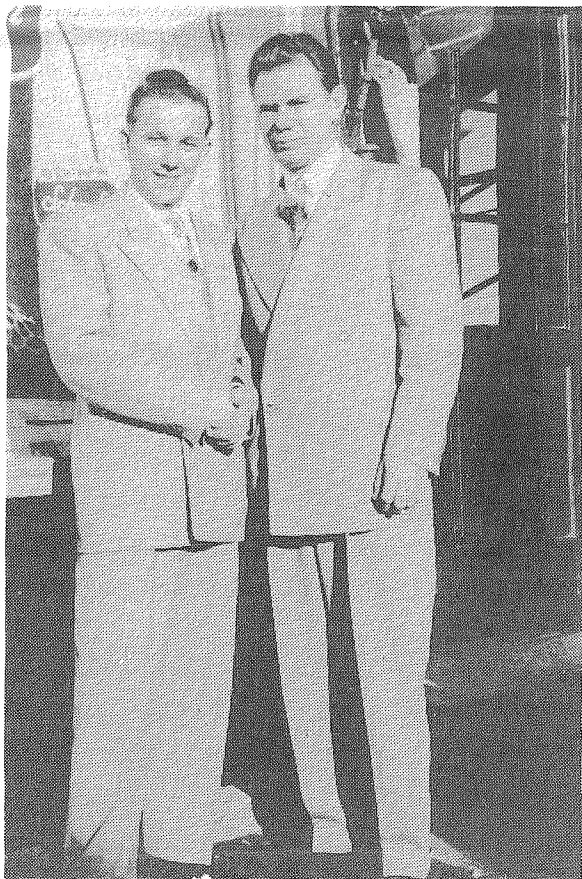
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The End

IN MEMORIAM

Michael & John Farbanec



Michael -- John

Michael, age 73, passed away on May 1, 1996. He was born in the village of Dalowa, Krosno Oblast, Poland [Lemkovina]. He is survived by wife, Anna.

John, age 79, passed away in July, 1995. He was born in the United States and served in the U. S. Army during World War II.

Vechnaya Pamyat

Press Fund Contributions

Mary Barker, in memory of Michael Logoyda	\$20.
Debra G. Bekish	20.
	<hr/>
	\$40.

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

divided Lemkos, instigating one group against another. Also, thanks to Joseph II and Maria Theresa, active German colonization began where all the more important and better positions were held by Germans. On the one hand, the government tried to weaken the Polish Shlachta [landlords], but on the other hand, they gave them some important duties. Villages suffocated under the burden of high taxes and now they were also obliged to serve in the army. In order to avoid paying taxes and being recruited to the army, villagers walked from village to village, leaving behind their households, finally settling in the forests.

To be Continued

AUDIO and VIDEO Tapes

Item #1 Karpati-Rus' Folk Songs;

Eighteen folk songs from the Carpathian Mountains! Transcribed from 78 rpm discs recorded in 1910, this audio cassette tape presents wedding, christening and Christmas songs...the way our ancestors did them.

Item #2: Russian Balalaika and Polkas, Chardashes and Gypsy Eclectic;

This audio cassette tape contains Russian polka and balalaika selections, Slavic chardashes and gypsy melodies. Several folk songs provided

here were originally recorded in 1910 on 78 rpm discs.

Item #3: East European Folk Festival;

Each year, the Lemko Association of the U.S. and Canada sponsors a festival of East European dancing and singing. This video offers highlights of the 25th festival which was held in 1993. It includes excerpts of an Orthodox Catholic prayer service and concert of Karpati-Rus., Ukrainian, Russian and Slovak folk songs and dancing.

Item #4: Canonization of Father Maksym Sandovich;

This video includes a biography of Saint Maksym, the first Orthodox Catholic saint of the Karpati-Rus;. The major sites and events of his glorification which occurred in Gorlice, Poland in September, 1994 are uniquely recorded.

PRICES:

- Item #1.....\$12.
- Item #2.....\$12.
- Item #3.....\$25.
- Item #4.....\$20.

All prices include shipping costs. Send check or money order for Lemko Association to:

Mary Barker
521 Piermont Avenue
Rivervale, NJ 07675

Because of the difficulty of obtaining insurance due to the bankruptcy status of Lemko Resort, the 29th Annual Lemko Festival cannot be held at Lemko Resort this year. Thankfully, ROVA RESORT, Russian Mutual Aid Society of America, has offered their fine facilities for our Festival on August 17, 1997. For those who may not know, Rova Resort has been in existence for over 60 years at its location on Route 571 in Cassville, Jackson Township, New Jersey. Situated adjacent to their picturesque lake, it includes a fine restaurant serving ethnic food, bar, large auditorium, 2 churches in the immediate vicinity and other facilities.

Celebrating 29 Years of

Lemko Festival



Tradition

On Sunday, August 17, 1997

AT ROVA RESORT, ROUTE 571, CASSVILLE, NJ

CONCERT BEGINS AT 1:00 PM FEATURING
Outdoor stage, [indoor, if it rains]

Dnipro Dancers

Sadko Ensemble

Peter Schudich & Anna Harajbicova
Accordionist & Folk Singers

Harmony Slavic Band with soloist, Silvia Matolakova

Additional entertainment will be listed
in the next issue

Admission \$9., children under 15 are free

Church
Services

Ethnic
Food

Dance Music at
the Pavilion

Folk Art
Exhibits



To ROVA RESORT: From North; NJ Turnpike to Exit 8, Hightstown, then Route 571 south to Rova. From South; NJ Turnpike to Exit 7A, then I-195 East to Exit 16, then 571 south to Rova.

